



Context

On the night of the 14th April 1912, the Titanic was on its maiden voyage, and just before midnight collided with an iceberg. A portion of the starboard side was pierced in several places, and the ship sank within three hours.

Location

Newfoundland, 41°43'55"N 49°56'45".

Author

Pieter van Gestel, BCA KPN B.V.

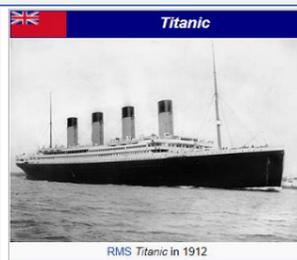
Date of last update

20-9-2019

Status description



CoThink Event Map: Titanic disaster



Voyage of sister ship Olympic was canceled
Ship worth 350 million Euros (equivalent in 2007), sank on its first voyage.
1194 bodies could not be recovered
1504 out of 2208 people on board died

Temperature = -7 degrees Celcius

New requirements: Ships must have a wireless operator continuously available

Wireless operator was sleeping

Captain stopped the ship due to poor visibility

Ship "SS Californian" did not come the rescue

Class	Number	Saves	Saved %	Victims	Victims %
1 st class	329	199	60,5	130	39,5
2 nd class	272	119	43,8	153	56,2
3 rd class	710	174	24,5	536	75,5
Crew	897	212	23,6	685	76,4
Total	2208	704	31,9	1504	68,1

12 November 1913 the first International SOLAS-conference was held (Safety of Life at Sea)

RMS Titanic has sunk on the night of April 14 to 15, 1912

Hull filled with water

Hull on starboard was open

Steel plates were buckled and seperated

Titanic struck iceberg (April 14, 1912 23:40)

Ship couldn't change its course quick enough

Iceberg was on the route

Switching machines took 20 Sec

To change course machines have to be switched twice

Ship sailed too fast

Ship owner wanted to prove Titanic to be faster than Olympic

Captain wanted to catch up on a delay

It was relatively dark due to "new moon"

Sailors on the lookout had no binoculars

Cupboard with binoculars could not be opened

Key was still in coat pocket of transferred officer

9% slag added to wrought iron (norm: 2 a 3%)

Rivets in the hull not strong enough

Plates in clinkered (overlapping) fashion not strong enough

Requirements for watertight walls introduced

New method to connect steel plates introduced

Incorrect follow-up of multiple warnings for ice fields by radio

Essential info ice field location was missing

Not all warnings reached the bridge

Operators were busy sending private telegrams

At the time no requirement to extend watertight bulkheads above waterline

Watertight bulkheads in compartments were not tall enough

Watertight compartments were breached

Not enough lifeboats (20 instead of 64)

New requirements implemented: enough space in lifeboats for every passenger

Lifeboats disfiguring 1st class view

Ship was supposed to be "unsinkable"

Lifeboats tipped over and were hanging above each other

Titanic tilted

Launching lifeboats took too long (25 - 30 minutes)

Perception that many lifeboats only make passengers restless

Always perform lifeboat drills

Lifeboat drills not executed

Crew had no idea about the number of passengers that should be in each lifeboat

Lifeboats were not fully utilized (823 instead of 1178 persons)

What was the cause of lack of lifeboat drills?

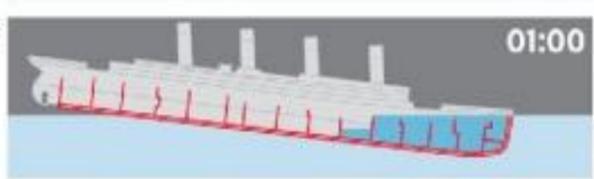
Lifboats offered insufficient rescue

Lifeboats offered insufficient rescue

Launch time	Lifeboat Number	Nominal capacity	Person by launching
00:45	7	65	28
00:55	6	65	28
00:55	5	65	41
01:00	3	65	40
01:10	1	40	12
01:10	8	65	28
01:20	10	65	55
01:20	9	65	56
01:25	11	65	70
01:25	12	65	43
01:30	14	65	60
01:35	16	65	56
01:35	13	65	64
01:35	15	65	70
01:40	C	47	39
01:45	2	40	25
01:55	4	65	40
02:05	D	47	44
02:17	A	47	12
02:17	B	47	12
Total	1178	823	



Accelerated flooding was due to open portholes and water was pouring 15 times faster than it could be pumped out



Sources: [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titanic_\(schip,_1912\)](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titanic_(schip,_1912))
<https://nl.defensie.marine.narkive.com/Pg5LFkR/sleuteltje-titanic>

Legend

