

Selecting Propulsion Types

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Gothenburg, Sweden



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Overview

Engines & Drives-
In Brief

Outboards



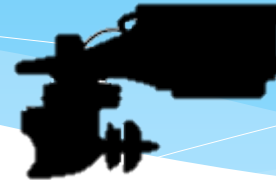
Stern Drive

Shaft & Wheel



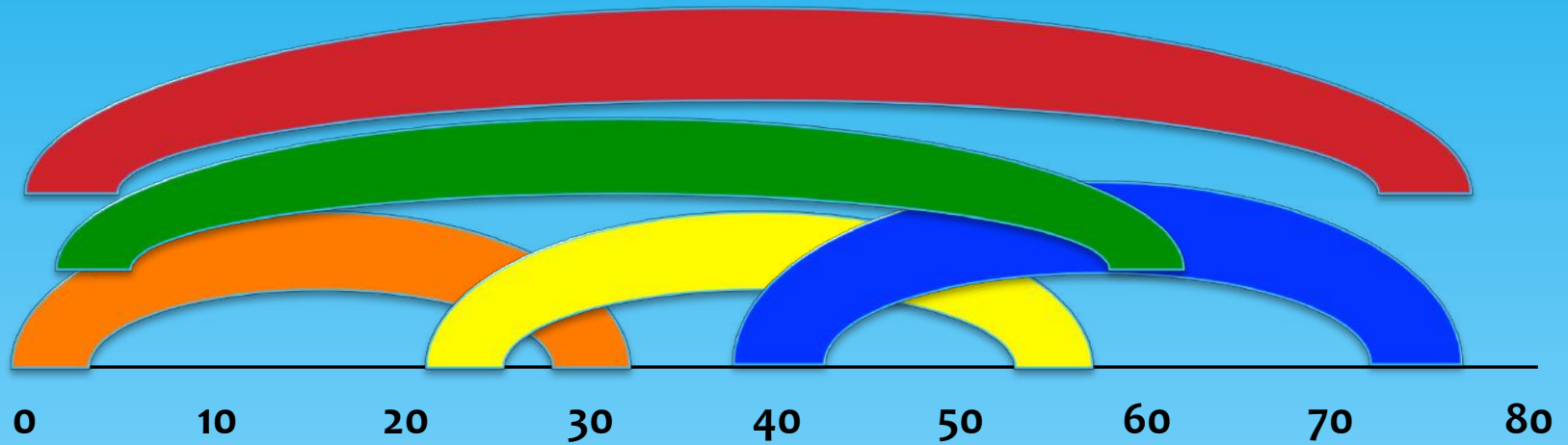
Surface Drive

Waterjet



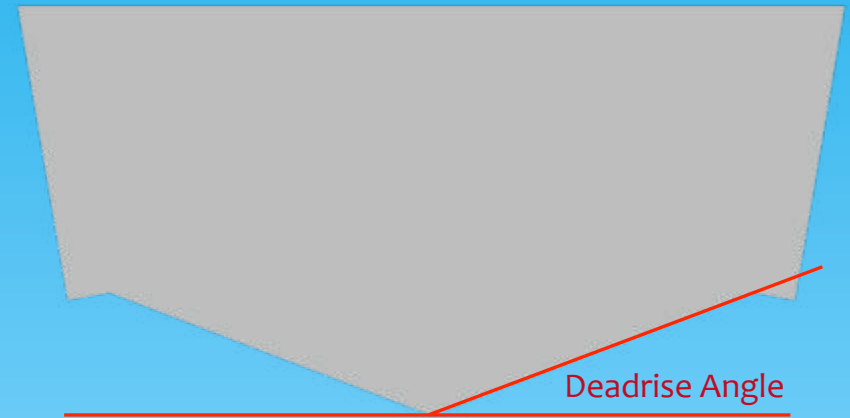
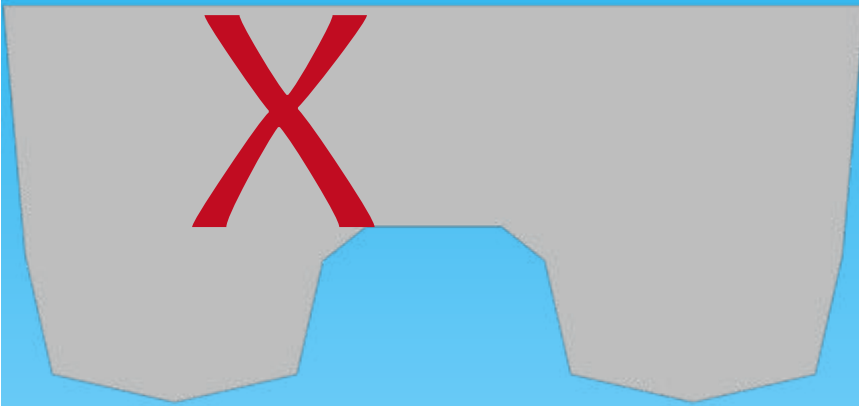
Pod Drive

Performance Envelope



Outboards
Shaft & Wheel
Waterjet
Stern Drive
Surface Drive

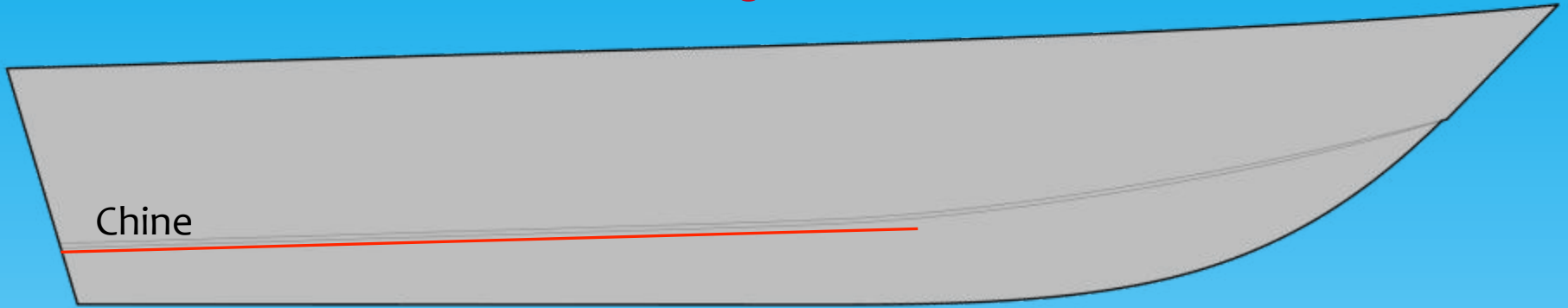
Deep V Monohulls



Deadrise Angle
Baseline

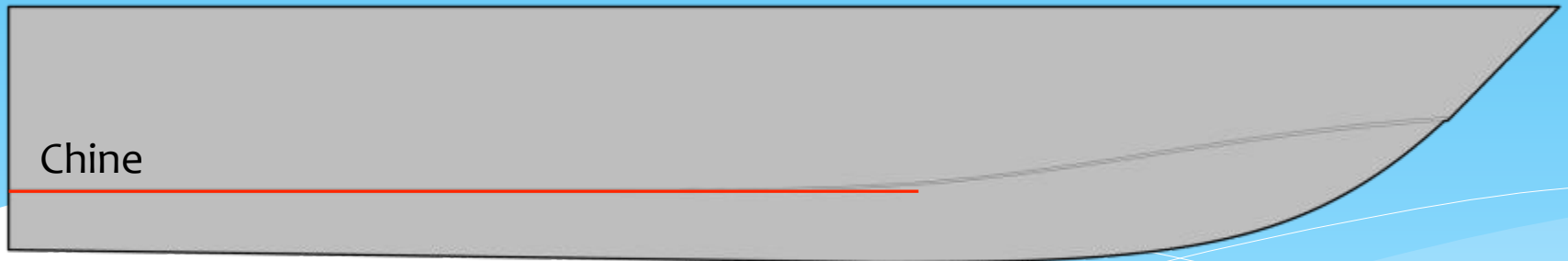
Monohulls

Variable Degree Deadrise



Baseline

Constant Degree Deadrise



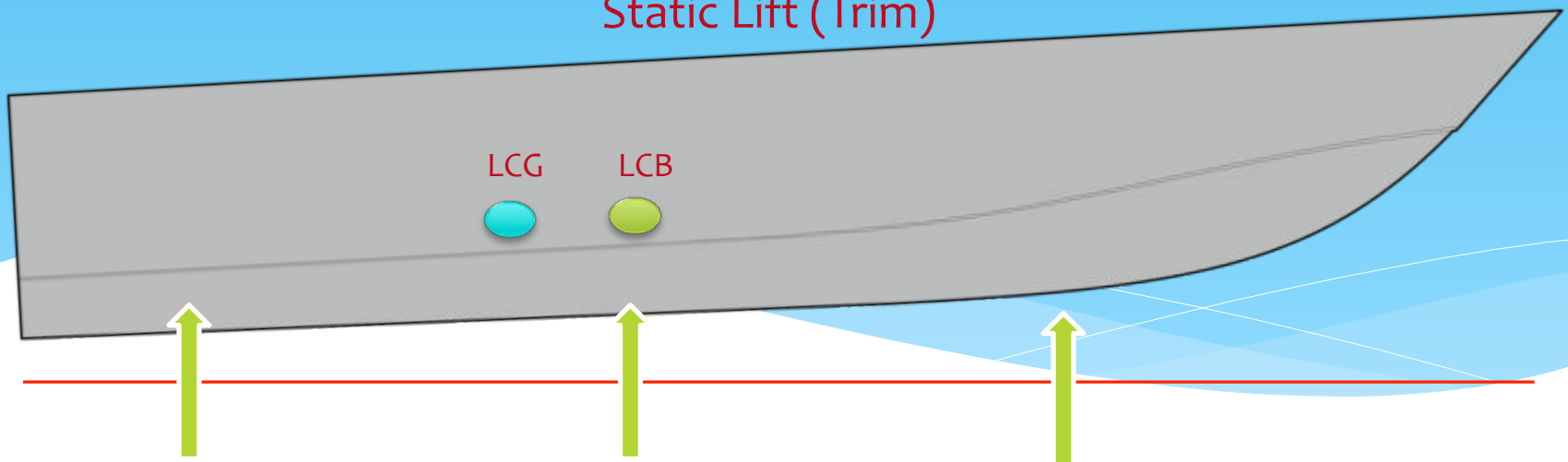
Baseline

Hydrodynamics

Dynamic Lift

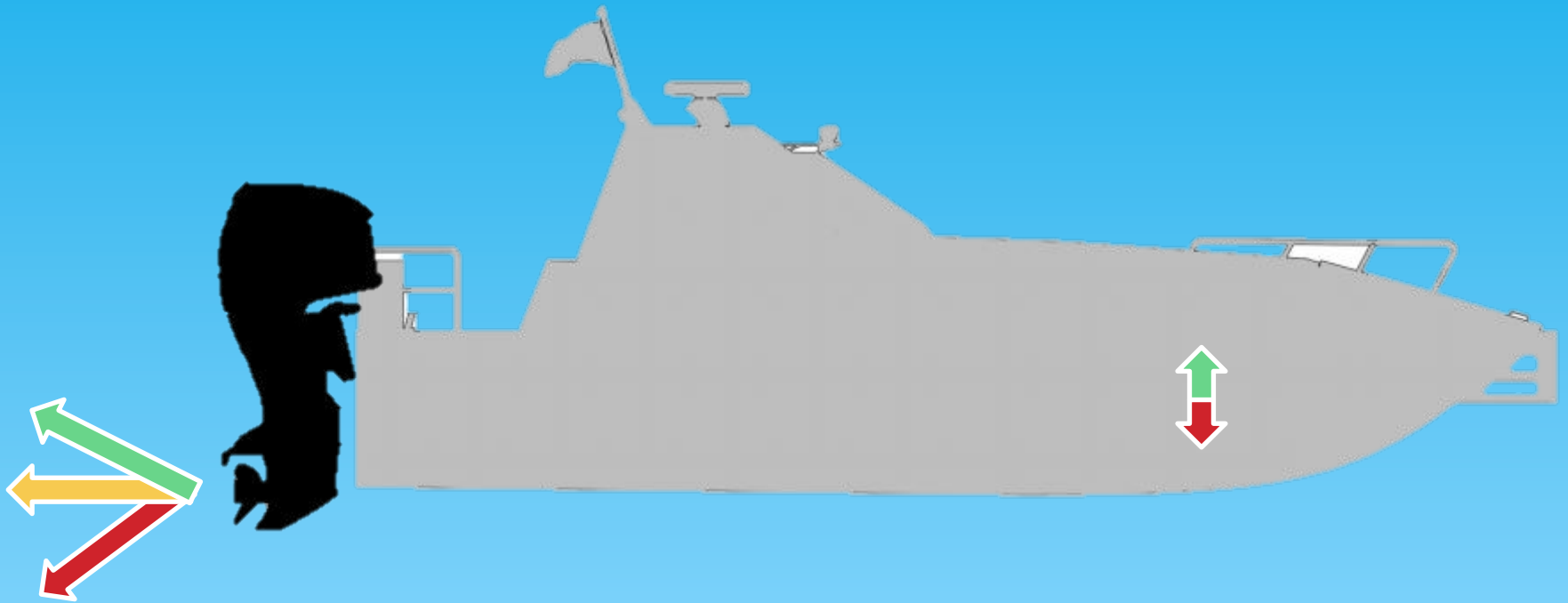


Static Lift (Trim)



Propulsion Types

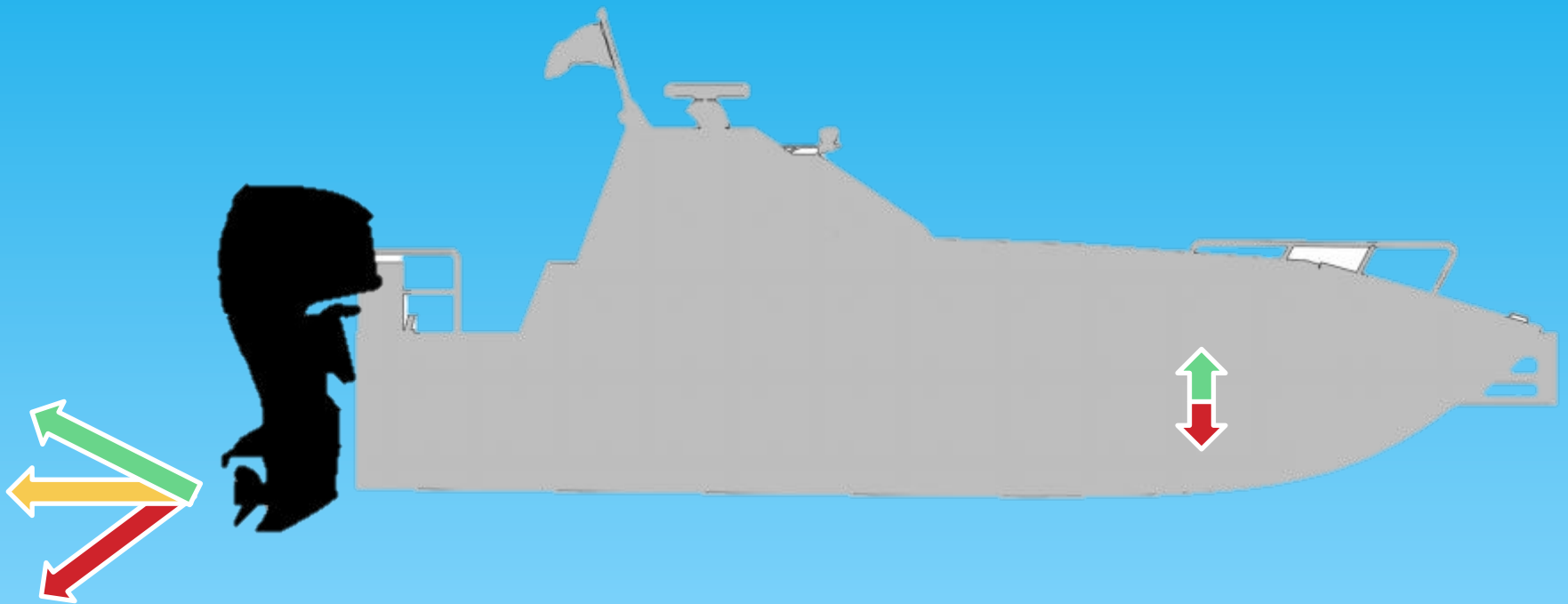
Outboards



Variable Angle of Thrust
Decreased Wetted Surface
Increased Speed

Propulsion Types

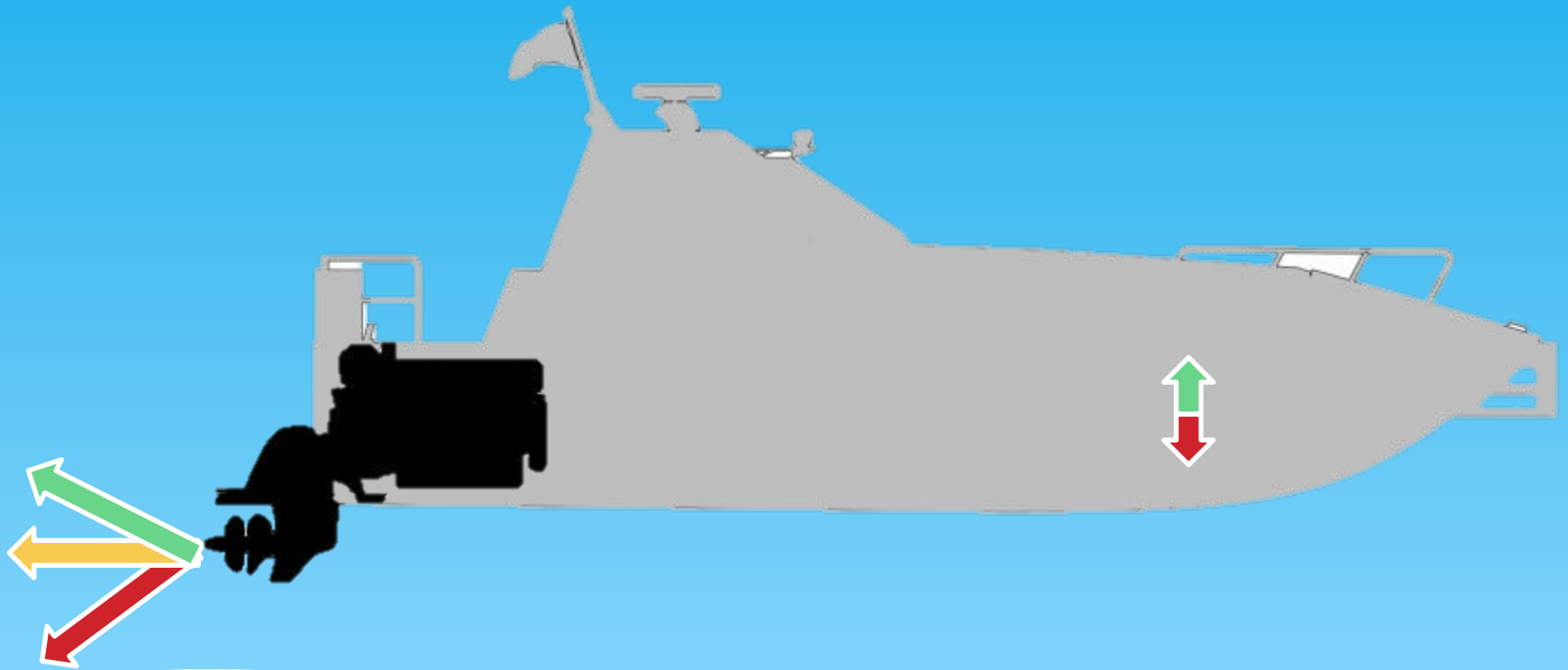
Outboards



Variable Angle of Thrust
Variable Degree Deadrise
Decreased Wetted Surface
Increased Speed

Propulsion Types

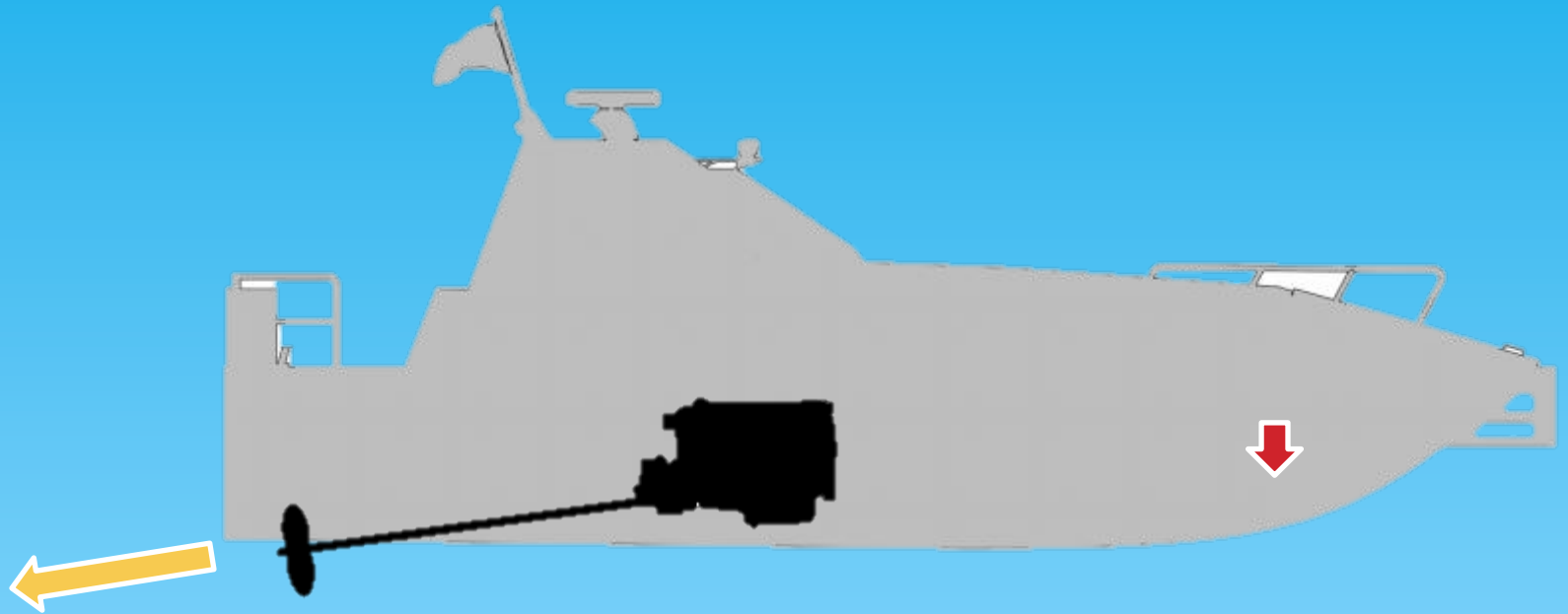
Stern Drives



Variable Angle of Thrust
Decreased Wetted Surface
Increased Speed

Propulsion Types

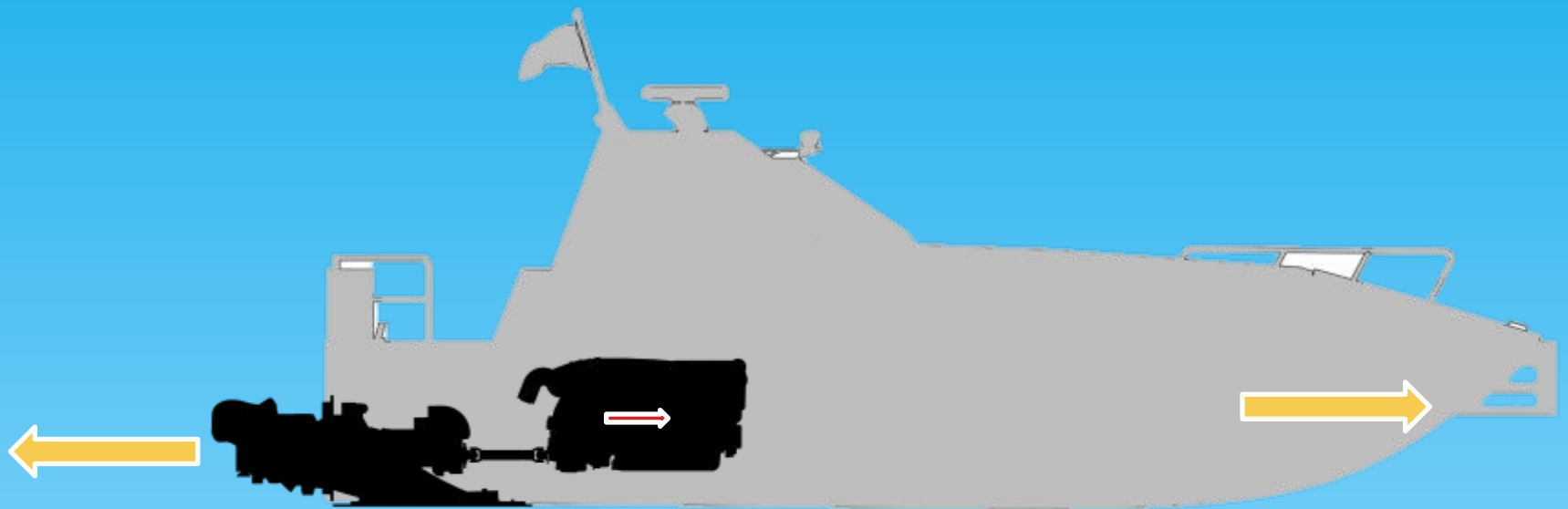
Straight Shafts



Lower Speed Applications
Faster Speed Drives Bow Down

Propulsion Types

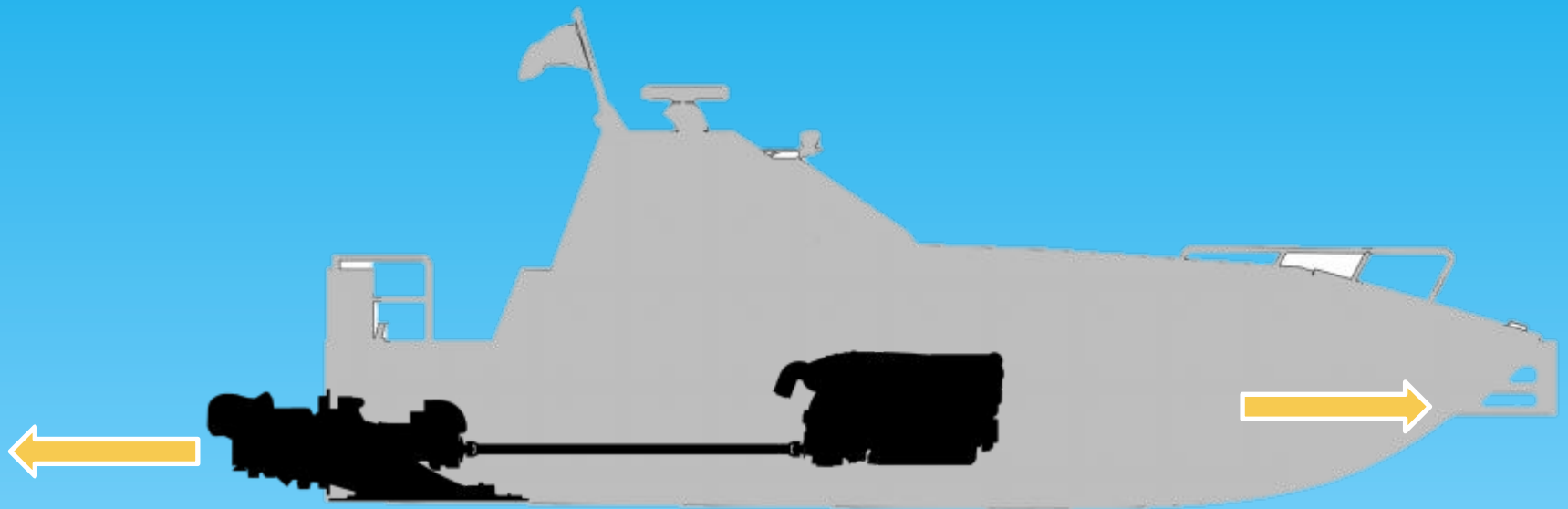
Waterjets



Safest
Fixed Angle of Thrust – Constant Deadrise
Variable Engine Placement
Most Maneuverable

Propulsion Types

Waterjets



Propulsion Types

Surface Drives



Speed Range- 40+ knots

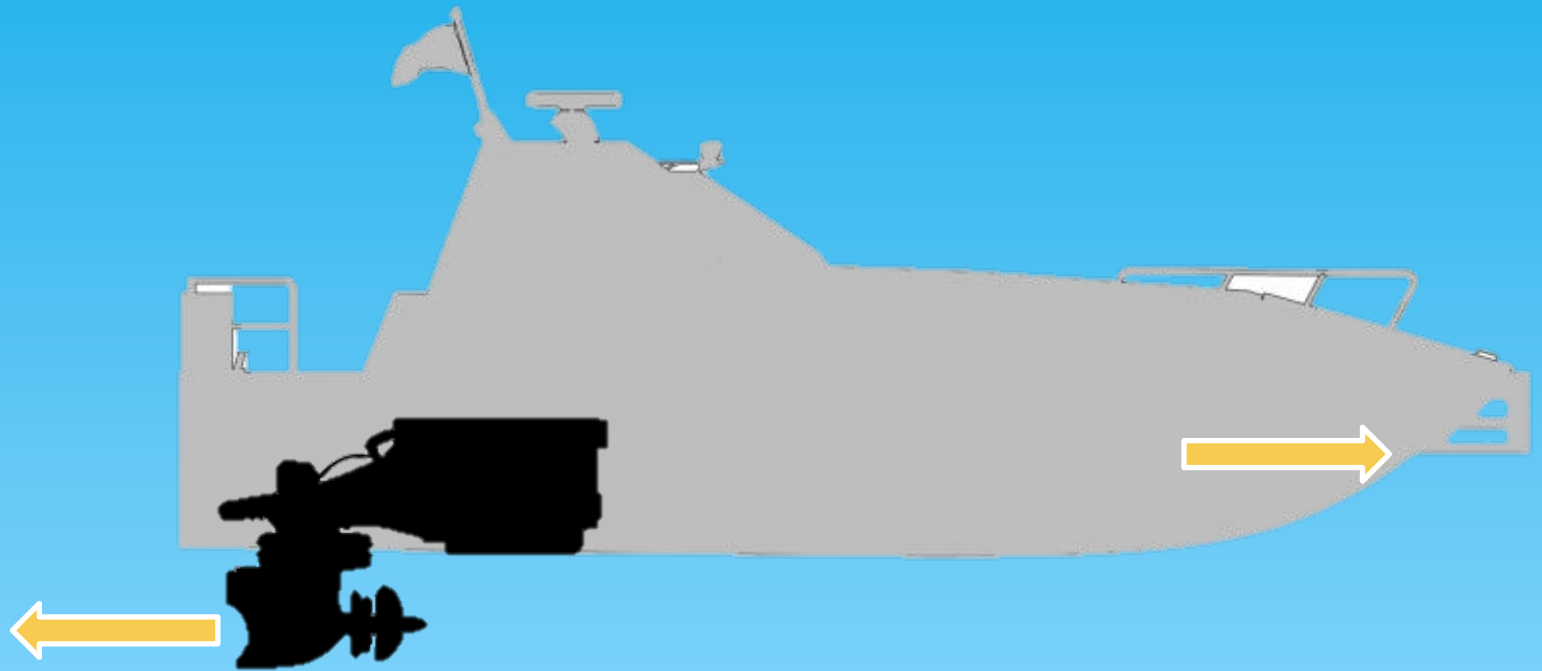
Fixed Angle of Thrust

Vertical Lift From Propeller

Requires Extreme Aft LCG – Constant Deadrise

Propulsion Types

Pod Drives



Most Efficient
Fixed Angle of Thrust
Requires Manufacturer Input on Hull Form

Surface Area X Speed = Lift

