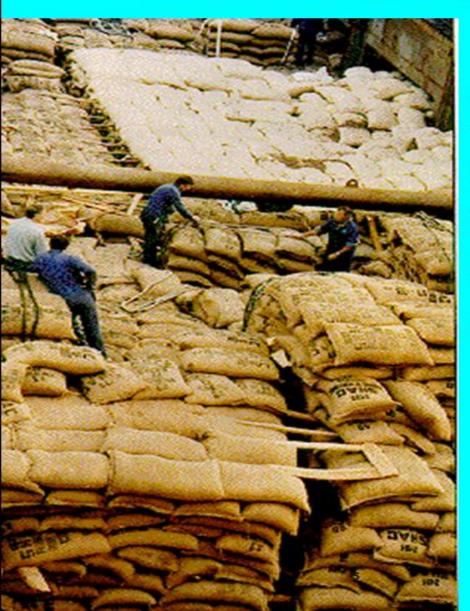
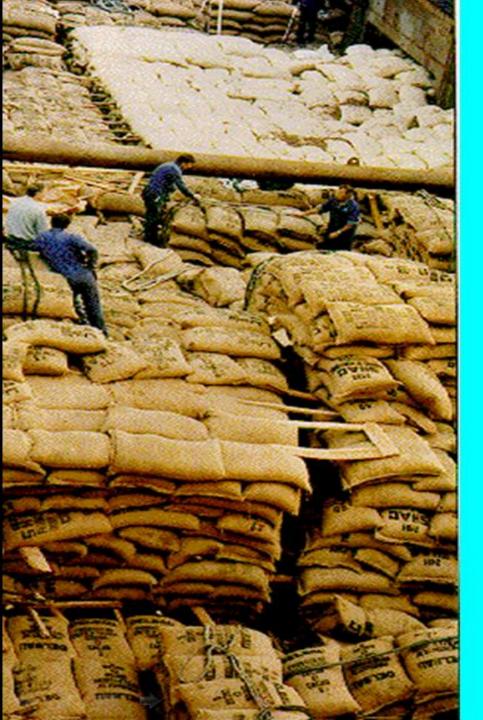


Making up a stowage plan.



Before the loading of the cargo commences a stowage plan must be made up to ensure the safety of the vessel, the cargo and the crew.



Making up a stowage plan.

Considerations regarding safety of ship, cargo and crew



Making up a stowage plan.

Considerations regarding safety of ship, cargo and crew

- . the stowage factor of the cargo
- . the trim of the vessel
- . sweating and intermixing *(segregation of cargoes)*
- . order of destinations.



The stowagefactor







The stowage factor indicates the *volume* of the cargo hold *occupied* by one ton of cargo.

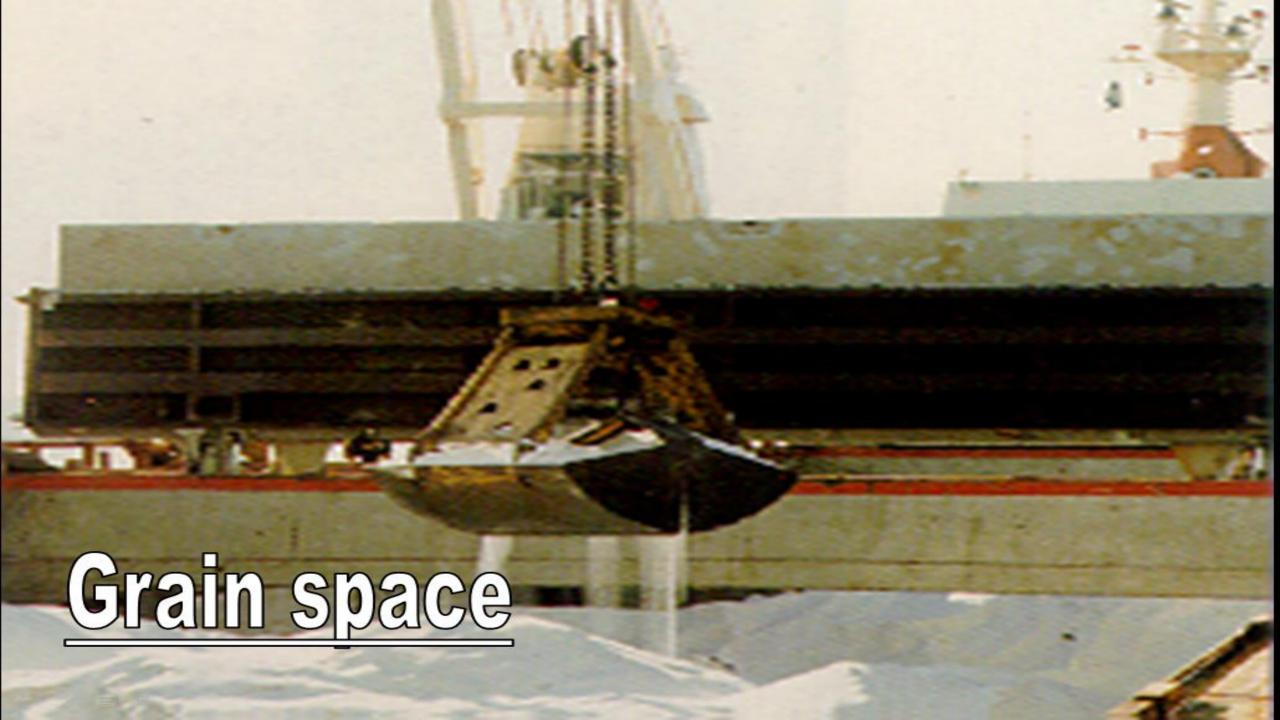
The stowagefactor

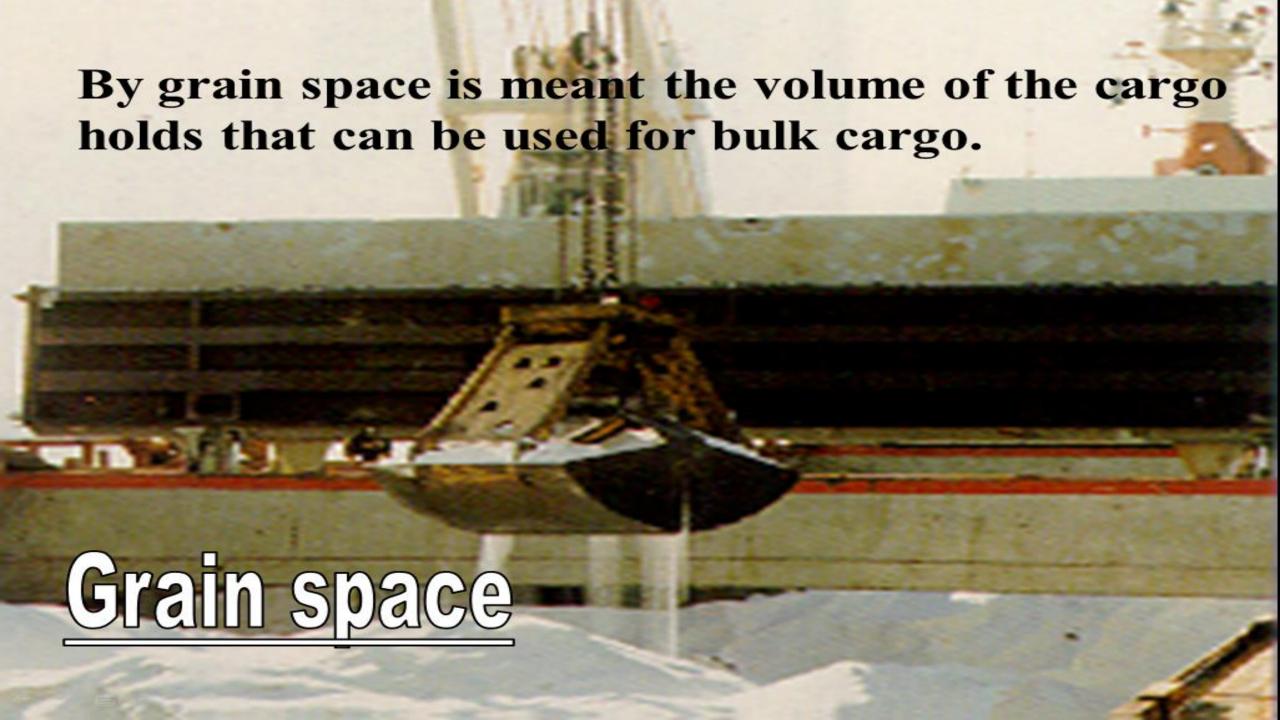




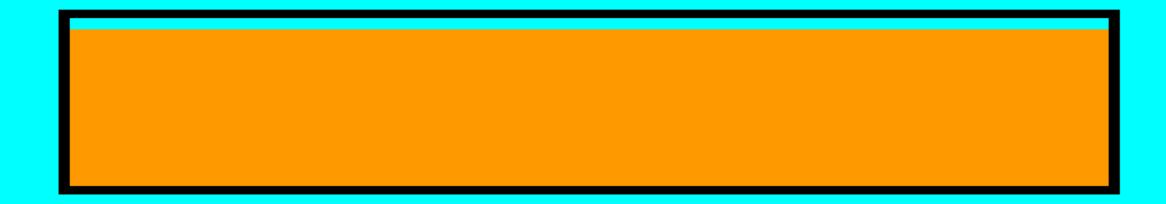








Oil space





Oil space

Ullage (to allow for the expansion of the oil).

By Oil Space is understood 98% of the total volume of the tank.

Types of cargoes















GENERAL CARGO



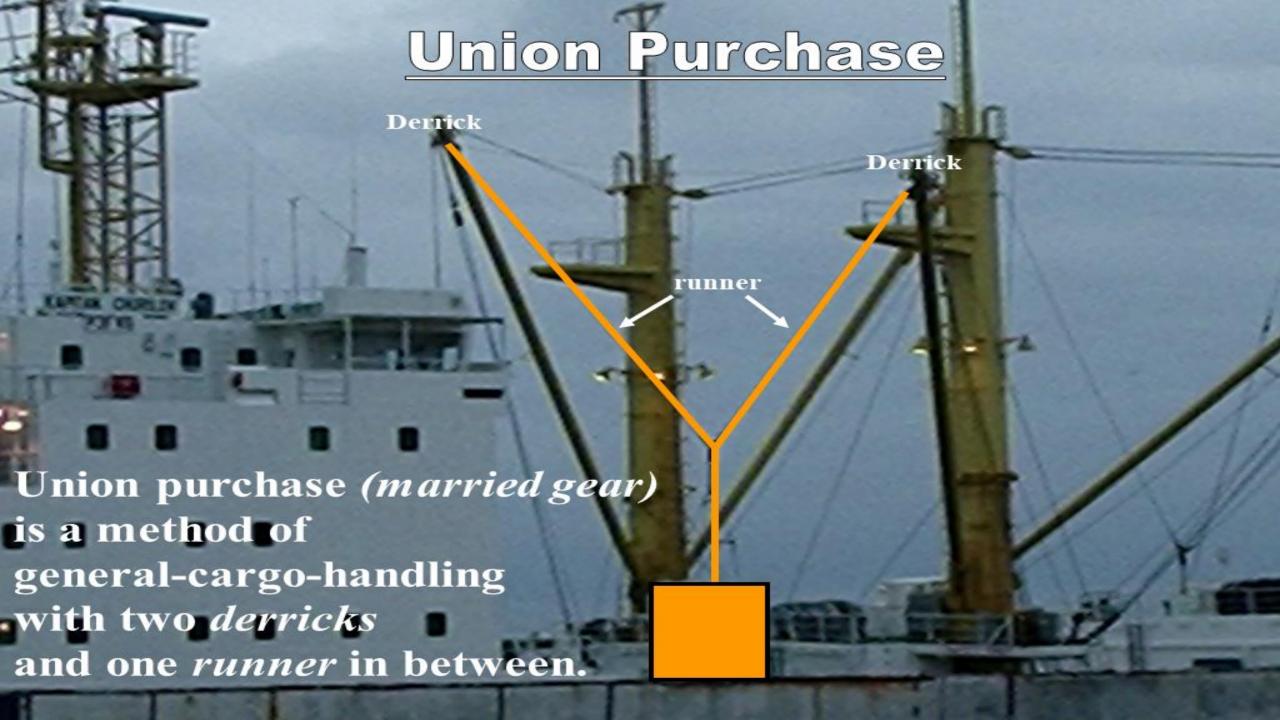
GENERAL CARGO

General cargo is cargo coming in boxes, crates, bags and pieces. The stowage plan will indicate where the various cargo-items have been stowed.

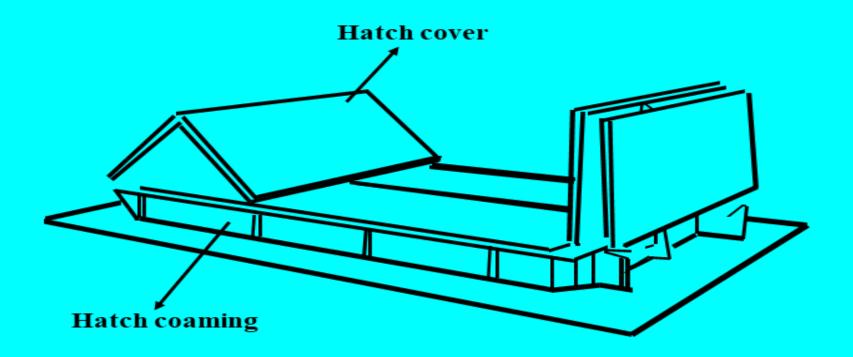




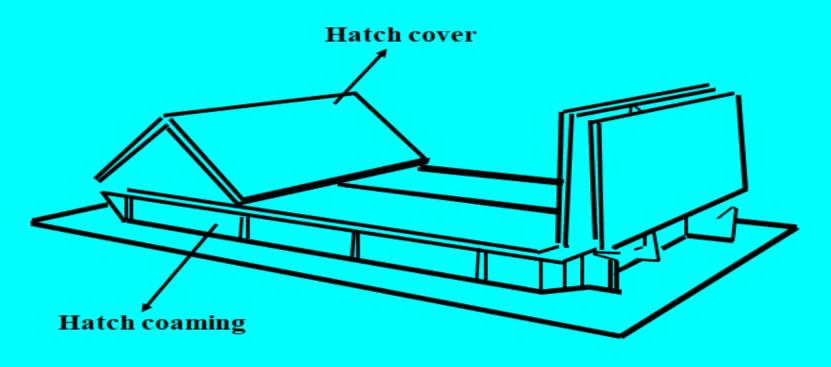




THE HATCH



THE HATCH



A hatch gives access to a hold.



BULK CARGO

Bulk carrier carrying sugar.



Crude oil carriers.



BULK CARGO

Bulk carrier carrying sugar.



Crude oil carriers.



Bulk cargo is *unpacked cargo* of *one commodity*.

There is *dry bulk cargo* (grain, ore)

and *wet bulk cargo* (oil).









Wet bulk cargo is loaded and discharged by pumps.

Dry bulk cargo is loaded and discharged by cranes with grabs or by pumps.







CONTAINERS





CONTAINERS

Containers are loaded by straddle carriers (or gantry cranes or portal cranes) and stacked in Bays, Rows and Tiers.



