

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF INVENTION: **VESSEL**

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 [0001]

The present disclosure relates to a vessel that generates thrust for sailing a hull by rotation of a propeller.

BACKGROUND ART

10 [0002]

As the related art, a vessel that includes a hull, a propeller (a propeller structure) as a propulsion device (a propulsion structure) for obtaining thrust, and the like has been known (for example, see Patent Document 1). The vessel according to the related art is a twin-screw vessel for which a twin-screw propulsion device is adopted. In the twin-screw propulsion device, two propeller shafts that extend in parallel with each other are used, and a propeller is attached to each of the propeller shafts.

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[0003]

In the vessel according to the related art, each of the propellers is rotatably supported by a bossing that extends rearward from a vessel bottom, and rotates in conjunction with rotation of the respective propeller shaft (a propeller shaft member). The propeller generates a propeller water flow toward the rear and thereby generates the thrust that causes the hull to move forward.

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PRIOR ART DOCUMENT

PATENT DOCUMENT

[0004]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2011-93503

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SUMMARY OF INVENTION

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0005]

As in the related art, in the configuration that the propeller is arranged at the vessel bottom, turbulence of the water flow possibly occurs around
5 the propeller shaft during a sail of the hull, and the thrust is possibly lost by the turbulence of the water flow.

[0006]

An object of the present disclosure is to provide a vessel, thrust of which is less likely to be lost.

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SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

[0007]

A vessel according to an aspect of the present disclosure includes a hull having a vessel bottom, and a propulsion device. The propulsion device
15 has a propeller that can rotate about a propeller shaft penetrating a shaft hole in the vessel bottom, and generates thrust for sailing the hull by rotation of the propeller. The hull has a groove section, which is long in a front-rear direction, around the propeller in the vessel bottom. The shaft hole is arranged in the groove section.

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ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS OF INVENTION

[0008]

The present disclosure can provide the vessel in which the thrust is less likely to be lost.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0009]

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view in which a vessel according to a first embodiment is seen from a deck side.

30 FIG. 2 is a schematic right view of the vessel according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view in which the vessel according to the first embodiment is seen from a vessel bottom side.

FIG. 4 is a schematic bottom view of the vessel according to the first embodiment.

5 FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of an area Z1 in FIG. 3 and illustrates main sections of the vessel according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the area Z1 in FIG. 4 and illustrates the main sections of the vessel according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a schematic back view of a lower portion of a hull that is seen
10 from behind, and illustrates the main sections of the vessel according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along Y1-Y1 in FIG. 6.

FIG. 9 includes cross-sectional views that are taken along line X1-X1, line X2-X2, and line X3-X3 in FIG. 6, respectively.

15 FIG. 10 includes schematic perspective views illustrating the main sections of the vessel according to the first embodiment and main sections of a vessel according to a comparative example that are seen from the vessel bottom side.

FIG. 11 includes schematic bottom views illustrating the main sections
20 of the vessel according to the first embodiment and the main sections of the vessel according to the comparative example.

FIG. 12 includes explanatory views illustrating simulation results of water flows by the vessel according to the first embodiment and the vessel according to the comparative example.

25 FIG. 13 includes explanatory views illustrating simulation results of water pressures on the vessel according to the first embodiment and the vessel according to the comparative example.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

30 [0010]

Hereinafter, a description will be made on an embodiment of the present disclosure with reference to the accompanying drawings. The following

embodiment is an example that embodies the present disclosure and has no intention to limit the technical scope of the present disclosure.

[0011]

(First Embodiment)

5 [1] Overall Configuration

First, a description will be made on an overall configuration of a vessel 10 according to the present embodiment with reference to FIGs. 1 to 4.

[0012]

The vessel 10 is a movement body that navigates (sails) on water such as
10 the sea, a lake, a river, or the like. As an example in the present embodiment, the vessel 10 is a "pleasure boat" that is a small-sized vessel used for sports, recreation, or the like mainly in the sea. In addition, in the present embodiment, the vessel 10 is configured to be operated according to manipulation (including remote manipulation) by a
15 person (a manipulator). In particular, the vessel 10 is of a manned type that can be boarded by the person as the manipulator.

[0013]

The vessel 10 includes a hull 1, a propulsion device 2 (see FIG. 2), a rudder device (see FIG. 2), and a wheel house 4. The vessel 10 further
20 includes a manipulation device that accepts the manipulation by the person (the manipulator), a display device, various sensors (including a detector), various meters, a communication device, a control device, various inboard facilities such as a lighting facility, and the like. Here, in FIGs. 1 and 2, the wheel house 4 is schematically indicated by an
25 imaginary line (a two-dot chain line). The wheel house 4 is not illustrated in the drawings other than FIGs. 1 and 2.

[0014]

In the present embodiment, as an example, a propulsion type of the vessel 10 is an "inboard engine" type in which a power source 21 (see
30 FIG. 2) of the propulsion device 2 is mounted near a center of the hull 1. A stern type (a stern form) of the vessel 10 is a "bracket type" (an outer propeller/outer rudder type). As an example, it is assumed that the hull 1

is in a size having a total length of 5 meters or more and 20 meters or less and capacity of 5 to 15 persons. Furthermore, in the present embodiment, it is assumed that the vessel 10 is of a semi-planing type and has a speed length ratio of 2.0 or more and 5.0 or less. Thus, the vessel 10 sails in such a posture that a bow portion side of the hull 1 is lifted, although a vessel body (a hull body 11) does not plane on a water surface.

[0015]

In the present embodiment, for convenience of description, a vertical direction in a stopped state of the vessel 10 on water is defined as an up-down direction D1. Furthermore, a front-rear direction D2 and a right-left direction D3 are defined with a direction seen by the person (the manipulator), who is seated on a manipulation seat (in the wheel house 4) of the vessel 10, being a reference. That is, a direction in which the hull 1 moves during forward movement of the hull 1, that is, the bow side as seen from the center of the hull 1 is a front side in the front-rear direction D2. A direction in which the hull 1 moves during rearward movement of the hull 1, that is, the stern side as seen from the center of the hull 1 is a rear side in the front-rear direction D2. A port side as seen from the center of the hull 1 is a left side in the right-left direction D3, and a starboard side as seen from the center of the hull 1 is a right side in the right-left direction D3. However, these directions are not intended to limit use directions (directions in use) of the vessel 10.

[0016]

In addition, the term "parallel" in the present disclosure means, in addition to a case where two straight lines on a plane never intersect each other no matter how far the straight lines extend, that is, a case where an angle between these two straight lines is strictly 0 degree (or 180 degrees), such a relationship that the angle between the two straight lines falls within an error range of about several degrees (less than 10 degrees, for example) from 0 degree. Similarly, the term "orthogonal" in the present disclosure means, in addition to a case where the angle

between the two straight lines is exactly 90 degrees, such a relationship that the angle between the two straight lines falls within an error range of about several degrees (less than 10 degrees, for example) from 90 degrees.

5 [0017]

As an example, the hull 1 and the wheel house 4 are each formed of a fiber-reinforced plastic (FRP) as a main material. Thus, each of the hull 1 and the wheel house 4 can have a high degree of freedom in the shape thereof while having high strength and light weight. As a result, it is possible to realize the hull 1 in any of various shapes. FIGs. 1 and 2 each exemplify the vessel 10 in a flying bridge specification that has a ship handling space in an upper portion of the wheel house 4. However, it is not essential that the vessel 10 is in the flying bridge specification.

[0018]

15 The hull 1 has the hull body 11 and a deck 12. The hull body 11 constitutes the vessel body. The hull body 11 is set to have a greater dimension in the right-left direction D3 than a dimension in the up-down direction D1 (excluding the wheel house 4) and to have a greater dimension in the front-rear direction D2 than the dimension in the right-left direction D3. Thus, the hull body 11 is long in the front-rear direction D2. The hull body 11 is formed in a box shape with an opened upper surface, and the power source 21 of the propulsion device 2, and the like are arranged in the hull body 11.

[0019]

25 The hull body 11 includes a pair of side vessel shells 111, a rear vessel shell 112, and a bottom vessel shell 113. The paired side vessel shells 111 are arranged to oppose each other in the right-left direction D3 and constitute both side surfaces (lateral sides) of the hull body 11 in the right-left direction D3. The rear vessel shell 112 constitutes a rear surface (a transom) of the hull body 11. The bottom vessel shell 113 constitutes a vessel bottom 5 as a lower surface of the hull body 11. These paired side vessel shells 111, rear vessel shell 112, and bottom

vessel shell 113 are formed integrally (seamlessly) to constitute an outer shell of the hull body 11.

[0020]

The deck 12 is joined to the hull body 11 in a manner to cover an
5 opening surface (the upper surface) of the hull body 11. In other words,
the deck 12 constitutes the upper surface of the hull body 11 and is
assumed to be boarded by a person. Here, the hull body 11 is divided
into three portions in the front-rear direction D2, and the three portions
are defined as the bow, a midship, and the stern in this order from the
10 front (bow) side. In such a case, the portion of the deck 12 located in the
bow (on the bow side) is a "bow deck", and a portion thereof located in
the stern (on the stern side) is a "stern deck".

[0021]

In a central portion (the midship) of the deck 12 in the front-rear
15 direction D2, the wheel house 4 is arranged. On the deck 12, a side
passage is secured on each side of the wheel house 4 in the right-left
direction D3, and the person can move between the bow deck and the
stern deck through each of the side passages.

[0022]

20 In addition, in the present embodiment, the deck 12 is not entirely at the
same height, but is gradually increased in height from the stern side
toward the bow side. Although not illustrated, the deck 12 has a step in
each of the side passages and the bow deck. Furthermore, from the bow
deck, which is located in the bow portion (the bow), to the steps in the
25 side passages on the deck 12, a fall prevention fence (a bow rail) may be
provided to surround the deck 12 along an outer peripheral edge.

[0023]

The hull 1 is formed with a watertight space that is surrounded by a
group of the paired side vessel shells 111, the rear vessel shell 112, and
30 the bottom vessel shell 113, which constitutes the outer shell of the hull
body 11, and the deck 12 (and the wheel house 4). An engine room and
the like are provided in a central portion of the watertight space in the

front-rear direction D2. Furthermore, a cabin and the like are provided on a front side of the engine room in the watertight space.

[0024]

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the propulsion device 2 includes the power source 21, a propeller shaft 22, a propeller 23, and a bracket 24.

[0025]

The power source 21 includes, for example, an engine (an internal combustion engine) that generates power by combustion of fuel. As an example, the engine is a diesel engine that is driven by using light oil as the fuel. In the present embodiment, as an example, the power source 21 further includes a power transmission section that transmits the power generated by the engine to the propeller shaft 22. The power transmission section includes a clutch, a reduction gear (a marine gear), and the like, for example, and has a function to switch between a transmission state where the power is transmitted from the engine to the propeller shaft 22 and a cutoff state where the power is not transmitted.

[0026]

The propeller shaft 22 transmits the power generated by the power source 21 to the propeller 23. The propeller shaft 22 is a columnar (round rod-shaped) shaft (propeller shaft) that is long along the front-rear direction D2, and is arranged to penetrate a shaft hole 51 (see FIG. 3) that is formed in the bottom vessel shell 113 (the vessel bottom 5). A front end portion of the propeller shaft 22 is connected to the power source 21 in the hull 1 (the hull body 11), and a rear end portion thereof is connected to the propeller 23 on the outside of the hull 1 (the hull body 11). That is, the propeller shaft 22 mechanically connects the power source 21, which is arranged in the watertight space inside the hull 1, and the propeller 23, which is arranged outside the hull 1.

[0027]

The propeller 23 is mechanically coupled to the power source 21 via the propeller shaft 22, and is configured to be rotatable about the propeller shaft 22. When receiving the power that is generated by the power source

21, the propeller 23 rotates about the propeller shaft 22 and generates thrust for forward movement or rearward movement of the hull 1.

[0028]

The bracket 24 is fixed to the vessel bottom 5 in a manner to protrude
5 downward from the vessel bottom 5, and supports the propeller shaft 22 in a manner to allow rotation thereof. Here, the bracket 24 supports the propeller shaft 22 in such an inclined posture with respect to the vessel bottom 5 that a rear end portion of the propeller shaft 22 connected to the propeller 23 is located lower than (inclined downward to the rear
10 from) a front end portion thereof connected to the power source 21.

[0029]

The propulsion device 2 is controlled according to the manipulation of the manipulation device. For example, there is a case where the manipulation device includes a manipulation lever that can be rotated
15 (moved) to any of a forward movement position and a rearward movement position from a neutral position. In such a case, when the manipulation lever is at the neutral position, the propulsion device 2 does not generate the thrust, and thus the thrust of the hull 1 is zero. In this case, for the forward movement of the hull 1, the manipulator rotates
20 (moves) the manipulation lever from the neutral position to the forward movement position side. For the rearward movement of the hull 1, the manipulator rotates (moves) the manipulation lever from the neutral position to the rearward movement position side. The propulsion device 2 increases a magnitude of the thrust (a rotational speed of the propeller
25 23) for the forward movement of the hull 1 as a manipulation amount (a rotation angle) of the manipulation lever from the neutral position to the forward movement position side is increased.

[0030]

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the rudder device 3 is attached to the stern
30 portion of the hull 1 and adjusts an advancing direction of the hull 1. In the present embodiment, the rudder device 3 is arranged right behind the propeller 23 of the propulsion device 2. The rudder device 3 is controlled

according to the manipulation of the manipulation device. For example, in the case where the manipulation device includes a steering wheel, the rudder device 3 is steered in a starboard or port direction when the manipulator rotates the steering wheel.

5 [0031]

The wheel house 4 includes the manipulation seat in the upper portion thereof, for example. The manipulation device, the display device, the various meters, the communication device, and the like are arranged around the manipulation seat. The wheel house 4 is arranged above the engine room and the like. The wheel house 4 is configured to be accessible from the deck 12. An internal space of the wheel house 4 continues to a space (a bow berth) under the deck 12. For example, a passenger's seat, a table, a sink, a toilet, a shower room, a refrigerator, a utility box, a locker, and the like are arranged in the wheel house 4.

15 Furthermore, an engine room hatch for accessing the engine room, and the like are arranged in the wheel house 4.

[0032]

By the way, as illustrated in FIGs. 3 and 4, the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment is a "two-engine, two-shaft" twin-screw vessel that includes the two propulsion devices 2. That is, the twin-screw propulsion device 2 is adopted for the vessel 10. In the twin-screw propulsion device 2, the two propeller shafts 22 that extend in parallel with each other are used, and the propeller 23 is attached to each of the propeller shafts 22. More specifically, the vessel 10 includes: the paired propeller shafts 22 that are arranged side by side in a width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the hull 1; and the paired propellers 23 that are arranged side by side in the width direction of the hull 1.

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[0033]

Furthermore, the vessel 10 includes a pair of the power sources 21 and a pair of the brackets 24 in a manner that each of the pairs is arranged side by side in the width direction of the hull 1. The paired (two) propulsion devices 2, which are arranged side by side in the width direction (the

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right-left direction D3) of the hull 1, are basically configured in common. The paired propulsion devices 2 can be controlled separately. For example, driving of only the right propulsion device 2, and the like are enabled.

5 [0034]

Similarly, the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment further includes the two rudder devices 3. The paired (two) rudder devices 3, which are arranged side by side in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the hull 1, are respectively arranged right behind the paired propellers 23.

[0035]

Hereinafter, a further detailed description will be made on the configuration of the hull body 11.

[0036]

15 In the hull body 11, front ends (end portions on the bow side) of the paired side vessel shells 111 are joined to each other to constitute the bow. Meanwhile, rear ends (end portions on the stern side) of the paired side vessel shells 111 are joined to each other via the rear vessel shell 112 to constitute the stern together with the rear vessel shell 112. That is, the rear end of the side vessel shell 111 on the port side is joined to a left end of the rear vessel shell 112, and the rear end of the side vessel shell 111 on the starboard side is joined to a right end of the rear vessel shell 112.

[0037]

25 Furthermore, lower ends of the paired side vessel shells 111 and a lower end of the rear vessel shell 112 are joined to the bottom vessel shell 113. In other words, the lower end of the side vessel shell 111 on the port side is joined to a left end of the bottom vessel shell 113 in the right-left direction D3, and the lower end of the side vessel shell 111 on the starboard side is joined to a right end of the bottom vessel shell 113. Then, the lower end of the rear vessel shell 112 is joined to a rear end of the bottom vessel shell 113.

[0038]

The paired side vessel shells 111 are shaped to be separated from each other in the right-left direction D3 from the bow toward the stern. That is, the hull body 11 is shaped such that a dimension (a vessel width) thereof in the right-left direction D3 is gradually increased from the bow toward the stern. A distance between the paired side vessel shells 111 becomes maximum in an intermediate portion of the hull body 11 in the front-rear direction D2. Then, in this intermediate portion, the dimension of the hull body 11 in the right-left direction D3 matches the vessel width. On the rear side of the portions, the distance of which becomes the maximum, the paired side vessel shells 111 are parallel to each other to the stern (the rear vessel shell 112). Alternatively, the hull body 11 may be shaped such that, from the intermediate portion thereof in the front-rear direction D2 to the stern, the dimension (the vessel width) of the hull body 11 in the right-left direction D3 is gradually reduced toward the stern.

[0039]

The paired side vessel shells 111 and the rear vessel shell 112 each protrude upward when compared to the deck 12. That is, in a side view, upper end portions of the paired side vessel shells 111 and the rear vessel shell 112 protrude upward from the deck 12, and function as bulwarks (wave protection walls), each of which prevents entry of water (a wave) into the deck 12. Water (sea water) or the like that has entered the deck 12 is discharged to the outside of the vessel from a discharge port formed in the bulwarks. A plank-sheer as a buffer material is attached to outer peripheral surfaces of the bulwarks.

[0040]

In addition, the hull body 11 has a chine 116 that is formed in a joined portion between the bottom vessel shell 113 and each of the paired side vessel shells 111. The chine 116 extends from the bow toward the stern, and is inclined with respect to a horizontal plane such that the chine 116 is located downward to the stern. In addition, the chine 116 has a step

that extends along the front-rear direction D2, and is configured that the higher a portion on the upper side of the step is located, the more the portion protrudes outward in the right-left direction D3. Thus, when seen from the same position in the front-rear direction D2, the distance
5 between the paired side vessel shells 111 in the right-left direction D3 is longer in one step than the distance between upper ends of the bottom vessel shell 113.

[0041]

The hull body 11 includes a fin-shaped skeg 117 (a fin keel) that
10 protrudes from a central portion of the bottom vessel shell 113 in the right-left direction D3 and extends from the bow toward the stern. The skeg 117 is provided from a front end (an end portion on the bow side) of the bottom vessel shell 113 to an intermediate portion thereof in the front-rear direction D2.

15 [0042]

The hull body 11 further includes a plurality of spray strips 119. In the present embodiment, two each (four in total) of the spray strips 119 are provided in a portion on the port side and a portion on the starboard side of the bottom vessel shell 113. Each of the spray strips 119 extends from
20 the bow toward the stern, and is inclined with respect to the horizontal plane in a manner to be located downward to the stern.

[0043]

In the vessel 10 that is configured as described so far, a lift force is generated by a change in a pressure of a water flow under the vessel
25 bottom during a sail. A portion on the bow side of the vessel 10 is lifted at a sailing trim angle that corresponds to the lift force. The lift force that is generated at this time becomes substantially equal to hull weight when a sailing speed exceeds a predetermined value. Accordingly, when the sailing speed becomes the predetermined sailing speed or higher, the
30 portion on the bow side of the vessel 10 is lifted above water, and the vessel 10 sails in such a posture that the vessel bottom (the lower surface) on the stern side planes on the water surface.

[0044]

In addition to the above-described configuration, any of various configurations can be adopted for the hull 1. For example, an anchor storage for storing an anchor reel, an anchor storage hatch, and the like are appropriately arranged on the bow deck that corresponds to the bow portion of the deck 12. Furthermore, a live-box, a locker, inspection openings (such as for the rudder device 3 and the propeller 23), and the like are appropriately arranged on the stern deck that corresponds to the stern portion of the deck 12. Moreover, the hull body 11 may appropriately have a knuckle line (a spray strip), a hull window, and the like, for example.

[0045]

[2] Peripheral Structure of Propulsion Device

Next, a detailed description will be made on a peripheral structure of the propulsion device 2 for the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment with reference to FIGs. 5 to 9. Since the propulsion device 2 is arranged in a rear portion of the vessel bottom 5, a description will hereinafter be made on a detailed structure of the rear portion of the vessel bottom 5.

[0046]

FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of an area Z1 in FIG. 3, and FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the area Z1 in FIG. 4. FIG. 7 is a schematic back view of a lower portion of the hull 1 that is seen from behind. FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view that is taken along line Y1-Y1 in FIG. 6, and FIG. 9 includes cross-sectional views that are taken along line X1-X1, line X2-X2, and line X3-X3 in FIG. 6, respectively. In FIGs. 5 to 9, the wheel house 4 is not illustrated, either.

[0047]

As described above, the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment is the twin-screw vessel including the paired propulsion devices 2 that are basically configured in common. The peripheral structures of the propulsion devices 2 in the vessel bottom 5 are configured to be

(laterally) symmetrical about a centerline in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the vessel bottom 5. Thus, the following description will be made on the left propulsion device 2 and the peripheral structure thereof unless otherwise noted, and the right propulsion device 2 and the peripheral structure thereof will not be described.

[0048]

As illustrated in FIGs. 5, 6, and 7, a groove section 52 is provided around the propeller 23 in the vessel bottom 5 of the hull 1, and the groove section 52 is shaped such that a part of the vessel bottom 5 is dented upward. The groove section 52 is long in the front-rear direction D2. Due to provision of the groove section 52, it is possible to avoid interference between the propeller 23 and the vessel bottom 5 while the propeller shaft 22 is arranged as high as possible.

[0049]

The groove section 52 is formed from an intermediate portion of the vessel bottom 5 in the front-rear direction D2 to the stern. That is, the groove section 52 is opened rearward. Here, as an example, the groove section 52 has a rectangular shape that is long in the front-rear direction D2 in a bottom view (see FIG. 6).

[0050]

In the present embodiment, in the bottom view, a width dimension (a dimension in the right-left direction D3) of the groove section 52 is set to be greater than that of the propeller 23 such that the propeller 23 is accommodated in the groove section 52 (see FIG. 6). In addition, in the back view, the propeller 23 is arranged at a position near the vessel bottom 5 such that at least a part (an upper portion) of the propeller 23 is accommodated in the groove section 52 (see FIG. 7). Furthermore, the bracket 24 that supports the propeller shaft 22 is fixed into the groove section 52.

[0051]

In detail, in the back view, the groove section 52 has a substantially arcuate shape that is curved along an imaginary circle C1 (see FIG. 7). The imaginary circle C1 is drawn when a tip of a blade of the propeller 23 rotates. That is, a cross section that is orthogonal to a longitudinal
5 direction (the front-rear direction D2) of a bottom surface of the groove section 52 has a shape (the substantially arcuate shape) along an arc that protrudes upward. In this way, the groove section 52 has a tunnel shape.
[0052]

By the way, in the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment, as
10 illustrated in FIGs. 5 and 6, the shaft hole 51, which is formed in the vessel bottom 5, is arranged in the groove section 52. That is, the shaft hole 51, which is formed in the vessel bottom 5 and penetrated by the propeller shaft 22, is located inside the groove section 52 to be accommodated in the groove section 52.

15 [0053]

In short, the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment includes the hull 1 having the vessel bottom 5, and the propulsion device 2. The propulsion device 2 has the propeller 23 that can rotate about the propeller shaft 22 penetrating the shaft hole 51 in the vessel bottom 5.
20 The propulsion device 2 generates the thrust for sailing the hull 1 by the rotation of the propeller 23. The hull 1 has the groove section 52, which is long in the front-rear direction D2, around the propeller 23 in the vessel bottom 5. The shaft hole 51 is arranged in the groove section 52.
[0054]

25 With this configuration, since the shaft hole 51, which is formed in the vessel bottom 5, is arranged in the groove section 52, which is formed to be partially dented from the vessel bottom 5. Thus, it is possible to suppress turbulence of the water flow around the shaft hole 51 and the propeller shaft 22, which protrudes downward from the vessel bottom 5
30 through the shaft hole 51. As a result, the turbulence of the water flow (particularly around the propeller 23) along the vessel bottom 5 is suppressed, and loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water

flow is less likely to occur. Therefore, it is possible to provide the vessel 10 capable of generating the thrust further efficiently.

[0055]

Here, in the present embodiment, the groove section 52 is formed from
5 the intermediate portion of the vessel bottom 5 in the front-rear direction D2 to the stern. The shaft hole 51 is located behind a front end of the groove section 52. That is, as described above, the groove section 52 is arranged in the rear portion of the vessel bottom 5, and is opened rearward. Since the shaft hole 51 is arranged in such a groove section 52,
10 the shaft hole 51 is located behind the front end of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2. In other words, the shaft hole 51 is arranged to be accommodated in an area between the front end and a rear end of the groove section 52.

[0056]

15 With this configuration, the shaft hole 51, which is formed in the vessel bottom 5, is located behind the front end of the groove section 52. Accordingly, in particular, during the forward movement of the hull 1, the turbulence of the water flow, which occurs due to an influence of the shaft hole 51, is less likely to occur, and thus the loss of the thrust
20 caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to occur.

[0057]

In addition, as illustrated in FIG. 6, a change amount of the width dimension of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2 is 10% or less of a maximum value of the width dimension. That is, in a plan
25 view, of an outer peripheral edge of the groove section 52, two sides along the longitudinal direction (the front-rear direction D2) are parallel to each other. Thus, the dimension in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the groove section 52 is substantially constant over an entire length of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2.
30 Further preferably, the change amount of the width dimension of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2 is 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%,

4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, or less of the maximum value of the width dimension, and the two sides may be completely parallel to each other.

[0058]

In this way, since the dimension in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the groove section 52 is substantially constant, the turbulence of the water flow through the inside of the groove section 52 along the longitudinal direction (the front-rear direction D2) of the groove section 52 is less likely to occur. As a result, the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to occur.

[0059]

Here, as described above, the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment is the twin-screw vessel that includes the paired propellers 23 arranged side by side in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the hull 1. As illustrated in FIG. 7, the hull 1 has the paired groove sections 52 in a manner to correspond to the paired propellers 23, respectively. In short, the paired groove sections 52, each of which is long in the front-rear direction D2, are formed in the rear portion of the vessel bottom 5 of the hull 1. The paired groove sections 52 are symmetrical about the right-left direction D3. In each of the groove sections 52, the shaft hole 51, which is penetrated by the propeller shaft 22 of the respective propeller 23, is arranged.

[0060]

In this way, even in the twin-screw vessel, the turbulence of the water flow around the shaft hole 51 and the propeller shaft 22, which protrudes downward from the vessel bottom 5 through the shaft hole 51, is suppressed. As a result, the turbulence of the water flow (particularly around the propeller 23) along the vessel bottom 5 is suppressed, and the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to occur. Therefore, it is possible to provide the vessel 10 capable of generating the thrust further efficiently.

[0061]

Furthermore, in the plan view, in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the hull 1, each of the paired shaft holes 51 is located on an outer side of a center P1 (see FIG. 6) in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of respective one of the paired groove sections 52. In short, the shaft hole 51 (and the propeller shaft 22 that penetrates the shaft hole 51) is not located at the center P1 in the width direction of the respective groove section 52, but is arranged at a position that is shifted to the outer side from the center P1. More specifically, in the left propulsion device 2, the shaft hole 51 and the propeller shaft 22 are located on a left side of the center P1 in the width direction of the groove section 52. In the right propulsion device 2, the shaft hole 51 and the propeller shaft 22 are located on a right side of the center P1 in the width direction of the groove section 52.

[0062]

In this way, the paired propeller shafts 22 and the paired propellers 23 can be arranged in a well-balanced manner in the width direction (the right-left direction D3) of the hull 1. Thus, the hull 1 can sail further stably when the thrust is generated by the propulsion devices 2.

[0063]

In addition, as illustrated in FIG. 8, in the side view, the bottom surface of the groove section 52 has a curved shape that protrudes upward. In short, a cross-sectional shape of the bottom surface of the groove section 52 along the front-rear direction D2 is not a linear shape but the curved shape that protrudes upward. In this way, it is possible to suppress the turbulence of the water flow caused by the propeller 23 and the vessel bottom 5.

[0064]

Furthermore, the shaft hole 51 is arranged in a dent section 53 that is dented from a portion therearound in the bottom surface of the groove section 52. That is, the bottom surface of the groove section 52 is formed with the dent section 53 that is partially dented, and the shaft hole 51 is arranged in the dent section 53. More specifically, as illustrated in FIG.

8, the shaft hole 51 is arranged in a side wall that faces rearward in an inner peripheral surface of the dent section 53.

[0065]

With this configuration, the shaft hole 51, which is formed in the vessel
5 bottom 5, is located in the groove section 52, and further in the dent section 53. Accordingly, in particular, during the forward movement of the hull 1, the turbulence of the water flow, which occurs due to the influence of the shaft hole 51, is less likely to occur, and thus the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to
10 occur.

[0066]

Furthermore, as illustrated in FIG. 8, the groove section 52 has a gradual increase section 520 in at least a part of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2. The gradual increase section 520 becomes deeper
15 toward the stern. In the present embodiment, the gradual increase section 520 is at least provided from the front end of the groove section 52 to a fixed section of the bracket 24. That is, at least from the front end of the groove section 52 to the fixed section of the bracket 24, the groove section 52 is formed to gradually become deeper toward the stern.

20 [0067]

With this configuration, at least in the gradual increase section 520, the groove section 52 gradually becomes deeper toward the stern.

Accordingly, compared to a case where the groove section 52 rapidly becomes deep, in particular, during the forward movement of the hull 1,
25 the turbulence of the water flow, which occurs due to the influence of the groove section 52, is less likely to occur, and thus the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to occur.

[0068]

Here, a cross section that is orthogonal to the bottom surface of the
30 groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2 has a shape along an arc that protrudes upward. At least in the gradual increase section 520, a radius of curvature of the arc becomes larger toward the bow. That is, as

illustrated in FIG. 9, at least in the gradual increase section 520, radiuses of curvature R1, R2, R3 of the cross sections, each of which is orthogonal to the bottom surface of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2, become larger toward the bow ($R1 < R2 < R3$). In other words, at least in the gradual increase section 520, the curvatures of the cross sections, each of which is orthogonal to the bottom surface of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2, becomes greater (steeper) toward the stern. In the present embodiment, in particular, at the front end of the groove section 52, the radius of curvature R3 is extremely large, and the cross section that is orthogonal to the bottom surface of the groove section 52 in the front-rear direction D2 has a substantially linear shape. That is, in the front end portion of the groove section 52, the inside and the outside (the front side) of the groove section 52 continue from each other seamlessly in the front-rear direction D2.

[0069]

With this configuration, at least in the gradual increase section 520, it is possible to lessen generation of a negative pressure, which is caused by a sudden change in a flow rate within the groove section 52. Thus, the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is further less likely to occur.

[0070]

[3] Comparison with Comparative Example

Next, a description will be made on operational effects, which are exerted when the peripheral structure of the propulsion device 2 for the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment is compared to that in a comparative example, with reference to FIGs. 10 to 13.

[0071]

As illustrated in FIGs. 10 and 11, a vessel 10A according to the comparative example differs from the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment (described as the "example") in that the shaft hole 51 is arranged outside the groove section 52. In the vessel 10A according to

the comparative example, the total length (the dimension in the front-rear direction D2) of the groove section 52 is shorter than that in the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment, and the shaft hole 51 is located in front of the front end of the groove section 52.

5 [0072]

FIG. 12 illustrates a simulation result of the water flow under the vessel bottom 5 during the forward sail for each of the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment and the vessel 10A according to the comparative example. As it is apparent from FIG. 12, the water flow on a fore side (in front) of the propeller 23 in the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment is a straightened flow that is close to a linear shape. Thus, compared to the vessel 10A according to the comparative example, the loss of the thrust caused by the turbulence of the water flow is less likely to occur in the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment.

15 [0073]

FIG. 13 illustrates a simulation result of a water pressure around the vessel bottom 5 during the forward sail for each of the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment and the vessel 10A according to the comparative example. As it is apparent from FIG. 13, a range where the negative pressure is generated around the propeller shaft 22 is narrow in the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment. Thus, compared to the vessel 10A according to the comparative example, the loss of the thrust, which occurs due to an influence of the negative pressure, is less likely to occur to the vessel 10 according to the present embodiment.

25 [0074]

[4] Modified Examples

Hereinafter, modified examples of the first embodiment will be listed. The modified examples, which will be described below, can be appropriately combined and implemented.

30 [0075]

The vessel 10 is not limited to the pleasure boat, and may be a commercial vessel such as a cargo ship or a cargo-passenger ship, a work

vessel such as a tugboat or a salvage boat, a special vessel such as a meteorological observation vessel or a training ship, a fishing boat, a naval vessel, or the like. Furthermore, the vessel 10 is not limited to the vessel of the manned type that is boarded by the manipulator, and may be
5 a vessel that can be remotely manipulated by the person (the manipulator) or an unmanned vessel that can sail autonomously.

[0076]

The power source 21 is not limited to the diesel engine and may include, for example, a gasoline engine and/or a motor (an electric motor).

10 Furthermore, the vessel 10 may include the propulsion device 2 of a hybrid type that has plural types of the power sources 21 including the engine, the motor, and the like, for example. In this case, the power generated by the plural types of the power sources 21 is combined and transmitted to the propeller 23.

15 [0077]

[Supplementary Notes of the Invention]

Hereinafter, the overview of the invention extracted from the above-described embodiment will be supplementarily described. Configurations and processing functions described in the following supplementary notes
20 can be appropriately selected and combined.

[0078]

<Supplementary Note 1>

A vessel includes:

25 a hull that has a vessel bottom; and
a propulsion device that has a propeller capable of rotating about a propeller shaft penetrating a shaft hole in the vessel bottom, and generates thrust for sailing the hull by rotation of the propeller, in which
the hull has a groove section in a portion of the vessel bottom around the propeller, the groove section being long in a front-rear
30 direction, and
the shaft hole is arranged in the groove section.

[0079]

<Supplementary Note 2>

The vessel according to Supplementary Note 1, in which

the groove section is formed from an intermediate portion of the vessel bottom in the front-rear direction to a stern, and

5 the shaft hole is located behind a front end of the groove section.

[0080]

<Supplementary Note 3>

The vessel according to Supplementary Note 1 or 2, in which

10 a change amount of a width dimension of the groove section in the front-rear direction is 10% or less of a maximum value of the width dimension.

[0081]

<Supplementary Note 4>

15 The vessel according to any one of Supplementary Notes 1 to 3, in which a bottom surface of the groove section has a curved shape that protrudes upward in a side view.

[0082]

<Supplementary Note 5>

20 The vessel according to any one of Supplementary Notes 1 to 4, in which the shaft hole is arranged in a dent section that is dented from a portion around the dent section in the bottom surface of the groove section.

[0083]

25 <Supplementary Note 6>

The vessel according to any one of Supplementary Notes 1 to 5, in which the groove section has a gradual increase section in at least a part of the groove section in the front-rear direction, the gradual increase section becoming deeper toward the stern.

30 [0084]

<Supplementary Note 7>

The vessel according to Supplementary Note 6, in which

a cross section that is orthogonal to the front-rear direction of the bottom surface of the groove section has a shape along an arc that protrudes upward, and

at least in the gradual increase section, a radius of curvature of the arc becomes larger toward a bow.

[0085]

<Supplementary Note 8>

The vessel according to any one of Supplementary Notes 1 to 7 further includes:

a pair of the propellers arranged side by side in a width direction of the hull, in which

the hull has a pair of the groove sections in a manner to correspond to the pair of the propellers, respectively.

[0086]

<Supplementary Note 9>

The vessel according to Supplementary Note 8, in which

in the width direction of the hull, each of the paired shaft holes is located on an outer side of a center in a width direction of respective one of the paired groove sections in a plan view.

20

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0087]

1 Hull

2 Propulsion device

25 5 Vessel bottom

10, 10A Vessel

22 Propeller shaft

23 Propeller

51 Shaft hole

30 52 Groove section

53 Dent section

520 Gradual increase section

D2 Front-rear direction

P1 Center

R1, R2, R3 Radius of curvature

CLAIMS

1. A vessel comprising:
a hull that has a vessel bottom; and
5 a propulsion device that has a propeller capable of rotating about a propeller shaft penetrating a shaft hole in the vessel bottom, and generates thrust for sailing the hull by rotation of the propeller, wherein the hull has a groove section in a portion of the vessel bottom around the propeller, the groove section being long in a front-rear
10 direction, and the shaft hole is arranged in the groove section.
2. The vessel according to claim 1, wherein the groove section is formed from an intermediate portion of the
15 vessel bottom in the front-rear direction to a stern, and the shaft hole is located behind a front end of the groove section.
3. The vessel according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
20 a change amount of a width dimension of the groove section in the front-rear direction is 10% or less of a maximum value of the width dimension.
4. The vessel according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
25 a bottom surface of the groove section has a curved shape that protrudes upward in a side view.
5. The vessel according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the shaft hole is arranged in a dent section that is dented from a
30 portion around the dent section in a bottom surface of the groove section.
6. The vessel according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

the groove section has a gradual increase section in at least a part of the groove section in the front-rear direction, the gradual increase section becoming deeper toward the stern.

5 7. The vessel according to claim 6, wherein
 a cross section that is orthogonal to the front-rear direction of a
 bottom surface of the groove section has a shape along an arc that
 protrudes upward, and
 at least in the gradual increase section, a radius of curvature of
10 the arc becomes larger toward a bow.

 8. The vessel according to claim 1 or 2 further comprising:
 a pair of the propellers arranged side by side in a width
 direction of the hull, wherein
15 the hull has a pair of the groove sections in a manner to
 correspond to the pair of the propellers, respectively.

 9. The vessel according to claim 8, wherein
 in the width direction of the hull, each of the paired shaft holes
20 is located on an outer side of a center in a width direction of respective
 one of the paired groove sections in a plan view.