

**PERENCANAAN STRUKTUR DAN RENCANA
ANGGARAN BIAYA GEDUNG KULIAH
2 LANTAI**



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MOTTO

- ① *"Demi masa, sesungguhnya manusia dalam kerugian...."*
- ① *Selama dunia masih dalam genggaman, semua bisa diatur.*
- ① *"Jadilah elang yang senantiasa memantau segala perkara dari atas, dan jangan mau hinggap kecuali pada puncak kejayaan"*
- ① *Tiada kebahagiaan dalam memiliki atau mendapatkan sesuatu. Hanya dalam memberi, kebahagiaan itu ada. Henry Drummond (1851 – 1860)*
- ① *Dunia dipenuhi dengan hiasan, semua akan kembali pada-Nya.*
- ① *"sesungguhnya tidaklah beriman seorang muslim, sebelum ia menyayangi saudaranya sebagaimana ia menyayangi dirinya sendiri"*
- ① *Luwes, tegas dan keras...
Tegas dalam bersikap, namun elastic dalam penerapan...
Teguh dalam pendirian, namun penuh pertimbangan dalam pelaksanaan.....*
- ① *Kita tidak akan dapat meraih keberhasilan selama kita belum bisa mencintai apa yang kita lakukan. (Anonim)*
- ① *"Sesungguhnya kamu tidak akan memberi petunjuk kepada orang yang kamu kasihi, tetapi Allah memberi petunjuk kepada orang yang dikehendaki-Nya, dan Allah lebih mengetahui orang – orang yang mau menerima petunjuk,"
Q.S. Al Qoshos (28): 56*

- ④ *“Bersahabatlah dengan siapa saja, sekalipun dengan srigala, yang penting kapakmu selalu siap.”*
- ④ *“Berbuatlah yang terbaik bagi sesama, karena sesungguhnya bermanfaat bagi orang lain itu sangat membanggakan...”*



PERSEMBAHAN

Alhamdulillah puji syukur tiada terkira kupakanjatkan kehadiran Illahi Robbi, pencipta alam semesta yang telah memberikan rahmat, hidayah serta anugerah yang tak terhingga.

' Serangkai Budi Penghargaan'
Dibalik tabir pembuatan episode Tugas Akhir

- ☉ **Ribuan terima kasih untuk Bapak dan Ibu yang tak henti-hentinya mendoakan, mendidikku tak pernah jemu dan selalu menaburkan pengorbanan dengan kasih sayang. Tanpa maaf dan restumu hidupku tak tentu arah...**

AYAH, IBU, tiada kata dan perbuatan yang mampu membalas kasih sayangmu kepadaku...

- ☉ Kakak2ku, semoga keluarga kalian jadi keluarga yang sakinah, mawadhah, & warakhmah..
- ☉ & adik2ku, aku sayang kalian...jadilah anak2 yang sholeh & solehah serta berbakti pada ayah - ibu...

☉ **Rekan-rekan Sipil Gedung khususnya angkatan 2007**

Lukman "mc kpt", Somuch "somat imutch", Nurul, Hariyono "p'wek's", Budi, Damar "gendul", Cumi, Robetz, Iwan "kcl", Topo "lurahe" Pujek "hwakakak", Andi, June Joko, Yayan, Yulek, Yuni, Pandu, Tewe, Badrun, V-three, Arum, Dede, Hissyam, Darmo, Binar, Aris, Igag bin udin, Dwi, Mametz, Rangga, Sigit.

Terimakasih sodara2ku, kalian kan selalu ada dihatiku....

- ☉ **The last, thank's to :**
Alvionita Prisca Swantari, yang turut mendoakan dan memberi semangat terselesaikannya laporan Tugas Akhir ini.

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BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Menghadapi masa depan yang semakin modern, kehadiran seorang Ahli Madya Teknik Sipil siap pakai yang menguasai dibidangnya sangat diperlukan. Fakultas Teknik Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta sebagai lembaga pendidikan, bertujuan untuk menghasilkan Ahli Madya Teknik Sipil yang berkualitas, bertanggung jawab, dan kreatif dalam menghadapi tantangan masa depan dan ikut serta menyukseskan pembangunan nasional.

Semakin pesatnya perkembangan dunia teknik sipil di Indonesia saat ini menuntut terciptanya sumber daya manusia yang dapat mendukung kemajuannya dalam bidang ini. Dengan sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas tinggi, kita sebagai bangsa Indonesia akan dapat memenuhi tuntutan ini. Karena dengan hal ini kita akan semakin siap menghadapi tantangannya.

Bangsa Indonesia telah menyediakan berbagai sarana guna memenuhi sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas. Dalam merealisasikan hal ini Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta sebagai salah satu lembaga pendidikan yang dapat memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut memberikan Tugas Akhir sebuah perencanaan struktur gedung bertingkat dengan maksud agar dapat menghasilkan tenaga yang bersumber daya dan mampu bersaing dalam dunia kerja.

1.2 Maksud Dan Tujuan

Dalam menghadapi pesatnya perkembangan zaman yang semakin modern dan berteknologi, serta semakin derasnya arus globalisasi saat ini sangat diperlukan seorang teknisi yang berkualitas. Dalam hal ini khususnya teknik sipil, sangat diperlukan teknisi-teknisi yang menguasai ilmu dan keterampilan dalam bidangnya. Fakultas Teknik Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta sebagai lembaga

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pendidikan bertujuan untuk menghasilkan ahli teknik yang berkualitas, bertanggungjawab, kreatif dalam menghadapi masa depan serta dapat mensukseskan pembangunan nasional di Indonesia.

Fakultas Teknik Universitas Sebelas Maret Program D3 Jurusan Teknik Sipil memberikan Tugas Akhir dengan maksud dan tujuan :

1. Mahasiswa dapat merencanakan suatu konstruksi bangunan yang sederhana sampai bangunan bertingkat.
2. Mahasiswa diharapkan dapat memperoleh pengetahuan dan pengalaman dalam merencanakan struktur gedung.
3. Mahasiswa diharapkan dapat memecahkan suatu masalah yang dihadapi dalam perencanaan suatu struktur gedung.

1.3 Kriteria Perencanaan

1. Spesifikasi Bangunan

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Fungsi Bangunan | : Gedung Kuliah |
| b. Luas Bangunan | : 1752 m ² |
| c. Jumlah Lantai | : 2 lantai |
| d. Tinggi Tiap Lantai | : 4,25 m |
| e. Konstruksi Atap | : Rangka kuda-kuda baja |
| f. Penutup Atap | : Genteng tanah liat |
| g. Pondasi | : Foot Plate |

2. Spesifikasi Bahan

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Mutu Baja Profil | : BJ 37 |
| b. Mutu Beton (f'c) | : 30 MPa |
| c. Mutu Baja Tulangan (fy) | : Polos: 240 Mpa
Ulir : 360 Mpa. |



1.4 Peraturan-Peraturan Yang Berlaku

- a. SNI 03-1729-2002_ Tata cara perencanaan struktur baja untuk bangunan gedung.
- b. SNI 03-2847-2002_ Tata cara perencanaan struktur beton untuk bangunan gedung.
- c. Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung (PPIUG 1983).
- d. Peraturan Perencanaan Bangunan Baja Indonesia (PPBBI 1984).





BAB 2

DASAR TEORI

2.1. Dasar Perencanaan

2.1.1. Jenis Pembebanan

Dalam merencanakan struktur suatu bangunan bertingkat, digunakan struktur yang mampu mendukung berat sendiri, gaya angin, beban hidup maupun beban khusus yang bekerja pada struktur bangunan tersebut. Beban-beban yang bekerja pada struktur dihitung menurut SNI 03-1727-1989, beban-beban tersebut adalah :

1. Beban Mati (qd)

Beban mati adalah berat dari semua bagian suatu gedung yang bersifat tetap, termasuk segala unsur tambahan, penyelesaian–penyelesaian, mesin-mesin serta peralatan tetap yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari gedung. Untuk merencanakan gedung, beban mati yang terdiri dari berat sendiri bahan bangunan dan komponen gedung adalah :

a) Bahan Bangunan :

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Beton Bertulang | 2400 kg/m ³ |
| 2. Pasir | 1800 kg/m ³ |
| 3. Beton biasa | 2200 kg/m ³ |

b) Komponen Gedung :

1. Langit – langit dan dinding (termasuk rusuk – rusuknya, tanpa penggantung langit-langit atau pengaku), terdiri dari :
 - semen asbes (eternit) dengan tebal maximum 4mm 11 kg/m²
 - kaca dengan tebal 3 – 4 mm 10 kg/m²

2. Penggantung langit- langit (dari kayu), dengan bentang maksimum 5 m dan jarak s.k.s. minimum 0,80 m..... 7 kg/m²

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- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 3. Penutup lantai dari tegel, keramik dan beton (tanpa adukan)
per cm tebal | 24 kg/m ² |
| 4. Adukan semen per cm tebal | 21 kg/m ² |
| 5. Penutup atap genteng dengan reng dan usuk..... | 50 kg/m ² |
| 6. Dinding pasangan batu merah setengah bata..... | 1700 kg/m ² |

2. Beban Hidup (q_l)

Beban hidup adalah semua bahan yang terjadi akibat penghuni atau pengguna suatu gedung, termasuk beban-beban pada lantai yang berasal dari barang-barang yang dapat berpindah, mesin-mesin serta peralatan yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari gedung dan dapat diganti selama masa hidup dari gedung itu, sehingga mengakibatkan perubahan pembebanan lantai dan atap tersebut. Khususnya pada atap, beban hidup dapat termasuk beban yang berasal dari air hujan SNI 03-1727-1989. Beban hidup yang bekerja pada bangunan ini disesuaikan dengan rencana fungsi bangunan tersebut. Beban hidup untuk bangunan ini terdiri dari :

Beban atap	100 kg/m ²
Beban tangga dan bordes.....	300 kg/m ²
Beban lantai	250 kg/m ²

Berhubung peluang untuk terjadi beban hidup penuh yang membebani semua bagian dan semua unsur struktur pemikul secara serempak selama unsur gedung tersebut adalah sangat kecil, maka pada perencanaan balok induk dan portal dari sistem pemikul beban dari suatu struktur gedung, beban hidupnya dikalikan dengan suatu koefisien reduksi yang nilainya tergantung pada penggunaan gedung yang ditinjau, seperti diperlihatkan pada tabel :



Tabel 2.1 Koefisien reduksi beban hidup

Penggunaan gedung	Koefisien reduksi beban hidup untuk perencanaan balok Induk dan portal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PERUMAHAN / HUNIAN : Rumah tinggal, rumah sakit, dan hotel 	0,75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PENDIDIKAN : Sekolah dan ruang kuliah 	0,90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PENYIMPANAN : Gudang, perpustakaan dan ruang arsip 	0,90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANGGA : Pendidikan dan kantor 	0,75

Sumber : PPIUG 1989

3. Beban Angin (W)

Beban Angin adalah semua beban yang bekerja pada gedung atau bagian gedung yang disebabkan oleh selisih dalam tekanan udara **SNI 03-1727-1989**.

Beban Angin ditentukan dengan menganggap adanya tekanan positif dan tekanan negatif (hisapan), yang bekerja tegak lurus pada bidang yang ditinjau. Besarnya tekanan positif dan negatif yang dinyatakan dalam kg/m^2 ini ditentukan dengan mengalikan tekanan tiup dengan koefisien – koefisien angin. Tekan tiup harus diambil minimum 25 kg/m^2 , kecuali untuk daerah di laut dan di tepi laut sampai sejauh 5 km dari tepi pantai. Pada daerah tersebut tekanan hisap diambil minimum 40 kg/m^2 .

Sedangkan koefisien angin untuk gedung tertutup :

1. Dinding Vertikal

- a) Di pihak angin + 0,9
 b) Di belakang angin - 0,4

2. Atap segitiga dengan sudut kemiringan α

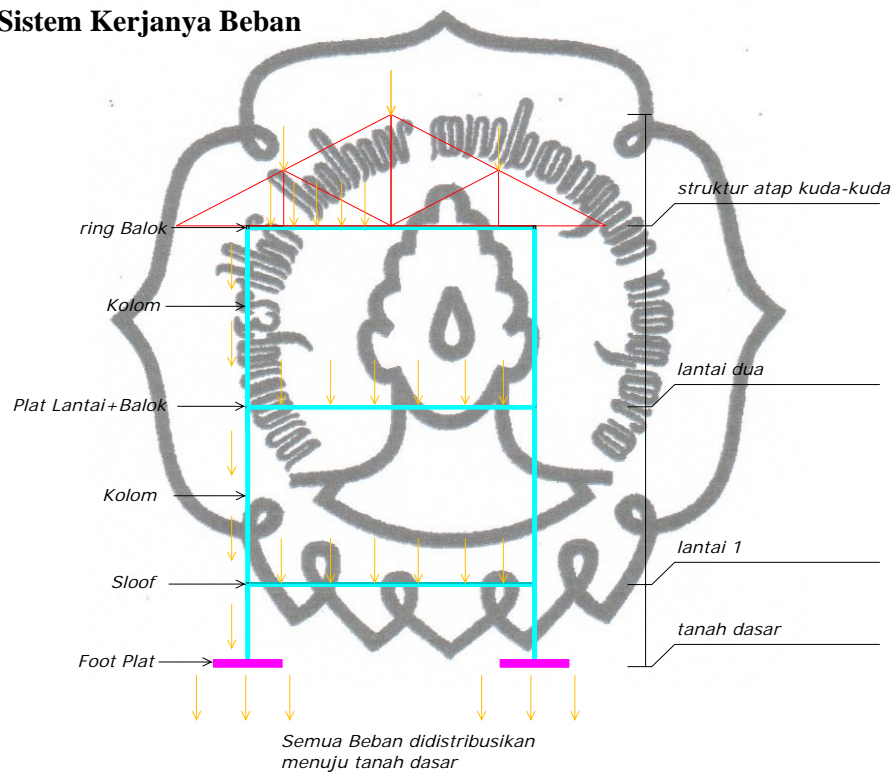
- a) Di pihak angin : $\alpha < 65^\circ$ $0,02 \alpha - 0,4$
 $65^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ + 0,9
 b) Di belakang angin, untuk semua α - 0,4



4. Beban Gempa (E)

Beban gempa adalah semua beban statik *equivalen* yang bekerja pada gedung atau bagian gedung yang menirukan pengaruh dari gerakan tanah akibat gempa itu (SNI 03-1727-1989).

2.1.2. Sistem Kerjanya Beban



Gambar 2.1 Arah Pembebanan pada Struktur

Bekerjanya beban untuk bangunan bertingkat berlaku sistem gravitasi, yaitu elemen struktur yang berada di atas akan membebani elemen struktur di bawahnya, atau dengan kata lain elemen struktur yang mempunyai kekuatan lebih besar akan menahan atau memikul elemen struktur yang mempunyai kekuatan lebih kecil. Dengan demikian sistem kerjanya beban untuk elemen – elemen struktur gedung bertingkat secara umum dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut :

Beban atap akan diterima oleh ringbalk, kemudian diteruskan kepada kolom. Beban pelat lantai akan didistribusikan kepada balok anak dan balok portal, kemudian
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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

8

dilanjutkan ke kolom, dan didistribusikan menuju sloof, yang selanjutnya akan diteruskan ke tanah dasar melalui pondasi telapak.

2.1.3. Provisi Keamanan

Dalam SNI 03-1727-1989, struktur harus direncanakan untuk memiliki cadangan kekuatan untuk memikul beban yang lebih tinggi dari beban normal. Kapasitas cadangan ini mencakup faktor pembebanan (U), yaitu untuk memperhitungkan pelampauan beban dan faktor reduksi (ϕ), yaitu untuk memperhitungkan kurangnya mutu bahan di lapangan. Pelampauan beban dapat terjadi akibat perubahan dari penggunaan untuk apa struktur direncanakan dan penafsiran yang kurang tepat dalam memperhitungkan pembebanan. Sedang kekurangan kekuatan dapat diakibatkan oleh variasi yang merugikan dari kekuatan bahan, pengerjaan, dimensi, pengendalian dan tingkat pengawasan.

Tabel 2.2 Faktor Pembebanan U

No.	KOMBINASI BEBAN	FAKTOR U
1.	D	1,4 D
2.	D, L	1,2 D + 1,6 L + 0,5 (A atau R)
3	D, L, W	1,2 D + 1,0 L ± 1,3 W + 0,5 (A atau R)

Keterangan :

- A = Beban Atap
- D = Beban mati
- L = Beban hidup
- Lr = Beban hidup tereduksi
- R = Beban air hujan
- W = Beban angin



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

9

Tabel 2.3 Faktor Reduksi Kekuatan ϕ

No	GAYA	ϕ
1.	Lentur tanpa beban aksial	0,80
2.	Aksial tarik dan aksial tarik dengan lentur	0,80
3.	Aksial tekan dan aksial tekan dengan lentur	0,65 – 0,80
4.	Geser dan torsi	0,60
5.	Tumpuan Beton	0,70

Karena kandungan agregat kasar untuk beton struktural seringkali berisi agregat kasar berukuran diameter lebih dari 2 cm, maka diperlukan adanya jarak tulangan minimum agar campuran beton basah dapat melewati tulangan baja tanpa terjadi pemisahan material sehingga timbul rongga – rongga pada beton. Sedang untuk melindungi dari karat dan kehilangan kekuatannya dalam kasus kebakaran, maka diperlukan adanya tebal selimut beton minimum :

Beberapa persyaratan utama pada Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung 1983 adalah sebagai berikut :

- Jarak bersih antara tulangan sejajar yang selapis tidak boleh kurang dari d_b atau 25 mm, dimana d_b adalah diameter tulangan
- Jika tulangan sejajar tersebut diletakkan dalam dua lapis atau lebih, tulangan pada lapisan atas harus diletakkan tepat diatas tulangan di bawahnya dengan jarak bersih tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm

Tebal selimut beton minimum untuk beton yang dicor setempat adalah:

- Untuk pelat dan dinding = 20 mm
- Untuk balok dan kolom = 40 mm
- Beton yang berhubungan langsung dengan tanah atau cuaca = 50 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

10

2.2. Perencanaan Atap

1. Pembebanan

Pada perencanaan atap, beban yang bekerja adalah :

- a. Beban mati
- b. Beban hidup
- c. Beban air

2. Asumsi Perletakan

- a. Tumpuan sebelah kiri adalah Sendi.
- b. Tumpuan sebelah kanan adalah Rol.
3. Analisa struktur pada perencanaan ini menggunakan program **SAP 2000**.
4. Analisa tampang menggunakan peraturan **SNI 03-1729-2002**.
5. Perhitungan profil kuda-kuda
 - a. Batang tarik

$$F_n = \frac{\rho_{mak}}{\sigma_{ijin}}$$

$$\sigma_{ijin} = \frac{2}{3} \times (\sigma = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{bruto} = 1,15 \times F_n \dots\dots (< F \text{ Profil})$$

Dengan syarat σ terjadi $\leq 0,75 \sigma$ ijin

$$\sigma \text{ terjadi} = \frac{\rho_{mak}}{0,85 \cdot F_{profil}}$$

b. Batang tekan

$$\lambda = \frac{l_k}{i_x}$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{leleh}}} \dots\dots \text{dimana, } \sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

11

$$\text{Apabila } \lambda_s \leq 0,25 \longrightarrow \omega = 1$$

$$0,25 < \lambda_s < 1,2 \longrightarrow \omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot \lambda_s}$$

$$\lambda_s \geq 1,2 \longrightarrow \omega = 1,25 \cdot \lambda_s^2$$

kontrol tegangan :

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} \cdot \omega}{F_p} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

c. Sambungan

- Tebal plat sambung (δ) = $0,625 \times d$
- Tegangan geser yang diijinkan
Teg. Geser = $0,6 \times \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$
- Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan
Teg. Tumpuan = $1,5 \times \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$

▪ Kekuatan baut

$$P_{\text{geser}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{\text{geser}}$$

$$P_{\text{desak}} = \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{tumpuan}}$$

▪ Jumlah mur-baut $\rightarrow n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}}$

▪ Jarak antar baut

$$\text{Jika } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d \longrightarrow S_1 = 2,5 d$$

$$\text{Jika } 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d \longrightarrow S_2 = 5 d$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

12

2.3. Perencanaan Tangga

Untuk perhitungan penulangan tangga dipakai kombinasi pembebanan akibat beban mati dan beban hidup yang disesuaikan dengan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI 03-1727-1989) dan SNI 03-2847-2002 dan analisa struktur menggunakan perhitungan SAP 2000.

sedangkan untuk tumpuan diasumsikan sebagai berikut :

- Tumpuan bawah adalah Jepit.
- Tumpuan tengah adalah Jepit.
- Tumpuan atas adalah Jepit.

Perhitungan untuk penulangan tangga

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

dimana, $\phi = 0,80$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85x f'_c}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bxd^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$ —————> tulangan tunggal

$\rho < \rho_{\min}$ —————> dipakai $\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$

$$A_s = \rho_{ada} \cdot b \cdot d$$

Luas tampang tulangan

$$A_s = \rho bxd$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

13

2.4. Perencanaan Plat Lantai

1. Pembebanan :

- Beban mati
- Beban hidup : 250 kg/m²

2. Asumsi Perletakan : jepit penuh

3. Analisa struktur menggunakan tabel 13.3.2 SNI 03-1727-1989.

4. Analisa tampang menggunakan SNI 03-2847-2002.

Pemasangan tulangan lentur disyaratkan sebagai berikut :

1. Jarak minimum tulangan sengkang 25 mm
2. Jarak maksimum tulangan sengkang 240 atau 2h

Penulangan lentur dihitung analisa tulangan tunggal dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut :

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

dimana, $\phi = 0,80$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot x \cdot d^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$ → tulangan tunggal

$\rho < \rho_{\min}$ → dipakai $\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$

$$A_s = \rho_{\text{ada}} \cdot b \cdot d$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

14

Luas tampang tulangan

$$A_s = \rho b x d$$

2.5. Perencanaan Balok Anak

1. Pembebanan
2. Asumsi Perletakan : jepit jepit
3. Analisa struktur pada perencanaan atap ini menggunakan program **SAP 2000**.
4. Analisa tampang menggunakan peraturan **SNI 03-2847-2002**.

Perhitungan tulangan lentur :

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

dimana, $\phi = 0,80$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 x f'_c}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b x d^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$ \longrightarrow tulangan tunggal

$\rho < \rho_{\min}$ \longrightarrow dipakai $\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f'_y}$

Perhitungan tulangan geser :

$$\phi = 0,60$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

15

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times b \times d$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \times V_c$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_c \leq V_u \leq 3 \Phi V_c$$

(perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_u < \phi V_c < 3 \phi V_c$$

(tidak perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = V_u - V_c$$

(pilih tulangan terpasang)

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{(A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d)}{s}$$

(pakai V_s perlu)

2.6. Perencanaan Portal

1. Pembebanan
2. Asumsi Perletakan
 - Jepit pada kaki portal.
 - Bebas pada titik yang lain
3. Analisa struktur pada perencanaan atap ini menggunakan program **SAP 2000**.
4. Analisa tampang menggunakan peraturan **SNI 03-2847-2002**.

Perhitungan tulangan lentur :

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

dimana, $\phi = 0,80$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

16

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \longrightarrow \text{tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} \longrightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f'_y}$$

Perhitungan tulangan geser :

$$\phi = 0,60$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} x \sqrt{f'_c} x b x d$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 x V_c$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_c \leq V_u \leq 3 \Phi V_c$$

(perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_u < \Phi V_c < 3 \Phi V_c$$

(tidak perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = V_u - V_c$$

(pilih tulangan terpasang)

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{(A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d)}{s}$$

(pakai V_s perlu)

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

17

2.7. Perencanaan Pondasi

1. Pembebanan : Beban aksial dan momen dari analisa struktur portal akibat beban mati dan beban hidup.
2. Analisa tampang menggunakan peraturan SNI 03-2847-2002.

Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi :

$$\sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} = \frac{V_{\text{tot}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\text{tot}}}{\frac{1}{6} b \cdot L^2}$$

$$= \sigma_{\text{tan ahterjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots (\text{dianggap aman})$$

Sedangkan pada perhitungan tulangan lentur

$$M_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot t^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot x d^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ \longrightarrow tulangan tunggal

$\rho < \rho_{\text{min}}$ \longrightarrow dipakai $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0036$

$$A_s = \rho_{\text{ada}} \cdot b \cdot d$$

Luas tampang tulangan

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

18

Perhitungan tulangan geser :

$$V_u = \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}}$$

$$\phi = 0,60$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \times V_c$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_c \leq V_u \leq 3 \Phi V_c$$

(perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_u < \Phi V_c < 3 \Phi V_c$$

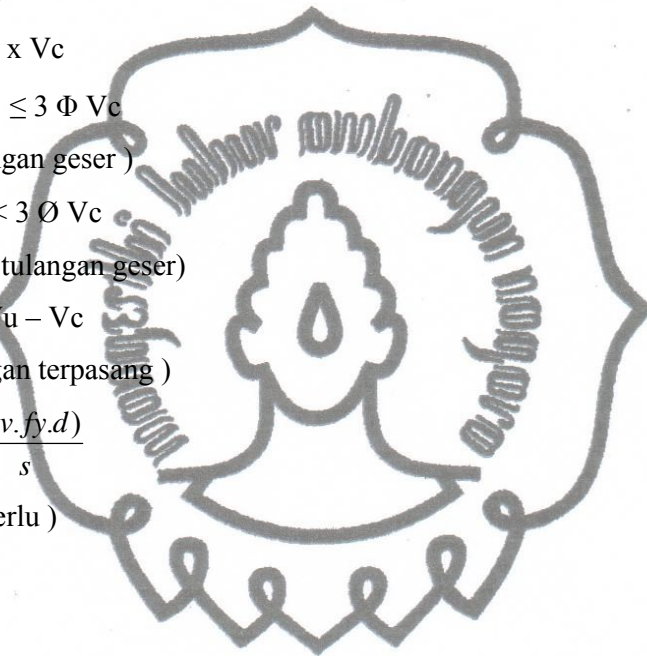
(tidak perlu tulangan geser)

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = V_u - V_c$$

(pilih tulangan terpasang)

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{(A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d)}{s}$$

(pakai V_s perlu)

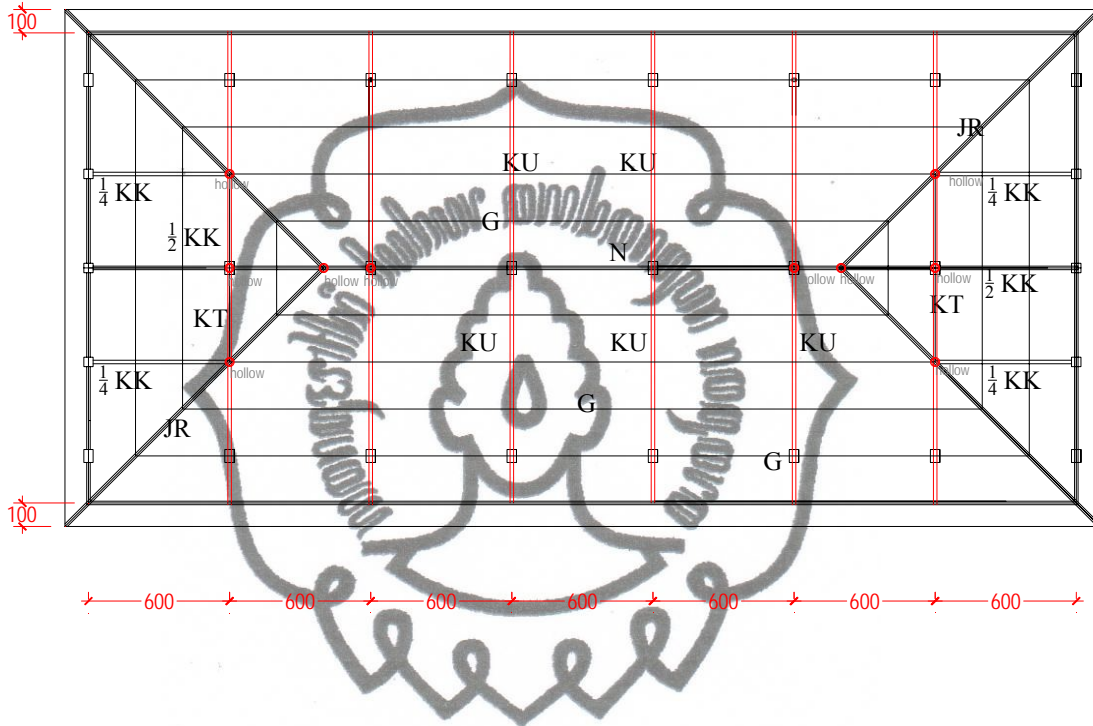


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BAB 3 PERENCANAAN ATAP

3.1. Rencana Atap



Gambar 3.1. Rencana Atap


Keterangan :

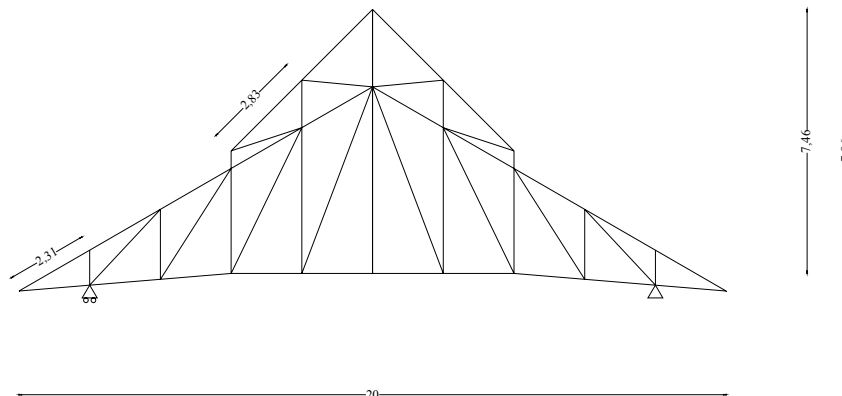
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| KU = Kuda-kuda utama | G = Gording |
| KT = Kuda-kuda trapesium | N = Nok |
| SK = Setengah kuda-kuda utama | JR = Jurai |



3.2 Dasar Perencanaan

Secara umum data yang digunakan untuk perhitungan rencana atap adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Bentuk rangka kuda-kuda : seperti tergambar.
- b. Jarak antar kuda-kuda : 6 m
- c. Kemiringan atap (α) : 1). Atap jenis 1 = 30°
2). Atap jenis 2 = 45°
- d. Bahan gording : baja profil *lip channels in front to front arrangement* ()
- e. Bahan rangka kuda-kuda : baja profil *double* siku sama kaki (\perp).
- f. Bahan penutup atap : genteng.
- g. Alat sambung : baut-mur.
- h. Jarak antar gording : 1). Atap jenis 1 = 2,31 m
2). Atap jenis 2 = 2,83 m
- i. Bentuk atap : limasan.
- j. Mutu baja profil : Bj-37
 $\sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
 $\sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ (SNI 03-1729-2002)





3.3 Perencanaan Gording

3.3.1. Perencanaan Pembebanan


Pembebanan berdasarkan SNI 03-1727-1989, sebagai berikut :

- Berat penutup atap = 50 kg/m^2 .
- Beban angin = 25 kg/m^2 .
- Berat hidup (pekerja) = 100 kg .
- Berat penggantung dan plafond = 18 kg/m^2 .

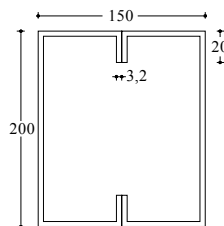
3.3.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan

a. Atap jenis 1

- Kemiringan atap (α) = 30°
- Jarak antar gording (s) = $2,31 \text{ m}$
- Jarak antar kuda-kuda utama = $6,00 \text{ m}$

Dicoba menggunakan gording dengan dimensi baja profil tipe *lip channels in front to front arrangement* () $200 \times 150 \times 20 \times 3,2$ pada perencanaan kuda-kuda dengan data sebagai berikut :

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| a. Berat gording | = $18,5 \text{ kg/m}$ | f. ts | = $3,2 \text{ mm}$ |
| b. I_x | = 1432 cm^4 | g. tb | = $3,2 \text{ mm}$ |
| c. I_y | = 834 cm^4 | h. Z_x | = 143 cm^3 |
| d. h | = 200 mm | i. Z_y | = 111 cm^3 |
| e. b | = 150 mm | | |

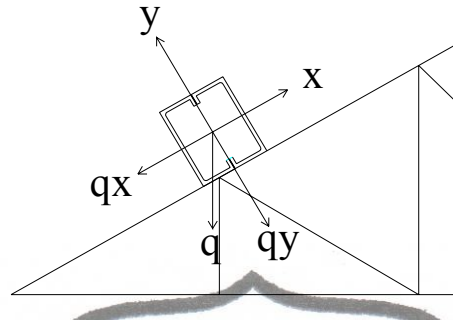




Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

1) Beban Mati (titik)



Berat gording	=	18,50 kg/m
Berat Plafond	=	(2,3 × 18) = 41,40 kg/m
Berat penutup atap	=	(2,31 × 50) = 115,50 kg/m
	q =	<u>175,40 kg/m</u> +

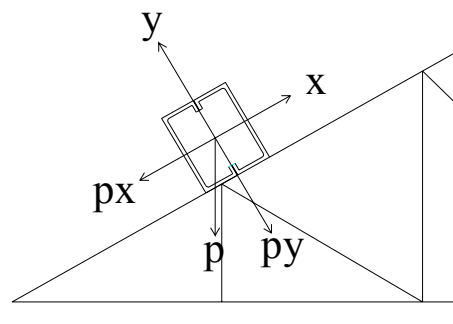
$$q_x = q \sin \alpha = 175,40 \times \sin 30^\circ = 87,70 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$q_y = q \cos \alpha = 175,40 \times \cos 30^\circ = 151,90 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$M_{x1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_y \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 151,90 \times (6)^2 = 683,55 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_x \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 87,70 \times (6)^2 = 394,65 \text{ kgm.}$$

2) Beban hidup



P diambil sebesar 100 kg.

$$P_x = P \sin \alpha = 100 \times \sin 30^\circ = 50,00 \text{ kg.}$$

$$P_y = P \cos \alpha = 100 \times \cos 30^\circ = 86,60 \text{ kg.}$$

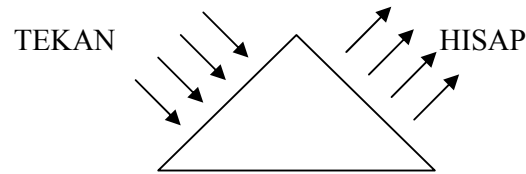
$$M_{x2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_y \cdot L = \frac{1}{4} \times 86,603 \times 6 = 129,90 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_x \cdot L = \frac{1}{4} \times 50 \times 6 = 75,00 \text{ kgm.}$$

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3) Beban angin



Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 .

Koefisien kemiringan atap (α) = 30° .

1) Koefisien angin tekan = $(0,02\alpha - 0,4) = 0,2$

2) Koefisien angin hisap = $-0,4$

Beban angin :

1) Angin tekan (W_1) = koef. Angin tekan \times beban angin $\times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2)$
 $= 0,2 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31) = 11,55 \text{ kg/m}$.

2) Angin hisap (W_2) = koef. Angin hisap \times beban angin $\times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2)$
 $= -0,4 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31) = -23,10 \text{ kg/m}$.

Beban yang bekerja pada sumbu x, maka hanya ada harga M_x :

1) $M_x (\text{tekan}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_1 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 11,55 \times (6)^2 = 51,975 \text{ kgm}$.

2) $M_x (\text{hisap}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_2 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times -23,10 \times (6)^2 = -103,5 \text{ kgm}$.

Kombinasi = $1,2D + 1,6L \pm 0,8w$

1) M_x

$$M_{x(\text{max})} = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,8W$$

$$= 1,2(683,55) + 1,6(129,90) + 0,8(51,975) = 1069,62 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{x(\text{min})} = 1,2D + 1,6L - 0,8W$$

$$= 1,2(683,55) + 1,6(129,90) - 0,8(103,5) = 945,30 \text{ kgm}$$

2) M_y

$$M_{x(\text{max})} = M_{x(\text{min})}$$


$$= 1,2(394,65) + 1,6(75,00) = 593,58 \text{ kgm}$$

**Tabel 3.1.** Kombinasi Gaya Dalam pada Gording Atap Jenis 1

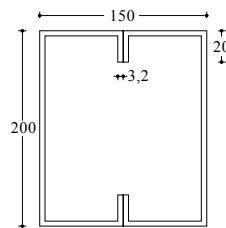
Momen	Beban Mati	Beban Hidup	Beban Angin		Kombinasi	
			Tekan	Hisap	Minimum	Maksimum
M_x	683,55	129,90	51,975	-103,5	945,30	1069,62
M_y	394,65	75,00	-	-	593,58	593,58

b. Atap jenis 2

- Kemiringan atap (α) = 45° .
- Jarak antar gording (s) = 2,83 m.
- Jarak antar kuda-kuda utama = 6,00 m.

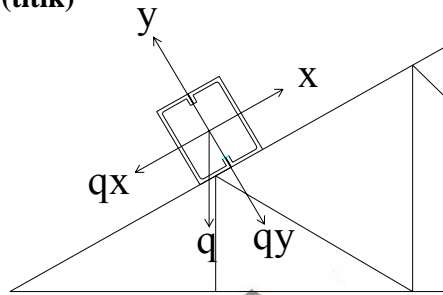
Dicoba menggunakan gording dengan dimensi baja profil tipe *lip channels in front to front arrangement* () $200 \times 150 \times 20 \times 3,2$ pada perencanaan kuda-kuda dengan data sebagai berikut :

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| a. Berat gording | = 18,5 kg/m | f. ts | = 3,2 mm |
| b. I_x | = 1432 cm ⁴ | g. tb | = 3,2 mm |
| c. I_y | = 834 cm ⁴ | h. Z_x | = 143cm ³ |
| d. h | = 200 mm | i. Z_y | = 111cm ³ |
| e. b | = 150 mm | | |





1) Beban Mati (titik)



Berat gording		= 18,50 kg/m
Berat Plafond	= (2,3 × 18)	= 41,40 kg/m
Berat penutup atap	= (2,83 × 50)	= 141,50 kg/m
	q =	<u>201,40kg/m</u> +

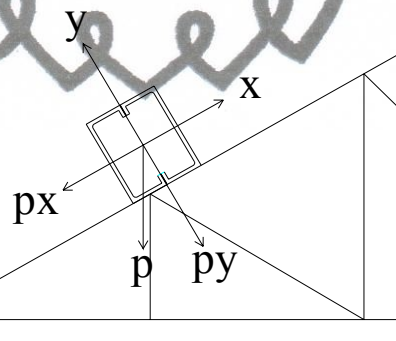
$$q_x = q \sin \alpha = 201,40 \times \sin 45^\circ = 142,41 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$q_y = q \cos \alpha = 201,40 \times \cos 45^\circ = 142,41 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$M_{x1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_y \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 142,41 \times (6)^2 = 639,45 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_x \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 142,41 \times (6)^2 = 639,45 \text{ kgm.}$$

2) Beban hidup



P diambil sebesar 100 kg.

$$P_x = P \sin \alpha = 100 \times \sin 45^\circ = 70,71 \text{ kg.}$$

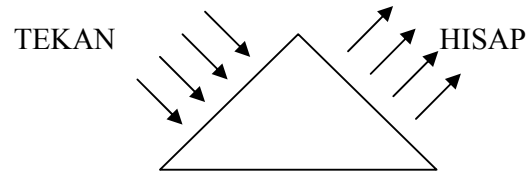
$$P_y = P \cos \alpha = 100 \times \cos 45^\circ = 70,71 \text{ kg.}$$

$$M_{x2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_y \cdot L = \frac{1}{4} \times 70,71 \times 6 = 106,07 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_x \cdot L = \frac{1}{4} \times 70,71 \times 6 = 106,07 \text{ kgm.}$$



3) Beban angin



Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 .

Koefisien kemiringan atap (α) = 45° .

$$1) \text{ Koefisien angin tekan} = (0,02\alpha - 0,4) = 0,5$$

$$2) \text{ Koefisien angin hisap} = -0,4$$

Beban angin :

$$1) \text{ Angin tekan } (W_1) = \text{koef. Angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2) \\ = 0,5 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,83) = 35,375 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$2) \text{ Angin hisap } (W_2) = \text{koef. Angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2) \\ = -0,4 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,83) = -28,30 \text{ kg/m.}$$

Beban yang bekerja pada sumbu x, maka hanya ada harga M_x :

$$1) M_x (\text{tekan}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_1 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 35,375 \times (6)^2 = 159,187 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$2) M_x (\text{hisap}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_2 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times -28,3 \times (6)^2 = -127,35 \text{ kgm.}$$

Kombinasi = $1,2D + 1,6L \pm 0,8w$

$$1) M_x$$

$$M_{x(\text{max})} = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,8W$$

$$= 1,2(639,42) + 1,6(106,07) + 0,8(159,187) = 1064,36 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{x(\text{min})} = 1,2D + 1,6L - 0,8W$$

$$= 1,2(639,42) + 1,6(106,07) - 0,8(127,35) = 835,14 \text{ kgm}$$

$$2) M_y$$

$$M_{x(\text{max})} = M_{x(\text{min})}$$

$$= 1,2(639,42) + 1,6(106,07) = 937,016 \text{ kgm}$$

**Tabel 3.2.** Kombinasi Gaya Dalam pada Gording Atap Jenis 2

Momen	Beban Mati	Beban Hidup	Beban Angin		Kombinasi	
			Tekan	Hisap	Minimum	Maksimum
M_x	639,41	106,07	159,187	-127,35	835,14	1064,36
M_y	639,41	106,07	-	-	937,016	937,016

3.3.3. Kontrol Terhadap Tegangan

a. Atap jenis 1

- Kontrol terhadap tegangan Minimum

$$M_x = 945,30 \text{ kgm} = 94530 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 593,58 \text{ kgm} = 59358 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_x}{Z_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_y}{Z_x}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{94530}{111}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{59358}{143}\right)^2} \\ &= 947,396 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap tegangan Maksimum

$$M_x = 1069,62 \text{ kgm} = 106962 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 593,58 \text{ kgm} = 59358 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_x}{Z_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_y}{Z_x}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{106962}{111}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{59358}{143}\right)^2} \\ &= 1049,222 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

b. Atap jenis 2

- Kontrol terhadap tegangan Minimum

$$M_x = 835,14 \text{ kgm} = 83514 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 937,016 \text{ kgm} = 93701,6 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_x}{Z_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_y}{Z_x}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{83514}{111}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{93701,6}{143}\right)^2} \\ &= 997,714 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap tegangan Maksimum

$$M_x = 1064,36 \text{ kgm} = 106436 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 937,016 \text{ kgm} = 93701,6 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{M_x}{Z_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_y}{Z_x}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{106436}{111}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{93701,6}{143}\right)^2} \\ &= 1164,385 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



3.3.4. Kontrol Terhadap Lendutan

a. Atap jenis 1

Di coba profil : 200 × 150 × 20 × 3,2	q_x	= 0,870 kg/cm
$E = 2,1 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	q_y	= 1,519 kg/cm
$I_x = 1432 \text{ cm}^4$	P_x	= 50 kg
$I_y = 834 \text{ cm}^4$	P_y	= 86,60 kg

$$Z_{ijin} = \frac{1}{240} \times 600 = 2,50 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_x = \frac{5 \cdot q_x \cdot L^4}{384 \cdot E \cdot I_y} + \frac{P_x \cdot L^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot I_y}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 0,870 \times (600)^4}{384 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 834} + \frac{50 \times (600)^3}{48 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 834}$$

$$= 0,967 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_y = \frac{5 \cdot q_y \cdot L^4}{384 \cdot E \cdot I_x} + \frac{P_y \cdot L^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot I_x}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 1,519 \times (600)^4}{384 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 1432} + \frac{86,60 \times (600)^3}{48 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 1432}$$


$$= 0,982 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{Z_x^2 + Z_y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0,967)^2 + (0,982)^2} = 1,378 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z \leq Z_{ijin}$$

$$1,378 \text{ cm} \leq 2,50 \text{ cm} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{aman! } \textcircled{smiley}$$

Jadi, baja profil *lip channels in front to front arrangement* () dengan dimensi **200 × 150 × 20 × 3,2** aman dan mampu menerima beban apabila digunakan untuk gording.



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

b. Atap jenis 2

Di coba profil : $200 \times 150 \times 20 \times 3,2$	$q_x = 1,4241 \text{ kg/cm}$
$E = 2,1 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$	$q_y = 1,4241 \text{ kg/cm}$
$I_x = 1432 \text{ cm}^4$	$P_x = 70,71 \text{ kg}$
$I_y = 834 \text{ cm}^4$	$P_y = 70,71 \text{ kg}$

$$Z_{ijin} = \frac{1}{240} \times 600 = 2,50 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_x = \frac{5 \cdot q_x \cdot L^4}{384 \cdot E \cdot I_y} + \frac{P_x \cdot L^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot I_y}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 1,4241 \times (600)^4}{384 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 834} + \frac{70,71 \times (600)^3}{48 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 834}$$

$$= 1,554 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z_y = \frac{5 \cdot q_y \cdot L^4}{384 \cdot E \cdot I_x} + \frac{P_y \cdot L^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot I_x}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 1,4241 \times (600)^4}{384 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 1432} + \frac{70,71 \times (600)^3}{48 \times 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \times 1432}$$


$$= 0,9048 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{Z_x^2 + Z_y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1,554)^2 + (0,9048)^2} = 1,798 \text{ cm}$$

$$Z \leq Z_{ijin}$$

$$1,798 \text{ cm} \leq 2,50 \text{ cm} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{ aman ! } \text{☺!!!}$$

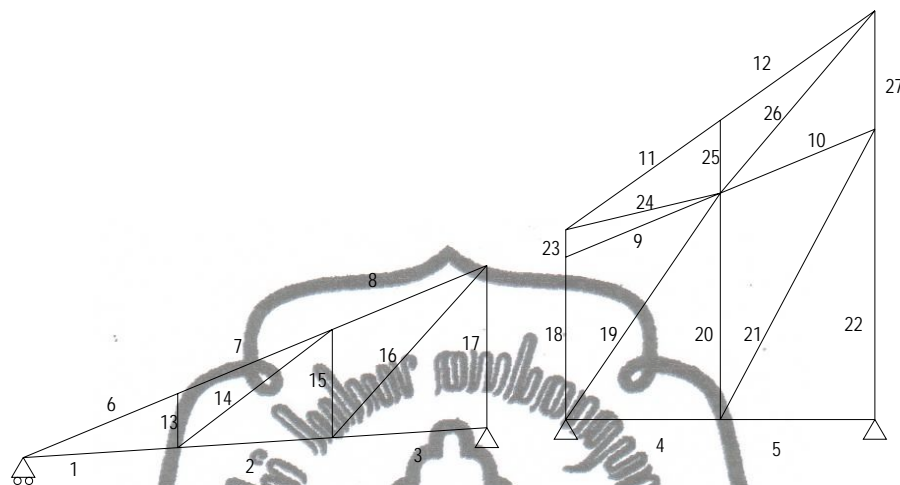
Jadi, baja profil *lip channels in front to front arrangement* () dengan dimensi $200 \times 150 \times 20 \times 3,2$ aman dan mampu menerima beban apabila digunakan untuk gording.



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.4 Perencanaan Jurai



Gambar 3.2. Rangka Batang Jurai

3.4.1 Perhitungan Panjang Batang Jurai

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.3. Panjang Batang pada Jurai

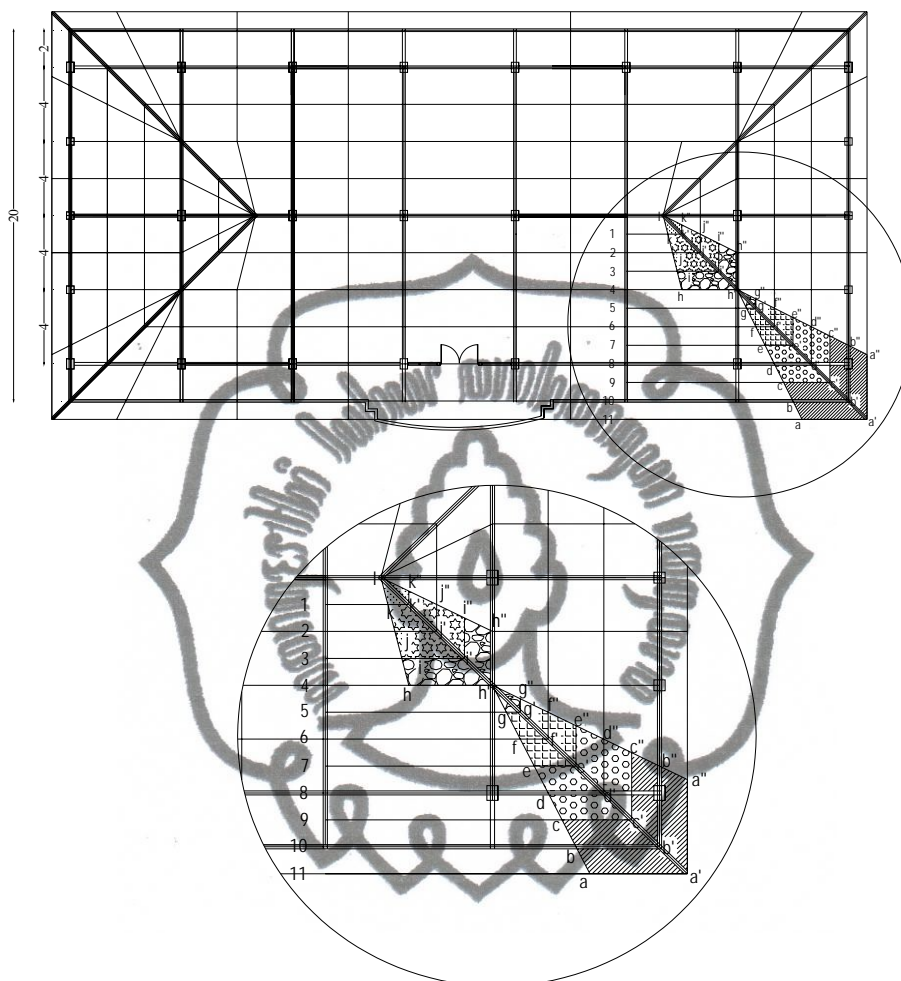
Nomer Batang	Panjang Batang (m)
1	2,83
2	2,83
3	2,83
4	2,83
5	2,83
6	3,06
7	3,06
8	3,06
9	3,06
10	3,06
11	3,46
12	3,46

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

13	0,99
14	3,56
15	1,98
16	4,23
17	2,96
18	2,96
19	5,01
20	4,13
21	6,01
22	5,30
23	0,50
24	2,91
25	1,33
26	4,73
27	2,16



3.4.2 Perhitungan Luasan Jurai



Gambar 3.3. Luasan Atap Jurai

$$\text{Panjang l1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2,82 = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang l1} = 1,410 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang 2-3} = 3-4 = 4-5 = 5-6 = 7-8 = 8-9 = 9-10 = 10 - 11 = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang aa}' = 3,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang a'a}'' = 3,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang cc}' = 2,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang c'c}'' = 2,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ee}' = 1,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang e'e}'' = 1,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang gg}' = 0,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang g'g}'' = 0,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ii}' = 2,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang i'i}'' = 1,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang kk}' = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

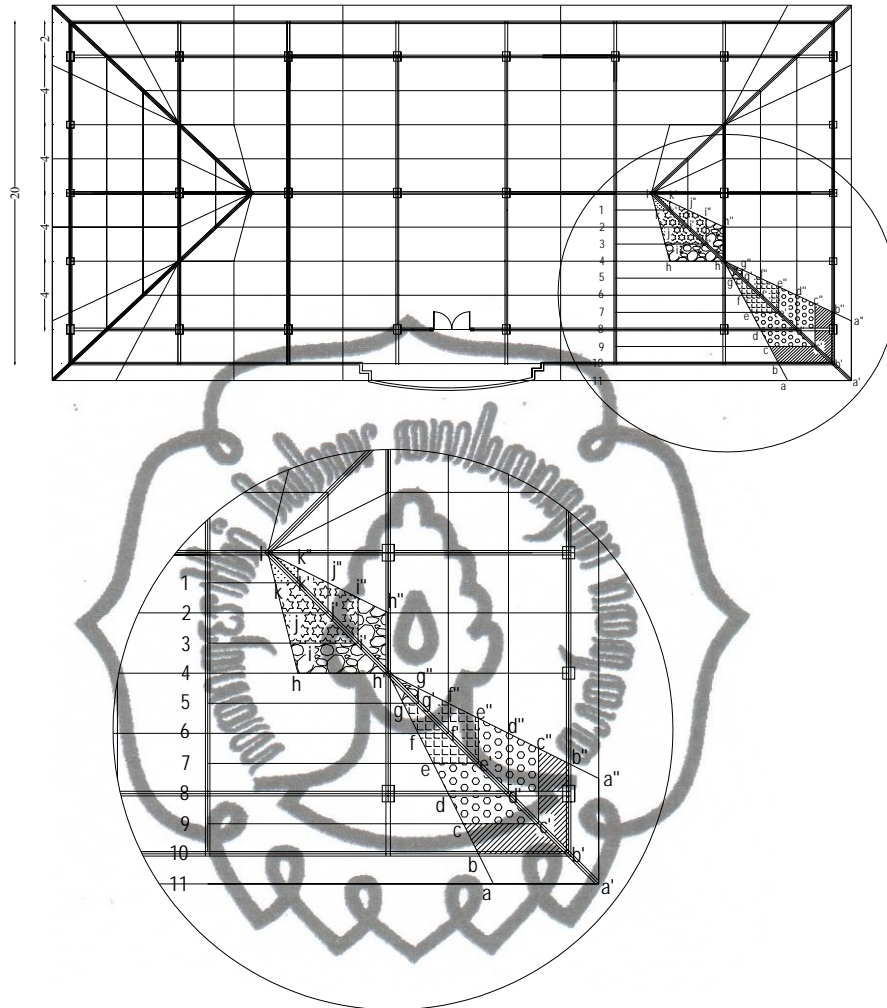
$$\text{Panjang k'k}'' = 0,50 \text{ m}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- **Luas aa'a''c''c'e** = $(\frac{1}{2} (aa' + cc') 9-11) + (\frac{1}{2} (a'a'' + c'c'') 9-11)$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} (3,50 + 2,50) 2,82) + (\frac{1}{2} (3,50 + 2,50) 2,82)$
 = $16,92 \text{ m}^2$
- **Luas cc'c''e''e'e** = $(\frac{1}{2} (cc' + ee') 7-9) + (\frac{1}{2} (c'c'' + e'e'') 7-9)$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} (2,50 + 1,50) 2,82) + (\frac{1}{2} (2,50 + 1,50) 2,82)$
 = $11,28 \text{ m}^2$
- **Luas ee'e''g''g'g** = $(\frac{1}{2} (ee' + gg') 5-7) + (\frac{1}{2} (e'e'' + g'g'') 5-7)$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 0,50) 2,82) + (\frac{1}{2} (3,50 + 0,50) 2,82)$
 = $8,46 \text{ m}^2$
- **Luas gg'g''i''i'ihh'** = $(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4-5 \cdot gg') + (\frac{1}{2} (g'g'' + i'i'') 3-5) + (\frac{1}{2} (ii' + hh') 3-5)$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} \times 1,410 \times 0,5) + (\frac{1}{2} (0,50 + 1,50) 2,82) +$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 2,00) 2,82)$
 = $8,1075 \text{ m}^2$
- **Luas ii'i''k''k'k** = $(\frac{1}{2} (ii' + kk') 1-3) + (\frac{1}{2} (i'i'' + k'k'') 1-3)$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} (2,25 + 0,75) 2,82) + (\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 0,50) 2,82)$
 = $7,05 \text{ m}^2$
- **Luas lkk'k''** = $(\frac{1}{2} \times kk' \times 11) \times 2$
 = $(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,75 \times 1,410) \times 2$
 = $1,0575 \text{ m}^2$



Gambar 3.4. Luasan Plafon Jurai



$$\text{Panjang } l1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang } n1 &= 1-2 = 2-3 = 3-4 = 4-5 = 5-6 = 6-7 = 7-8 = 8-9 = 9-10 = 10-11 \\ &= 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panjang } bb' = 3,0 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } b'b'' = 3,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } cc' = 2,5 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } c'c'' = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ee' = 1,5 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } e'e'' = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } gg' = 0,5 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } g'g'' = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ii' = 2,25 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } i'i'' = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } kk' = 0,75 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Panjang } k'k'' = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } bb'b''c''c'c &= (\frac{1}{2} (bb' + cc') 9-11) + (\frac{1}{2} (b'b'' + c'c'') 9-11) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} (3,0 + 2,5) 2,00) + (\frac{1}{2} (3,0 + 2,50) 2,00) \\ &= \mathbf{11,00 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } cc'c''e''e'e &= (\frac{1}{2} (cc' + ee') 7-9) + (\frac{1}{2} (c'c'' + e'e'') 7-9) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} (2,50 + 1,50) 2) + (\frac{1}{2} (2,50 + 1,50) 2) \\ &= \mathbf{8,00 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } ee'e''g''g'g &= (\frac{1}{2} (ee' + gg') 5-7) + (\frac{1}{2} (e'e'' + g'g'') 5-7) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 0,50) 2) + (\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 0,50) 2) \\ &= \mathbf{4,00 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } gg'g''i''i'ihh' &= (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3-5 \cdot gg') + (\frac{1}{2} (g'g'' + i'i'') 3-5) + (\frac{1}{2} (ii' + hh') 3-5) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 0,50) + (\frac{1}{2} (0,50 + 1,50) 2) + \\ &\quad (\frac{1}{2} (2,25+2,0) 2) \\ &= \mathbf{6,75 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } ii'i''k''k'k &= (\frac{1}{2} (ii' + kk') 1-3) + (\frac{1}{2} (i'i'' + k'k'') 1-3) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} (2,25 + 0,75) 2) + (\frac{1}{2} (1,50 + 0,50) 2) \\ &= \mathbf{5,00 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

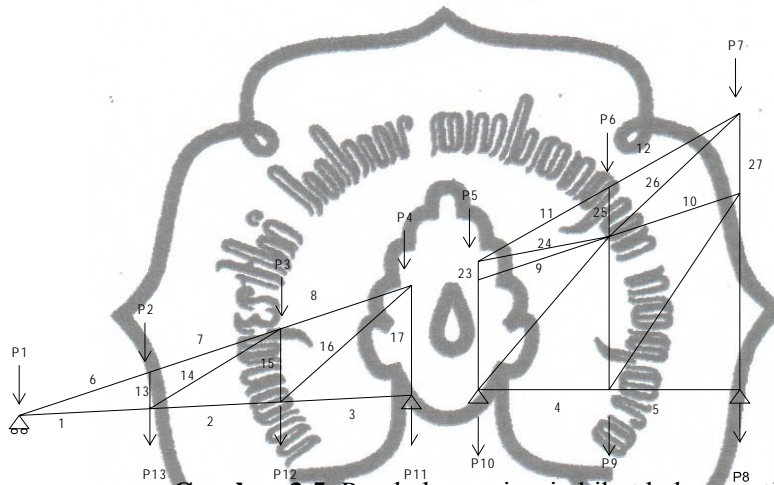
$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas } lkk'k'' &= (\frac{1}{2} \times kk' \times l1) \times 2 \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} \times 0,5 \times 1) \times 2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,75 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$



3.4.3 Perhitungan Pembebanan Jurai

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 18,50 kg/m
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ²
Berat plafon dan penggantung	= 18 kg/m ²
Berat profil kuda-kuda	= 25 kg/m



Gambar 3.5. Pembebanan jurai akibat beban mati

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban P1

- Beban Gording = berat profil gording × panjang gording bb'b''
= $18,5 \times (3,00 + 5,00) = 148,00$ kg
- Beban Atap = luasan aa'a''c''c'c × berat atap
= $16,92 \times 50 = 846,00$ kg
- Beban Plafon = luasan cc'c''e''e'e' × berat plafon
= $11,28 \times 18 = 203,04$ kg
- Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (1 + 6) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 3,06) \times 25$
= $108,25$ kg
- Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 108,25 = 32,475$ kg
- Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$



$$= 10 \% \times 108,25 = 10,825 \text{ kg}$$

2) Beban P2

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording dd' d''
 $= 18,5 \times (2,00+4,00) = 111 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan cc'c''e''e'e \times berat atap
 $= 11,28 \times 50 = 564,00 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (6 + 13 + 14 + 7) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 0,99 + 3,56 + 3,06) \times 25$
 $= 130,5 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 130,5 = 39,15 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 130,5 = 13,05 \text{ kg}$

3) Beban P3

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording ff' f''
 $= 18,5 \times (1+3) = 74,00 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan ee'e''g''g'g \times berat atap
 $= 8,46 \times 50 = 423 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (7 + 15 + 16 + 8) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,06 + 1,98 + 4,23 + 3,06) \times 25$
 $= 154,125 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 154,125 = 46,327 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 154,125 = 15,4125 \text{ kg}$

**4) Beban P4**

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x panjang gording hh'h''
= $18,5 \times (1,96+2) = 73,26 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan gg'g''i''ihh' x berat atap
= $8,1075 \times 50 = 596,4 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (8 + 17) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (3,06 + 2,98) \times 25$
= $75,5 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30 \% \times 75,5 = 22,65 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10 \% \times 75,5 = 7,55 \text{ kg}$

5) Beban P5

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording x panjang gording hh'h''
= $18,5 \times (1,96+2) = 73,26 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan ii'i''k''k'k x berat atap
= $5,64 \times 50 = 282 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (23 + 24 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (0,5 + 2,91 + 3,46) \times 25 = 85,875 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30 \% \times 85,875 = 25,763 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10 \% \times 85,875 = 8,5875 \text{ kg}$

6) Beban P6

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording x panjang gording jj'j''
= $18,5 \times (0,98+1,00) = 36,63 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan kk'k''l x berat atap
= $0,705 \times 50 = 35,25 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (11+ 25 + 12) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (3,46 + 1,33 + 3,46) \times 25$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 103,125 \text{ kg}$$

- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 103,125 = 30,937 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 103,125 = 10,3125 \text{ kg}$

7) Beban P7

- a) Beban Atap = luasan lkk'k'' \times berat atap
 $= 0,75 \times 50 = 37,50 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(12 + 26 + 27) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,46 + 4,73 + 2,16) \times 25$
 $= 129,375 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 129,375 = 38,812 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 129,375 = 12,9375 \text{ kg}$

8) Beban P8

- a) Beban Plafon = luasan ii'i'k''k'k \times berat plafon
 $= 5,00 \times 18 = 90,00 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(5 + 21 + 22) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 6,01 + 5,30) \times 25 = 176,75 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 176,75 = 53,025 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 176,75 = 17,675 \text{ kg}$

9) Beban P9

- a) Beban Plafon = luasan gg'g''i''ihh' \times berat plafon
 $= 6,75 \times 18 = 121,50 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(4 + 5 + 19 + 20) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,83 + 5,01 + 4,13) \times 25$
 $= 185,00 \text{ kg}$



- c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 185,00 = 55,50 kg
- d) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 185,00 = 18,50 kg

10) Beban P10

- a) Beban Plafon = luasan $g'g''ihh'$ × berat plafon
 = 6,75 × 18 = 121,50 kg
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (18 + 4) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,98 + 2,83) \times 25$
 = 72,625 kg
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 72,625 = 21,787 kg
- d) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 72,625 = 7,2625 kg

11) Beban P11

- a) Beban Plafon = luasan $ee'e'g'g'g'$ × berat plafon
 = 4,00 × 18 = 72 kg
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (3 + 16 + 17) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 4,23 + 2,98) \times 25$
 = 125,125 kg
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 125,125 = 37,537 kg
- d) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 125,125 = 12,5125 kg

12) Beban P12

- a) Beban Plafon = luasan $cc'c'e'e'e'$ × berat plafon
 = 8,00 × 18 = 144,00 kg
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (2 + 3 + 14 + 15) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,83 + 3,56 + 1,98) \times 25$
 = 140,00 kg

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
= 30 % × 140,00 = 42,00 kg

d) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
= 10 % × 140,00 = 14,00 kg

13) Beban P13

a) Beban Plafon = luasan bb' b'' c'' c' c × berat plafon
= 11,00 × 18 = 198 kg

b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (1 + 2 + 13) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,83 + 0,99) \times 25$
= 83,125 kg

c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
= 30 % × 83,125 = 24,937 kg

d) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
= 10 % × 83,125 = 8,3125 kg

**Tabel 3.4.** Rekapitulasi Pembebanan Jurai

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat Penyambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP 2000 (kg)
P1	846,00	148,00	108,25	10,825	32,475	203,04	1337,77	1350
P2	564,00	111	130,5	13,05	39,15	-	857,70	860
P3	423	74,00	154,125	15,4125	46,327	-	712,86	713
P4	596,4	73,26	75,5	7,55	22,65	-	775,36	776
P5	282	73,26	85,875	8,5875	25,763	-	475,48	476
P6	35,25	36,63	103,125	10,3125	30,937	-	216,25	216
P7	37,5	-	129,375	12,9375	38,812	-	218,24	218
P8	-	-	185,00	18,50	55,50	90,00	349	349
P9	-	-	138,75	13,875	41,625	121,50	315,75	316
P10	-	-	56,75	5,675	17,025	121,50	200,95	201
P11	-	-	89,875	8,9875	26,963	72,00	197,83	198
P12	-	-	101	10,1	30,3	144,00	285,4	286
P13	-	-	61,5	6,15	18,45	198,0	284,1	284

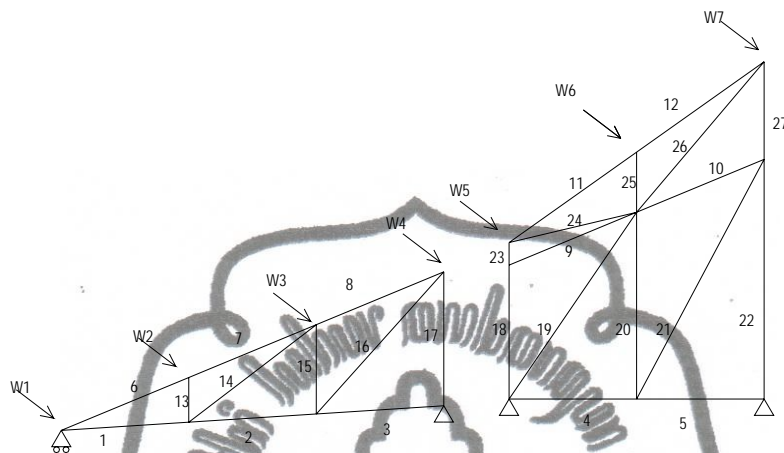
b. Beban Hidup**1) Beban Hidup**

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada $P_1, P_2, P_3 = 100$ kg



2) Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.6 Pembebanan Jurai Akibat Beban Angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 . (PPIUG 1983)

- *Koefisien angin tekan untuk atap jenis 1* $= 0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 $= (0,02 \times 30) - 0,40 = 0,2$
 (untuk W1, W2, W3, W4)
- *Koefisien angin tekan untuk atap jenis 2* $= 0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 $= (0,02 \times 45) - 0,40 = 0,5$
 (untuk W5, W6, W7)

**a. Atap jenis 1 :**

- 1) W1 = luasan atap aa'a''c''c'c × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 16,92 × 0,2 × 25 = 84,60 kg
- 2) W2 = luasan atap cc'c''e''e'e × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 11,28 × 0,2 × 25 = 56,40 kg
- 3) W3 = luasan atap ee'e''g''g'g × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 8,46 × 0,2 × 25 = 42,30 kg
- 4) W4 = luasan atap gg'g''h''h'h × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 8,1075 × 0,2 × 25 = 40,54 kg

b. Atap jenis 2 :

- 1) W5 = luasan atap gg'g''h''h'h × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 8,1075 × 0,5 × 25 = 101,54 kg
- 2) W6 = luasan atap ii'i''k''k'k × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 7,05 × 0,5 × 25 = 88,125 kg
- 3) W7 = luasan atap kk'k''l × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
 = 1,0575 × 0,5 × 25 = 13,21875 kg

Tabel 3.5. Perhitungan Beban Angin Jurai

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	Wx W.Cos α (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)	Wy W.Sin α (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)
W1	84,60	81,93	82	42,3	43
W2	56,40	48,84	49	28,2	28
W3	42,30	36,63	37	21,15	21
W4	40,54	35,10	35	20,27	20
W5	101,54	71,79	72	71,79	72
W6	88,125	62,31	62	62,31	62
W7	13,218	9,35	10	9,35	10



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Dari perhitungan mekanika dengan menggunakan program *SAP 2000* diperoleh gaya batang yang bekerja pada batang setengah kuda-kuda sebagai berikut :

Tabel 3.6. Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang Jurai

Batang	Kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	-	4652,97
2	-	2560,68
3	-	1587,06
4	218,57	-
5	-	213,05
6	5120,31	-
7	4515,24	-
8	1471,33	-
9	478,18	-
10	-	417,72
11	-	307,01
12	-	295,32
13	-	1970,08
14	-	3617,16
15	125,05	-
16	-	471,93
17	69,82	-
18	69,82	-
19	-	916,69
20	-	233,81
21	1053,89	-
22	-	438,70
23	-	1017,66
24	262,16	-
25	-	603,78
26	756,08	-
27	822,34	-



3.4.4 Perencanaan Profil Jurai

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 5120,31 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{netto}} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{\sigma_{\text{ijin}}} = \frac{5120,31}{1600} = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{bruto}} = 1,15 \cdot F_{\text{netto}} = 1,15 \cdot 3,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 3,68 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **└60.60.6**

$$F = 2 \cdot 6,91 \text{ cm}^2 = 13,82 \text{ cm}^2$$

F = penampang profil dari tabel profil baja

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{0,85 \cdot F} \\ &= \frac{5120,31}{0,85 \cdot 13,82} \\ &= 435,882 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$435,882 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ aman !!}$$

Jadi, baja profil *double siku-siku sama kaki* (└) dengan dimensi **60 × 60 × 6** aman dan mampu menerima beban apabila digunakan untuk jurai batang tarik.



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 4652,97 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,83 \text{ m} = 283 \text{ cm}$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 60. 60. 6**

$$i_x = 1,82 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 6,91 \text{ cm}^2 = 13,82 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{lk}{i_x} = \frac{283}{1,82} = 155,49 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{\text{leleh}}}} \quad \text{dimana, } \sigma_{\text{leleh}} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 111,02 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{155,49}{111,02}$$

$$= 1,40$$

Karena $\lambda_s > 1,2$ maka :

$$\omega = 1,25 \lambda_s^2$$

$$= 1,25 (1,40)^2$$

$$= 2,45$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} \cdot \omega}{F}$$

$$= \frac{4652,97 \times 2,45}{13,82}$$

$$= 824,875 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$824,875 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{..... aman !!}$$

Jadi, baja profil **double siku-siku sama kaki** (**┘**) dengan dimensi **60. 60. 6** aman dan mampu menerima beban apabila digunakan untuk jurai batang tekan.



3.4.5 Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = $0,625 \cdot d$
 $= 0,625 \cdot 12,7 = 7,94$ mm.

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm

➤ Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau \text{ geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 = 2430,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau \text{ tumpuan} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 = 2438,40 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96$ kg.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{5120,31}{2430,96} = 2,106 \sim 3 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan :3 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{a) } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 3,175 = 4 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$b) \quad 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\text{Diambil, } S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27$$

$$= 6,35 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

b. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

$$\text{Diameter baut } (\varnothing) = 12,7 \text{ mm } (\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches})$$

$$\text{Diameter lubang} = 13,7 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal pelat sambung } (\delta) &= 0,625 \cdot d \\ &= 0,625 \times 12,7 = 7,94 \text{ mm.} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm

c. Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 0,6 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

d. Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1,5 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{\text{geser}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 \\ &= 2430,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{tumpuan}} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 \\ &= 2438,40 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{4652,97}{2430,96} = 1,91 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut



Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a. $1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$

Diambil, $S_1 = 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,27$
 $= 3,175 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm}$

b. $2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$

Diambil, $S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27$
 $= 6,35 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$

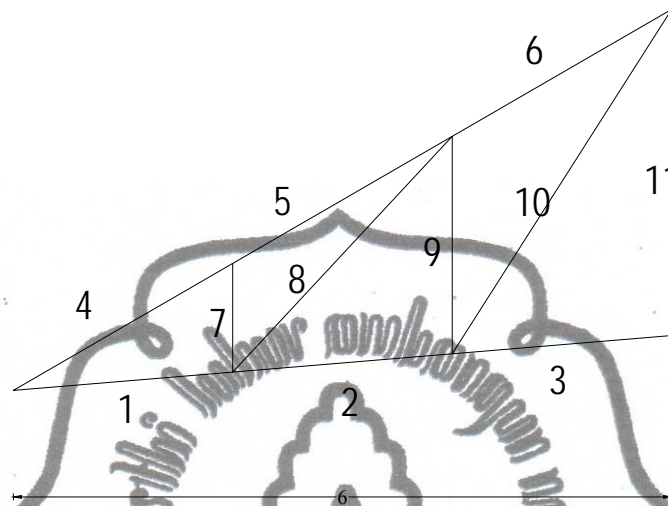


**Tabel 3.7.** Rekapitulasi Perencanaan Profil Jurai

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
2	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
3	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
4	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
5	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
6	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
7	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
8	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
9	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
10	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
11	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
12	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
13	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
14	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
15	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
16	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
17	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
18	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
19	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
20	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
21	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
22	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
23	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
24	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
25	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
26	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
27	┴ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13



3.5 Perencanaan Seperempat Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.7. Rangka Batang Seperempat Kuda-kuda

3.5.1 Perhitungan Panjang Batang Seperempat Kuda-kuda

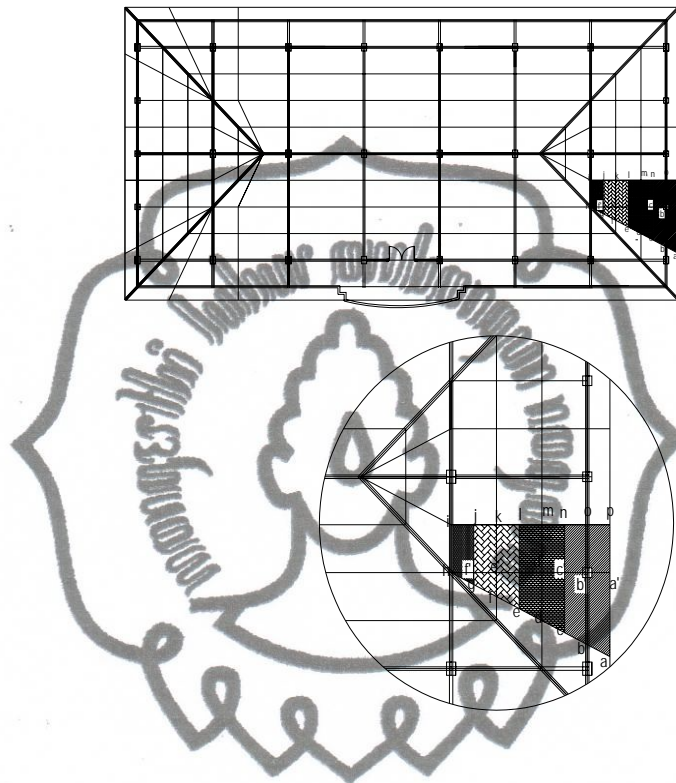
Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.8. Perhitungan Panjang Batang pada Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Nomor batang	Panjang (m)
1	2,01
2	2,01
3	2,01
4	2,31
5	2,31
6	2,31
7	0,99
8	2,93
9	1,98
10	3,72
11	2,96



3.5.2 Perhitungan Luasan Seperempat Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.8. Luasan Atap Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Panjang a-p	=	5,5 m
Panjang b-o	=	5,0 m
Panjang c-n	=	4,5 m
Panjang d-m	=	4,0 m
Panjang e-l	=	3,5 m
Panjang f-k	=	3,0 m
Panjang g-j	=	2,5 m
Panjang h-i	=	2,0 m
Panjang a'c'	=	$c'e' = e'g' = 2,24 \text{ m}$
Panjang g'h	=	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2,24 = 1,14 \text{ m}$

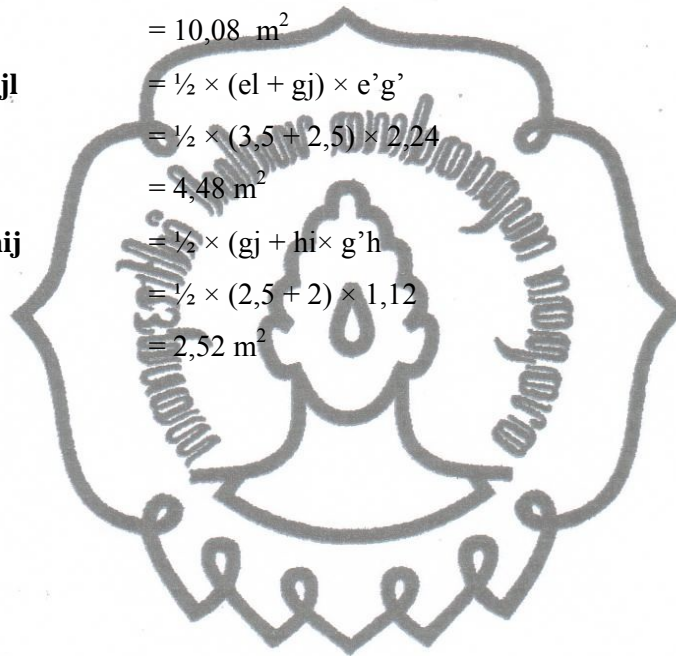


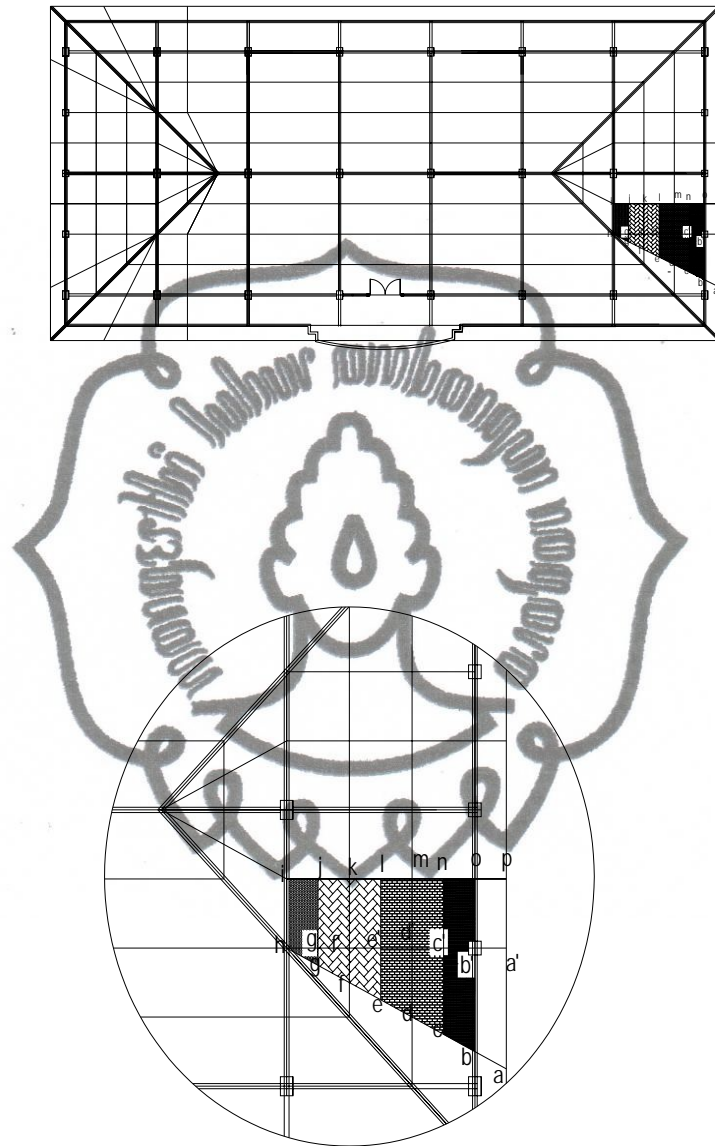
- **Luas acpn** $= \frac{1}{2} \times (ap + cn) \times a'c'$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (5,5 + 4,5) \times 2,24$
 $= 11,20 \text{ m}^2$

- **Luas celn** $= \frac{1}{2} \times (cn + el) \times c'e'$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (4,5 + 3,5) \times 2,24$
 $= 10,08 \text{ m}^2$

- **Luas egjl** $= \frac{1}{2} \times (el + gj) \times e'g'$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,5 + 2,5) \times 2,24$
 $= 4,48 \text{ m}^2$

- **Luas ghij** $= \frac{1}{2} \times (gj + hi) \times g'h'$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,5 + 2) \times 1,12$
 $= 2,52 \text{ m}^2$





Gambar 3.9. Luasan Plafon



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\text{Panjang a-p} = 5,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang b-o} = 5,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang c-n} = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang d-m} = 4,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang e-l} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang f-k} = 3,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang g-j} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang h-i} = 2,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang a'c'} = c'e' = e'g' = 2,24 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang b'c'} = g'h = \frac{1}{2} \times 2,0 = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang c'e'} = e'g' = 2,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas bcon} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (bo + cn) \times b'c' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (5,0 + 4,5) \times 1,0 \\ &= 4,75 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas celn} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (cn + el) \times c'e' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4,5 + 3,5) \times 2,0 \\ &= 8,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas egjl} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (el + gj) \times e'g' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,5 + 2,5) \times 2,0 \\ &= 6,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Luas ghij} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (gj + hi) \times g'h \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,5 + 2) \times 1,0 \\ &= 2,25 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



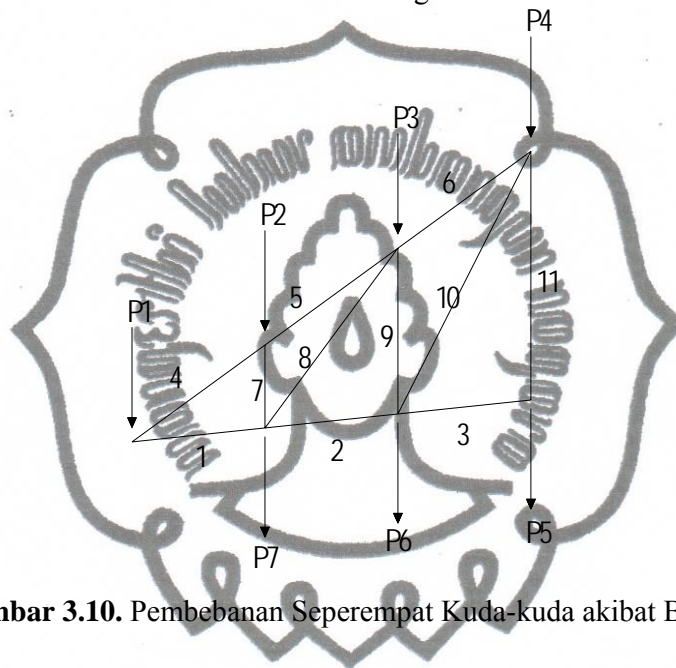
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.5.3 Perhitungan Pembebanan Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 18,5	kg/m
Berat penutup atap	= 50	kg/m ²
Berat plafon dan penggantung	= 18	kg/m ²
Berat profil kuda-kuda	= 25	kg/m



Gambar 3.10. Pembebanan Seperempat Kuda-kuda akibat Beban Mati

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban P1

- Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording **bo**
 $= 18,5 \times 5 = 92,50$ kg
- Beban Atap = luasan **acpn** \times berat atap
 $= 11,2 \times 50 = 560$ kg
- Beban Plafon = luasan **bcon** \times berat plafon
 $= 4,75 \times 18 = 85,5$ kg
- Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(1 + 4) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,31) \times 25$
 $= 54$ kg



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

e) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 54 = 16,2 kg

f) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 54 = 5,4 kg

2) Beban P2

a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording × panjang gording **dm**
 = 18,5 × 4,0 = 74,00 kg

b) Beban Atap = luasan **celn** × berat atap
 = 10,8 × 50 = 540 kg

c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (4 + 7 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 0,99 + 2,31) \times 25$
 = 70,125 kg

d) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 70,125 = 21,0375 kg

e) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 70,125 = 7,0125 kg

3) Beban P3

a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording × panjang gording **fk**
 = 18,5 × 3 = 55,5 kg

b) Beban Atap = luasan **egjl** × berat atap
 = 4,48 × 50 = 224 kg

c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (8 + 5 + 9 + 6) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,93 + 2,31 + 1,98 + 2,31) \times 25$
 = 119,125 kg

d) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 119,125 = 35,737 kg

e) Beban Bracing = 10% × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 119,125 = 11,9125 kg



4) Beban P4

- a) Beban Atap = luasan ghij \times berat atap
 $= 2,52 \times 50 = 126 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (6 + 10 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 3,72 + 2,96) \times 25$
 $= 112,375 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 112,375 = 33,7125 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = 10% \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 112,375 = 11,2375 \text{ kg}$

5) Beban P5

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording **kf**
 $= 18,5 \times 3 = 55,5 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan **egjl** \times berat atap
 $= 6,00 \times 50 = 300 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (3 + 11 + 10)) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= (\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,96 + 3,72)) \times 25$
 $= 108,625 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 108,625 = 32,5875 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = 10% \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 108,625 = 10,8625 \text{ kg}$

6) Beban P6

- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording **md**
 $= 18,5 \times 4 = 74 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan **celn** \times berat atap
 $= 8,0 \times 50 = 400 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (2 + 3 + 9 + 10)) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= (\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 1,98 + 3,72)) \times 25$
 $= 121,5 \text{ kg}$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$d) \text{ Beban Plat Sambung} = 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$$

$$= 30 \% \times 121,5 = 36,45 \text{ kg}$$

$$e) \text{ Beban Bracing} = 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$$

$$= 10 \% \times 121,5 = 12,15 \text{ kg}$$

7) Beban P7

$$a) \text{ Beban Atap} = \text{luasan bcno} \times \text{berat atap}$$

$$= 4,75 \times 50 = 237,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$b) \text{ Beban Kuda-kuda} = (\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (1 + 2 + 7 + 8) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 0,99 + 2,93) \times 25$$

$$= 99,25 \text{ kg}$$

$$c) \text{ Beban Plat Sambung} = 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$$

$$= 30 \% \times 99,25 = 29,775 \text{ kg}$$

$$d) \text{ Beban Bracing} = 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$$

$$= 10 \% \times 99,25 = 9,925 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel 3.9. Rekapitulasi Pembebanan Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat Penyambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP 2000 (kg)
P1	560,00	92,50	54,00	5,40	16,20	85,5	808,20	808
P2	593,95	74,00	70,125	7,0125	21,0375	-	766,12	766
P3	224,00	55,5	119,125	11,913	35,737	-	466,27	466
P4	126,00	-	112,375	11,237	33,7125	-	283,32	283
P5	300,00	55,50	108,625	10,863	32,5875	-	507,58	508
P6	400,00	74,00	121,50	12,15	36,45	-	644,10	644
P7	237,5	-	99,25	9,925	29,775	-	376,45	376

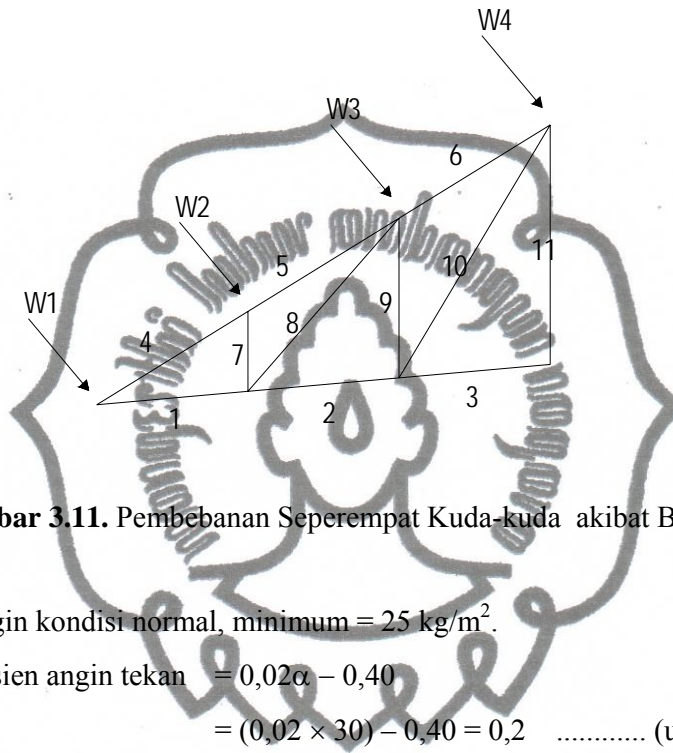


a. Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅, P₆, P₇ = 100 kg

b. Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.11. Pembebanan Seperempat Kuda-kuda akibat Beban Angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m².

- Koefisien angin tekan = $0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 $= (0,02 \times 30) - 0,40 = 0,2$ (untuk $\alpha = 30^0$)
 $= (0,02 \times 45) - 0,40 = 0,5$ (untuk $\alpha = 45^0$)

- 1) W1 = luasan **acpn** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin
 $= 11,2 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 70$ kg
- 2) W2 = luasan **celn** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin
 $= 10,8 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 54$ kg
- 3) W3 = luasan **egjl** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin
 $= 4,48 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 22,4$ kg
- 4) W4 = luasan **ghij** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin
 $= 2,52 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 12,6$ kg

**Tabel 3.10.** Perhitungan Beban Angin Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	Wx W.Cos α (kg)	Untuk Input SAP2000	Wy W.Sin α (kg)	Untuk Input SAP2000
W1	70	60,62	61	35	35
W2	54	46,76	47	27	27
W3	22,4	19,39	20	11,2	11
W4	12,6	10,91	11	6,3	7

Dari perhitungan mekanika dengan menggunakan program *SAP 2000* diperoleh gaya batang yang bekerja pada batang kuda-kuda utama sebagai berikut :

Tabel 3.11. Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang Seperempat Kuda-kuda

Batang	Kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	1041,92	-
2	-	489,32
3	-	<u>2444,71</u>
4	-	1333,20
5	-	952,22
6	890,84	-
7	-	866,17
8	1993,68	-
9	-	1462,26
10	<u>3329,40</u>	-
11	69,35	0



3.5.4 Perencanaan Profil Seperempat Kuda-kuda

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 3329,40 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{netto}} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{\sigma_{\text{ijin}}} = \frac{3329,40}{1600} = 2,08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{bruto}} = 1,15 \cdot F_{\text{netto}} = 1,15 \cdot 2,08 \text{ cm}^2 = 2,392 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 50.50.5**

$$F = 2 \cdot 4,8 \text{ cm}^2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

F = penampang profil dari tabel profil baja

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{0,85 \cdot F} \\ &= \frac{3329,40}{0,85 \cdot 9,6} \\ &= 408,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \leq 0,75\sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$408,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

Digunakan profil **┘ 50.50.5** dengan pertimbangan penggunaan baut ukuran $\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 12,7 mm.

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 2444,71 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,01 \text{ m} = 201 \text{ cm}$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 50.50.5**

$$i_x = 1,51 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 1,51 \text{ cm}^2 = 3,02 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{lk}{i_x} = \frac{201}{1,51} = 131,112 \text{ cm}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{leleh}}} \quad \dots\dots \text{dimana, } \sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 111 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{131,112}{111} = 1,181$$

Karena $\lambda_s < 1,2$ maka :

$$\omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \lambda_s}$$

$$= \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 1,181}$$

$$= 1,768$$

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{maks.} \cdot \omega}{F}$$

$$= \frac{3329,40 \times 1,768}{9,6}$$

$$= 613,164 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$613,164 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \dots\dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

Digunakan profil **┘ 50. 50. 5** dengan pertimbangan penggunaan baut ukuran $\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 12,7 mm.



3.5.5 Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal pelat sambung } (\delta) &= 0,625 \cdot d \\ &= 0,625 \cdot 12,7 = 7,94 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau \text{ geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 = 2430,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau \text{ tumpuan} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 = 2743,20 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{3329,40}{2430,96} = 1,369 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut



Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$a) 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 2,25 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 2,86 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 6,35 = 6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\emptyset) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal pelat sambung } (\delta) &= 0,625 \cdot d \\ &= 0,625 \times 12,7 = 7,94 \text{ mm.} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} = 0,6 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} = 1,5 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} a) P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau \text{ geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 \\ &= 2430,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau \text{ tumpuan} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 \\ &= 2438,40 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{2444,71}{2430,96} = 1,0056 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$1) 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 3,175 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 6,35 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 3.12. Rekapitulasi Perencanaan Profil Seperempat Kuda-kuda

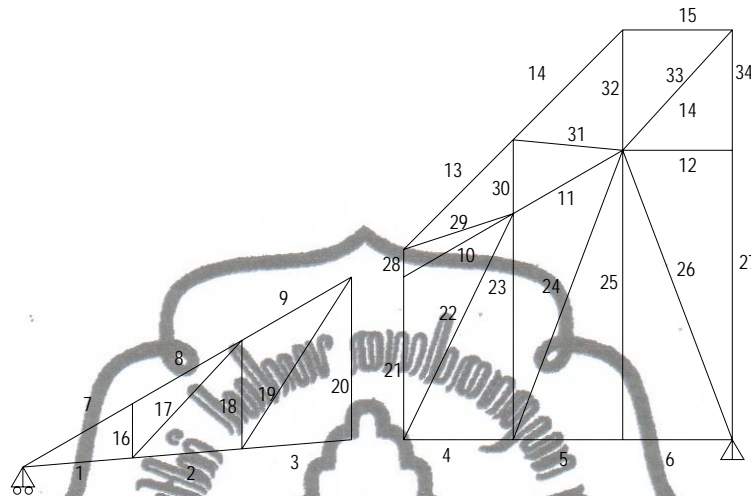
Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
2	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
3	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
4	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
5	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
6	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
7	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
8	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
9	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
10	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
11	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.6 Perencanaan Setengah Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.12. Rangka Batang Setengah Kuda-kuda

3.6.1 Perhitungan Panjang Batang Setengah Kuda-kuda

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.13. Perhitungan Panjang Batang pada Setengah Kuda-kuda

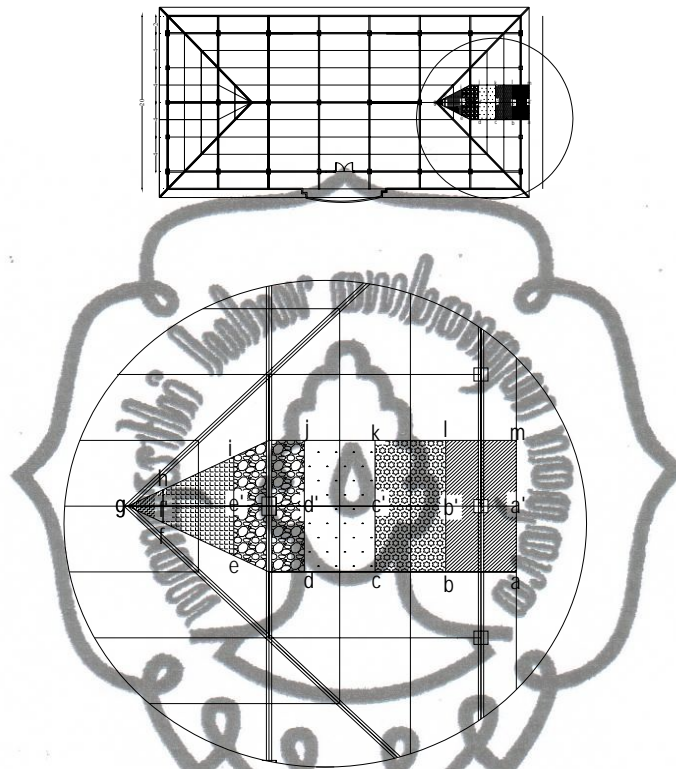
Nomer Batang	Panjang Batang
1	2,01
2	2,01
3	2,01
4	2,01
5	2,01
6	2,31
7	2,31
8	2,31
9	2,31
10	2,31
11	2,31
12	2

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

13	2,83
14	2,83
15	2
16	0,99
17	2,93
18	1,98
19	3,72
20	2,96
21	2,96
22	4,58
23	4,12
24	5,64
25	5,27
26	5,64
27	5,28
28	0,5
29	2,1
30	1,35
31	2,01
32	2,19
33	2,97
34	2,19



3.6.2 Perhitungan luasan Setengah Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.13. Luasan Atap Setengah Kuda-kuda

$$\text{Panjang } am = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } bl = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ck = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } dj = ei = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } fh = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } a'b' = b'c' = c'd' = d'e' = e'f' = 2,31 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } f'g = \frac{1}{2} \times 2,83 = 1,415 \text{ m}$$

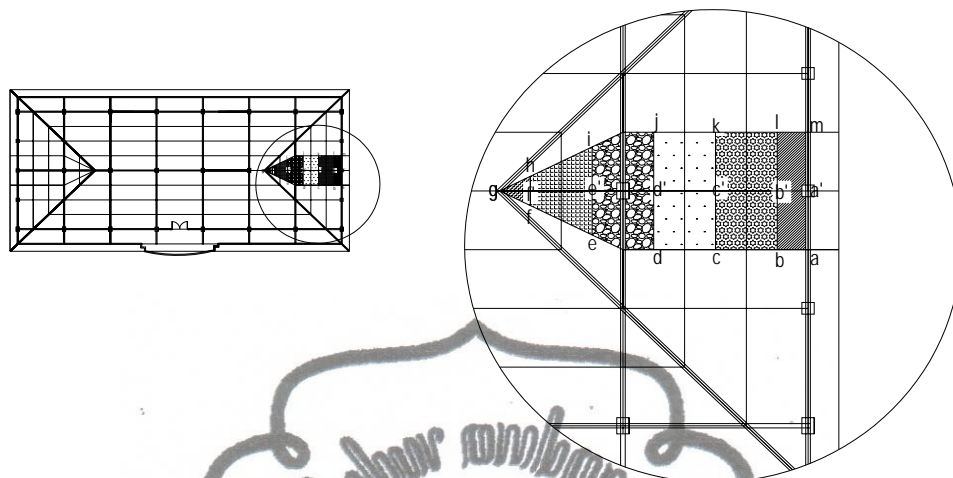


-
- **Luas ablm** = $(ab \times am)$
 $= 2,31 \times 4,00$
 $= 9,24 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas bckl** = $(bc \times bl)$
 $= 2,31 \times 4,00$
 $= 9,24 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas cdkj** = $(cd \times ck)$
 $= 2,31 \times 4,00$
 $= 9,24 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas deij** = $(dx \times dj) + ((\frac{1}{2}(xx''+ei))x'e')$
 $= (1,415 \times 4,00) + ((\frac{1}{2}(4,00+3,00)), 1,415)$
 $= 5,66 + 4,9525$
 $= 10,6125 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas deij** = $(\frac{1}{2}(ei+fh)) \times e'f'$
 $= (\frac{1}{2}(3,00+1,00)) \times 2,00$
 $= 4,00 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas fgh** = $\frac{1}{2} \times fh \times f'g$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,00 \times 1,415$
 $= 0,7075 \text{ m}^2$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai



Gambar 3.14. Luasan Plafon

- Panjang am = 4,00 m
 Panjang bl = 4,00 m
 Panjang ck = 4,00 m
 Panjang dj = 4,00 m
 Panjang ei = 3,00 m
 Panjang fh = 1,00 m
 Panjang a'b' = 1,00 m
 Panjang e'f' = b'c' = c'd' = d'e' = 2 m = 2,00 m
 Panjang f'g = 1,00 m

• **Luas ablm** = $ab \times am$
 = $1,00 \times 4,00$
 = $4,00 \text{ m}^2$

• **Luas bckl** = $bc \times bl$
 = $2,00 \times 4,00$
 = $8,00 \text{ m}^2$

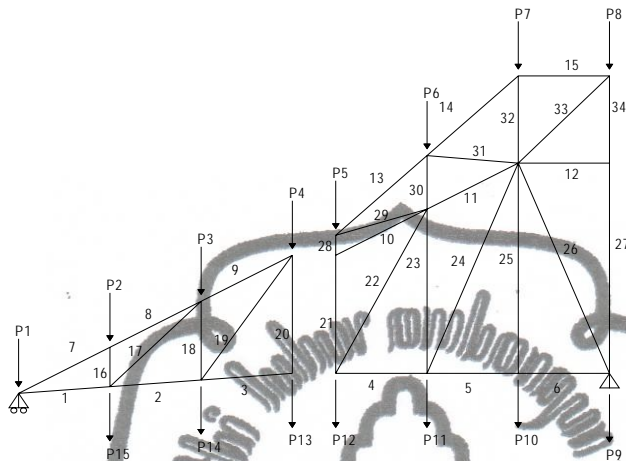


-
- **Luas cdjk** = $cd \times ck$
 = $2,00 \times 4,00$
 = 8 m^2
 - **Luas deij** = $(dx \times dj) + ((\frac{1}{2}(xx''+ei))x'e')$
 = $(1,00 \times 4,00) + ((\frac{1}{2}(4,00+3,00))1)$
 = $4,00+3,50=7,50 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas deij** = $(\frac{1}{2}(ei+fh)) \times e'f'$
 = $(\frac{1}{2}(3,00+1,00)) \times 2,00$
 = $4,00 \text{ m}^2$
 - **Luas fgh** = $\frac{1}{2} \times fh \times f'g$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 1,00 \times 1,00$
 = $0,50 \text{ m}^2$

3.6.3 Perhitungan Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	=	18,50 kg/m
Berat penutup atap	=	50 kg/m ²
Berat profil	=	25 kg/m
Berat Plafon	=	18 kg/m



Gambar 3.15. Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda akibat Beban Mati

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban P1

a) $\text{Beban Gording} = \text{berat profil gording} \times \text{panjang gording}$

$$= 18,5 \times 4,00 = 74,00 \text{ kg}$$

b) $\text{Beban Atap} = \text{luasan ablm} \times \text{berat atap}$
 $= 9,24 \times 50 = 462 \text{ kg}$

c) $\text{Beban Plafon} = \text{luasan ablm} \times \text{berat plafon}$
 $= 4,00 \times 18 = 72 \text{ kg}$

d) $\text{Beban Kuda-kuda} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (1 + 7) \times \text{berat}$
 profil kuda-kuda

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,31) \times 25$$

$$= 53,875 \text{ kg}$$

e) $\text{Beban Plat Sambung} = 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30 \% \times 53,875 = 16,1625 \text{ kg}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) Beban Bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 53,875 = 5,3875 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

2) Beban P2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban Gording} &= \text{berat profil gording} \times \text{panjang gording} \\ &= 18,5 \times 6 = 111 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban Atap} &= \text{luasan bckl} \times \text{berat atap} \\ &= 9,24 \times 50 = 462 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban Kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (7 + 8 + 16) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 0,99) \times 25 \\ &= 70,125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban Plat Sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 70,125 = 21,0375 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Beban Bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 70,125 = 7,0125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

3) Beban P3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban Gording} &= \text{berat profil gording} \times \text{panjang gording} \\ &= 18,5 \times 4,00 = 74,00 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban Atap} &= \text{luasan edjk} \times \text{berat atap} \\ &= 9,24 \times 50 = 462 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban Kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (8 + 9 + 17 + 18) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 2,93 + 1,98) \times 25 \\ &= 119,125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban Plat Sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 119,125 = 35,7375 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Beban Bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 119,125 = 11,9125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

4) Beban P4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban Gording} &= \text{berat profil gording} \times \text{panjang gording} \\ &= 18,5 \times 4 = 74,00 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



-
- b) Beban Atap = luasan deij \times berat atap
 $= 10,6125 \times 50 = 530,625 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (9 + 19 + 20) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 3,72 + 2,96) \times 25$
 $= 112,375 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30 \% \times 112,375$
 $= 33,7125 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10 \% \times 112,375 = 11,2375 \text{ kg}$
- 5) Beban P5
- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording
 $= 18,5 \times 4 = 74,00 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan deij \times berat atap
 $= 10,6125 \times 50 = 530,625 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (28 + 29 + 13) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (0,5 + 2,1 + 2,83) \times 25$
 $= 67,875 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Plat Sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30 \% \times 67,875 = 20,3625 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10 \% \times 67,875 = 6,7875 \text{ kg}$
- 6) Beban P6
- a) Beban Gording = berat profil gording \times panjang gording
 $= 18,5 \times 2 = 37,00 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Atap = luasan efhi \times berat atap
 $= 4,00 \times 50 = 100 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (13 + 30 + 31 + 14) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 1,35 + 2,01 + 2,83) \times 25$
 $= 122,75 \text{ kg}$
-



-
- d) Beban Plat Sambung= $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 122,75 = 20,3625 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 122,75 = 12,275 \text{ kg}$
- 7) Beban P7
- a) Beban Atap = luasan fgh \times berat atap
 $= 0,7075 \times 50 = 35,375 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(11 + 32 + 33 + 15) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,19 + 2,97 + 2) \times 25$
 $= 118,375 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung= $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 118,375 = 35,5125 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 118,375 = 11,8375 \text{ kg}$
- 8) Beban P8
- a) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(15+ 33 + 12 + 34) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 4,21+ 2,97 + 2,19) \times 25$
 $= 142,125 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Plat Sambung= $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 142,125 = 42,6375 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 142,125 = 14,2125 \text{ kg}$
- 9) Beban P9
- a) Beban Plafon = luasan ablm \times berat plafon
 $= 4,00 \times 18 = 72 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ btg $(6 + 26 + 27) \times$ berat profil kuda-kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 5,64 + 5,28) \times 25$
 $= 165,375 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung= $30 \% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 165,375 = 49,6125 \text{ kg}$
-



-
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 165,375 = 16,5375 \text{ kg}$
- 10) Beban P10
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan bckl} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $8,00 \times 18 = 144 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (5 + 6 + 25) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,31 + 5,27) \times 25$
= $119,75 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 119,75 = 35,925 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 119,75 = 11,975 \text{ kg}$
- 11) Beban P11
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan cdjk} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $8 \times 18 = 144 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (4 + 5 + 23 + 24) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 4,12 + 5,64) \times 25$
= $172,00 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 172,00 = 51,60 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 172,00 = 17,20 \text{ kg}$
- 12) Beban P12
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan deij} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $7,50 \times 18 = 135 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (4 + 21 + 22) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,96 + 4,58) \times 25$
= $119,25 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 119,25 = 35,775 \text{ kg}$
-



-
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 119,25 = 11,925 \text{ kg}$
- 13) Beban P13
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan deij} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $7,50 \times 18$
= 135 kg
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (3 + 20) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,96) \times 25$
= $62,00 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 62,00 = 35,3775 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 62,00 = 11,925 \text{ kg}$
- 14) Beban P14
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan efhi} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $4,00 \times 18 = 72,00 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (2 + 3 + 18 + 19) \times \text{berat profil}$
kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 1,98 + 3,72) \times 15$
= $72,75 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 72,75 = 21,825 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban Bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 72,75 = 7,275 \text{ kg}$
- 15) Beban P15
- a) Beban Plafon = $\text{luasan fgh} \times \text{berat plafon}$
= $0,50 \times 18 = 9 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban Kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{btg} (1 + 16 + 17 + 2) \times \text{berat profil}$
kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 0,99 + 2,93 + 2,01) \times 25$
= $99,00 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban Plat Sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
-



$$= 30 \% \times 99,00 = 29,70 \text{ kg}$$

d) Beban Bracing $= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10 \% \times 99,00 = 9,90 \text{ kg}$

Tabel 3.14. Rekapitulasi Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat Penyambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP 2000 (kg)
P1	462,0	74,00	53,875	5,3875	16,1625	72	683,425	685
P2	462,0	111,00	70,125	7,0125	21,0375	-	671,175	672
P3	462,0	74,00	119,125	11,9125	35,7375	-	702,775	703
P4	530,63	74,00	112,375	11,2375	33,7125	-	761,955	762
P5	530,63	74,00	67,875	6,7875	20,3625	-	699,655	700
P6	100,00	37,00	122,75	12,275	20,3625	-	292,388	293
P7	35,375	-	118,375	11,8375	35,5125	-	201,100	201
P8	-	-	142,125	14,2125	42,6375	-	198,975	200
P9	-	-	165,375	16,5375	49,6125	72,00	303,525	304
P10	-	-	119,75	11,975	35,925	144,00	311,650	312
P11	-	-	172,00	17,20	51,60	144,00	384,800	385
P12			119,25	11,925	35,3775	135,00	301,552	302
P13			62,00	11,925	35,3775	135,00	244,302	244
P14			72,75	7,275	21,825	72,00	173,850	174
P15			99,00	9,90	29,70	9,00	147,600	148

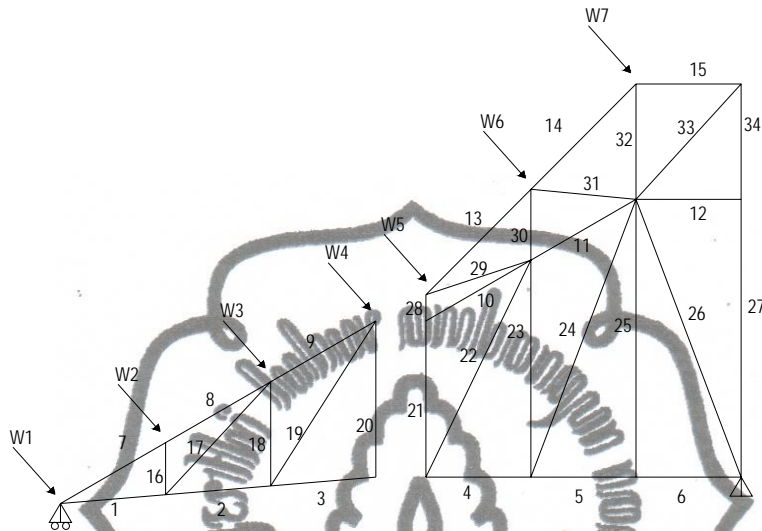
b. Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅, P₆, P₇, P₈ = 100 kg



c. Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.11. Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda akibat Beban Angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 . (PPIUG 1983)

- Koefisien angin tekan untuk atap jenis 1

$$= 0,02\alpha - 0,40$$

$$= (0,02 \times 30) - 0,40 = 0,2$$
 (untuk W1, W2, W3, W4)
- Koefisien angin tekan untuk atap jenis 2

$$= 0,02\alpha - 0,40$$

$$= (0,02 \times 45) - 0,40 = 0,5$$
 (untuk W5, W6, W7, W8)



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

a) Jenis Atap 1:

- 1) W1 = luasan **ablm** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $9,24 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 46,20$ kg
- 2) W2 = luasan **bckl** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $9,24 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 46,20$ kg
- 3) W3 = luasan **cdkj** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $9,24 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 46,20$ kg
- 4) W4 = luasan **deij** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $10,6125 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 53,0625$ kg

b) Jenis Atap 2:

- 1) W5 = luasan **deij** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $10,6125 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 132,65$ kg
- 2) W6 = luasan **efhi** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $4,00 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 50,00$ kg
- 3) W7 = luasan **fgh** × koef. angin tekan × beban angin
= $0,7075 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 8,843$ kg

Tabel 3.15. Perhitungan Beban Angin Setengah Kuda-kuda

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	W_x $W \cdot \cos \alpha$ (kg)	Untuk Input SAP2000	W_y $W \cdot \sin \alpha$ (kg)	Untuk Input SAP2000
W1	46,20	40,01	40	23,10	23
W2	46,20	40,01	40	23,10	23
W3	46,20	40,01	40	23,10	23
W4	53,0625	45,93	46	26,53	27
W5	132,65	93,77	94	93,77	94
W6	50,00	35,35	36	35,35	36
W6	8,843	6,25	7	6,25	7



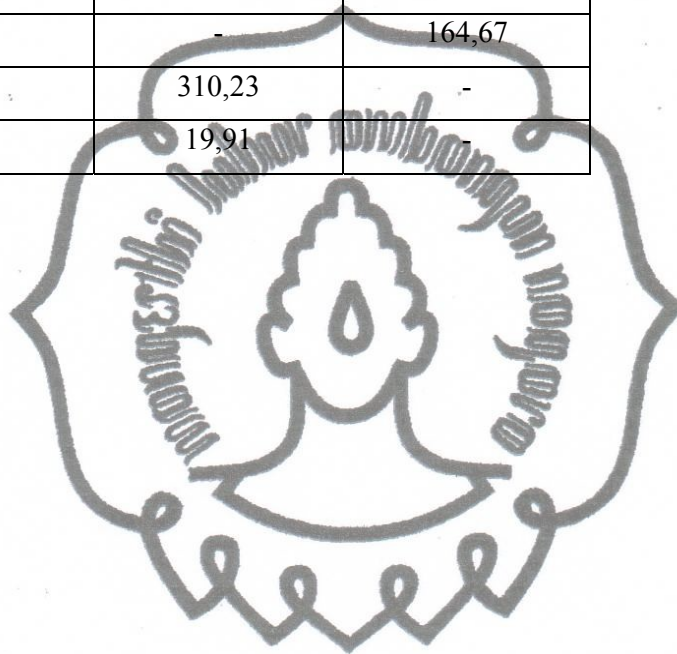
Dari perhitungan mekanika dengan menggunakan program *SAP 2000* diperoleh gaya batang yang bekerja pada batang kuda-kuda utama sebagai berikut :

Tabel 3.16. Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang Setengah Kuda-kuda

Batang	Kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	642,30	-
2	-	316,36
3	-	<u>1548,68</u>
4	76,15	-
5	-	34,32
6	-	41,83
7	-	814,64
8	-	564,66
9	547,58	-
10	57,61	-
11	63,38	-
12	-	3,26
13	-	490,97
14	-	283,32
15	-	748,79
16	-	1184,57
17	1184,57	-
18	-	1334,23
19	<u>1987,45</u>	
20	0	0
21	0	0
22	-	530,13
23	202,97	-
24	330,56	-
25	382,86	-

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

26	-	642,78
27	-	8,27
28	-	1357,06
29	258,49	-
30	-	335,31
31	-	196,42
32	-	164,67
33	310,23	-
34	19,91	-





3.6.4 Perencanaan Profil Setengah Kuda-kuda

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 1987,45 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{netto}} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{\sigma_{\text{ijin}}} = \frac{1987,45}{1600} = 1,242 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{bruto}} = 1,15 \cdot F_{\text{netto}} = 1,15 \cdot 1,242 \text{ cm}^2 = 1,428 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 50.50.50**

$$F = 2 \cdot 4,8 \text{ cm}^2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

F = penampang profil dari tabel profil baja

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{0,85 \cdot F}$$

$$= \frac{1987,45}{0,85 \cdot 9,6}$$

$$= 243,560 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma \leq 0,75\sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$243,560 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

Digunakan profil **┘ 50. 50. 5** dengan pertimbangan penggunaan baut ukuran $d = 12,7 \text{ mm}$.

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 1548,68 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,01 \text{ m} = 201 \text{ cm}$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 50.50.5**

$$i_x = 1,51 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 4,8 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{lk}{i_x} = \frac{201}{1,51} = 133,112 \text{ cm}$$



$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{leleh}}} \quad \dots\dots \text{dimana, } \sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 111 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{113,112}{111} = 1,019$$

Karena $\lambda_s < 1,2$ maka :

$$\omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot \lambda_s}$$

$$= \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 1,019}$$

$$= 1,56$$

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{P_{maks.} \cdot \omega}{F} \\ &= \frac{1548,68 \times 1,56}{9,6} \\ &= 251,660 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$251,660 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \dots\dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

3.6.5 Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm (½ inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = 0,625 . d

$$= 0,625 \cdot 12,7 = 7,94 \text{ mm.}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau \text{ geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 = 2430,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau \text{ tumpuan} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 = 2743,20 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{1987,45}{2430,96} = 0,817 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{c) } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\text{Diambil, } S_1 = 1,73 d = 2,25 \cdot 1,27$$

$$= 2,197 \text{ cm} = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{d) } 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\text{Diambil, } S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27$$

$$= 6,35 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

b. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = 0,625 . d

$$= 0,625 \times 12,7 = 7,94 \text{ mm.}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} = 0,6 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma \text{ ijin} = 1,5 \cdot 1600 \\ &= 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{a) } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau \text{ geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,27)^2 \cdot 960 \\ &= 2430,96 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{b) } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau \text{ tumpuan} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,27 \cdot 2400 \\ &= 2473,2 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 2430,96 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{1548,68}{2430,96} = 0,637 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{a. } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 3,175 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,27 \\ &= 6,35 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.17. Rekapitulasi Perencanaan Profil Setengah Kuda-kuda

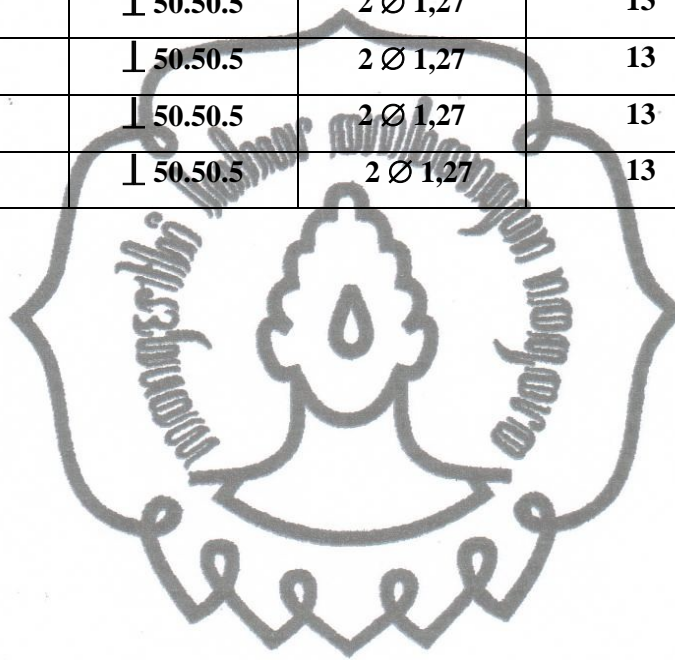
No. Batang	Profil	Baut	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
2	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
3	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
4	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
5	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
6	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
7	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
8	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
9	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
10	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
11	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
12	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
13	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
14	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
15	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
16	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
17	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
18	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
19	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
20	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
21	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
22	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
23	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
24	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
25	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13



Tugas Akhir

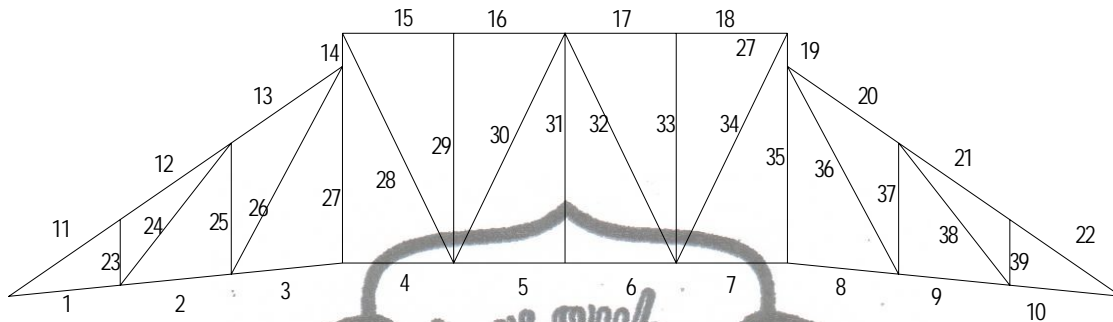
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

26	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
27	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
28	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
29	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
30	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
31	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
32	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
33	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
34	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13





3.7 Perencanaan Kuda-kuda Trapesium



Gambar 3.16. Rangka Batang Kuda-kuda Trapesium

3.7.1 Perhitungan Panjang Batang Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.18. Perhitungan Panjang Batang pada Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Nomer Batang	Panjang Batang (m)
1	2,01
2	2,01
3	2,01
4	2,00
5	2,00
6	2,00
7	2,00
8	2,01
9	2,01
10	2,01



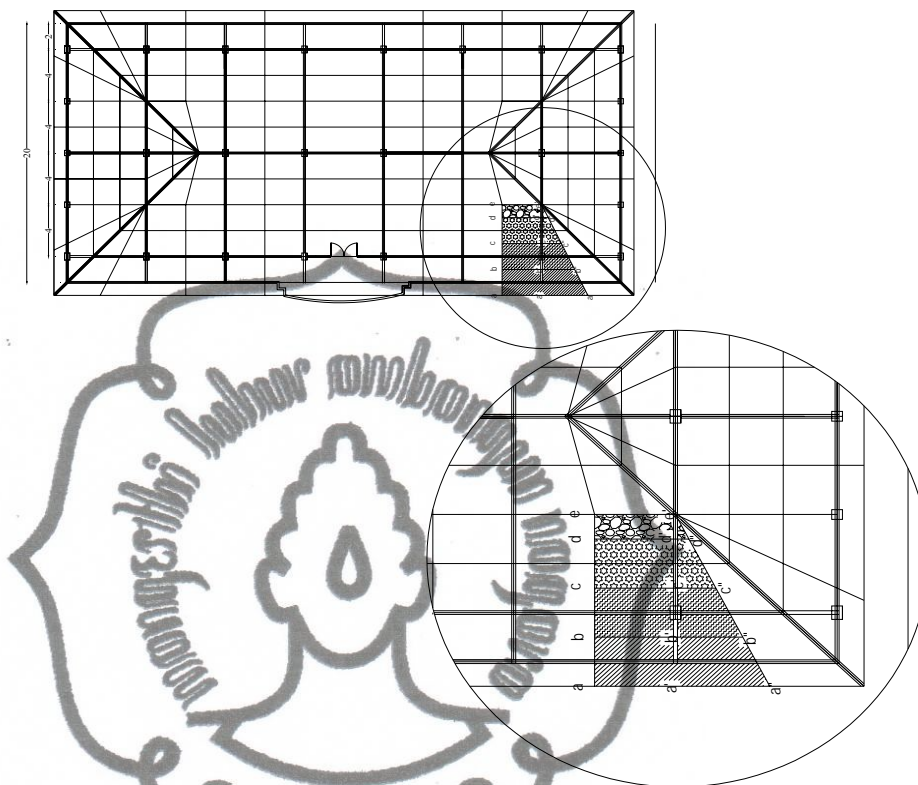
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

11	2,31
12	2,31
13	2,31
14	0,50
15	2,00
16	2,00
17	2,00
18	2,00
19	0,50
20	2,31
21	2,31
22	2,31
23	0,99
24	2,93
25	1,98
26	3,72
27	2,96
28	4,00
29	3,46
30	4,00
31	3,46
32	4,00
33	3,46
34	4,00
35	2,96
36	3,72
37	1,98
38	2,93
39	0,99



3.7.2 Perhitungan luasan kuda-kuda trapesium



Gambar 3.17. Luasan Atap Kuda-kuda Trapesium

$$\text{Panjang aa''} = 6,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang bb''} = 5,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang cc''} = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang dd''} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ee''} = 3,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang dd'} = \text{cc'} = \text{bb'} = \text{aa'} = 3,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang a'a''} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang b'b''} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang c'c''} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang d'd''} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang a'b'} = \text{b'c'} = \text{c'd'} = 2,24 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang de} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2,24 = 1,12 \text{ m}$$

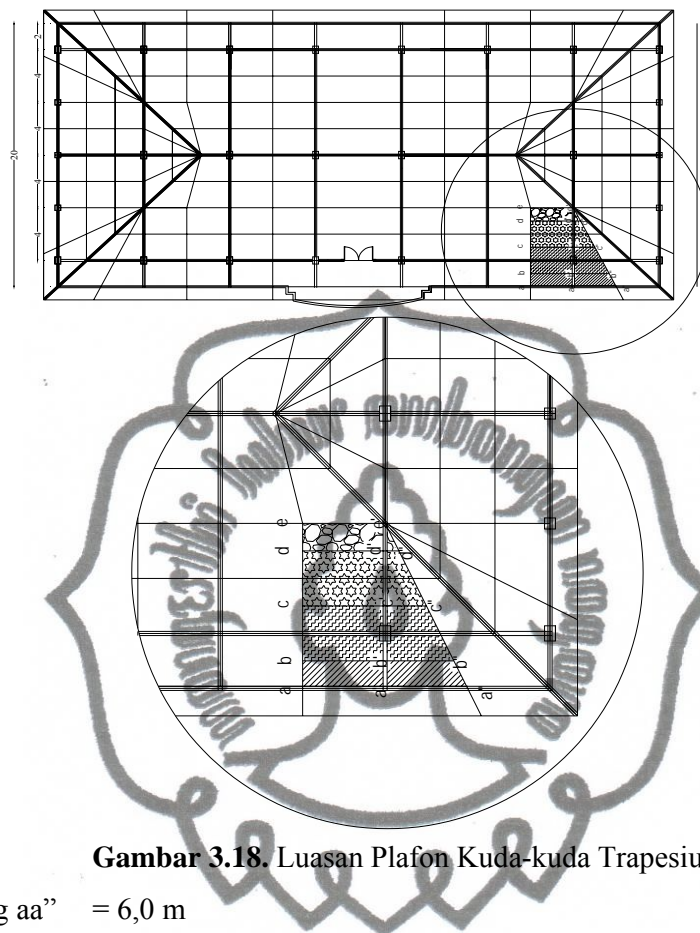
*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

- **Luas aa''bb''** = $\frac{1}{2} \times (aa'' + bb'') \times a'b'$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (6,5 + 5,5) \times 2,24$
= **13,44 m²**

- **Luas bb''cc''** = $\frac{1}{2} \times (bb'' + cc'') \times b'c'$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (5,5 + 4,5) \times 2,24$
= **11,2 m²**

- **Luas cc''dd''** = $\frac{1}{2} \times (cc'' + dd'') \times c'd'$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (4,5 + 3,5) \times 2,24$
= **8,96 m²**

- **Luas dd''ee'** = $\frac{1}{2} \times (dd'' + ee'') \times d'e$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (3,5 + 3,0) \times 1,12$
= **3,64 m²**



Gambar 3.18. Luasan Plafon Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Panjang aa'' = 6,0 m

Panjang bb'' = 5,5 m

Panjang cc'' = 4,5 m

Panjang dd'' = 3,5 m

Panjang ee'' = 3,0 m

Panjang dd' = cc' = bb' = aa' = 3,0 m

Panjang a'a'' = 3,0 m

Panjang b'b'' = 1,5 m

Panjang c'c'' = 2,5 m

Panjang d'd'' = 0,5 m

Panjang a'b' = 1,0 m

Panjang b'c' = c'd' = 2,00 m

Panjang de = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2,00 = 1,00$ m



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Luas } aa''bb'' &= \frac{1}{2} \times (aa'' + bb'') \times a'b' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (6,0 + 5,5) \times 1,00 \\
 &= \mathbf{5,75 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Luas } bb''cc'' &= \frac{1}{2} \times (bb'' + cc'') \times b'c' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (5,5 + 4,5) \times 2,00 \\
 &= \mathbf{10,00 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Luas } cc''dd'' &= \frac{1}{2} \times (cc'' + dd'') \times c'd' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4,5 + 3,5) \times 2,00 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,00 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Luas } dd''ee'' &= \frac{1}{2} \times (dd'' + ee'') \times d'e' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,5 + 3,0) \times 1,00 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,5 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.7.3 Perhitungan Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Trapesium

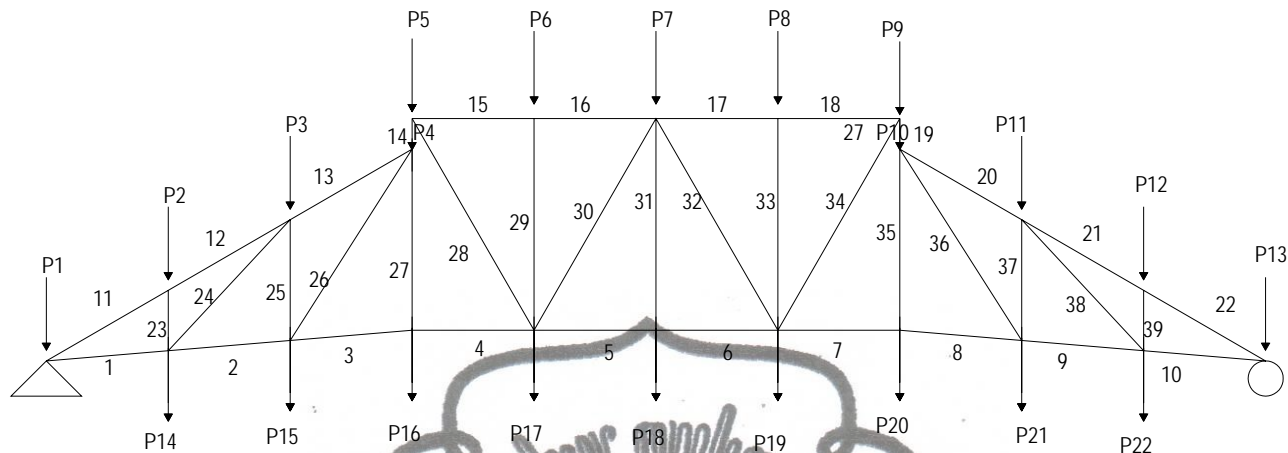
Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 18,50 kg/m
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ²
Berat plafon dan penggantung	= 18 kg/m ²
Berat profil kuda-kuda	= 25 kg/m



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai



20

Gambar 3.19. Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Trapesium akibat Beban Mati

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban $P1 = P13$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban gording} &= \text{Berat profil gording} \times \text{Panjang Gording} \\ &= 18,5 \times 5,0 = 92,5 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban atap} &= \text{Luasan } aa''bb'' \times \text{Berat atap} \\ &= 13,44 \times 50 = 672 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan } aa''bb'' \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 5,75 \times 18 = 103,5 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,31) \times 25 \\ &= 54,0 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Beban plat sambung} &= 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30 \% \times 54,0 = 16,2 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) Beban bracing} &= 10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10 \% \times 54,0 = 5,40 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



2) Beban P2 = P12

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 4,0 = 74,0$ kg
- b) Beban atap = Luasan **bb''cc''** \times Berat atap
 $= 11,2 \times 50 = 560,00$ kg
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Btg $(11+12+23+24) \times$ berat profil kuda kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 0,99+2,93) \times 25$
 $= 106,75$ kg
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 106,75 = 32,025$ kg
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 106,75 = 10,675$ kg

3) Beban P3 = P11

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 3,0 = 55,5$ kg
- b) Beban atap = Luasan **cc''dd''** \times Berat atap
 $= 8,96 \times 50 = 448,00$ kg
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Btg $(12+13+25+26) \times$ berat profil kuda kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 1,98+ 3,72) \times 25$
 $= 129,0$ kg
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 129 = 38,7$ kg
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 129 = 12,90$ kg

4) Beban P4 = P10

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 2,0 = 37$ kg
- b) Beban atap = Luasan **dd''ee''** \times Berat atap
 $= 2,52 \times 50 = 126,00$ kg



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

-
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (13+14+27) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 0,5 + 2,96) \times 25$
 = 72,125 kg
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % \times 72,125 = 21,6375 kg
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % \times 72,125 = 7,2125 kg
- f) Beban reaksi = reaksi jurai + $\frac{1}{4}$ kuda - kuda
 = (1634,63 + 575,67) + 2556,76) kg
 = 4767,06 kg
- 5) Beban P5=P9
- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 = 18,5 \times 2 = 37,00 kg
- b) Beban atap = Luasan **aa''bb''** \times Berat atap
 = 5,75 \times 50 = 287,5 kg
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (14+15+28) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (0,5 + 2 + 4) \times 25$
 = 81,25 kg
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % \times 81,25 = 24,375 kg
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % \times 81,25 = 8,125 kg
- 6) Beban P6 = P8
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (15 + 16 + 29) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2 + 3,46) \times 25$
 = 93,25 kg
- b) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % \times 93,25 = 27,975 kg
- c) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % \times 93,25 = 9,325 kg
-



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

7) Beban P7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (16+17+30+31+32) \times \text{berat profil kuda} \\ &\quad \text{kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2 + 4 + 3,46 + 4) \times 25 \\ &= 193,25 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30 \% \times 193,25 = 46,463 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10 \% \times 193,25 = 19,325 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban reaksi} &= \text{reaksi setengah kuda-kuda} \\ &= 1565,340 + 103,73 \text{ kg} \\ &= 269,07 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

8) Beban P14 = P22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafon } \mathbf{bb''cc''} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 10 \times 18 = 180 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1+2+23) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 0,99) \times 25 \\ &= 62,625 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 62,625 = 18,7875 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 62,625 = 6,2625 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

9) Beban P15 = P21

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafon } \mathbf{cc''dd''} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 8 \times 18 = 144 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (2+3+24+25) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 2,93 + 1,98) \times 25 \\ &= 111,625 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) Beban plat sambung} = 30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 30 \% \times 111,625 = 33,487 \text{ kg}$$

d) Beban bracing = 10 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 111,625 = 11,1625 kg

10) Beban P16 = P20

a) Beban plafon = Luasan plafon $d \times e$ × berat plafon
 = 2,25 × 18 = 40,5 kg

b) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (3+4+26+27) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2 + 3,72 + 2,96) \times 25$
 = 133,625 kg

c) Beban plat sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 133,625 = 29,063 kg

d) Beban bracing = 10 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 133,625 = 40,09 kg

e) Beban reaksi = reaksi jurai + $\frac{1}{4}$ kuda - kuda
 = (351,88 + 1223,33) + 779,28 = 2354,49 kg

11) Beban P17 = P19

a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (4+5+28+29+30) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2 + 4 + 3,46 + 4) \times 25$
 = 193,25 kg

b) Beban plat sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 193,25 = 57,975 kg

c) Beban bracing = 10 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 10 % × 193,25 = 19,325 kg

12) Beban P18

a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (5+6+31) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2 + 3,46) \times 25$
 = 93,25 kg

b) Beban plat sambung = 30 % × beban kuda-kuda
 = 30 % × 93,25 = 27,975 kg



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- c) Beban bracing = $10\% \times$ beban kuda-kuda
 = $10\% \times 93,25 = 9,325$ kg
- d) Beban reaksi = reaksi setengah kuda-kuda
 = $310,88 + 908,58 = 1219,46$ kg

Tabel 3.19. Rekapitulasi Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat Penyambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Beban Reaksi (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
P1=P13	560	92,5	54,0	5,40	16,2	103,5	-	943,6	945
P2=P12	448,00	74,0	106,75	10,675	32,025	-	-	895,45	896
P3=P11	336,00	55,5	86,625	12,90	38,7	-	-	563,725	564
P4=P10	126,00	37,00	72,125	7,2125	21,6375	-	4767,06	5087,03	5087
P5=P9	112,50	37,00	81,25	8,125	24,375	-	-	438,25	438
P6=P8	-	-	93,25	9,325	27,975	-	-	130,55	131
P7	-	-	193,25	19,325	46,463	-	209,67	468,708	469
P14=P22	-	-	62,625	6,2625	18,7875	180,00	-	267,67	268
P15=P21	-	-	111,625	11,1625	33,487	144	-	300,27	300
P16=P20	-	-	133,625	40,09	29,063	177	2354,49	2674,24	2674
P17=P19	-	-	193,25	19,325	57,975	-	-	270,55	271
P18	-	-	93,25	9,325	27,975	-	1219,46	1350,18	1350

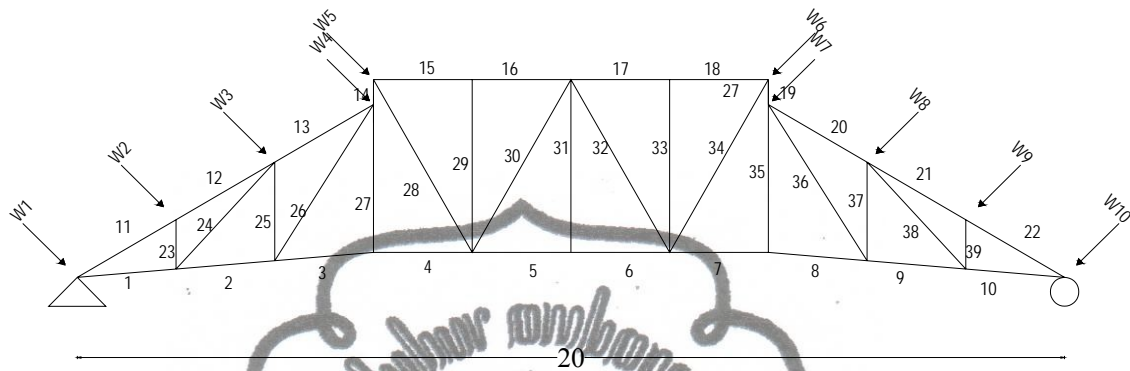
b. Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13 = 100 kg



c. Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.20. Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Trapesium akibat Beban Angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m².

- 1) Koefisien angin tekan = $0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 - = $(0,02 \times 30) - 0,40 = 0,2 \dots$ (untuk $\alpha=30^\circ$)
 - = $(0,02 \times 45) - 0,40 = 0,5 \dots$ (untuk $\alpha=45^\circ$)
 - a) $W1 = \text{luasannya } aa''bb'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,44 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 67,20 \text{ kg}$
 - b) $W2 = \text{luasannya } bb''cc'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 11,2 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 56,00 \text{ kg}$
 - c) $W3 = \text{luasannya } cc''dd'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 8,96 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 44,8 \text{ kg}$
 - d) $W4 = \text{luasannya } dd''ee'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 3,64 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 18,2 \text{ kg}$
 - e) $W5 = \text{luasannya } ddee'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 6,5 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 81,25 \text{ kg}$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- 2) Koefisien angin hisap = - 0,40
- a) $W_6 = \text{luasan } ddee'' \times \text{koef. angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 6,5 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -65 \text{ kg}$
- b) $W_7 = \text{luasan } dd''ee'' \times \text{koef. angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 3,64 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -36,4 \text{ kg}$
- c) $W_8 = \text{luasan } cc''dd'' \times \text{koef. angin t hisap} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 8,96 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -89,6 \text{ kg}$
- d) $W_9 = \text{luasan } bb''cc'' \times \text{koef. angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 11,2 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -112 \text{ kg}$
- e) $W_{10} = \text{luasan } aa''bb'' \times \text{koef. angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,44 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -134,4 \text{ kg}$

Tabel 3.20. Perhitungan Beban Angin Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	W_x $W \cdot \cos \alpha$ (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)	W_y $W \cdot \sin \alpha$ (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)
W_1	67,2	58,19	58	33,6	34
W_2	56	48,49	48	28	28
W_3	44,8	38,79	39	22,4	22
W_4	18,2	15,76	16	9,1	9
W_5	81,25	57,45	57	57,45	58
W_6	-65	-45,96	-46	-45,96	-46
W_7	-36,4	-31,47	-31	-18,60	-19
W_8	-89,6	-77,59	-78	-44,8	-45
W_9	-112	-96,99	-97	-56	-56
W_{10}	-134,4	-116,39	-116	-67,2	-67



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Dari perhitungan mekanika dengan menggunakan program *SAP 2000* diperoleh gaya batang yang bekerja pada batang jurai sebagai berikut :

Tabel 3.21. Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Batang	Kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	--	1480,99
2	12179,53	--
3	16632,48	--
4	15860,83	--
5	<u>16951,57</u>	--
6	16951,57	--
7	15860,83	--
8	16632,48	--
9	12179,53	--
10		1409,79
11	1744,48	--
12	--	1228,35
13	--	16074,39
14	--	3228,86
15	--	16130,38
16	--	16260,39
17	--	16260,39
18	--	16130,38
19	--	3228,86
20	--	16074,39
21	--	1228,35
22	1712,96	--
23	--	3642,86
24	--	<u>17267,53</u>
25	4490,07	--



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

26	--	6464,24
27	3598,83	--
28	1338,94	--
29	1169,56	--
30	--	1376,13
31	1540,52	--
32	--	1376,13
33	1169,56	--
34	1377,74	--
35	4187,35	--
36	--	6464,24
37	4490,07	--
38	--	17267,53
39	--	3624,86

3.7.4 Perencanaan Profil Kuda-kuda Trapesium

a. Perhitungan Profil Batang Tarik

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 16951,57 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{netto}} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{\sigma_{\text{ijin}}} = \frac{16951,57}{1600} = 10,59 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F_{\text{bruto}} = 1,15 \cdot F_{\text{netto}} = 1,15 \cdot 10,59 \text{ cm}^2 = 12,18 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 80. 80.8**

$$F = 2 \cdot 12,3 \text{ cm}^2 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2.$$

F = penampang profil dari tabel profil baja

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{0,85 \cdot F} \\ &= \frac{16591,57}{0,85 \cdot 24,6} \\ &= 1038,27 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \leq 0,75 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$793,47 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 17267,53 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,93 \text{ m} = 293 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}I_{\text{min}} &= \frac{n \cdot lk^2 \cdot P_{\text{max}}}{\pi^2 E} \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot (293)^2 \cdot 17267,53}{(3,14)^2 \cdot (2,1 \cdot 10^6)} \\ &= 283,38 \text{ cm}^4\end{aligned}$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 80.80.8**

$$i_x = 2,42 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 12,3 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{lk}{i_x} = \frac{293}{2,42} = 121,07 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_g &= \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{\text{leleh}}}} \dots\dots \text{dimana, } \sigma_{\text{leleh}} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \\ &= 111 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{121,07}{111} = 1,09$$

Karena $0,25 < \lambda_s < 1,2$ maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \lambda_c} \\ &= \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 1,09} \\ &= 1,64\end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} \cdot \omega}{F} \\ &= \frac{17267,53 \times 1,64}{24,6} \\ &= 1151,17 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$1151,17 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots \text{aman !!} \odot$$

3.7.5 Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 19,05 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 20,05 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = 0,625 . d

$$= 0,625 \cdot 20,05 = 12,531 \text{ mm.}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 13 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{a. } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{\text{geser}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,905)^2 \cdot 960 = 5469,67 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{b. } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{tumpuan}} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,905 \cdot 2400 = 4114,80 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$



P yang menentukan adalah $P_{geser} = 5469,67 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{maks.}}{P_{geser}} = \frac{16951,57}{5469,67} = 3,03 \sim 4 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 4 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a. $1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$

Diambil, $S_1 = 1,73 d = 2 \cdot 1,91$
 $= 4,39 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ cm}$

b. $2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$

Diambil, $S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,9$
 $= 9,5 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm}$

b. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\emptyset) = 19,05 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 20,05 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = $0,625 \cdot d$
 $= 0,625 \cdot 20,05 = 12,531 \text{ mm}$.

Menggunakan tebal plat 13 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma_{ijin} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma_{ijin} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P_{geser} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,905)^2 \cdot 960 = 5469,67 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{tumpuan}} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,905 \cdot 2400 = 4114,80 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 5469,67 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{17267,53}{5469,67} = 3,16 \sim 4 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 4 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{a) } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,905 \\ &= 4,763 \text{ cm} = 4 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,905 \\ &= 9,525 \text{ cm} = 9 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 3.22. Rekapitulasi Perencanaan Profil Kuda-kuda Trapesium

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
2	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
3	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
4	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
5	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
6	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
7	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
8	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
9	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
10	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
11	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
12	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
13	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
14	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
15	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13



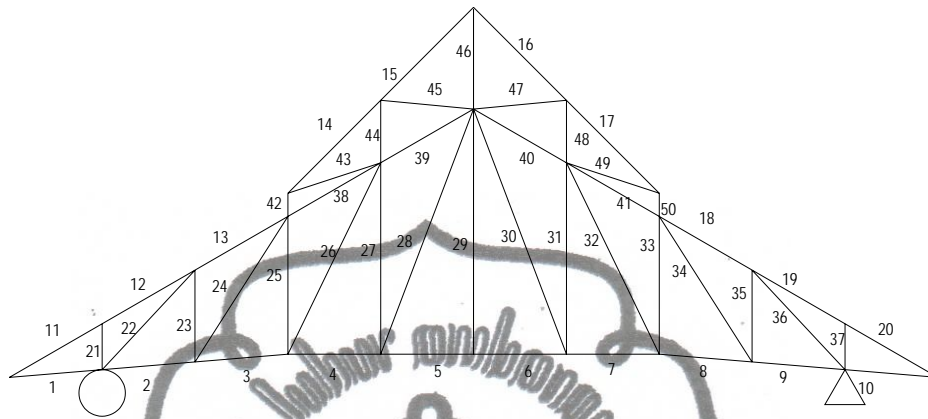
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

16	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
17	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
18	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
19	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
20	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
21	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
22	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
23	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
24	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
25	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
26	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
27	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
28	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
29	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
30	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
31	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
32	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
33	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
34	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
35	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
36	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
37	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
38	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
39	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13



3.8 Perencanaan Kuda-kuda Utama



Gambar 3.21. Rangka Batang Kuda-kuda Utama

3.8.1 Perhitungan Panjang Batang Kuda-kuda

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.23. Perhitungan Panjang Batang pada Kuda-kuda Utama

No batang	Panjang batang		
1	2,01	17	2,83
2	2,01	18	2,31
3	2,01	19	2,31
4	2,00	20	2,31
5	2,00	21	0,99
6	2,00	22	2,93
7	2,00	23	1,98
8	2,01	24	3,72
9	2,01	25	2,96
10	2,01	26	4,58
11	2,31	27	4,11
12	2,31	28	5,64
13	2,31	29	5,27
14	2,83	30	5,64
15	2,83	31	4,11
16	2,83	32	4,58
		33	2,96

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

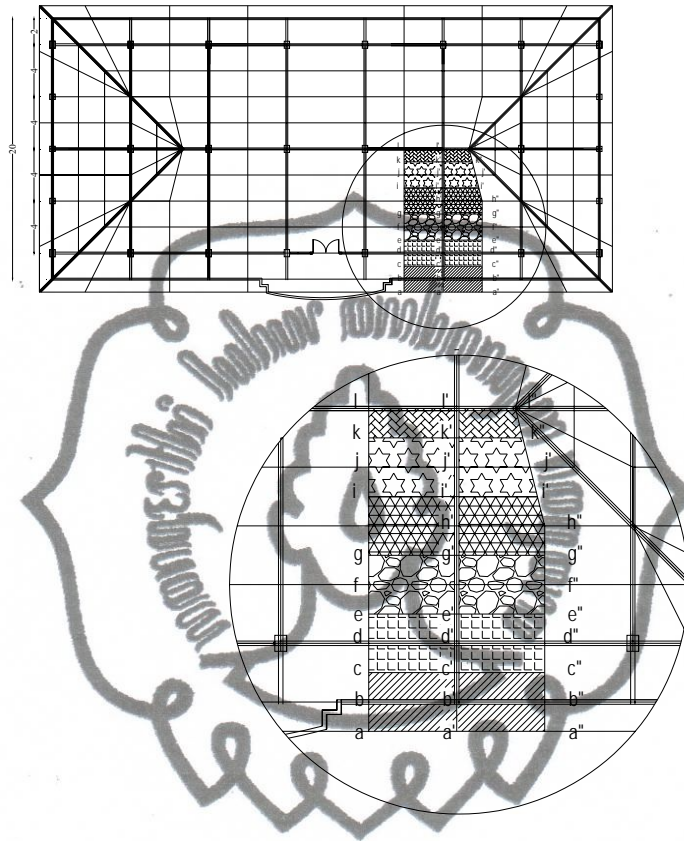
34	3,72
35	1,98
36	2,93
37	0,99
38	2,31
40	2,31
41	2,31
42	2,31

43	2,1
44	1,35
45	2,01
46	2,19
47	2,01
48	1,35
49	2,1
50	0,5





3.8.2 Perhitungan Luasan Kuda-Kuda Utama



Gambar 3.22. Luasan Atap Kuda-kuda Utama

$$\text{Panjang } aa'' = cc'' = ee'' = gg'' = hh'' = 6,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } jj'' = 5,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } kk'' = 5,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ll'' = 5,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ii'' = 5,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ab = 1,005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ac = 2,31 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } bc = cd = de = ef = gh = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,31 = 1,155 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } i''k'' = j''l'' = 2,83 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } k''l'' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot j''l'' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,83 = 1,415 \text{ m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- Luas aa''c''c = aa'' × ac
= 6 × (2,31) = 13,86 m²

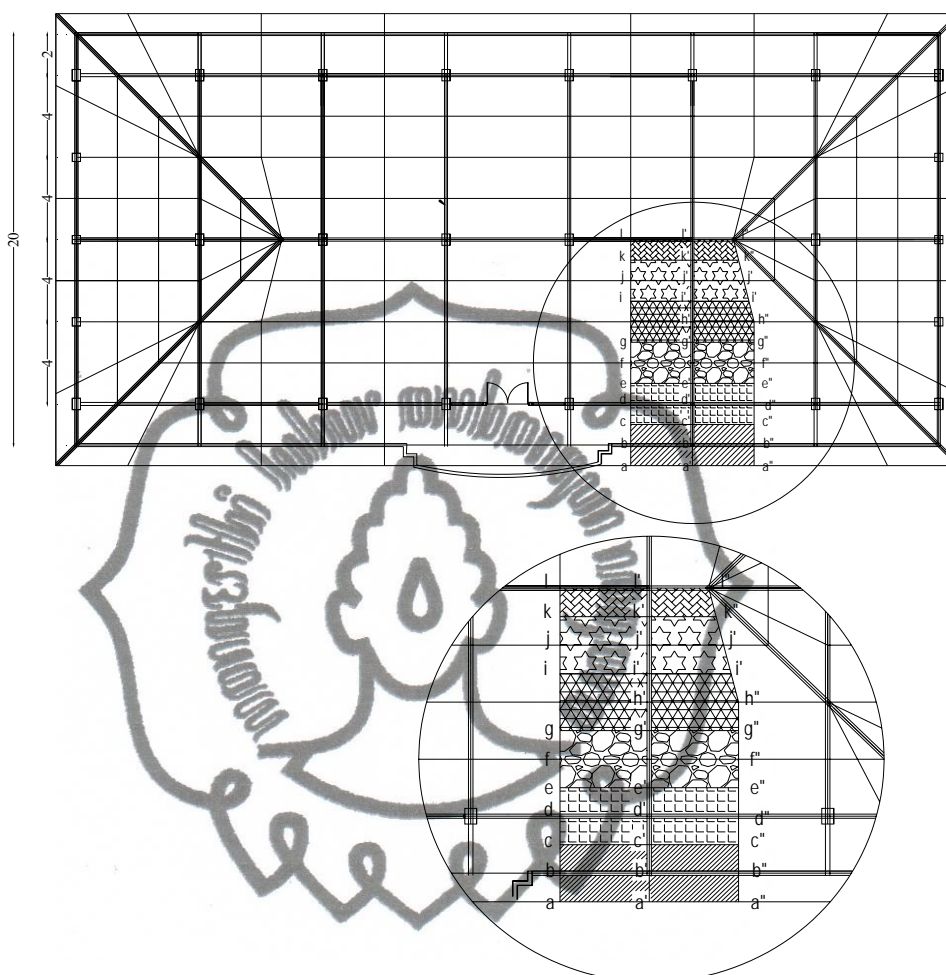
- Luas cc''e''e = cc'' × ce
= 6 × (2,31) = 13,86 m²

- Luas ee''g''g = ee'' × eg
= 6 × (2,31) = 13,86 m²

- Luas gg''i''i = Luas gg''hh'' + Luas hh''ii''
= (gg'' × gh) + $\left(\frac{hh''+ii''}{2}\right) \times g'h'$
= (6 × 1,415) + $\left(\frac{6+5,75}{2}\right) \times 1,415$
= 8,49 + 8,313 = 16,80 m²

- Luas ii''k''k = $\left(\frac{ii''+kk''}{2}\right) \times ki$
= $\left(\frac{5,75+5,25}{2}\right) \times 2,83$
= 15,565 m²

- Luas kk''l''l = $\left(\frac{kk''+ll''}{2}\right) \times kl$
= $\left(\frac{5,25+5,0}{2}\right) \times 1,415$
= 7,252 m²



Gambar 3.23. Luasan Plafon Kuda-kuda Utama

$$\text{Panjang aa''} = \text{cc''} = \text{ee''} = \text{gg''} = \text{hh''} = 6,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ii''} = 5,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang jj''} = 5,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang kk''} = 5,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ll''} = 5,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang ab} = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang bc} = \text{cd} = \text{de} = \text{ef} = \text{gh} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,0 = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang i''k''} = 2,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang k'' l''} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{i''k''} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,0 = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

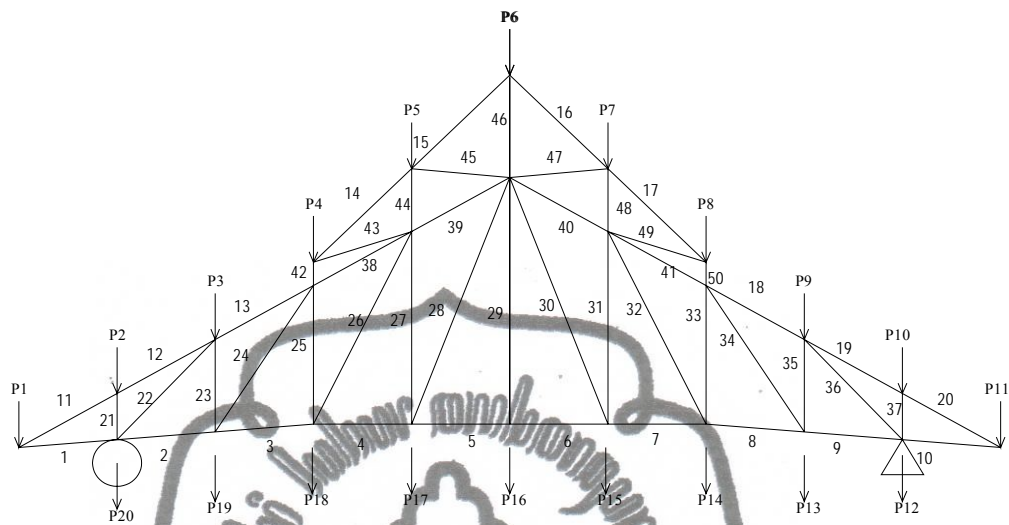


- Luas aa''c''c = aa'' × ac
= 6 × (2,0) = 12 m²
- Luas cc''e''e = cc'' × ce
= 6 × (2,0) = 12 m²
- Luas ee''g''g = ee'' × eg
= 6 × (2,0) = 12 m²
- Luas gg''i''i = Luas gg''hh'' + Luas hh''ii''
= (gg'' × gh) + $\left(\frac{hh''+ii''}{2}\right) \times g'h'$
= (6 × 1,00) + $\left(\frac{6+5,75}{2}\right) \times 1,00$
= 6,0 × 5,875 = 11,875 m²
- Luas ii''k''k = $\left(\frac{ii''+kk''}{2}\right) \times ki$
= $\left(\frac{5,75+5,25}{2}\right) \times 2,00$
= 11,0 m²
- Luas kk''l''l = $\left(\frac{kk''+ll''}{2}\right) \times kl$
= $\left(\frac{5,25+5,0}{2}\right) \times 1,00$
= 5,125 m²

3.8.3 Perhitungan Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Utama

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 18,50 kg/m
Jarak antar kuda-kuda utama	= 6,00 m
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ²
Berat profil	= 25 kg/m



Gambar 3.24. Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Utama akibat Beban Mati

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban $P1 = P11$

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 6,0 = 111 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap aa”c”c \times Berat atap
 $= 13,86 \times 50 = 693 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban plafon = Luasan plafon aa”c”c \times berat plafon
 $= 12 \times 18 = 216 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,31) \times 25$
 $= 54 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 54 = 16,2 \text{ kg}$

f) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 54 = 5,4 \text{ kg}$



2) Beban P2 = P10

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 6,0 = 111 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan cc"e"e \times Berat atap
 $= 13,86 \times 50 = 693 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (11+12+21+22) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 0,99 + 2,93) \times 25$
 $= 106,75 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 106,75 = 32,025 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 106,75 = 10,675 \text{ kg}$

3) Beban P3 = P9

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 6,0 = 111 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan ee"gg" \times Berat atap
 $= 13,86 \times 50 = 693 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (12+13+23+24) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,31 + 1,98 + 3,72) \times 25$
 $= 129 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 129 = 38,7 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 129 = 12,9 \text{ kg}$



4) Beban P4 = P8

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 6,0 = 129,5 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan gording \times Berat atap
 $= 16,80 \times 50 = 840 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (13+25+26+38+42) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,31 + 2,96 + 4,58 + 5,64 + 2,31) \times 25$
 $= 222,5 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 222,5 = 66,75 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 222,5 = 22,25 \text{ kg}$

5) Beban P5 = P7

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 5,5 = 101,75 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan gording \times Berat atap
 $= 15,565 \times 50 = 778,25 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (14+44+45+15) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 1,35 + 2,01 + 2,83) \times 25$
 $= 112,75 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30 \% \times 112,75 = 33,825 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10 % \times beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10 \% \times 112,75 = 11,275 \text{ kg}$



6) Beban P6

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording \times Panjang Gording
 $= 18,5 \times 5,0 = 92,5 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = $(2 \times \text{Luasan kkt}^2) \times \text{Berat atap}$
 $= (2 \times 7,252) \times 50 = 725,2 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (15+46+16) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,83 + 2,19 + 2,83) \times 25$
 $= 98,125 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30 \% \times 98,125 = 29,437 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = $10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10 \% \times 98,125 = 9,8125 \text{ kg}$
- f) Beban reaksi = $2 \times \text{jurai} + \text{reaksi } \frac{1}{2} \text{ kuda-kuda}$
 $= 2 (408,55 + 68,96) \text{ kg}$
 $= 955,02$

7) Beban P12 = P20

- a) Beban plafon = Luasan plafon \times berat plafon
 $= 12 \times 18 = 216 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (9 + 10 + 37) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,01 + 0,99) \times 25$
 $= 62,625 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban plat sambung = $30 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30 \% \times 62,625 = 18,787 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban bracing = $10 \% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10 \% \times 62,625 = 6,2625 \text{ kg}$



8) Beban P13 = P19

- a) Beban plafon = Luasan plafon \times berat plafon
 $= 12 \times 18 = 216 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (9+36+35+8) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 2,93 + 1,98 + 2,01) \times 25$
 $= 111,625 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 111,625 = 33,4875 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10\% \times 111,625 = 11,1625 \text{ kg}$

9) Beban P14 = P18

- a) Beban plafon = Luasan \times berat plafon
 $= 11,875 \times 18 = 213,75 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (8+34+33+7) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,01 + 3,72 + 4,58 + 2,0) \times 25$
 $= 153,875 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 153,875 = 46,1625 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10\% \times 153,875 = 15,3875 \text{ kg}$

10) Beban P15 = P17

- a) Beban plafon = Luasan \times berat plafon
 $= 11 \times 18 = 198 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (7+32+31+30+6) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,0 + 4,58 + 4,11 + 5,64 + 2,0) \times 25$
 $= 229,125 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 229,125 = 68,737 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$



$$= 10\% \times 229,125 = 22,9125 \text{ kg}$$

11) Beban P16

a) Beban plafon $= (2 \times \text{Luasan kuda-kuda}) \times \text{berat plafon}$
 $= (2 \times 5,125) \times 18 = 184,5 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban kuda-kuda $= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (6 + 29 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda-kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,0 + 5,27 + 2,0) \times 25$
 $= 115,875 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban plat sambung $= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 115,875 = 34,762 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban bracing $= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10\% \times 115,875 = 11,5875 \text{ kg}$

a) Beban reaksi $= 2 \times \text{jurai} + \text{reaksi } \frac{1}{2} \text{ kuda-kuda}$
 $= (2 \times 1029,16) + (1039,18) \text{ kg}$
 $= 3097,5 \text{ kg}$

Tabel 3.24. Rekapitulasi Beban Mati Kuda-kuda Utama

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat Penyambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Beban Reaksi (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
P1=P11	693	111	54	5,4	16,2	216	-	1095,6	1096
P2=P10	693	111	106,75	10,675	32,025	-	-	953,45	953
P3=P9	693	111	129	12,9	38,7	-	-	984,6	985
P4=P8	840	111	222,5	22,25	66,75	-	-	1262,5	1263
P5=P7	778,25	101,75	112,75	11,275	33,825	-	-	1037,85	1038
P6	588	92,5	98,12	9,8125	-	-	955,02	1654,45	1655
P12=P20	-	-	62,625	6,2625	18,787	216	-	303,675	304
P13=P19	-	-	111,625	11,1625	33,4875	216	-	372,275	373
P14=P18	-	-	153,875	15,3875	46,1625	213,75	-	429,175	429
P15=P17	-	-	229,125	22,9125	68,737	198	-	518,77	519
P16	-	-	115,875	11,5875	34,762	184,5	3097,5	3444,22	3444

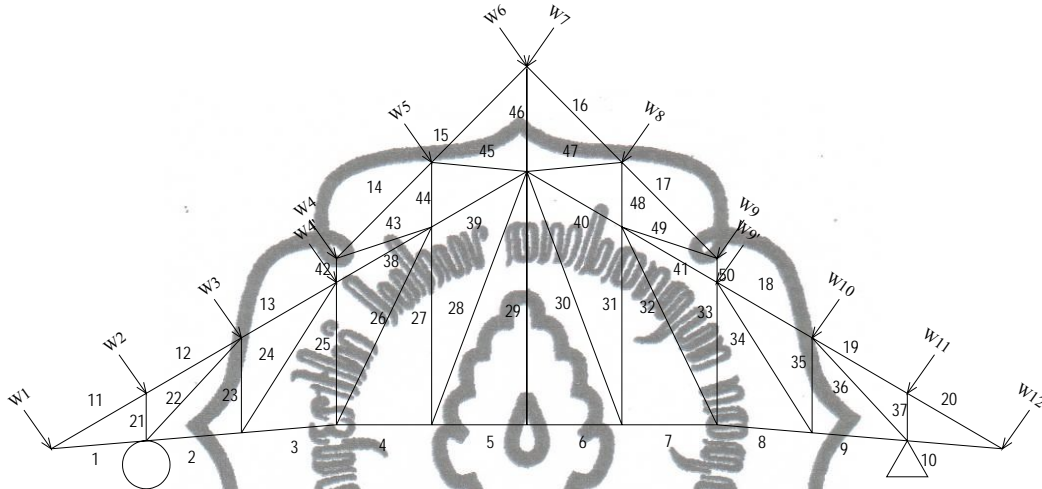


b. Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P1, P2, P3, P4, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11 = 100 kg

c. Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.25. Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Utama akibat Beban Angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 .

- 1) Koefisien angin tekan = $0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 $= (0,02 \times 30) - 0,40 = 0,2$
 (Untuk W1, W2, W3, W4')
- 2) Koefisien angin tekan = $0,02\alpha - 0,40$
 $= (0,02 \times 45) - 0,40 = 0,5$
 (Untuk W4'', W5, W6)



- a. $W1 = \text{luasan } a''c''c \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 69,3 \text{ kg}$
- b. $W2 = \text{luasan } cc''e''e \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 69,3 \text{ kg}$
- c. $W3 = \text{luasan } ee''g''g \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 69,3 \text{ kg}$
- d. $W4' = \text{luasan } gg''h''h \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 12 \times 0,2 \times 25 = 60 \text{ kg}$
- e. $W4 = \text{luasan } h''hii'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 5,875 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 73,437 \text{ kg}$
- f. $W5 = \text{luasan } ii''k''k \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 15,565 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 194,563 \text{ kg}$
- g. $W6 = \text{luasan } kk''l''l \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 7,252 \times 0,5 \times 25 = 90,65 \text{ kg}$
- 3) Koefisien angin hisap = - 0,40
- a. $W7 = \text{luasan } kk''l''l \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 7,252 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -72,52 \text{ kg}$
- b. $W8 = \text{luasan } ii''k''k \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 15,565 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -155,65 \text{ kg}$
- c. $W9 = \text{luasan } h''hii'' \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 5,875 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -58,75 \text{ kg}$
- d. $W9' = \text{luasan } gg''h''h \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 12 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -120 \text{ kg}$
- e. $W10 = \text{luasan } ee''g''g \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -138,6 \text{ kg}$
- f. $W11 = \text{luasan } cc''e''e \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -138,6 \text{ kg}$
- g. $W12 = \text{luasan } aa''c''c \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 13,86 \times -0,4 \times 25 = -138,6 \text{ kg}$

**Tabel 3.25.** Perhitungan Beban Angin Kuda-kuda Utama

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	W _x W.Cos α (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)	W _y W.Sin α (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)
W ₁	69,3	60,01	60	34,65	35
W ₂	69,3	60,01	60	34,65	35
W ₃	69,3	60,01	60	34,65	35
W ₄	60	51,96	52	25,98	26
W ₄	73,437	51,93	52	51,93	52
W ₅	194,563	137,58	138	137,58	138
W ₆	90,65	64,09	64	64,09	64
W ₇	72,52	-51,28	-51	-51,28	-51
W ₈	-155,65	-110,06	-110	-110,06	-110
W ₉	-58,75	-41,54	-42	-41,54	-42
W ₉	-120	-103,92	-104	-60	-60
W ₁₀	-138,6	-120,03	-120	-69,3	-69
W ₁₁	-138,6	-120,03	-120	-69,3	-69
W ₁₂	-138,6	-120,03	-120	-69,3	-69



Dari perhitungan mekanika dengan menggunakan program **SAP 2000** diperoleh gaya batang yang bekerja pada batang kuda-kuda utama sebagai berikut :

Tabel 3.26. Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang Kuda-kuda Utama

Batang	Kombinasi		Batang	Kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) kg	Tekan(-) kg		Tarik (+) kg	Tekan(-) kg
1		2037,03	26	2147,11	
2	6880,03		27	213,83	
3	<u>10822,49</u>		28	1328,83	
4	9683,88		29	4317,29	
5	9254,19		30	1124,41	
6	9254,19		31	595,37	
7	9683,88		32	2112,34	
8	10822,49		33		745,71
9	7624,23		34		4546,82
10		1960,31	35	3119,95	
11	2373,18		36		12240,79
12	342,91		37		3158,55
13		9818,21	38		7818,30
14		4815,77	39		6682,25
15		1802,50	40		6682,25
16		1802,50	41		7818,30
17		4815,77	42		5771,65
18		9818,21	43		670,33
19	320,86		44	913,18	
20	2763,38		45		2552,91
21		2373,18	46	241,32	
22		<u>12240,79</u>	47		2533,22
23	3119,95		48	913,18	
24		4546,82	49		670,33
25		973,60	50		5771,65



3.8.4 Perencanaan Profil Kuda- Kuda untuk Batang Utama

a. Perhitungan Profil Batang Tarik

$$P_{maks.} = 10822,49 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F_{netto} = \frac{P_{maks.}}{\sigma_{ijin}} = \frac{10822,49}{1600} = 6,76 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F_{bruto} = 1,15 \cdot F_{netto} = 1,15 \cdot 6,76 \text{ cm}^2 = 7,77 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **180.80.8**

$$F = 2 \cdot 12,3 \text{ cm}^2 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

F = penampang profil dari tabel profil baja

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{P_{maks.}}{0,85 \cdot F} \\ &= \frac{10822,49}{0,85 \cdot 24,6} \\ &= 517,77 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma \leq 0,75 \cdot \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$517,77 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{maks.} = 12240,79 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,93 \text{ m} = 293 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{min} &= \frac{n \cdot lk^2 \cdot P_{max}}{\pi^2 E} \\ &= \frac{3 \cdot (293)^2 \cdot 12240,79}{(3,14)^2 \cdot (2,1 \cdot 10^6)} \\ &= 152,260 \text{ cm}^4 \end{aligned}$$



Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **L 80.80.8**

$$i_x = 2,42 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot 12,3 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{lk}{i_x} = \frac{293}{2,42} = 121,074 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \cdot \sigma_{leleh}}} \dots \text{dimana, } \sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 111 \text{ cm}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{121,074}{111} = 1,09$$

Karena $0,25 < \lambda_c < 1,2$ maka :

$$\omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \lambda_c}$$

$$= \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 1,09}$$

$$= 1,644$$

Kontrol tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\sigma = \frac{P_{maks.} \cdot \omega}{F}$$

$$= \frac{12240,79 \times 1,644}{24,6}$$

$$= 818,043 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$818,043 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{aman !! } \odot$$



3.8.5 Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 19,05 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 20,05 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = 0,625 . d

$$= 0,625 \cdot 20,05 = 12,531 \text{ mm.}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 13 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P_{\text{geser}} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{\text{geser}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,905)^2 \cdot 960 = 5469,67 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P_{\text{desak}} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{tumpuan}} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,905 \cdot 2400 = 4114,80 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{geser}} = 5469,67 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P_{\text{geser}}} = \frac{10822,49}{5469,67} = 1,97 \sim 3 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 3 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{a. } 1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$$

Diambil, $S_1 = 1,73 d = 2 \cdot 1,91$

$$= 4,39 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ cm}$$



$$b. \quad 2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$$

$$\text{Diambil, } S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,9$$

$$= 9,5 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

b. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur.

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 19,05 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches)

Diameter lubang = 20,05 mm.

Tebal pelat sambung (δ) = 0,625 . d

$$= 0,625 \cdot 20,05 = 12,531 \text{ mm}$$

Menggunakan tebal plat 13 mm

1) Tegangan geser yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. Geser} &= 0,6 \cdot \sigma_{ijin} \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 1600 = 960 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tegangan tumpuan yang diijinkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Teg. tumpuan} &= 1,5 \cdot \sigma_{ijin} \\ &= 1,5 \cdot 1600 = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kekuatan baut :

$$\begin{aligned} a. \quad P_{geser} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \tau_{geser} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (1,905)^2 \cdot 960 = 5469,67 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b. \quad P_{desak} &= \delta \cdot d \cdot \tau_{tumpuan} \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1,905 \cdot 2400 = 4114,80 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{geser} = 5469,67 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{maks.}}{P_{geser}} = \frac{12240,79}{5469,67} = 2,23 \sim 3 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 3 buah baut



Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

b) $1,5 d \leq S_1 \leq 3 d$

Diambil, $S_1 = 2,5 d = 2,5 \cdot 1,905$
 $= 4,763 \text{ cm} = 4 \text{ cm}$

c) $2,5 d \leq S_2 \leq 7 d$

Diambil, $S_2 = 5 d = 5 \cdot 1,905$
 $= 9,525 \text{ cm} = 9 \text{ cm}$





Tabel 3.27. Rekapitulasi Perencanaan Profil Kuda-kuda Utama

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
2	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
3	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
4	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
5	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
6	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
7	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
8	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
9	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
10	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
11	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
12	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
13	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
14	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
15	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
16	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
17	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
18	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
19	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
20	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
21	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
22	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
23	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
24	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
25	┴ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13



26	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
27	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
28	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
29	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
30	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
31	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
32	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
33	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
34	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
35	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
36	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
37	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
38	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
39	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
40	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
41	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
42	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
43	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
44	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
45	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
46	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
47	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
48	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
49	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
50	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13



BAB 4

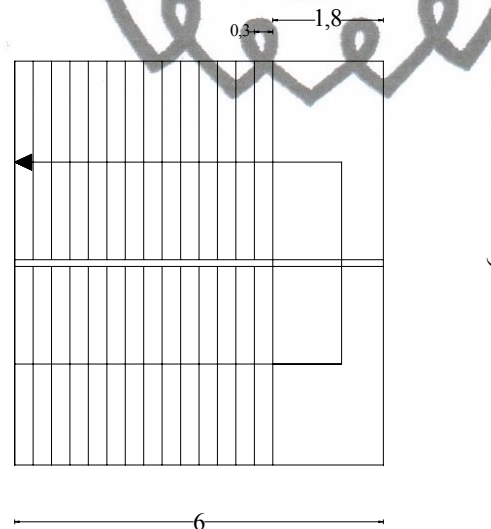
PERENCANAAN TANGGA

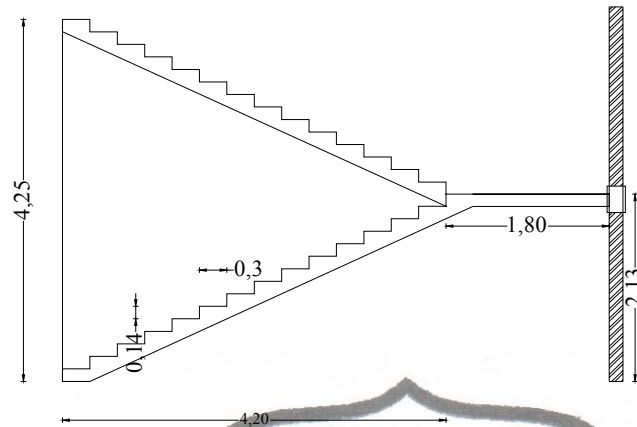
4.1. Uraian Umum

Tangga merupakan bagian dari struktur bangunan bertingkat yang penting sebagai penunjang antara struktur bangunan lantai dasar dengan struktur bangunan tingkat atasnya. Penempatan tangga pada struktur suatu bangunan berhubungan dengan fungsi bangunan bertingkat yang akan dioperasikan.

Pada bangunan umum, penempatan tangga harus mudah diketahui dan strategis untuk menjangkau ruang satu dengan yang lainnya, penempatan tangga harus disesuaikan dengan fungsi bangunan untuk mendukung kelancaran hubungan yang serasi antara pemakai bangunan tersebut.

4.2. Data Perencanaan Tangga





Gambar 4.1. Detail tangga

Data – data tangga :

Tinggi tangga = 425 cm

Lebar tangga = 300 cm

Lebar datar = 420 cm

Tebal plat tangga = 15 cm

Tebal plat bordes tangga = 15 cm

Dimensi bordes = 180 x 600 cm

lebar antrade = 30 cm

Tinggi oprade = 14 cm

Jumlah antrede = $450 / 30$

= 15 buah

Jumlah oprade = 15 + 1

= 16 buah

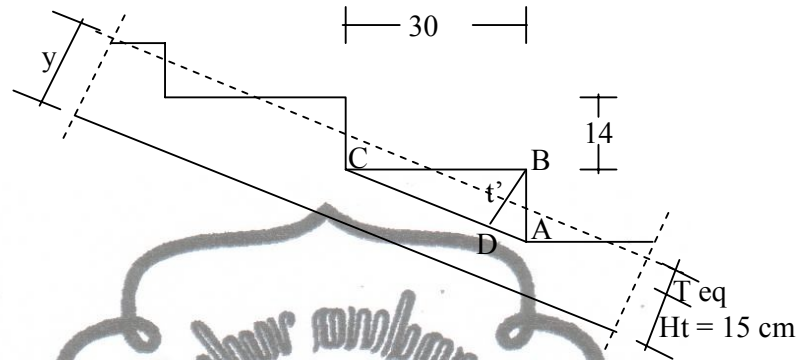
$\alpha = \text{Arc.tg} (213/420) = 26,89^{\circ}$

= $27^{\circ} < 35^{\circ}$ OK ☺



4.3. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen dan Pembebanan

4.3.1. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen



Gambar 4.2. Tebal equivalen

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{BD}{AB} &= \frac{BC}{AC} \\ BD &= \frac{AB \times BC}{AC} \\ &= \frac{14 \times 30}{\sqrt{(14)^2 + (30)^2}} \\ &= 12,69 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{eq} &= 2/3 \times BD \\ &= 2/3 \times 12,69 \\ &= 8,48 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi total equivalent plat tangga

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= t_{eq} + h_t \\ &= 8,48 + 15 \\ &= 23,48 \text{ cm} \\ &= 0,235 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



4.3.2. Perhitungan Beban

a. Pembebanan Tangga (SNI 03-2847-2002)

1. Akibat beban mati (qD)

Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)	= 0,01 x 1,0 x 2400	= 24	kg/m
Berat spesi (2 cm)	= 0,02 x 1,0 x 2100	= 42	kg/m
Berat plat tangga	= 0,235 x 1,0 x 2400	= 564	kg/m
		= 630	kg/m

qD

Beban mati plat lantai tangga : $\frac{630}{\cos 27^\circ} = 707,065 \text{ kg/m}$

2. Akibat beban hidup (qL)

Faktor reduksi untuk tangga (PPIUG '89) : 0,75

$$qL = 0,75 \cdot (1,0 \times 300)$$

$$= 225 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup plat lantai tangga : $\frac{225}{\cos 27^\circ} = 252,52 \text{ N/mm}$

3. Beban Ultimate :

$$qU = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= 1,2 (707,065) + 1,6 (252,52)$$

$$= 1252,51$$

b. Pembebanan pada Bordes (SNI 03-2847-2002)

1. Akibat beban mati (qD)

Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)	= 0,01 x 1 x 2400	= 24	kg/m
Berat spesi (2 cm)	= 0,02 x 1 x 2100	= 42	kg/m
Berat plat bordes	= 0,15 x 1 x 2400	= 360	kg/m
		= 426	kg/m

qD



2. Akibat beban hidup (qL)

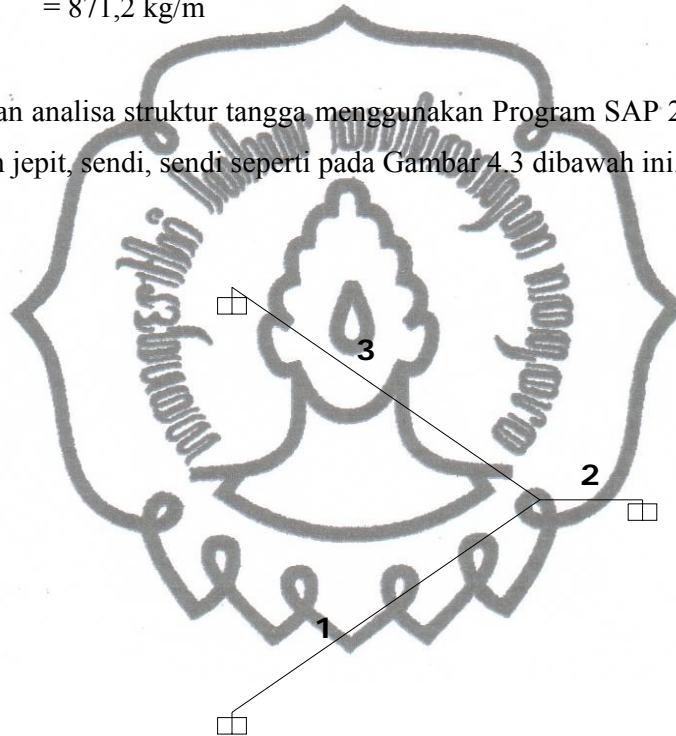
Faktor reduksi untuk tangga (PPIUG '89) : 0,75

$$\begin{aligned}qL &= 0,75 \cdot (1 \times 300) \text{ kg/m} \\ &= 225 \text{ kg/m}\end{aligned}$$

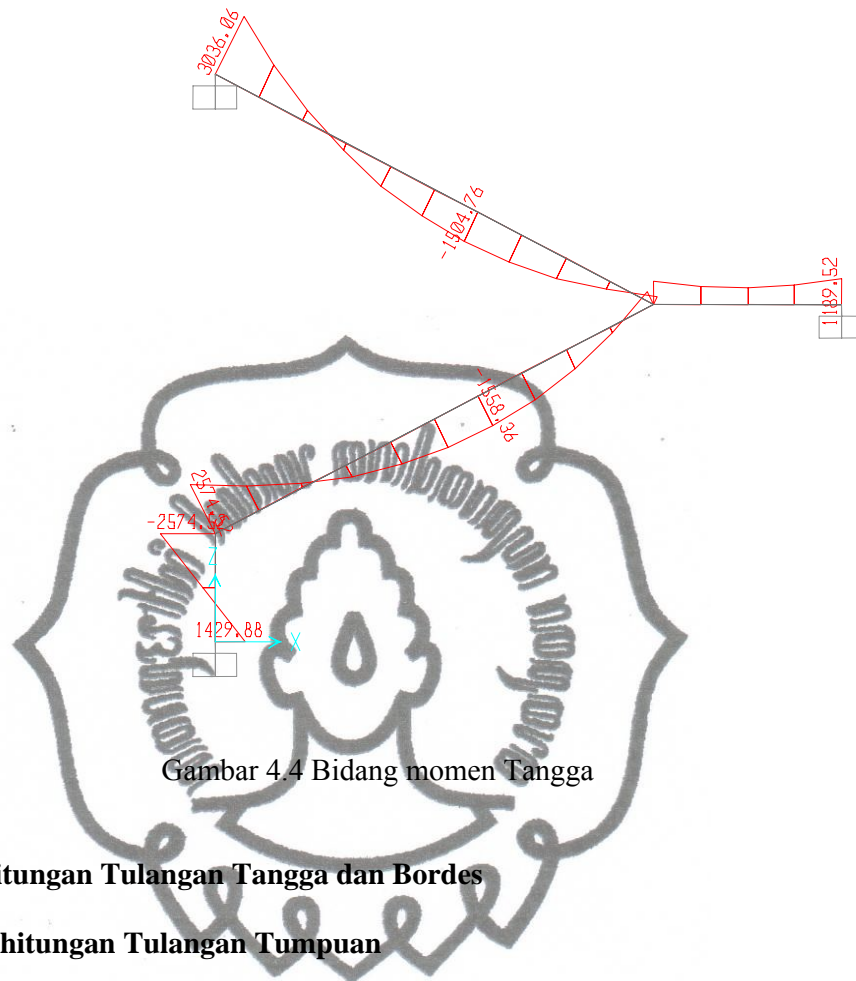
3. Beban Ultimate :

$$\begin{aligned}qU &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= 1,2 (426) + 1,6 (225) \\ &= 871,2 \text{ kg/m}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan analisa struktur tangga menggunakan Program SAP 2000 tumpuan di asumsikan jepit, sendi, sendi seperti pada Gambar 4.3 dibawah ini.



Gambar 4.3 Rencana tumpuan Tangga



Gambar 4.4 Bidang momen Tangga

4.4. Perhitungan Tulangan Tangga dan Bordes

4.4.1. Perhitungan Tulangan Tumpuan

Dicoba menggunakan tulangan $\varnothing 12$ mm

$$h = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = p + 1/2 \varnothing \text{ tul}$$

$$= 20 + 6$$

$$= 26 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 150 - 26$$

$$= 124 \text{ mm}$$



Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada batang nomor **4**:

$$M_u = 3036,063 \text{ kgm} = 3,036 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{3,036 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 3,795 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{240} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right)$$

$$= 0,0645$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$$= 0,048375$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,6640125 \cdot 10^7}{1000 \cdot (124)^2} = 2,46 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,412} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 2,46}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,010$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} < \rho_{\max}$$

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

di pakai $\rho_{\text{ada}} = 0,010$

$$A_s = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,010 \times 1000 \times 124$$

$$= 1240 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 12 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2$$

$$= 113,04 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (per m)} = \frac{1240}{113,04} = 10,97 \approx 12 \text{ buah}$$

commit to user



$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1500}{12} = 125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak maksimum tulangan} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 150 = 300 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 12 \text{ mm} - 100 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 12 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= 12 \times 0,25 \times 3,14 \times (12)^2 \\ &= 1356,48 \text{ mm}^2 > 1240,00 \\ &= \text{As ada} > \text{As perlu} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

4.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada batang nomor 2:

$$M_u = 1558,358 \text{ kgm} = 1,558 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{1,558 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,9475 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,0645 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,04837 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,9475 \cdot 10^7}{1000 \cdot (124)^2} = 1,27 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{ada}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9,412} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 1,27}{240}} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,0054$$

$$\rho_{ada} < \rho_{max}$$

$$> \rho_{min}$$

$$\text{di pakai } \rho_{ada} = 0,0054$$

$$A_s = \rho_{min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0054 \times 1000 \times 124$$

$$= 669,6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 12 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \times d^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \times 12^2$$

$$= 113,04 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan dalam 1 m} = \frac{669,6}{113,04} = 5,92 \approx 6 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1500}{6} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak maksimum tulangan} = 2 \times h$$

$$= 2 \times 120 = 240$$

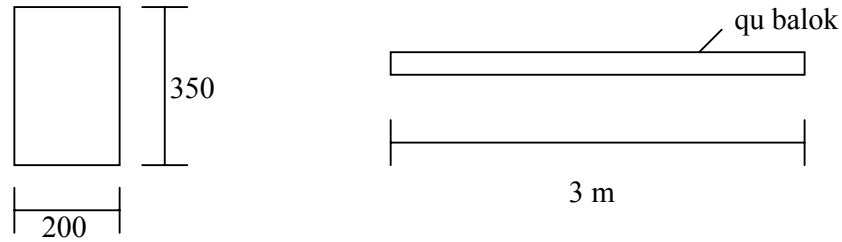
$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 12 \text{ mm} - 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 = 678,24 \text{ mm}^2 > 624,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \text{ perlu} \dots \text{ OK}$$



4.5 Perencanaan Balok Bordes



Data – data perencanaan balok bordes :

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi_{\text{tul}} = 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi_{\text{sk}} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = p + \phi_{\text{sk}} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul}}$$

$$= 40 + 8 + 6$$

$$= 54 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 350 - 54$$

$$= 296 \text{ mm}$$

4.5.1. Pembebanan Balok Bordes

1. Beban mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,20 \times 0,35 \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 2,13 \times 1700 = 543,15 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 711,15 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban Hidup (qL) = 300 kg/m

3. Beban ultimate (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 711,15 + 1,6 \cdot 300$$

$$= 1333,38 \text{ Kg/m}$$

commit to user



4. Beban Reaksi Bordes = 1189.516 kg/m

4.5.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$M_u = 2074,315 \text{ kgm} = 2,0743 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Perhitungan SAP})$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,0743 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,593 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{240} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,065 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,065 \\ &= 0,04875 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,593 \cdot 10^7}{200 \cdot (296)^2} = 1,48 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9,412} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 9,412 \times 1,48}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,00635 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

di pakai $\rho = 0,0063$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0063 \cdot 200 \cdot 296 \\ &= 372,96 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dipakai tulangan } D \text{ 12 mm} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \times 12^2 = 113,04 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{Jumlah tulangan} &= \frac{372,96}{113,04} = 3,29 \approx 4 \text{ buah} \\ \text{As yang timbul} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= 452,16 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As}(372,96) \dots \text{ Aman !} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan **4 D 12 mm**

4.4.5. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Balok Bordes

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= 7021,25 \text{ kg} = 70212,5 \text{ N (dari perhitungan SAP)} \\ V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 200 \cdot 296 \cdot \sqrt{30} \\ &= 54041,96 \text{ N} \\ \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot V_c \\ &= 40531,47 \text{ N} \\ 3 \phi V_c &= 121594,41 \text{ N} \\ V_u > \phi V_c &\approx 70212,5 \text{ N} > 40531,47 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi di perlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 70212,5 - 40531,47 = 29681,03 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,75} = \frac{29681,03}{0,75} = 39574,71 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

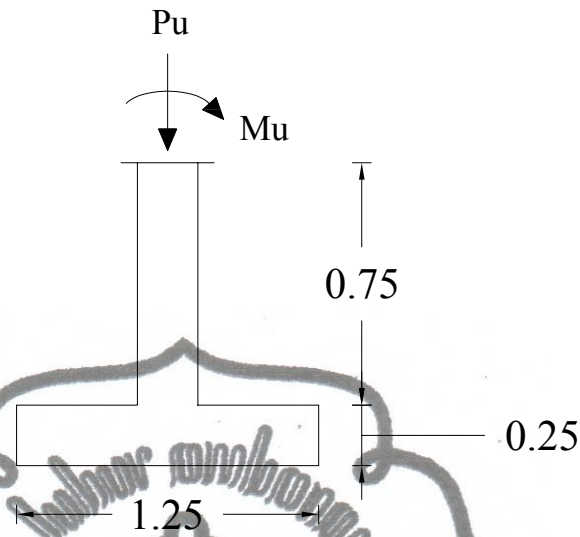
$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \times 240 \times 296}{39574,71} = 180,370 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \text{ max} = d/2 = \frac{296}{2} = 148 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan **Ø 8 – 100 mm**



4.5. Perhitungan Pondasi Tangga



Gambar 4.5. Pondasi Tangga

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 1,25 m dan panjang 1,50 m

- Tebal = 250 mm
- Ukuran alas = 1500 x 1250 mm
- γ tanah = 1,7 t/m³ = 1700 kg/m³
- σ tanah = 5 kg/cm² = 50000 kg/m²
- Pu = 13119,53 kg
- h = 250 mm
- d = h - p - 1/2 ϕ_t - ϕ_s
= 250 - 40 - 1/2 . 12 - 8 = 206 mm

4.5.1. Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi

➤ Pembebanan pondasi

Berat telapak pondasi	= 1,5 x 1,25 x 0,25 x 2400	= 1125	kg
Berat tanah	= 2 (0,5 x 0,75) x 1 x 1700	= 1275	kg
Berat kolom	= (0,25 x 1,5 x 0,75) x 2400	= 675	kg
Pu		= 13119,53	kg
V tot		= 16194,53	kg



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} &= \frac{V_{\text{tot}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\text{tot}}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2} \\ \sigma_{\text{tanah}} &= \frac{16194,53}{1,5 \cdot 1,25} + \frac{3036,063}{1/6 \cdot 1,5 \cdot (1,25)^2} = 14463,540 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 14463,540 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 17000 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= \sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}\end{aligned}$$

4.5.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned}M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot t^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 14463,540 \cdot (0,5)^2 \\ &= 1819,41 \text{ kg/m} = 1,807 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{1,819 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,25 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,0645\end{aligned}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,25 \cdot 10^7}{1500 \cdot (206)^2} = 0,355$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{max}} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,048375\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$



$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{ada}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot Rn}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9,412} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2,9,412 \cdot 0,355}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,00149\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} < \rho_{\text{min}} \longrightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0058$$

▪ Untuk Arah Sumbu Panjang

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ ada}} &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 1500 \cdot 206 \\ &= 1792,2 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{digunakan tul } \varnothing 12 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (12)^2 \\ &= 113,04 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{1792,2}{113,04} = 15,85 \sim \mathbf{16 \text{ buah}}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1500}{16} = 93,75 \text{ mm} = \mathbf{90 \text{ mm}}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 12 - \mathbf{90 \text{ mm}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As yang timbul} &= 16 \times 113,04 \\ &= 1808,64 > A_s(1792,2) \dots \dots \dots \mathbf{OK!}\end{aligned}$$

▪ Untuk Arah Sumbu Pendek

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ perlu}} &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 1250 \cdot 206 \\ &= 1493,5 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Digunakan tulangan } \varnothing 12 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (12)^2 \\ &= 113,04 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{1493,5}{113,04} = 13,21 \sim 14 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1250}{14} = 89,29 \text{ mm} = 90 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan $\text{Ø}12 - 90 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 14 \times 113,04 \\ &= 1582,56 > \text{As (1493,5)} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK!} \end{aligned}$$

4.6.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 14463,540 \times (0,5 \times 3) \\ &= 21698,31 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 1250 \cdot 206 \\ &= 235064,26 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ø } V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 235064,26 \text{ N} \\ &= 141038,56 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{Ø } V_c &= 3 \cdot \text{Ø } V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 141038,56 \text{ N} \\ &= 423115,68 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \text{Ø } V_c < 3 \text{Ø } V_c = 21698,26 < 141038,56 < 423115,68$$

tidak perlu tulangan geser

Dipakai tulangan geser minimum $\text{Ø } 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$

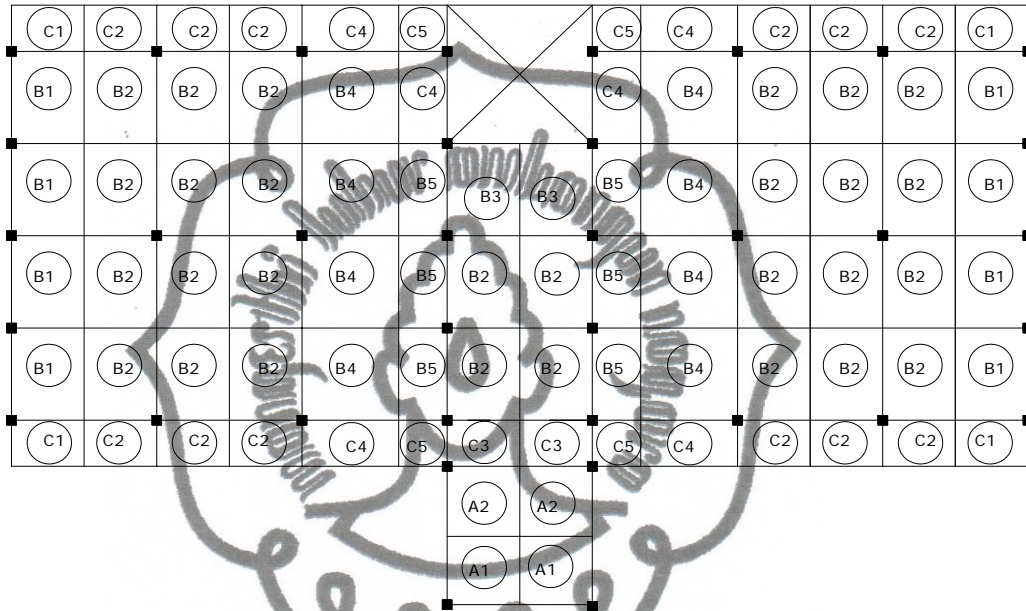




BAB 5

PERENCANAAN PLAT LANTAI

5.1. Perencanaan Plat Lantai



Gambar 5.1 Denah Plat lantai

5.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan Plat Lantai

a. Beban Hidup (q_L)

Berdasarkan PPIUG 1989 yaitu :

$$\text{Beban hidup fungsi gedung kuliah} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

b. Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Berat keramik (1 cm)} = 0,01 \times 2400 \times 1 = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat Spesi (2 cm)} = 0,02 \times 2100 \times 1 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat Pasir (2 cm)} = 0,02 \times 1600 \times 1 = 32 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plat sendiri} = 0,12 \times 2400 \times 1 = 288 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plafond + instalasi listrik} = 25 \text{ kg/m}^2 +$$

$$q_D = 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

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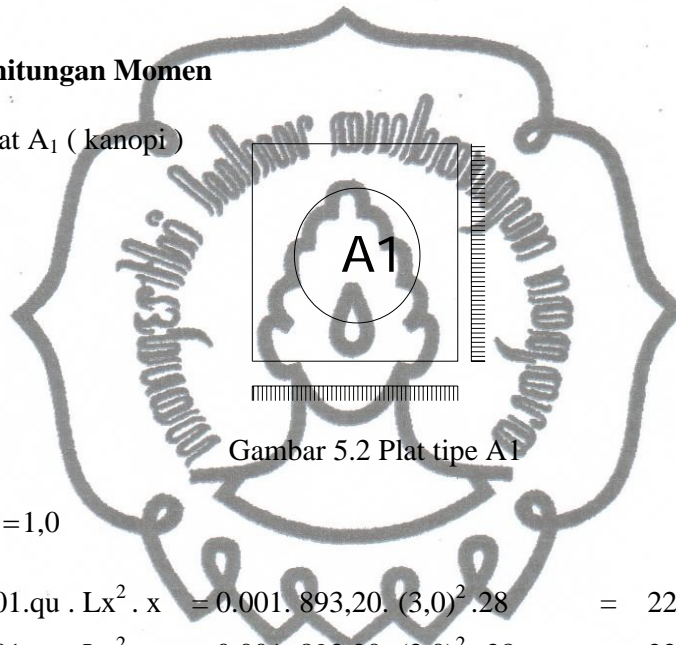
Beban Ultimate (q_U)

Untuk tinjauan lebar 1 m plat maka :

$$\begin{aligned} q_U &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 411 + 1,6 \cdot 250 \\ &= 893,20 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5.3. Perhitungan Momen

a. Tipe pelat A_1 (kanopi)



Gambar 5.2 Plat tipe A1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,0}{3,0} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 28 = 225,08 \text{ kg m}$$

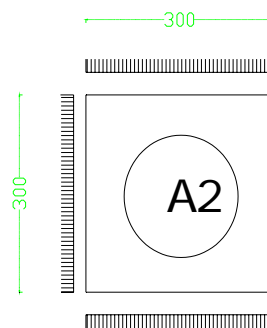
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 28 = 225,08 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 68 = -546,64 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 68 = -546,64 \text{ kg m}$$

b. Tipe pelat A_2 (kanopi)

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,0}{3,0} = 1,0$$

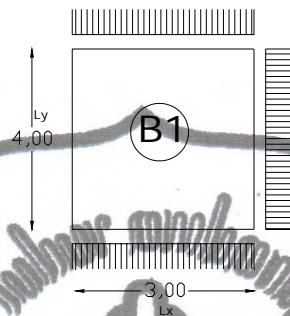


Gambar 5.3 Plat tipe A2



$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{lx} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 26 = 209,00 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ly} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 168,81 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{tx} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 50 = -442,134 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ty} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 55 = -401,94 \text{ kg m}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Tipe pelat B1

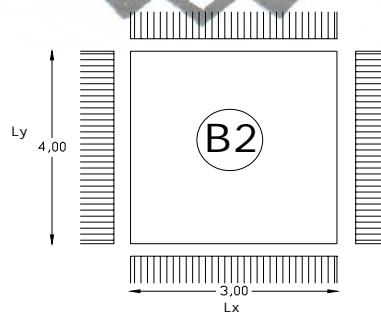


Gambar 5.4 Plat tipe B1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{3,0} = 1,3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{lx} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 36 = 289,39 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ly} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 20 = 160,78 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{tx} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 82 = -659,18 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ty} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 72 = -578,79 \text{ kg m}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Tipe pelat B2



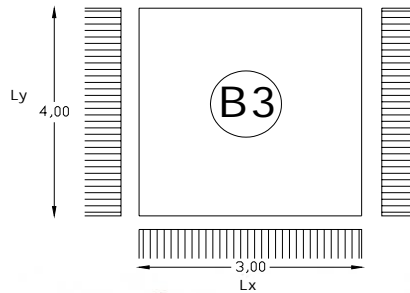
Gambar 5.5 Plat tipe B2

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{3,0} = 1,3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{lx} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 31 = 249,20 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ly} &= 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 16 = 152,74 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{tx} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 69 = -554,68 \text{ kg m} \\
 M_{ty} &= -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 57 = -458,21 \text{ kg m}
 \end{aligned}$$



e. Tipe pelat B3



Gambar 5.6 Plat tipe B3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{3,0} = 1,3$$

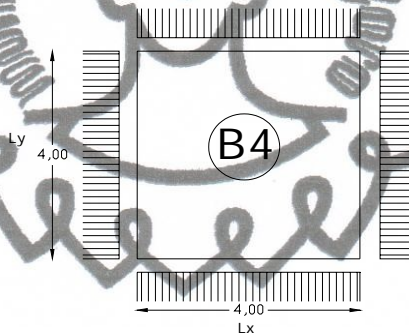
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 35 = 345,67 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 18 = 144,70 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 74 = -594,87 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (3,0)^2 \cdot 57 = -458,21 \text{ kgm}$$

f. Tipe pelat B4



Gambar 5.7 Plat tipe B4

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{4,0} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 300,11 \text{ kgm}$$

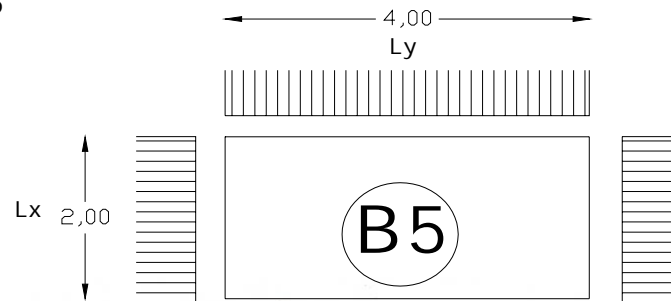
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 300,11 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -743,14 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -743,14 \text{ kgm}$$



g. Tipe pelat B5



Gambar 5.8 Plat tipe B5

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{2,0} = 2,0$$

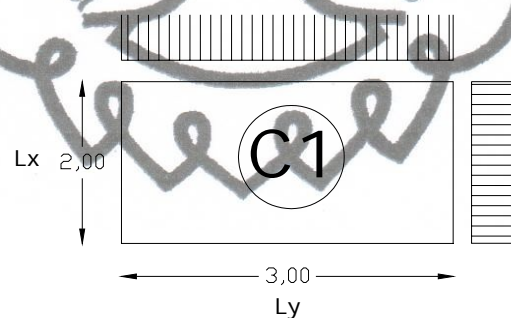
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 41 = 146,48 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 12 = 42,87 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 83 = -296,54 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 57 = -203,65 \text{ kgm}$$

h. Tipe pelat C1



Gambar 5.9 Plat tipe C1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{6,0}{2,0} = 3,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 63 = 153,63 \text{ kg m}$$

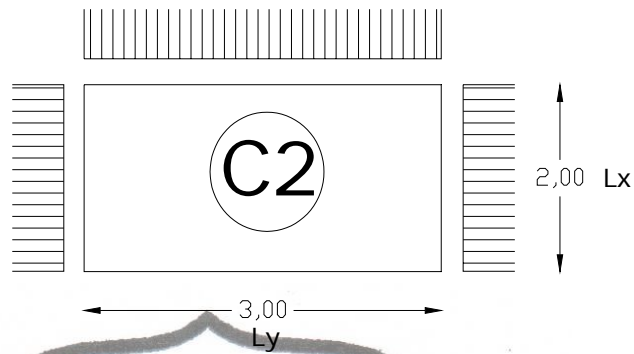
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 13 = 89,32 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 125 = -367,99 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 79 = -267,92 \text{ kgm}$$



i. Tipe pelat C2



Gambar 5.10 Plat tipe B3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,0}{2,0} = 1,5$$

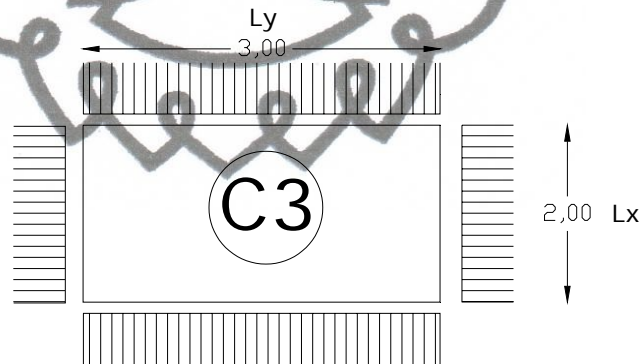
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 43 = 153,63 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 26 = 92,89 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 94 = -335,84 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 76 = -271,53 \text{ kgm}$$

j. Tipe pelat C3



Gambar 5.11 Plat tipe C3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,0}{2,0} = 1,5$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 36 = 128,62 \text{ kgm}$$

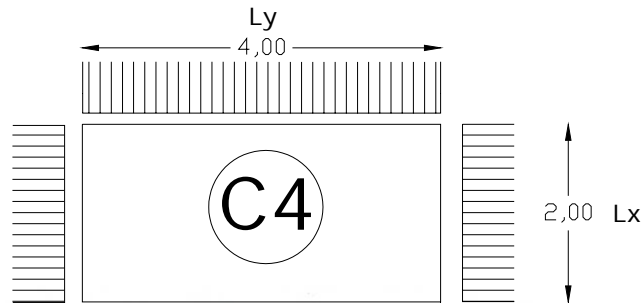
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 17 = 60,74 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 76 = -271,53 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 57 = -203,65 \text{ kgm}$$



k. Tipe pelat C4



Gambar 5.12 Plat tipe C3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{2,0} = 2,0$$

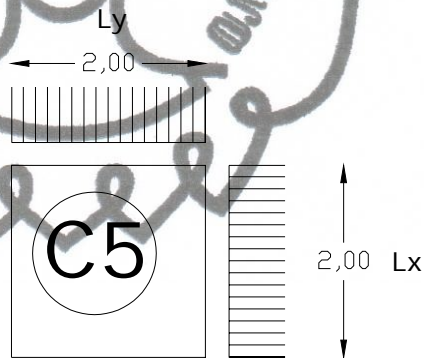
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 55 = 196,50 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 75,03 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 114 = -407,23 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 78 = -278,68 \text{ kgm}$$

l. Tipe pelat C5



Gambar 5.13 Plat tipe C5

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{2,0}{2,0} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 75,03 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 75,03 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -185,78 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,20 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -185,78 \text{ kgm}$$



5.4. Penulangan Plat Lantai

Tabel 5.1. Perhitungan Plat Lantai

Type Plat	Ly/Lx (m)	Mlx (kgm)	Mly (kgm)	Mtx (kgm)	Mty (kgm)
A1	3,0/3,0 = 1,0	225,08	225,08	-546,64	-546,64
A2	3,0/3,0 = 1,0	<u>442,13</u>	<u>401,94</u>	-168,81	-209,00
B1	4,0/3,0 = 1,3	289,39	160,78	-659,18	-578,79
B2	4,0/3,0 = 1,3	249,20	152,74	-554,68	-458,21
B3	4,0/3,0 = 1,3	345,67	144,70	-594,87	-458,21
B4	4,0/4,0 = 1,0	300,11	300,11	<u>-743,14</u>	<u>-743,14</u>
B5	4,0/2,0 = 2,0	146,48	42,87	296,54	203,65
C1	3,0/2,0 = 1,5	153,63	89,32	-367,99	-267,96
C2	3,0/2,0 = 1,5	153,63	92,89	-335,84	-271,53
C3	3,0/2,0 = 1,5	128,62	60,74	-271,53	-203,65
C4	4,0/2,0 = 2,0	146,50	75,03	-407,23	-278,68
C5	2,0/2,0 = 1,0	75,03	75,03	-185,78	-185,78

Dari perhitungan momen diambil momen terbesar yaitu:

$$M_{lx} = \underline{442,13} \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = \underline{401,94} \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = \underline{-743,14} \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ty} = \underline{-743,14} \text{ kgm}$$

Data – data plat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal plat (h)} &= 12 \text{ cm} \\ &= 120 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan (} \varnothing \text{)} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 20 \text{ mm}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal penutup (d')} &= p + \frac{1}{2}\varnothing \text{ tul} \\ &= 20 + 5 \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Efektif (d)} &= h - d' \\ &= 120 - 25 \\ &= 95 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif



Gambar 5.8 Perencanaan Tinggi Efektif

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= h - p - \frac{1}{2}\varnothing \\ &= 120 - 20 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 = 95 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= h - d' - \varnothing - \frac{1}{2}\varnothing \\ &= 120 - 20 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 = 85 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right)$$

$$= 0,0645$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 0,0645$$

$$= 0,048375$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$$



5.5. Penulangan tumpuan arah x

$$M_u = 743,14 \text{ kgm} = 7,43 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{7,43 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 9,287 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d \cdot x^2} = \frac{9,287 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 1,03 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,412} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 1,03}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0044$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0044$$

$$A_{s\text{perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0044 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95$$

$$= 418 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan, } n = \frac{A_{s\text{perlu}}}{A_{s\text{ada}}} = \frac{418}{78,5} = 5,3 = 6$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan, } S = \frac{b}{n} = \frac{1000}{6}$$

$$= 166,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{s\text{ada}} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= A_{s\text{ada}} > A_{s\text{perlu}}$$

$$= 471 \text{ mm}^2 > 418 \dots \text{OK } \textcircled{\smile}$$



Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Cek kapasitas lentur :

$$a = \frac{A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{471.240}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 1000} = 4,43 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) = 471.240 (95 - 4,43/2) = 10,488 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$

$$10,488 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} > 9,287 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{OK } \odot$$

5.6. Penulangan tumpuan arah y

$$M_u = 743,14 \text{ kgm} = 7,43 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{7,43 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 9,287 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d \cdot x^2} = \frac{9,287 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 1,03 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{9,412} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 1,03}{240}} \right) = 0,0044$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0044$$

$$A_{s_{\text{perlu}}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0044 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 = 418 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$



$$A_s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan, } n = \frac{A_{s\text{perlu}}}{A_{s\text{tul}}}$$

$$= \frac{418}{78,5}$$

$$= 5,3 \sim 6$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan, } S = \frac{b}{n} = \frac{1000}{6}$$

$$= 166,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{s\text{ada}} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= A_{s\text{ada}} > A_{s\text{perlu}}$$

$$= 471 \text{ mm}^2 > 418 \text{ mm}^2 \dots\dots \text{OK } \odot$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Cek kapasitas lentur :

$$a = \frac{A_{s\text{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{471 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 1000}$$

$$= 4,43 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s\text{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 471 \cdot 240 \cdot (95 - 4,43/2)$$

$$= 10,488 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{n\text{ada}} > M_n$$

$$\rightarrow 10,488 \cdot 10^6 > 9,287 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{OK } \odot$$

5.7. Penulangan lapangan arah x

$$M_u = 442,13 \text{ kgm} = 4,42 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,42 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 5,525 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d \cdot x^2} = \frac{5,525 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 0,61 \text{ N/mm}^2$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

164

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,412} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 0,61}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0026$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0026$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d_x$$

$$= 0,0026 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95$$

$$= 247 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan, } n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{A_s}$$

$$= \frac{247}{78,5} = 3,15 \sim 4$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan, } S = \frac{b}{n} = \frac{1000}{4}$$

$$= 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak maksimum} = 2 \times h$$

$$= 2 \times 120$$

$$= 240 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 314 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s (247 \text{ mm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK } \odot$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

**Cek kapasitas lentur :**

$$a = \frac{A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{314.240}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 1000}$$

$$= 2,96 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 314.240 (95 - 2,96/2)$$

$$= 7,048 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n = 7,048 \cdot 10^6 > 5,525 \cdot 10^6 \rightarrow \text{OK } \textcircled{\smile}$$

5.8. Penulangan lapangan arah y

$$M_u = 401,94 \text{ kgm} = 4,0194 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{10,5884 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 5,024 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d x^2} = \frac{5,024 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 0,56 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,412$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,412} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 9,412 \cdot 0,56}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00236$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0025$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d x$$

$$= 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95$$

$$= 237,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

166

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jmlah tulangan, } n &= \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{A_s} \\ &= \frac{237,5}{78,5} = 3,025 \sim 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak tulangan, } S &= \frac{b}{n} \\ &= \frac{1000}{4} \\ &= 250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak maksimum} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 314 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s (237,5 \text{ mm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK} \text{ ☺} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

Cek kapasitas lentur :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_{s \text{ ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{314 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 1000} \\ &= 2,96 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_{s \text{ ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 314 \cdot 240 \cdot (95 - 2,96/2) \\ &= 7,0476 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$

$$7,0476 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} > 5,024 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{OK} \text{ ☺}$$



5.9. Rekapitulasi Tulangan

Dari perhitungan diatas diperoleh :

Tulangan tumpuan arah x $\varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan tumpuan arah y $\varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan lapangan arah x $\varnothing 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan lapangan arah y $\varnothing 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

Tabel 5.2. Penulangan Plat Lantai

Tipe Plat	Momen				Tulangan Lapangan		Tulangan Tumpuan	
	Mlx (kgm)	Mly (kgm)	Mtx (kgm)	Mty (kgm)	Arah x (mm)	Arah y (mm)	Arah x (mm)	Arah y (mm)
A1	225,08	225,08	-546,64	-546,64	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
A2	442,13	401,94	-168,81	-209,00	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
B1	289,39	160,78	-659,18	-578,79	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
B2	249,20	152,74	-554,68	-458,21	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
B3	345,67	144,70	-594,87	-458,21	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
B4	300,11	300,11	-743,14	-743,14	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
B5	146,48	42,87	296,54	203,65	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
C1	153,63	89,32	-367,99	-267,96	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
C2	153,63	92,89	-335,84	-271,53	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
C3	128,62	60,74	-271,53	-203,65	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
C4	146,50	75,03	-407,23	-278,68	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$
C5	75,03	75,03	-185,78	-185,78	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-150$	$\varnothing 10-200$	$\varnothing 10-200$



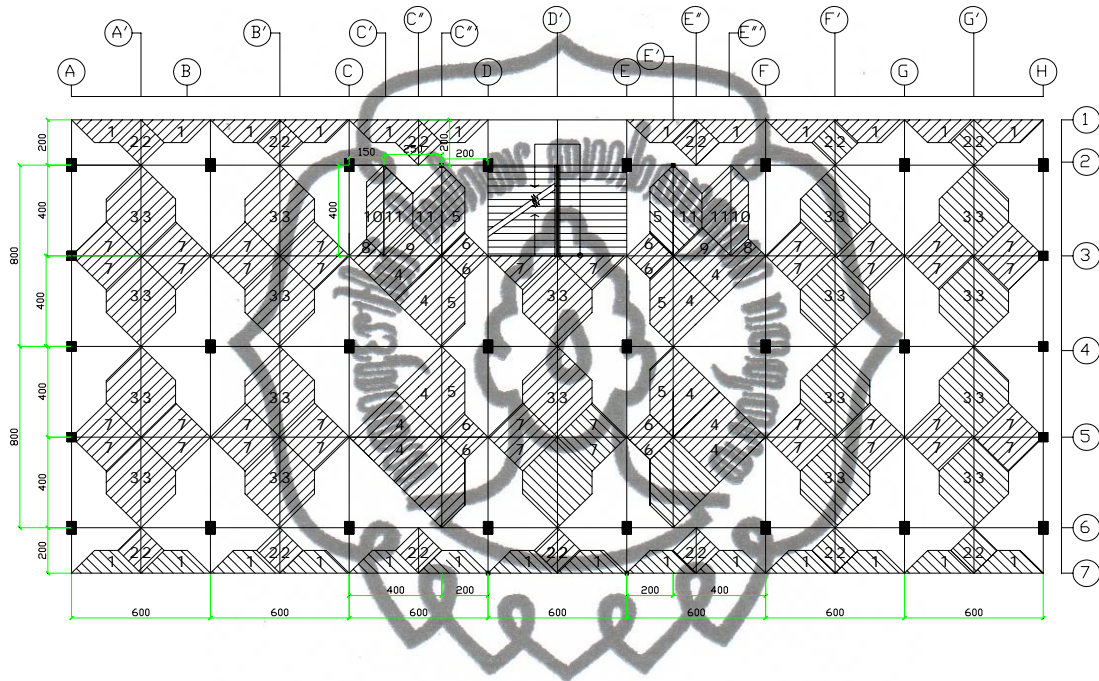
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Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 6

PERENCANAAN BALOK ANAK

6.1. Perencanaan Balok Anak



Gambar 6.1. Area Pembebanan Balok Anak

Keterangan:

Balok Arah Melintang

Balok anak : as A' (1-7)

Balok anak : as B' (1-7)

Balok anak : as C' (2-3)

Balok anak : as C''' (2-6)

Balok anak : as D'' (3-7)

Balok anak : as E' (2-6)



Balok anak : as E''' (2- 3)

Balok anak : as F' (1 - 7)

Balok anak : as G' (1 - 7)

Balok Arah Memanjang

Balok anak : as 1 (A-H)

Balok anak : as 3 (A-H)

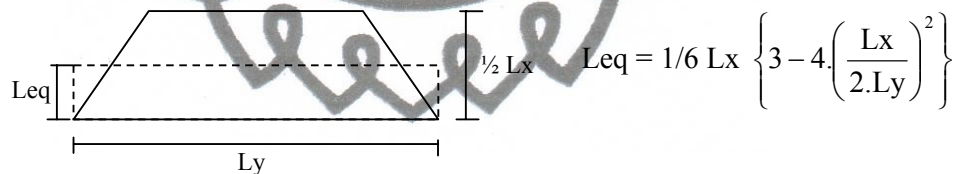
Balok anak : as 5 (A-H)

Balok anak : as 7 (A - H)

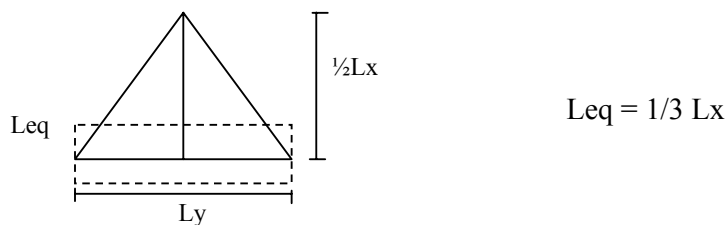
6.1.1. Perhitungan Lebar Equivalen

Untuk mengubah beban segitiga dan beban trapesium dari plat menjadi beban merata pada bagian balok, maka beban plat harus diubah menjadi beban equivalent yang besarnya dapat ditentukan sebagai berikut :

a Lebar Equivalen Tipe I



b Lebar Equivalen Tipe II





6.1.2. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak

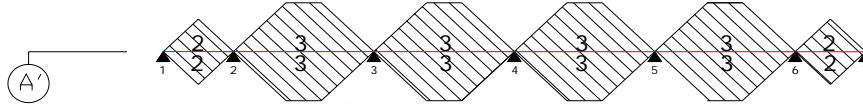
Tabel 6.1. Hitungan Lebar Equivalen

Type	Ukuran Plat (m ²)	Lx (m)	Ly (m)	Leq (segitiga)	Leq (trapesium)
1.	2,0 x 3,0	2,0	3,0	-	0,59
2.	2,0 x 3,0	2,0	3,0	0,67	-
3.	3,0 x 4,0	3,0	4,0	-	1,22
4.	4,0 x 4,0	4,0	4,0	1,33	-
5.	2,0 x 4,0	2,0	4,0	-	0,92
6.	2,0 x 4,0	2,0	4,0	0,67	-
7.	3,0 x 4,0	3,0	4,0	1,00	-
8.	1,5 x 4,0	1,5	4,0	0,5	-
9.	2,5 x 4,0	2,5	4,0	0,83	-
10.	1,5 x 4,0	1,5	4,0	-	0,72
11.	2,5 x 4,0	2,5	4,0	-	1,02



6.2. Pembebanan Balok Anak as A' (1 – 7) = B' (1 – 7) = F' (1 – 7) = G' (1 – 7)

6.2.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.2. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as A' (1 – 7) = B' (1 – 7) = F' (1 – 7) = G' (1 – 7)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/10 \cdot L_y \\
 &= 1/10 \cdot 4000 \\
 &= 400 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 2/3 \cdot h \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot 400 \\
 &= 266,67 \text{ mm} \sim 300 \text{ mm} \text{ (h dipakai} = 400 \text{ mm, } b = 300 \text{ mm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as A' (1 – 2) = A' (6 – 7)

Berat sendiri	$= 0,30 \times (0,40 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$= 201,60 \text{ kg/m}$
Beban Plat	$= (2 \times L_{eq2}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$ $(2 \times 0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 550,74 \text{ kg/m}$
		$q_{D1} = 752,34 \text{ kg/m}$

Pembebanan balok as A' (2 – 6)

Berat sendiri	$= 0,30 \times (0,40 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$= 201,60 \text{ kg/m}$
Beban Plat	$= (2 \times L_{eq3}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$ $(2 \times 1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 1002,84 \text{ kg/m}$
		$q_{D2} = 1204,44 \text{ kg/m}$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m²

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= (2 \times L_{eq2}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 335 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (2 \times L_{eq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 610 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 752,34) + (1,6 \times 335) \\ &= 1438,81 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1140,84) + (1,6 \times 610) \\ &= 2501,72 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

6.2.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_t = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_s = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - p - 1/2 \varnothing_t - \varnothing_s$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 400 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 10$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 342 \text{ mm}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

(Ditinjau As A' (1-7) dengan momen tumpuan terbesar)

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 3489,55 \text{ kgm} = 3,48955 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{3,489 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 4,36125 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{4,36125 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 1,24 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 1,24}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,00353\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 300 \cdot 342 \\ &= 399,114 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{399,114}{200,96} = 1,98 \sim 2 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > 399,114 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{401,92 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 18,91$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 401,92 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{18,91}{2} \right) \\ &= 6,6754 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$4,8116 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 4,36125 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2-1)}$$

$$25 \leq 168 \text{ mm ,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 2 D 16)



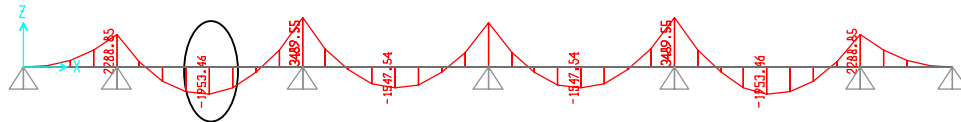
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$Mu = 1953,46 \text{ kgm} = 1,953 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$Mn = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{1,953 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,44 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Rn = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,44 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 0,69 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot Rn}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 0,69}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00194$$

$$\rho \leq \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{min}} \rightarrow \text{di pakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,00389$$

$$As = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,00389 \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

$$= 399,114 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{399,114}{200,96} = 1,98 \sim 2 \text{ buah.}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As ada} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{401,92 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 18,91$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 401,92 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{18,91}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4,8116 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn}$$

$$4,8116 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 2,44 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2-1)}$$

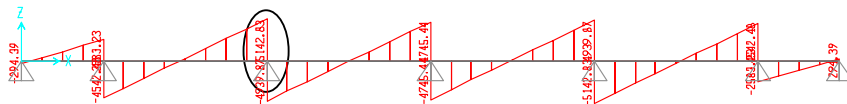
$$25 \leq 168 \text{ mm ,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 2 D 16)

➤ **Tulangan Geser**

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 5142,83 \text{ kg} = 51428,3 \text{ N}$$



$$f_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$d = 342 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 93660,56 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,75 \cdot 93660,56 \text{ N}$$

$$= 70245,42 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 70245,42 \text{ N}$$

$$= 210736,254 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c > V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$70245,42 \text{ N} > 51428,3 \text{ N} < 210736,254 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c > V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

Digunakan $S_{max} = d/2 = 340,5/2 = 170,25 \text{ mm}$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

6.3. Pembebanan Balok Anak as C' (2 - 3) = E'''(2 - 3)

6.3.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.3. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as C'(2 - 3) = E'''(2 - 3)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok

$$h = 1/12 \cdot L_y$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot 4000$$

$$= 333,33 \text{ mm} \sim 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 2/3 \cdot h$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot 350$$

$$= 233,33 \text{ mm} \sim 250 \text{ mm} \quad (h \text{ dipakai} = 350 \text{ mm}, b = 250 \text{ mm})$$

commit to user

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as C' (2 – 3)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \times (0,35 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 138 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban plat} &= (\text{Leq } 10 + \text{Leq } 11) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= (0,72 + 1,02) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 715,14 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = \underline{1007,25 \text{ kg/m}} +$$

$$q_D = 1860,39 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} q_L &= (\text{Leq } 10 + \text{Leq } 11) \times 250 \\ &= (0,72 + 1,02) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 435 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 1860,39 + 1,6 \cdot 435 \\ &= 2928,468 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

6.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\emptyset_t = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\emptyset_s = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - p - 1/2 \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 350 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 8$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 294 \text{ mm}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

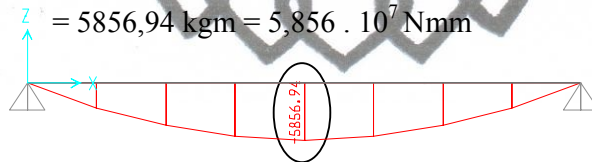
➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dipakai tulangan 2 D16 (sebagai tulangan pembentuk)

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 5856,94 \text{ kgm} = 5,856 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{5,856 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 7,321 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{7,321 \cdot 10^7}{250 \times (294)^2} = 3,39 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 3,39}{360}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 0,010$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,010$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,010 \cdot 250 \cdot 294$$

$$= 735 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{735}{200,96} = 3,66 \sim 4 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \dots\dots \text{ aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{803,84 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 250} = 45,93$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 803,84 \times 360 (294 - 45,93/2) \\ &= 7,8433 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$7,8433 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 7,321 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots\dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(4 - 1)}$$

$$25 \leq 39,3 \text{ mm ,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 4 D 16)



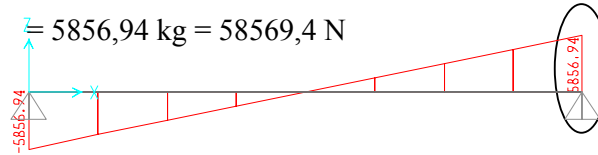
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 5856,94 \text{ kg} = 58569,4 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = 294 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 294 \\ &= 67096,01 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 67096,01 \text{ N} \\ &= 50322,01 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 50322,01 \\ &= 150966,02 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c \rightarrow \text{perlu tulangan geser}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 58569,4 - 50322,01 = 8247,39 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{8247,39}{0,6} = 13745,65 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \times 240 \times 294}{13745,65} = 515,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 294/2 = 147 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 8 - 140 \text{ mm}$

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{S} = \frac{100,48 \times 240 \times 294}{140} = 50641,92 \text{ N}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

182

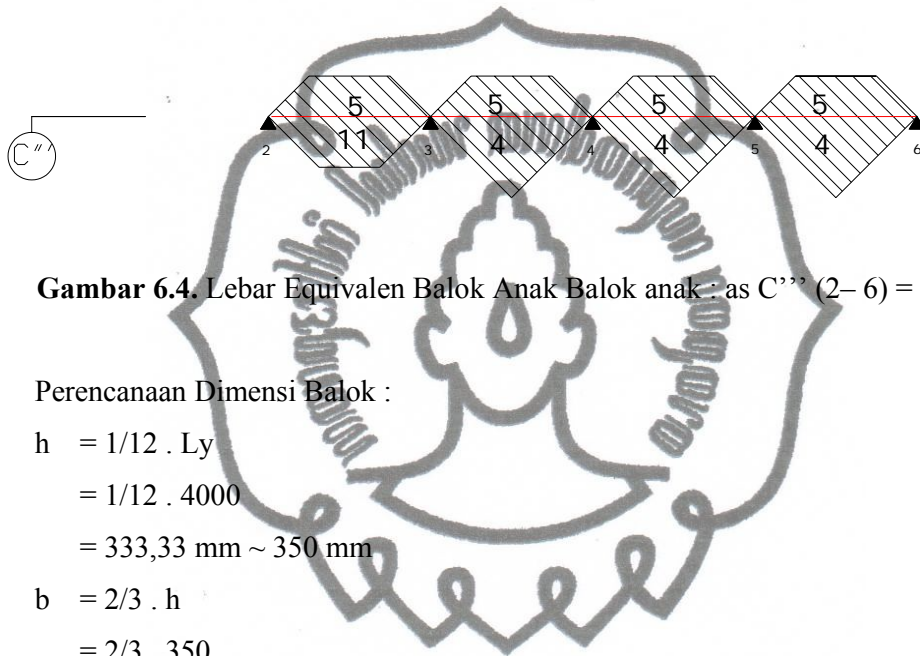
$V_s \text{ ada} > V_s \text{ perlu}$

$50641,92 > 13745,65 \text{ N} \dots\dots (\text{Aman})$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\varnothing 8 - 140 \text{ mm}$

6.4. Pembebanan Balok Anak as C''' (2-6) = E' (2-6)

6.4.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.4. Lebar Ekuivalen Balok Anak Balok anak : as C''' (2-6) = E' (2-6)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$h = 1/12 \cdot L_y$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot 4000$$

$$= 333,33 \text{ mm} \sim 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 2/3 \cdot h$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot 350$$

$$= 233,33 \text{ mm} \sim 250 \text{ mm} \text{ (h dipakai = 350 mm, b = 250 mm)}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as C''' (2-3)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 86,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (L_{eq5} + L_{eq11}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= (0,92 + 1,02) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 797,34 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} +$$

$$q_{D1} = 1890,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Pembebanan balok as C''' (3 – 4 = 4 – 5 = 5 - 6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 &= 86,4 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Beban Plat} &= (\text{Leq4} + \text{Leq5}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= (1,33 + 0,92) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 924,75 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 &= 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} + \\
 & & \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\
 & & \text{qD}_2 &= 2018,4 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 q_{L1} &= (\text{Leq5} + \text{Leq11}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &= (0,92 + 1,02) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 485 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 q_{L2} &= (\text{Leq4} + \text{Leq5}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &= (1,33 + 0,92) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 924,75 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_{D1} + 1,6 \cdot q_{L1} \\
 &= (1,2 \times 1890,99) + (1,6 \times 485) \\
 &= 3045,188 \text{ kg/m} \\
 q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_{D2} + 1,6 \cdot q_{L2} \\
 &= (1,2 \times 2018,4) + (1,6 \times 924,75) \\
 &= 3901,68 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 350 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - 1/2 \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ MPa} & &= 350 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 10 \\
 f'_c &= 30 \text{ MPa} & &= 292 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

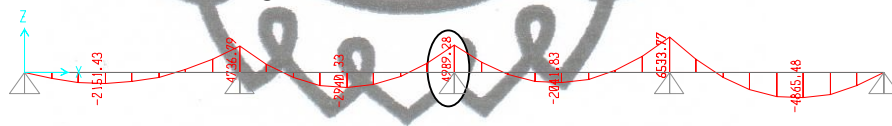
$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Tumpuan

➤ (Ditinjau As C'' (2-6) dengan momen tumpuan terbesar)

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 4989,28 \text{ kgm} = 4,989 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,989 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 6,24 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6,24 \cdot 10^7}{250 \times (292)^2} = 2,92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 2,92}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0086\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0086$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0086 \cdot 250 \cdot 292 \\ &= 627,8 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{627,8}{200,96} = 3,12 \sim 4 \text{ buah}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \\ &= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 > 627,8 \text{ mm}^2 \dots\dots \text{aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{803,84 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 250} = 45,39$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 803,84 \times 360 \left(292 - \frac{45,39}{2} \right) \\ &= 7,793 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$7,793 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 6,24 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots\dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} s &\leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ 25 &\leq \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(4-1)} \\ 25 &\leq 39,33 \text{ mm} , \end{aligned}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 4D 16)

commit to user



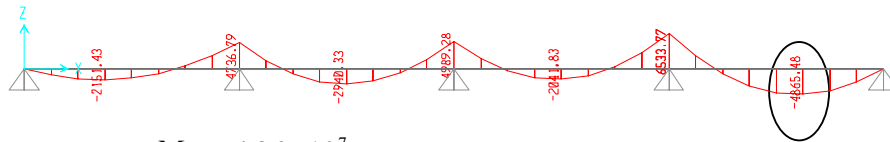
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 4865,48 \text{ kgm} = 4,865.10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,865.10^7}{0,8} = 6,08.10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b.d^2} = \frac{6,24.10^7}{250 \times (294)^2} = 2,92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85.f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85.30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m.R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 2,92}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0086$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0086$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0086 \cdot 250 \cdot 292$$

$$= 627,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{627,8}{200,96} = 3,12 \sim 4 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \approx 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 > 627,8 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \dots \text{ aman !}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{803,84 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 250} = 45,39$$

commit to user



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187

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 803,84 \times 360 \left(292 - \frac{45,39}{2} \right) \\
 &= 7,793 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$7,793 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 6,24 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &\leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\
 25 &\leq \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(4-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

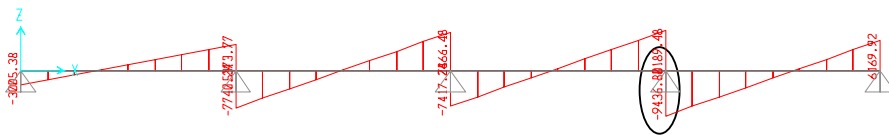
$$25 \leq 39,33 \text{ mm ,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 4D 16)

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 9436,80 \text{ kg} = 94368,0 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$d = 292,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 292$$

$$= 66639,578 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \cdot 66639,578 \text{ N}$$

$$= 49979,68 \text{ N}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 49979,68 \text{ N} \\ = 149939,050 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$\approx 49979,68 \text{ N} < 94368,0 \text{ N} < 149939,050 \text{ N}$$

~ Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ = 94368,0 \text{ N} - 49979,68 \text{ N} = 44388,32 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{44388,32}{0,6} = 73980,53 \text{ N}$$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_{s \text{ perlu}}} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 292}{73980,53} = 148,72 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 292/2 = 146 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$

Dipakai tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$:

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{S} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 292}{140} = 78589,71 \text{ N}$$

$V_s \text{ ada} > V_s \text{ perlu}$

$$78589,71 \text{ N} > 73980,53 \text{ N} \dots \dots (\text{Aman})$$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$

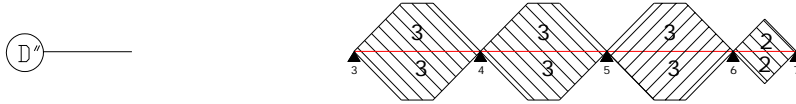


Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

6.5. Pembebanan Balok Anak as D'(2-7)

6.5.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.5. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak Balok anak : as D'' (2- 7)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/12 \cdot L_y \\
 &= 1/12 \cdot 4000 \\
 &= 333,33 \text{ mm} \sim 350 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 2/3 \cdot h \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot 350 \\
 &= 233,33 \text{ mm} \sim 250 \text{ mm} \text{ (h dipakai = 350 mm, } b = 250 \text{ mm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as D' (3 – 4 = 4 – 5 = 5 – 6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 86,4 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Beban Plat} &= (L_{eq3} + L_{eq3}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &= (1,22 + 1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 1002,84 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 \hline
 Q_{D1} &= 1089,24 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan balok as D' (6 – 7)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 86,4 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Beban Plat} &= (L_{eq2} + L_{eq2}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &= (0,67 + 0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &= 550,74 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 \hline
 q_{D2} &= 637,14 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m²

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= (L_{eq3} + L_{eq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22 + 1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 610 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m²

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (L_{eq2} + L_{eq2}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (0,67 + 0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 335 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_{D1} + 1,6 \cdot q_{L1} \\ &= (1,2 \times 1089,24) + (1,6 \times 610) \\ &= 2283,09 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_{D2} + 1,6 \cdot q_{L2} \\ &= (1,2 \times 1890,99) + (1,6 \times 335) \\ &= 2805,19 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

6.5.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_t = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_s = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - p - 1/2 \varnothing_t - \varnothing_s$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 350 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 10$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 292 \text{ mm}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

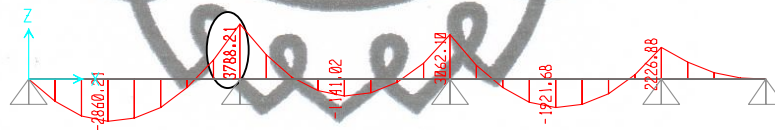
$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

(Ditinjau As D''' (2-7) dengan momen tumpuan terbesar)

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 3788,21 \text{ kgm} = 3,78 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,989 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 4,725 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{4,725 \cdot 10^7}{250 \times (292)^2} = 2,21 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 2,21}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0064\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0064$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0064 \cdot 250 \cdot 292 \\ &= 467,2 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{467,2}{200,96} = 2,32 \sim 3 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 566,77 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \\ &= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > 467,2 \text{ mm}^2 \dots\dots \text{aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{602,88 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 250} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 602,88 \times 360 \left(292 - \frac{34,04}{2} \right) \\ &= 5,698 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$5,698 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 4,725 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots\dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(3-1)}$$

$$25 \leq 49 \text{ mm,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 3D16)

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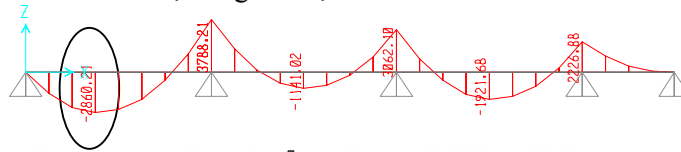
Tugas Akhir

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➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 2860,21 \text{ kgm} = 2,86 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,86 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 3,58 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,58 \cdot 10^7}{250 \times (292)^2} = 1,68 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 1,67}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0048$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0048$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0048 \cdot 250 \cdot 292$$

$$= 350,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{350,4}{200,96} = 1,74 \sim 2 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \approx 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > 350,4 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \dots \text{ aman !}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{401,92 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 250} = 22,69$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 401,92 \times 360 \left(292 - \frac{22,69}{2}\right) \\ &= 4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 3,58 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

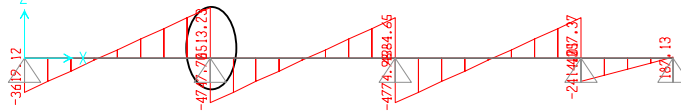
$$\begin{aligned} s &\leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ 25 &\leq \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2 - 1)} \\ 25 &\leq 118 \text{ mm} , \end{aligned}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 2D 16)

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 5513,23 \text{ kg} = 55132,3 \text{ N}$$



$$f_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$d = 292,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 292$$

$$= 66639,58 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \cdot 66639,58 \text{ N}$$

$$= 49979,68 \text{ N}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 49979,68 \text{ N} \\ &= 149939,050 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$= 49979,68 \text{ N} < 55132,3 \text{ N} < 149939,050 \text{ N}$$

~ Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ &= 55132,3 - 49979,68 \text{ N} = 5152,62 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{5152,62}{0,6} = 8587,7 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_{\text{perlu}}} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 292}{8587,7} = 128,199 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 292/2 = 146 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$

Dipakai tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$:

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{S} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 292}{140} = 78579,71 \text{ N}$$

$V_s \text{ ada} > V_s \text{ perlu}$

$$78579,71 \text{ N} > 8587,7 \text{ N} \dots \dots \text{(Aman)}$$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 140 \text{ mm}$

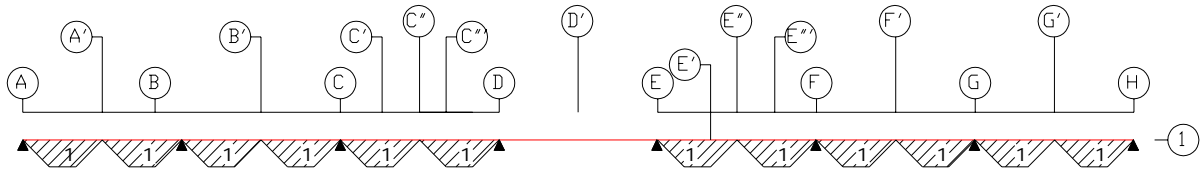


Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

6.6 Balok anak as 1 (A– H)

6.6.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.6. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as 1 (A– H)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$h = \frac{1}{12} \cdot L_y$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 6000 = 600 \text{ mm (h dipakai = 400 mm)}$$

$$b = \frac{2}{3} \cdot h$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 400$$

$$= 300 \text{ mm (h dipakai = 400 mm, b = 300 mm)}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan Balok Anak as 1 = 7 (A– H)

Berat sendiri	= $0,30 \times (0,40 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$	= 201,6 kg/m
Beban Plat	= $(2 \times L_{eq1}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
	= $(2 \times 0,59) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$	= 484,89 kg/m
Berat dinding	= $0,15 \times 1 \times 1700$	= 255 kg/m +
		$q_{D1} = 941,49 \text{ kg/m}$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$q_{L1} = (2 \times L_{eq1}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= (2 \times 0,59) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 295 \text{ kg/m}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$q_{U1} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 826,29) + (1,6 \times 295)$$

$$= 1463,548 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



6.6.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 300 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - 1/2 \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ MPa} & &= 400 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 10 \\
 f'_c &= 30 \text{ MPa} & &= 342 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,038 \\
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\
 &= 0,0285 \\
 \rho_{\min} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389
 \end{aligned}$$



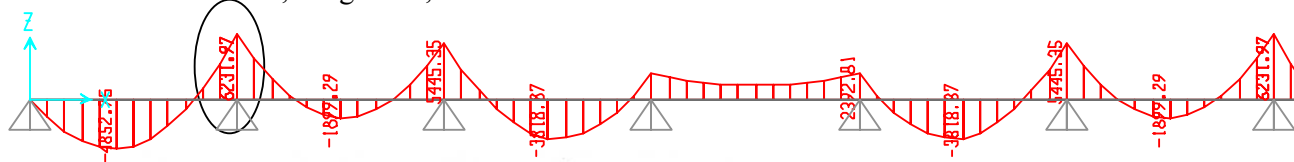
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➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$Mu = 6321,97 \text{ kgm} = 6,321 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$Mn = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{6,321 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 7,90 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Rn = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{7,90 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 2,25 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 2,25}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0065$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0065$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0065 \cdot 300 \cdot 342 \\ &= 672,357 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{672,357}{200,96} = 3,34 \sim 4 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \dots\dots\dots \text{aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{803,84 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 37,82$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

199

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\
 &= 803,84 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{37,82}{2}\right) \\
 &= 9,349 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$9,349 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 7,90 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3D16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

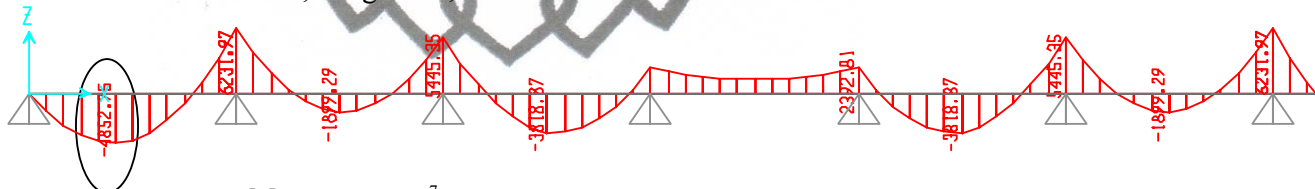
$$\begin{aligned}
 s &\leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\
 25 &\leq \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 16}{(4-1)} \\
 25 &\leq 45,33 \text{ mm} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 4 D 16 / satu lapis)

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 4852,75 \text{ kgm} = 4,852 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,852 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 6,06 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6,06 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 1,73 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 1,73}{360}} \right)$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

200

$$= 0,00498$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,00498$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,00498 \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

$$= 511,02 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{511,02}{200,96} = 2,53 \sim 3 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \dots\dots \text{ aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{602,88 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 28,37$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 602,88 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{28,37}{2} \right) \\ &= 7,114 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$7,114 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 6,06 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots\dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3D16 mm**Kontrol spasi tulangan :**

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 3 \cdot 16}{(3-1)}$$

$$25 \leq 76 \text{ mm ,}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 3D 16 / satu lapis)

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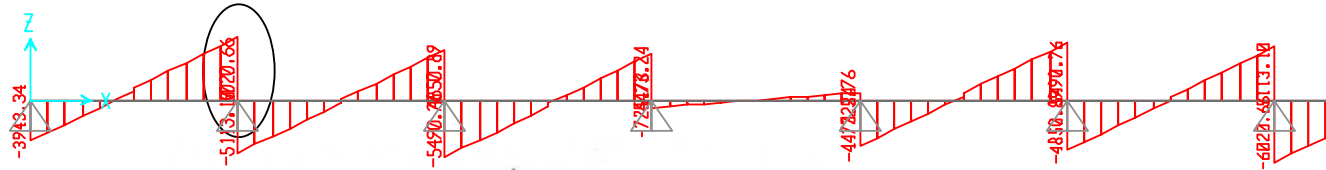
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 6020,66 \text{ kg} = 60206,6 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = 392 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

$$= 93660,56 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \cdot 93660,56 \text{ N}$$

$$= 70245,42 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \phi V_c = 3 \cdot 70245,42 \text{ N}$$

$$= 210736,25 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c > V_u < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$70245,42 \text{ N} > 60206,6 \text{ N} < 210736,25 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

→ Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$S_{max} = d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$$

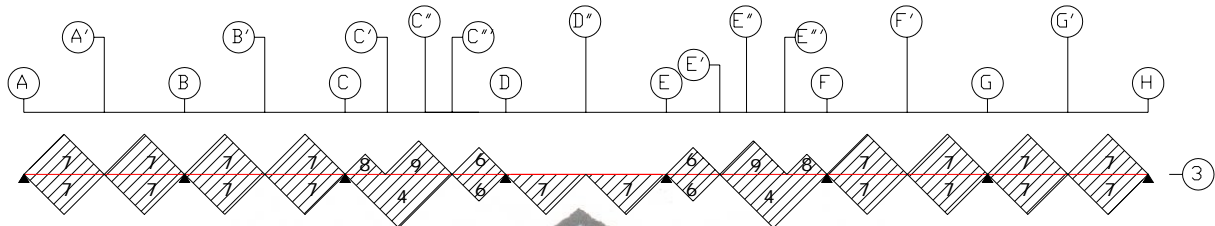
Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\phi 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$



6.7 Pembebanan Balok Anak as 3 (A-H)

6.7.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.7. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as 3 (A – H)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/12 \cdot L_y \\
 &= 1/12 \cdot 6000 = 500 \text{ mm (h dipakai = 500 mm)} \\
 b &= 2/3 \cdot h \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot 500 \\
 &= 333,33 \text{ mm} \approx 350 \text{ (h dipakai = 500 mm, } b = 350 \text{ mm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as 3 (A – B) = 3' (B – C) = 3' (F – G) = 3' (G – H)

Beban Reaksi = $R_{A'} = R_{B'} = R_{F'} = R_{G'} = 10082,71 \text{ kg}$

Berat sendiri = $0,35 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 319,2 \text{ kg/m}$

Beban Plat = $2 (2 \times \text{Leq}7) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 $= 2 (2 \times 1) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1644 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$$q_{D1} = 1963,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

Pembebanan balok as 3 (C – D) = 3 (E – F)

Beban Reaksi $R_{C'} = R_{E'} = 5856,94 \text{ kg}$

$R_{C''} = R_{E''} = 15586,00 \text{ kg}$

Berat sendiri = $0,35 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 319,2 \text{ kg/m}$

Beban Plat = $(\text{Leq}8 + \text{Leq}9 + \text{Leq}4) + (2(2(\text{Leq}6)))$
 $= (0,5 + 0,83 + 1,33) + (2(2(0,67))) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 2194,74 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$$q_{D2} = 2513,94 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Pembebanan balok as 3 (D – E)

$$\text{Beban Reaksi} = R_D = 3619,12 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Beban Reaksi Tangga} = 7106,53 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,35 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 319,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban Plat} = (2 \times \text{Leq7})$$

$$= (2 \times 1) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 822 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD_3 = 1141,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$qL_1 = 2 (2 \times \text{Leq7}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 2 (2 \times 1) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 1000 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qL_2 = (\text{Leq8} + \text{Leq9} + \text{Leq4}) + (2(2(\text{Leq6})))$$

$$= (0,5 + 0,83 + 1,33) + (2(2(0,67))) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 1335 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qL_3 = (2 \times \text{Leq7})$$

$$= (2 \times 1) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 500 \text{ kg/m}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$qU_1 = 1,2. q_D + 1,6. q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 1963,2) + (1,6 \times 1000)$$

$$= 3955,84 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qU_2 = 1,2. q_D + 1,6. q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 2513,94) + (1,6 \times 1335)$$

$$= 5152,73 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qU_3 = 1,2. q_D + 1,6. q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 1141,2) + (1,6 \times 500)$$

$$= 2169,44 \text{ kg/m}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

6.7.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 500 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 22 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 350 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - 1/2 \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ MPa} & &= 500 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 22 - 10 \\
 f_c &= 30 \text{ MPa} & &= 439 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

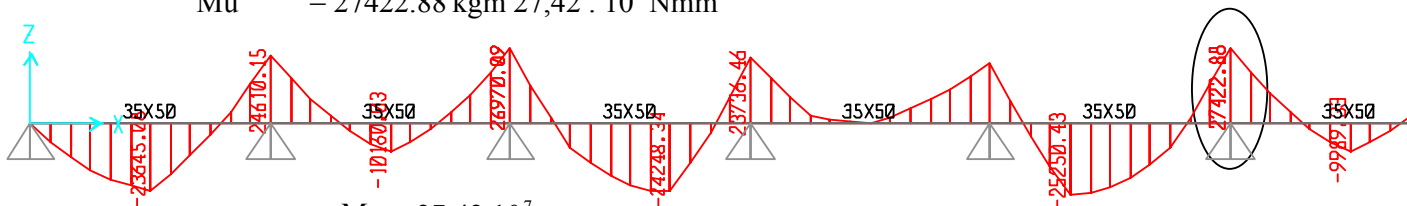
Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,038 \\
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\
 &= 0,0285 \\
 \rho_{\min} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 27422,88 \text{ kgm} = 27,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{27,42 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 34,27 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{34,27 \cdot 10^7}{350 \times (439)^2} = 5,08 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 5,08}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0158$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0158$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0158 \cdot 350 \cdot 439 \\ &= 2427,67 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 22} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (22)^2 = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{2427,67}{379,94} = 6,38 \sim 7 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol:

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2 \\ &= 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \approx 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 > 2427,67 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ aman !}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{2659,58 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} = 107,23$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2659,58 \times 360 \left(439 - \frac{107,23}{2} \right) \\ &= 36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} < 34,27 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 22 mm

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 7 \cdot 22}{(7-1)} \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} > 16 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 7 D22 / dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 439 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 439 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22) \\ &= 398 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' \times 7 &= (d1 \times 4) + (d2 \times 3) \\ &= (439 \times 4) + (398 \times 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \frac{421,428 \text{ mm}}{7}$$

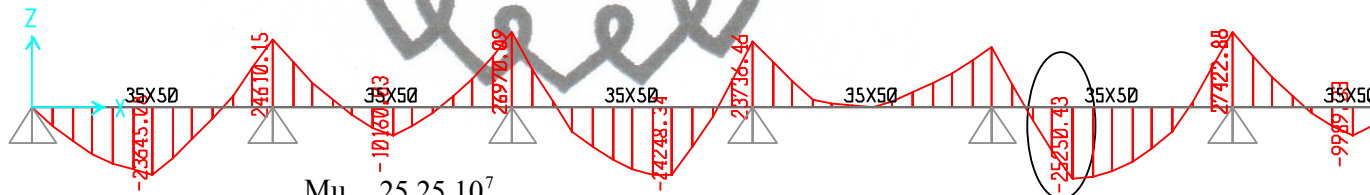
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 2659,58 \cdot 360 (421,428 - 107,23/2) \\ &= 35,22 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 35,22 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 34,27 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$\text{Mu} = 25250.43 \text{ kgm} = 25,25 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$\text{Mn} = \frac{\text{Mu}}{\phi} = \frac{25,25 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 31,56 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Rn} = \frac{\text{Mn}}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{31,56 \cdot 10^7}{350 \times (439)^2} = 4,67 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot \text{Rn}}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 4,67}{360}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

207

$$= 0,014$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\max} = 0,0144$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0144 \cdot 350 \cdot 439$$

$$= 2212,56 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 22} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (22)^2 = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{2212,56}{379,94} = 5,8 \sim 7 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol:

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \approx 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 > 2212,56 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ aman!}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{2659,58 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} = 107,28$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2659,58 \times 360 \left(439 - \frac{107,28}{2} \right)$$

$$= 36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} < 31,56 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{ aman!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 22 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 7 \cdot 22}{(7-1)} \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} > 16 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 7 D22/ dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d_1 = 439 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 439 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22) \\ &= 398 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' \times 7 &= (d_1 \times 4) + (d_2 \times 3) \\ &= (439 \times 4) + (398 \times 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \frac{421,43 \text{ mm}}{7}$$

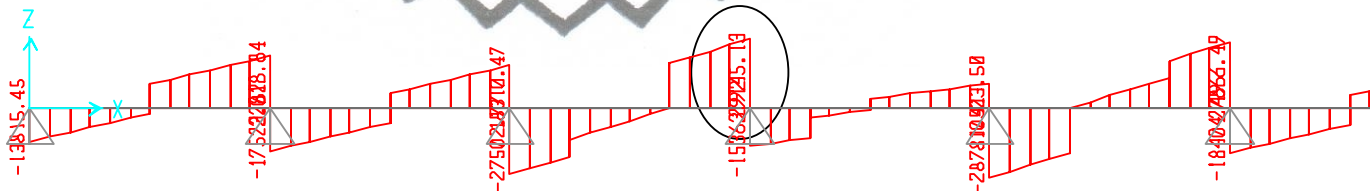
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 2659,58 \cdot 360 (421,43 - 107,28/2) \\ &= 40,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 40,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 31,56 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

➤ **Tulangan Geser**

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 29145,13 \text{ kg} = 291451,3 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = 540,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 350 \cdot 440,5 \\ &= 140741,87 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 140741,87 \text{ N} \\ &= 105556,40 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 105556,40 \text{ N} \\ = 316669,22 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c > V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$105556,40 \text{ N} < 291451,3 \text{ N} < 316669,22 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c > V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ = 291451,3 \text{ N} - 105556,40 \text{ N} = 185894,9 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{185894,9}{0,6} = 309824,83 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 440,5}{309824,83} = 53,57 \text{ mm} \sim 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{440,5}{2} = 220,25 \text{ mm} \sim 220 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 50 \text{ mm}$

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 439}{50} = 330830,04 \text{ N}$$

$V_s \text{ ada} > V_s \text{ perlu}$

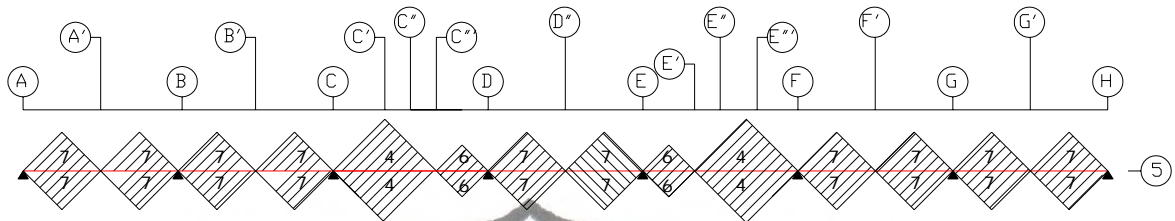
$330830,04 \text{ N} > 309824,83 \text{ N} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Aman})$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 50 \text{ mm}$



6.8. Pembebanan Balok Anak as 5 (A - H)

6.8.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.3. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as 5 (A - H)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$h = 1/12 \cdot L_y$$

$$= 1/10 \cdot 6000$$

$$= 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 2/3 \cdot h$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot 600$$

$$= 333,33 \text{ mm} \approx 350 \text{ mm} \text{ (h dipakai = 500 mm, b = 350 mm)}$$

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as 5 (A - H)

Pembebanan balok as 5 (A - B) = 5 (B - C) = 5 (D - E) = 5 (F - G) = 5 (G - H)

Beban reaksi $R_{A'} = R_{B'} = R_{F'} = R_{G'} = 10082,71 \text{ kg}$

$$R_{D'} = 9159,63 \text{ kg}$$

Berat sendiri = $0,35 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 319,2 \text{ kg/m}$

Beban Plat = $2(2 \times L_{eq} 7) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$$= 2(2 \times 1,0) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 1644 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{D1} = 1963,2 \text{ kg/m}$$



Pembebanan balok as 5 (C – D) = 5 (E– F)

Beban reaksi $R_C''' = 17724,89 \text{ kg}$

Berat sendiri $= 0,35 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 319,2 \text{ kg/m}$

Beban Plat $= (2 \times \text{Leq4}) + (2 \times \text{Leq6}) \times 411$

$= ((2 \times 1,33) + (2 \times 0,67)) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1644 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$q_{D2} = 1963,2 \text{ kg/m}$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$q_{L1} = (2 \times \text{Leq7}) \times 250$

$= (2 \times 1,0) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$= 1000 \text{ kg/m}$

$q_{L2} = (2 \times \text{Leq4}) + (2 \times \text{Leq6}) \times 250$

$= ((2 \times 1,33) + (2 \times 0,67)) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1000 \text{ kg/m}$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$q_{U1} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$

$= (1,2 \times 1963,2) + (1,6 \times 1000)$

$= 3955,84 \text{ kg/m}$

$q_{U2} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$

$= (1,2 \times 1963,2) + (1,6 \times 1000)$

$= 3955,84 \text{ kg/m}$

6.8.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$h = 500 \text{ mm}$

$\phi_t = 19 \text{ mm}$

$b = 350 \text{ mm}$

$\phi_s = 10 \text{ mm}$

$p = 40 \text{ mm}$

$d = h - p - 1/2 \phi_t - \phi_s$

$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$

$= 500 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 19 - 10$

$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$

$= 440,5$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

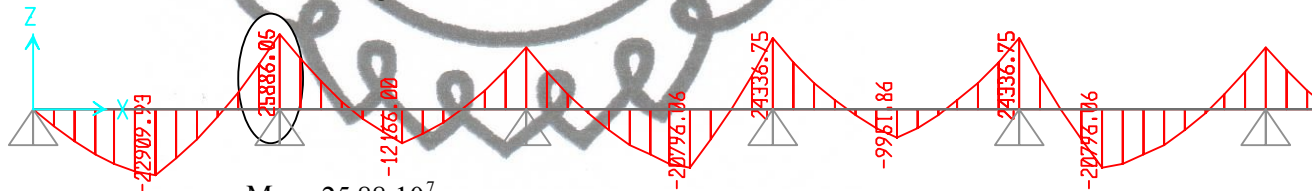
$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 25886,05 \text{ kgm} = 25,88 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{25,88 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 32,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{32,35 \cdot 10^7}{350 \times (439)^2} = 4,79 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 4,79}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0148\end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

213

$$\rho > \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0148$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0148 \cdot 350 \cdot 439 \\ &= 2274,02 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 22} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (22)^2 = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{2274,02}{379,94} = 5,9 \sim 7 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol:

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2 \\ &= 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \approx 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 > 2274,02 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ aman !}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f_c \times b} = \frac{2659,58 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} = 107,28$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2659,58 \times 360 \left(439 - \frac{107,28}{2} \right) \\ &= 36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$36,89 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} < 32,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 22 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2.40 - 2.10 - 7.22}{(7-1)} \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} > 16 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 7 D22/ dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d_1 = 439 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 440,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} . 22) \\ &= 398 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' \times 7 &= (d_1 \times 4) + (d_2 \times 3) \\ d &= \frac{(439 \times 4) + (398 \times 3)}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 418,72 \text{ mm}$$

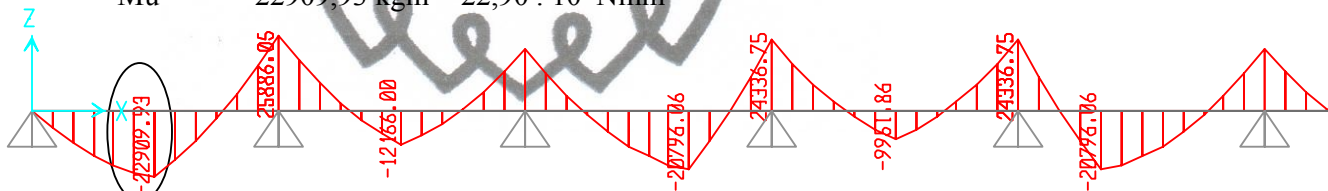
$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2), \\ &= 2659,58 \cdot 360 (418,72 - 91,44/2) \\ &= 35,72 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 35,72 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 32,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 22909,93 \text{ kgm} = 22,90 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{22,90 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 28,625 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{28,625 \cdot 10^7}{350 \times (439)^2} = 4,2 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 4,2}{360}} \right)$$

commit to user



$$= 0,0128$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0128$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0128 \cdot 350 \cdot 439$$

$$= 1966,72 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 22} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (22)^2 = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{1966,72}{379,94} = 5,1 \sim 6 \text{ buah.}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2 \\ &= 2279,64 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s (1966,72 \text{ mm}^2) \dots \dots \text{ aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{2279,64 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} = 91,95$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2279,64 \times 360 \left(439 - \frac{91,95}{2} \right) \\ &= 32,25 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$32,25 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 28,625 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \dots \text{ aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 6 D 22 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 6 \cdot 22}{(6-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$25 \text{ mm} > 23,6 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 8D19 / dua lapis)}$$

Di pakai d

$$d_1 = 439 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 439 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 398 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' \times 8 = (d_1 \times 4) + (d_2 \times 2)$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$d = \frac{(439 \times 4) + (398 \times 2)}{6}$$

$$= 425,33 \text{ mm}$$

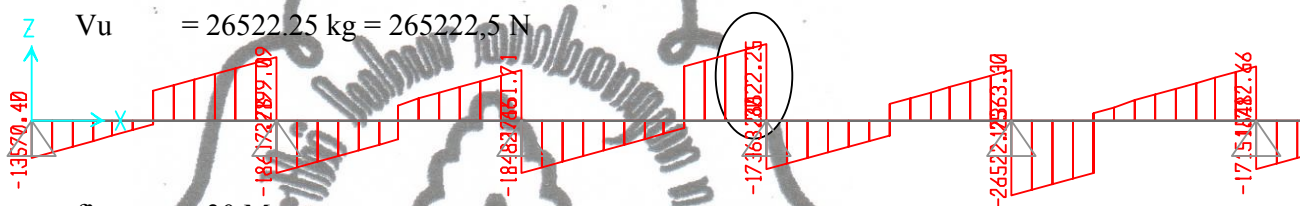
$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 2279,64 \cdot 360 (425,33 - 91,95/2) \\ &= 31,13 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 31,13 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 28,625 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman...!!}$$

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 265222,25 \text{ kg} = 265222,5 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = 540,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 350 \cdot 440,5 \\ &= 140741,87 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 140741,87 \text{ N} \\ &= 105556,406 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 140741,87 \text{ N} \\ &= 316669,22 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c > V_u < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$105556,406 \text{ N} < 265222,5 \text{ N} < 316669,22 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c > V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 265222,5 \text{ N} - 105556,406 \text{ N} = 159666,09 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{159666,09}{0,6} = 266110,16 \text{ N}$$

commit to user



Digunakan sengkang $\varnothing 10$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 440,5}{266110,16} = 62,37 \text{ mm} \sim 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{440,5}{2} = 220,25 \text{ mm} \sim 220 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 50 \text{ mm}$

$$V_s \text{ ada} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{S} = \frac{157 \times 240 \times 440,5}{50} = 331960,8 \text{ N}$$

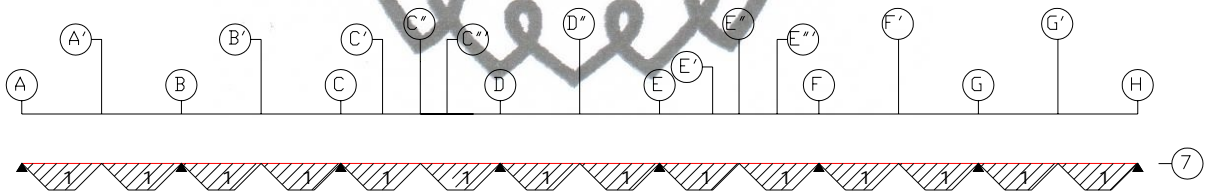
$V_s \text{ ada} > V_s \text{ perlu}$

$331960,8 \text{ N} > 266110,16 \text{ N} \dots\dots (\text{Aman})$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\varnothing 10 - 50 \text{ mm}$

6.9. Balok anak as 7 (A–H)

6.9.1. Pembebanan



Gambar 6.3. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak as 1 = 7 (A–H)

Perencanaan Dimensi Balok :

$$h = 1/10 \cdot L_y$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot 6000$$

$$= 500 \text{ mm (h dipakai = 400 mm)}$$

$$b = 2/3 \cdot h$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot 400$$

$$= 266,67 \approx 300 \text{ mm (h dipakai = 400 mm, b = 300 mm)}$$

commit to user

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan Balok Anak as 1 (A–H) ~ 7 (A–H)

Beban reaksi $R_{A'} = R_{B'} = R_{F'} = R_{G'} = 294,39 \text{ kg}$

$R_{D'} = 187,13 \text{ kg}$

Pembebanan Balok Anak as 1 = 7 (A–H)

Berat sendiri $= 0,30 \times (0,40 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 201,6 \text{ kg/m}$

Beban Plat $= (2 \times L_{eq1}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$= (2 \times 0,59) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 484,89 \text{ kg/m}$

Berat dinding $= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} +$

$q_{D1} = 941,49 \text{ kg/m}$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$q_{L1} = (2 \times L_{eq1}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$= (2 \times 0,59) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 295 \text{ kg/m}$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$q_{U1} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$

$= (1,2 \times 826,29) + (1,6 \times 295)$

$= 1463,548 \text{ kg/m}$

6.9.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan :

$h = 400 \text{ mm}$

$\emptyset_t = 16 \text{ mm}$

$b = 300 \text{ mm}$

$\emptyset_s = 10 \text{ mm}$

$p = 40 \text{ mm}$

$d = h - p - 1/2 \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s$

$f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$

$= 400 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 16 - 10$

$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$

$= 342 \text{ mm}$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tulangan Lentur Daerah Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

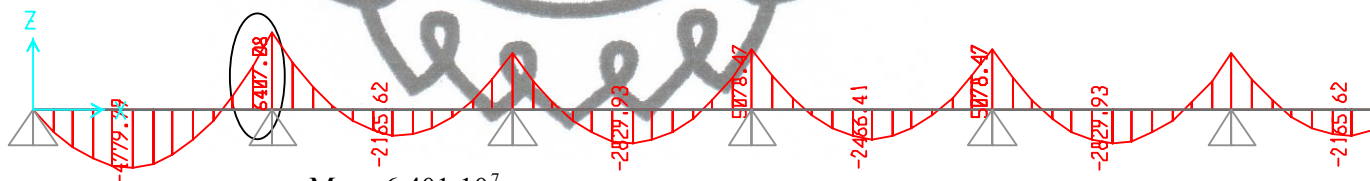
$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

► Daerah Tumpuan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 6407,08 \text{ kgm} = 6,401 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{6,401 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 8,0 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{8,0 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 2,3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 2,3}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0067\end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0067$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0067 \cdot 300 \cdot 342 \\ &= 688,078 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{688,078}{200,96} = 3,42 \sim 4 \text{ buah}$$

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 803,84 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \dots\dots\dots \text{aman !} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{803,84 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} = 32,42$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 803,84 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{32,42}{2} \right) \\ &= 9,43 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$9,43 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 8,0 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots\dots\dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} s &\leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ 25 &\leq \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 16}{(4-1)} \\ 25 &\leq 62 \text{ mm ,} \end{aligned}$$

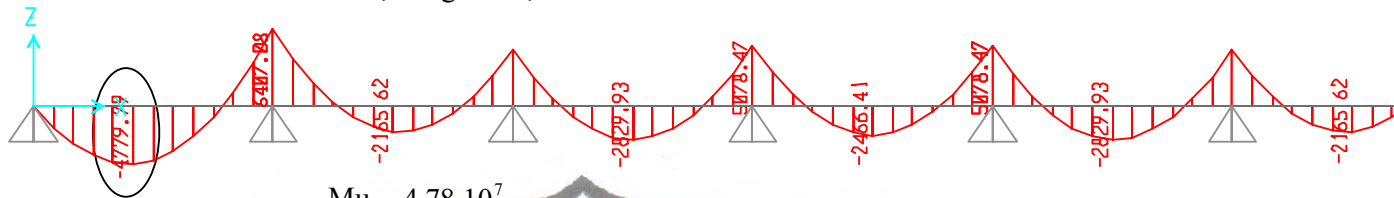
(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 4D 16)



➤ Daerah Lapangan

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$Mu = 4779,79 \text{ kgm} = 4,78 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$



$$Mn = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{4,78 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 5,975 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Rn = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{5,975 \cdot 10^7}{300 \times (342)^2} = 1,68 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0,85 \cdot fc} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,12 \times 1,68}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00483$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\text{max}}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,00483$$

$$As = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,00483 \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

$$= 495,708 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan tulangan D 16} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{495,708}{200,96} = 2,47 \sim 3 \text{ buah.}$$

$$As \text{ ada} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > As \dots\dots\dots \text{ aman !}$$

$$a = \frac{As \text{ ada} \times fy}{0,85 \times fc \times b} = \frac{602,88 \times 360}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 28,37$$

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Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

222

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \times f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 602,88 \times 360 \left(342 - \frac{28,37}{2} \right) \\ &= 7,115 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$$

$$7,115 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 5,925 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm

Kontrol spasi tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)}$$

$$25 \leq \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 3 \cdot 16}{(3-1)}$$

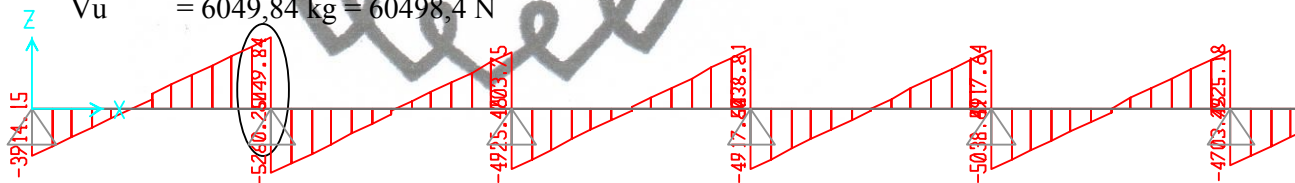
$$25 \leq 76 \text{ mm}$$

(sehingga digunakan tulangan tulangan 3D 16 satu lapis)

➤ Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$V_u = 6049,84 \text{ kg} = 60498,4 \text{ N}$$



$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = 392 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 300 \cdot 342$$

$$= 93660,557 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \cdot 93660,557 \text{ N}$$

$$= 70245,52 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \phi V_c = 3 \cdot 70245,52 \text{ N}$$

$$= 210736,25 \text{ N}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

223

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$70245,52 \text{ N} > 60498,4 \text{ N} < 210736,25 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$$

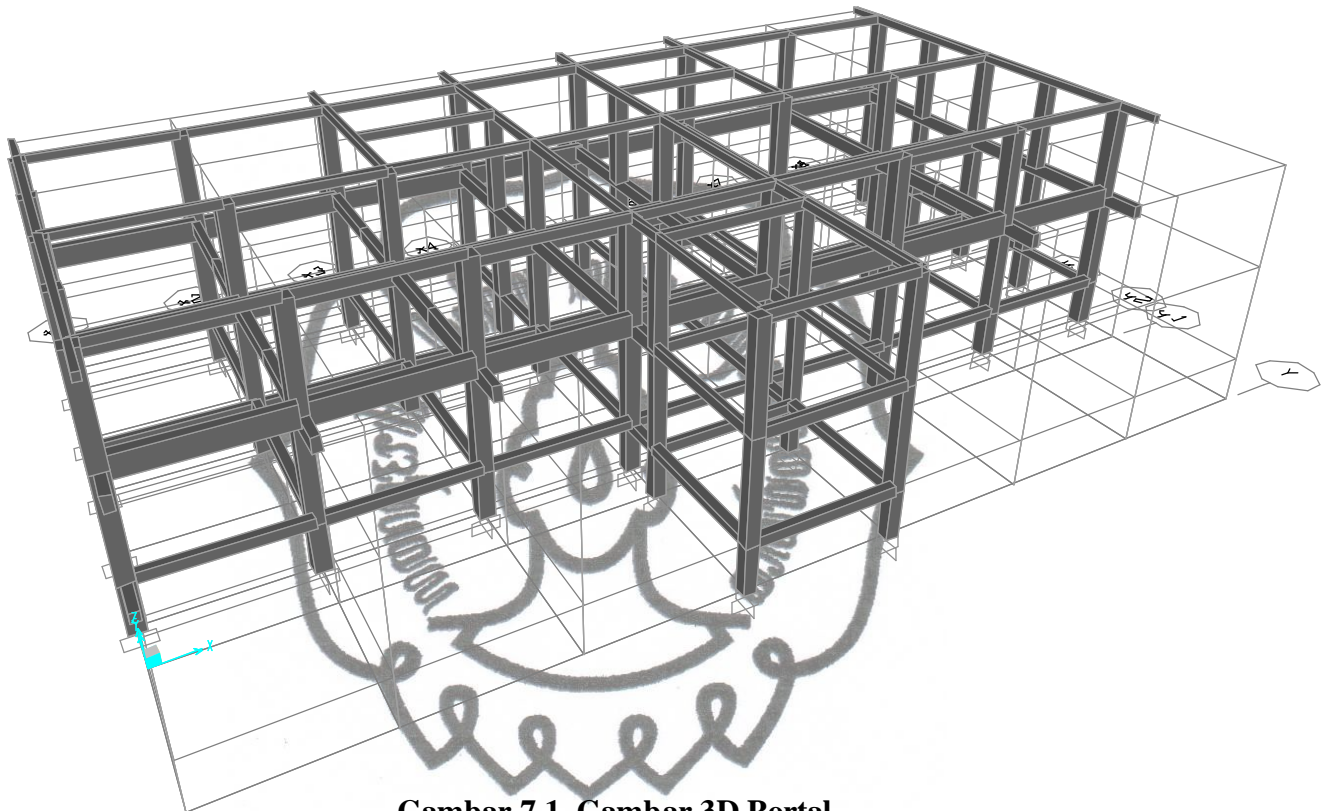
Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

Jadi, dipakai sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$



BAB 7

PERENCANAAN PORTAL



Gambar 7.1. Gambar 3D Portal

Keterangan:

BALOK PORTAL MELINTANG :

Balok Portal : As A (1-7) = Balok Portal : As H (1-7)

Balok Portal : As B (1-7) = Balok Portal : As G (1-7)

Balok Portal : As C (1-7) = Balok Portal : As F (1-7)

Balok Portal : As D (1-7) = Balok Portal : As E (1-7)

BALOK PORTAL MEMANJANG :

Balok Portal : As 1 (A-H)

Balok Portal : As 3 (A-H)

Balok Portal : As 5 (A-H)

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

7.1. Perencanaan Portal

7.1.1. Dasar perencanaan

Secara umum data yang digunakan untuk perhitungan rencana portal adalah sebagai berikut :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Bentuk denah portal | : Seperti tergambar |
| b. Model perhitungan | : SAP 2000 (3 D) |
| c. Perencanaan dimensi rangka | : b (mm) x h (mm) |
| Dimensi kolom 1 | : 500mm x 500mm |
| Dimensi kolom 2 | : 600 mm × 600 mm |
| Dimensi sloof | : 350mm x 400mm |
| Dimensi balok | |
| Balok memanjang | : 400mm x 900mm |
| Balok melintang | : 400mm x 700mm |
| Balok kanopi | : 250mm x 400 mm |
| Dimensi ring balk | : 250mm x 350mm |
| d. Kedalaman pondasi | : 2,0 m |
| e. Mutu beton | : $f_c' = 30$ MPa |
| f. Mutu baja tulangan | : U36 ($f_y = 360$ MPa) |
| g. Mutu baja sengkang | : U24 ($f_y = 240$ MPa) |

7.1.2 Perencanaan pembebanan

Secara umum data pembebanan portal adalah sebagai berikut:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Beban Hidup (qL) | |
| Berdasarkan PPIUG 1983 yaitu : | |
| Beban hidup fungsi gedung sekolah/kuliah | = 250 kg/m ² |
| b. Berat sendiri balok memanjang | = 0,4 x (0,9-0,12) x 2400 = 748,8 kg/m |
| balok melintang | = 0,40 x (0,7-0,12) x 2400 = 556,8 kg/m |

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

c. Plat Lantai

Berat plat sendiri	= 0,12 x 2400 x1	= 288 kg/m
Berat keramik (1 cm)	= 0,01 x 2400 x1	= 24 kg/m
Berat Spesi (2 cm)	= 0,02 x 2100 x1	= 42 kg/m
Berat plafond + instalasi listrik		= 25 kg/m
Berat Pasir (2 cm)	= 0,02 x 1600 x1	= 32 kg/m
	qD	= 411 kg/m

d. Atap

Reaksi Kuda kuda Utama	= 13313.30 kg (SAP 2000)
Reaksi Tumpuan Setengah Kuda-kuda	= 1416,48kg (SAP 2000)
Reaksi Tumpuan Jurai	= 5164.79 kg (SAP 2000)
Reaksi Kuda – Kuda Trapesium	= 17476.90 kg (SAP 2000)

e. Beban rink balk

Beban Mati (qD)	
Beban sendiri balok	= 0,25 . 0,30 . 2400
	= 180 kg/m
Beban berfaktor (qU)	= 1,2 . qD + 1,6 . qL
	= 1,2 . 180 + 1,6 . 250
	= 616 kg/m

f. Beban Sloof

Beban Mati (qD)	
Beban sendiri balok	= 0,35 . 0,40 . 2400 = 336 kg/m
Beban dinding	= 0,15 . (4,25-0,60) . 1700 = 930,75 kg/m +
	qD = 1266,75 kg/m
Beban berfaktor (qU)	
qU	= 1,2 . qD + 1,6 . qL
	= 1,2 . 1266,75 + 1,6 . 250
	= 1920,10 kg/m

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

g. Beban balok kanopi

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \cdot 0,40 \cdot 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban berfaktor (qU)} &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 240 + 1,6 \cdot 250 \\ &= 688 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

7.1.3. Perhitungan Luas Equivalen untuk Plat Lantai

Luas equivalent segitiga : $\frac{1}{3} \cdot lx$

Luas equivalent trapezium : $\frac{1}{6} \cdot lx \left(3 - 4 \left(\frac{lx}{2ly} \right)^2 \right)$

Tabel 7.1. Hitungan Lebar Equivalen

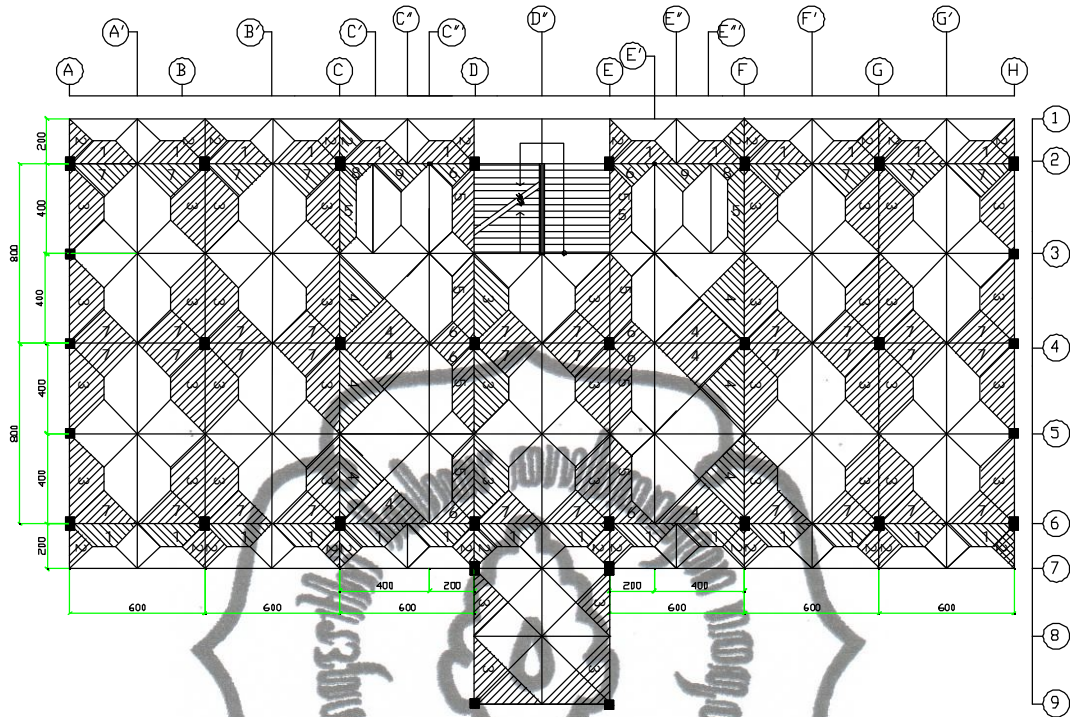
Type	Ukuran Plat (m ²)	Lx (m)	Ly (m)	Leq (segitiga)	Leq (trapesium)
1.	2,0 x 3,0	2,0	3,0	-	0,59
2.	2,0 x 3,0	2,0	3,0	0,67	-
3.	3,0 x 4,0	3,0	4,0	-	1,22
4.	4,0 x 4,0	4,0	4,0	1,33	-
5.	2,0 x 4,0	2,0	4,0	-	0,92
6.	2,0 x 4,0	2,0	4,0	0,67	-
7.	3,0 x 4,0	3,0	4,0	1,00	-
8.	1,5 x 4,0	1,5	4,0	0,5	-
9.	2,5 x 4,0	2,5	4,0	0,83	-
10.	1,5 x 4,0	1,5	4,0	-	0,72
11.	2,5 x 4,0	2,5	4,0	-	1,02

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2Lantai

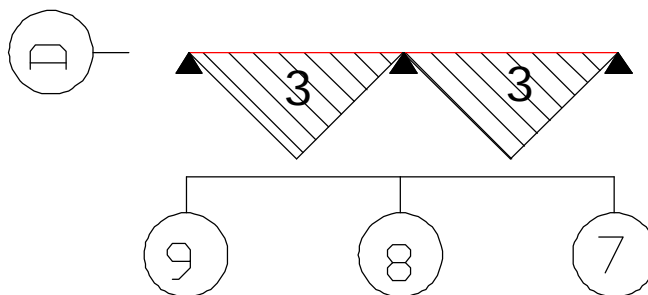


Gambar 7.2. Gambar Daerah Pembebanan

7.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan Balok

7.2.1. Perhitungan Pembebanan Portal Kanopi dan Teras

a. Pembebanan balok Kanopi As D Bentang 7-9



1. Pembebanan balok as A' (2 – 6)

Berat sendiri = $0,25 \cdot 0,40 \cdot 2400$ = 240kg/m

Beban Plat = $(Leq3) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 $(1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$ = 501,42 kg/m

$qD = 705,42 \text{ kg/m}$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

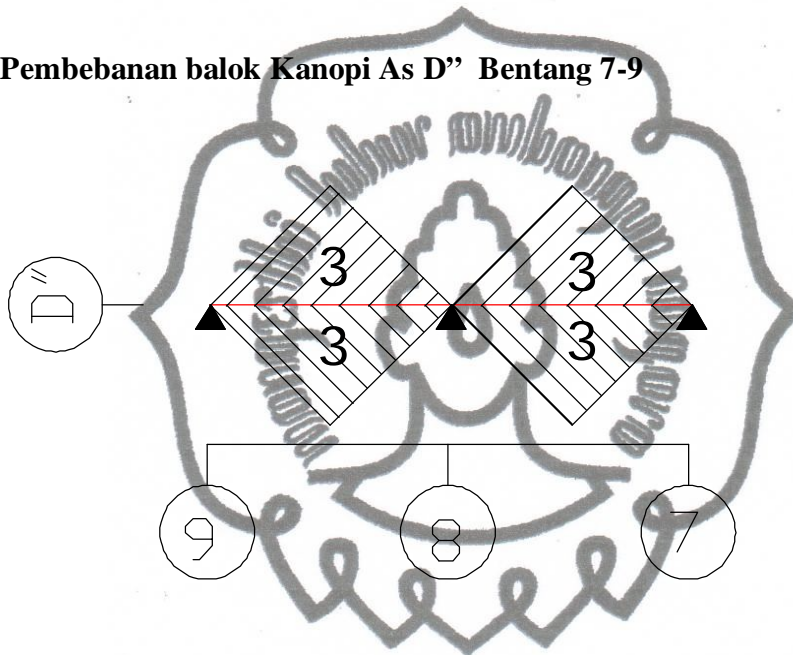
2. Beban hidup (q_L)

$$\begin{aligned} q_L &= (L_{eq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 305 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_U &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 705,42) + (1,6 \times 305) = 1334,50 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok Kanopi As D'' Bentang 7-9



1. Pembebanan balok as D'' (7 – 9)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \cdot 0,40 \cdot 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times L_{eq3}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1083,26 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_D = 1333,26 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

$$\begin{aligned} q_L &= (2 \times L_{eq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 610 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_U &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1333,26) + (1,6 \times 610) = 2575,91 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

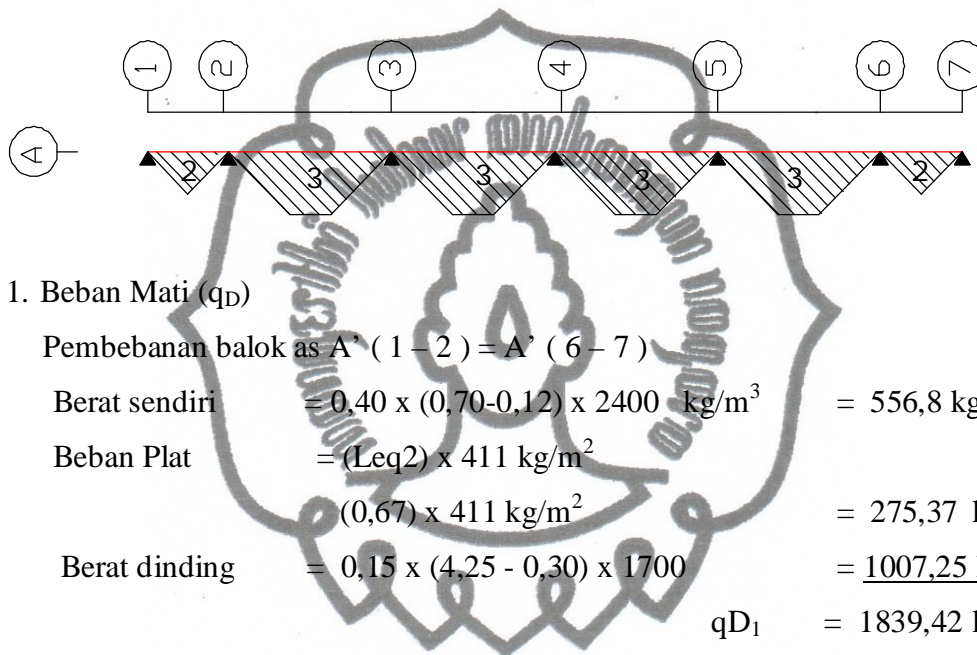
b. Beban Reaksi balok anak As 7 (A-H)

joint 4 = 9956,46 kg/m

joint 5 = 9956,46 kg/m

7.2.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan Balok Melintang

a. Pembebanan balok Portal As A (1-7) = As H (1-7)



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as A' (1-2) = A' (6-7)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (L_{eq2}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 275,37 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} + \\ q_{D1} &= 1839,42 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan balok as A' (2-6)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (L_{eq3}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 501,42 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} + \\ q_{D2} &= 2065,47 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= (L_{eq2}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 167,5 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (L_{eq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 305 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

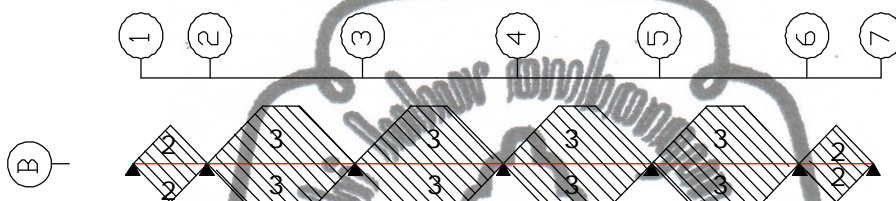
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1839,42) + (1,6 \times 167,5) = 2475,30 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 2065,47) + (1,6 \times 305) = 2966,56 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok Portal As B Bentang 1-7



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as B (1 – 2) = B (6 – 7)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq2}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 550,74 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{D1} = 1107,54 \text{ kg/m}$$

Pembebanan balok as B (2 – 6)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq3}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 1,22) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1002,84 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{D2} = 1559,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= (2 \times \text{Leq2}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 335 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (2 \times \text{Leq3}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 1,22) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 610 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

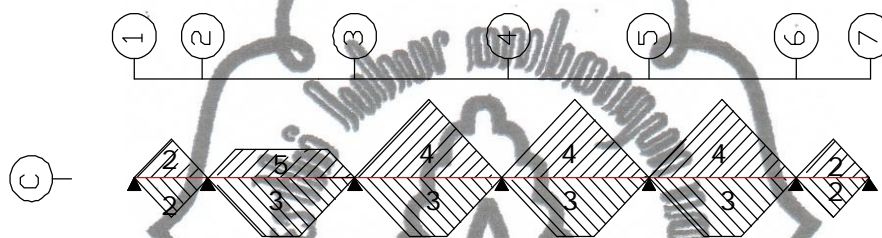
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1107,54) + (1,6 \times 335) = 1865,05 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1559,64) + (1,6 \times 610) = 2847,57 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok Portal As C Bentang 1-7



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as C (1 – 2) = C (6 – 7)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,40 \times (0,70-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 &&= 556,8 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq}2) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &&= 550,74 \text{ kg/m} \\ \hline q_{D1} &= 1107,54 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan balok as C (2 – 3)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,40 \times (0,70-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 &&= 556,8 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Beban Plat} &= (\text{Leq}3+ \text{Leq}5) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22+ 0,92) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &&= 879,54 \text{ kg/m} \\ \hline q_{D2} &= 1436,34 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan balok as C (3 – 6)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,40 \times (0,70-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 &&= 556,8 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Beban Plat} &= (\text{Leq}3+ \text{Leq}4) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22+ 1,33) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 &&= 1048,05 \text{ kg/m} \\ \hline q_{D3} &= 1604,85 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$q_{L1} = (2 \times Leq2) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= (2 \times 0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 335 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{L2} = (Leq3 + Leq5) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= (1,22 + 0,92) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 535 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{L3} = (Leq3 + Leq4) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$(1,22 + 1,33) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 637,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$q_{U1} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 1107,54) + (1,6 \times 335) = 1865,05 \text{ kg/m}$$

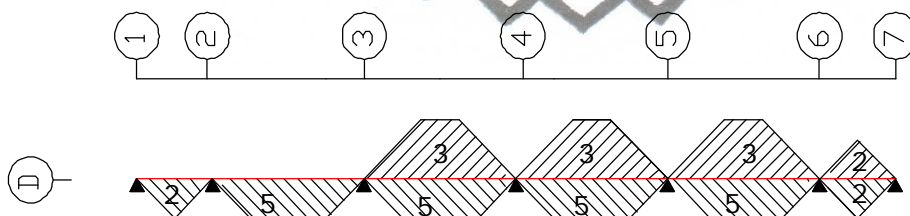
$$q_{U2} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 1436,34) + (1,6 \times 535) = 2579,60 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{U3} = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$$

$$= (1,2 \times 1604,85) + (1,6 \times 637,5) = 2945,82 \text{ kg/m}$$

d. Pembebanan balok Portal As D Bentang 1-7 = As E Bentang 1-7



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as D (1 - 2) = D (6 - 7)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban Plat} = (2 \times Leq2) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$(2 \times 0,67) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 550,74 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{D1} = 1107,54 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Pembebanan balok as D (3 – 6)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,70-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 556,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (\text{Leq}_3 + \text{Leq}_5) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22 + 0,92) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 879,54 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{D_2} = 1436,34 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L_1} &= (2 \times \text{Leq}_2) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,67) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 335 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L_2} &= (\text{Leq}_3 + \text{Leq}_5) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (1,22 + 0,92) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 535 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

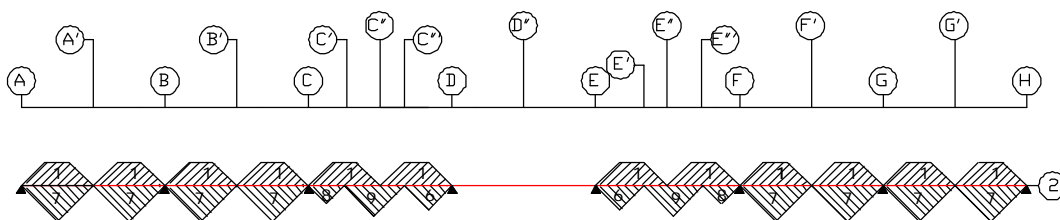
3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U_1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1107,54) + (1,6 \times 335) = 1865,05 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U_2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1436,34) + (1,6 \times 535) = 2579,60 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

7.2.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Memajang

a. Pembebanan balok Portal As 2 (A-H)



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as 2 (A – C) = 2 (F – H)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= ((2 \times \text{Leq}_1) + (2 \times \text{Leq}_7)) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= ((2 \times 0,59) + (2 \times 1)) \times 411 = 1306,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{D_1} = 3063,03 \text{ kg/m}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Pembebanan balok as 2 (C – D) = as 2 (E – F)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq1}) + ((\text{Leq8} + \text{Leq9} + \text{Leq6}) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2) \\ &= (2 \times 0,59) + ((0,5 + 0,83 + 0,67) \times 411) = 1306,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = \underline{1007,25 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD_2 = 3063,03 \text{ kg/m}$$

Pembebanan balok as 2 (D – E)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90-0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD_3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} qL_1 &= ((2 \times \text{Leq1}) + (2 \times \text{Leq7})) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= ((2 \times 0,59) + (2 \times 1)) \times 250 = 795 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} qL_2 &= (2 \times \text{Leq1}) + ((\text{Leq8} + \text{Leq9} + \text{Leq6}) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2) \\ &= (2 \times 0,59) + ((0,5 + 0,83 + 0,67) \times 250) = 795 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$qL_3 = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} qU_1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \times 3063,03) + (1,6 \times 795) = 4947,64 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} qU_2 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \times 3063,03) + (1,6 \times 795) = 4947,64 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} qU_3 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \times 748,8) + (1,6 \times 250) = 1298,56 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

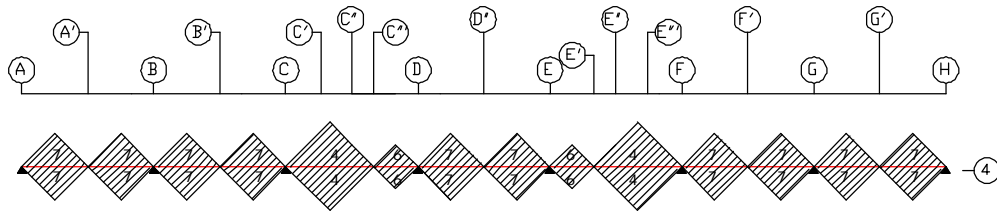
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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

b. Pembebanan balok Portal As 4 (A-H)



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as 4 (A – C) = 4 (D – E) = 4 (F – H)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= 2(2 \times \text{Leq } 7) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 2(2 \times 1,0) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1644 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_{D1} &= 3400,05 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan balok as C (2 – 3)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq } 4) + (2 \times \text{Leq } 6) \times 411 \\ &= ((2 \times 1,33) + (2 \times 0,67)) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1644 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_{D2} &= 3400,05 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= 2(2 \times \text{Leq } 7) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= 2(2 \times 1,0) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1000 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (2 \times \text{Leq } 4) + (2 \times \text{Leq } 6) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= ((2 \times 1,33) + (2 \times 0,67)) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1000 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 3400,05) + (1,6 \times 1000) = 5680,06 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 3400,05) + (1,6 \times 1000) = 5680,06 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

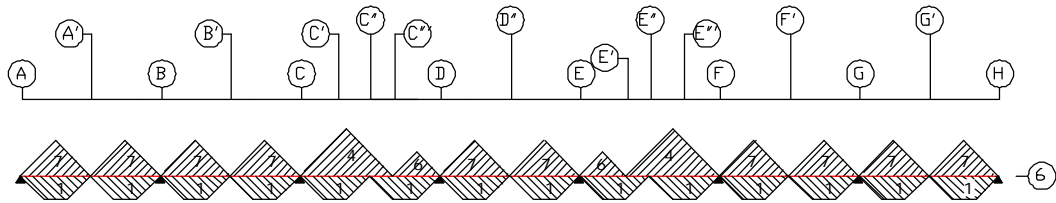
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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

c. Pembebanan balok Portal As 6 (A-H)



1. Beban Mati (q_D)

Pembebanan balok as 4 (A - C) = 4 (D - E) = 4 (F - H)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= ((2 \times \text{Leq1}) + (2 \times \text{Leq7})) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= ((2 \times 0,59) + (2 \times 1)) \times 411 = 1306,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{D1} = 3063,03 \text{ kg/m}$$

Pembebanan balok as 2 (C - D) = as 2 (E - F)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Plat} &= (2 \times \text{Leq1}) + ((\text{Leq4} + \text{Leq6})) \times 411 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,59) + ((1,33 + 0,67)) \times 411 = 1306,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = 1007,25 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{D2} = 3063,03 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m²

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L1} &= ((2 \times \text{Leq1}) + (2 \times \text{Leq7})) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= ((2 \times 0,59) + (2 \times 1)) \times 250 = 795 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{L2} &= (2 \times \text{Leq1}) + ((\text{Leq4} + \text{Leq6})) \times 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= (2 \times 0,59) + ((1,33 + 0,67)) \times 250 = 795 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 3063,03) + (1,6 \times 795) = 4947,64 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U2} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 3063,03) + (1,6 \times 795) = 4947,64 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

7.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Sloof

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,40 \times (0,90 - 0,12) \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 748,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4,25 - 0,30) \times 1700 = \underline{1007,25 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_D = 1756,05 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 0 kg/m^2

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 1756,05) + (1,6 \times 0) = 2107,26 \text{ kg/m.} \end{aligned}$$

7.4. Perhitungan Pembebanan Rink Balk

1. Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \times 0,35 \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 210 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Beban hidup (q_L)

Beban hidup digunakan 0 kg/m^2

3. Beban berfaktor (q_U)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \times 210) + (1,6 \times 0) = 252 \text{ kg/m.} \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2Lantai

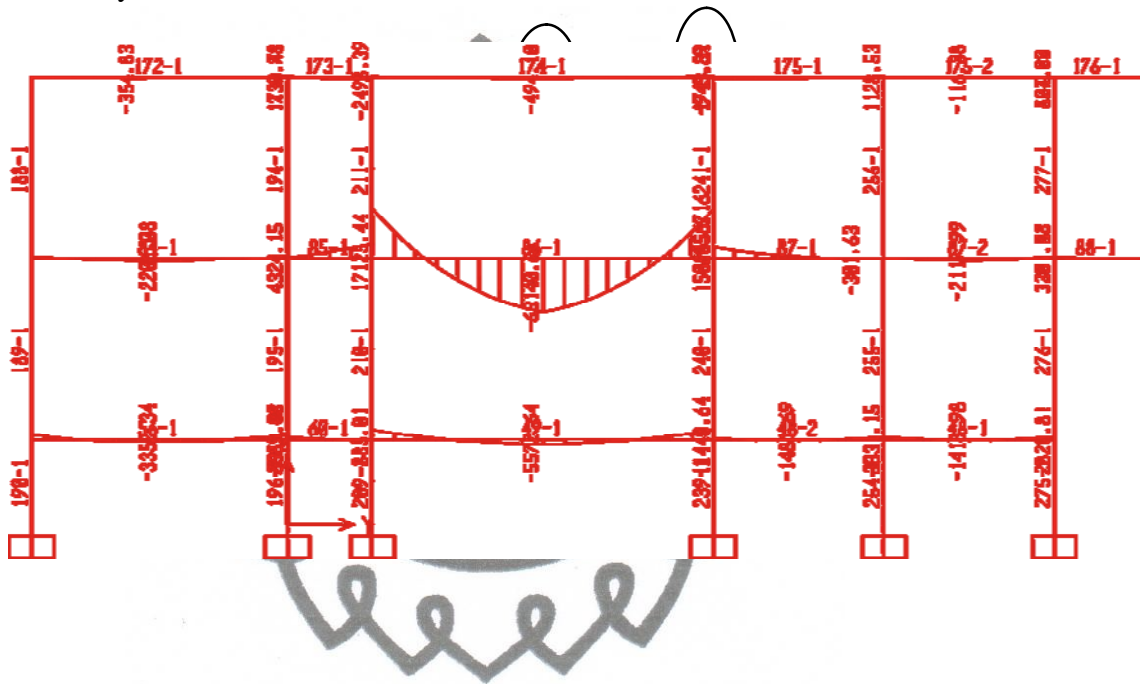
7.5. Penulangan Portal

7.5.1. Penulangan Portal Rink Balk

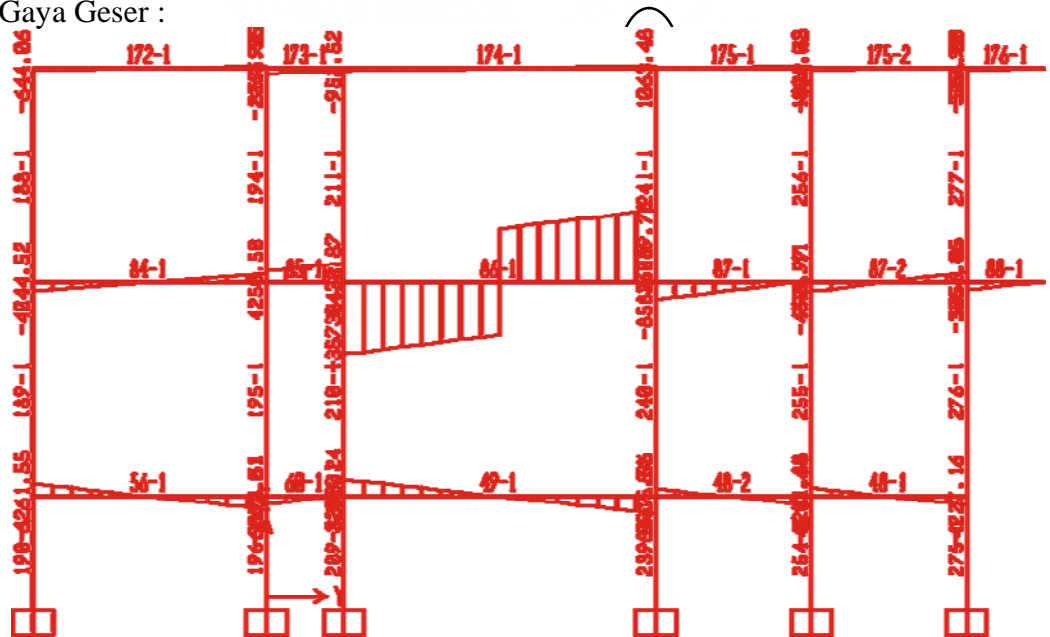
a. Penulangan balok portal ring (25/35)

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser rink balk, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000 batang 174 / as E (3-5).

➤ Gaya Momen :



➤ Gaya Geser :



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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 h & = 350 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t & = 16 \text{ mm} \\
 b & = 250 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s & = 10 \text{ mm} \\
 p & = 40 \text{ mm} & f_y & = 360 \text{ MPa} \\
 f'_c & = 30 \text{ MPa} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d & = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\
 & = 350 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 - 10 \\
 & = 292 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\
 & = \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 & = 0,038
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} & = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 & = 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\
 & = 0,0285
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 494,10 \text{ kgm} = 0,494 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{0,494 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 0,6175 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{0,6175 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 292^2} = 0,289$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 0,289}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00080$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,00389$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 250 \cdot 292 \\ &= 283,97 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D16

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{293,97}{200,96} = 1,4 \approx 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 2 \times 200,96 = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman!!}$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_{c,b}} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 22,69$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (292 - 22,69/2) \\ &= 4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 0,6175 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman...!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2 - 1)} \\ &= 118 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $> 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis.

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh :

$$M_u = 1743,81 \text{ kgm} = 1,743 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,743 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,18 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,18 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 292^2} = 1,02$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 1,02}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00289$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 250 \cdot 292 \\ &= 283,97 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 16

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{283,97}{200,96} = 1,4 \approx 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 2 \times 200,96 = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman (Ok !)}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 22,69$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (292 - 22,69/2) \\ &= 4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 4,060 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 2,18 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2 - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 118 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \dots \text{Ok!}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $> 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis.

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 1063,48 \text{ kg} = 10634,8 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 350 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 305 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 305 \\ &= 69606,40 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 69606,40 \text{ N} \\ &= 41763,84 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 41763,84 \text{ N} \\ &= 125291,535 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$10634,8 \text{ N} < 41763,84 \text{ N} < 125291,535 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$
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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

Digunakan $S_{max} = d/2 = 305/2 = 152,5$ mm

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 150$ mm

7.5.2. Penulangan Portal Kanopi

a. Penulangan Balok Portal Kanopi Melintang (25/40)

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000 batang 84 / As (7-9).

Data perencanaan :

h	$= 400$ mm	\varnothing_t	$= 16$ mm
b	$= 250$ mm	\varnothing_s	$= 10$ mm
p	$= 40$ mm	f_y	$= 360$ MPa
f'_c	$= 30$ MPa		

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varnothing_t - \varnothing_s$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 - 10$$

$$= 342 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,038$$

$$\rho_{max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 0,038$$

$$= 0,0285$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 2206,08 \text{ kgm} = 2,206 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,206 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,76 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,76 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342^2} = 0,98$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 0,98}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0028$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

Digunakan $\rho = 0,0028$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0028 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 \\ &= 239,4 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D16

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{239,4}{200,96} = 1,19 \approx 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 2 \times 200,96 = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 22,69$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (342 - 22,69/2) \\ &= 4,782 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 4,782 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 2,76 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 16}{(2 - 1)} \\ &= 118 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $> 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis.

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 4324,55 \text{ kgm} = 4,325 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,325 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 5,4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{5,4 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342^2} = 1,86$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 1,86}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0053 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0053$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0053 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 \\ &= 453,15 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Digunakan tulangan D 16

$$n = \frac{As \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{453,15}{200,96} = 2,25 \approx 3 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$As' = 3 \times 200,96 = 602,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

As' > As.....aman (Ok !)

$$a = \frac{Asada \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{602,88 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot fy \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 602,88 \cdot 360 \cdot (342 - 34,04/2) \\ &= 7,053 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Mn ada > Mn ≈ 7,053 · 10⁷ Nmm > 5,4 · 10⁷ Nmm → Aman..!!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 3 \cdot 16}{(3 - 1)} \\ &= 51 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \dots \text{Ok!} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan > 25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis.

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$Vu = 4250,64 \text{ kg} = 42506,4 \text{ N}$$

$$f'c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$fy = 360 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 355 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 355 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 81017,29 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 81017,29 \text{ N}$$

$$= 48610,37 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 48610,37 \text{ N}$$

$$= 145931,13 \text{ N}$$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$42506,4 \text{ N} < 48610,37 \text{ N} < 145931,13 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

Digunakan $S_{max} = d/2 = 355/2 = 177,5 \text{ mm}$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

b. Penulangan Balok Portal Struktur Melintang (40/70)

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000 batang 86/ As E (4-6).

Data perencanaan :

h	$= 700 \text{ mm}$	\emptyset_t	$= 25 \text{ mm}$
b	$= 400 \text{ mm}$	\emptyset_s	$= 10 \text{ mm}$
p	$= 40 \text{ mm}$	f_y	$= 360 \text{ MPa}$
f'_c	$= 30 \text{ MPa}$	f_{ys}	$= 240 \text{ MPa}$
d	$= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s$		
	$= 700 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 - 10$		
	$= 637,5 \text{ mm}$		

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 63140,66 \text{ kgm} = 63,141 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{63,141 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 78,926 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{78,926 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 637,5^2} = 4,85$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 4,85}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,015\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Digunakan $\rho = 0,015$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,015 \cdot 400 \cdot 637,5 \\ &= 3825 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 25

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 25^2} = \frac{3825}{490,625} = 7,79 \approx 8 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 8 \times 490,625 = 3925 \text{ mm}^2$$

As' > As.....aman (Ok !)

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{3925 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 138,53$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 3925 \cdot 360 \cdot (637,5 - 138,53/2) \\ &= 80,29 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 80,29 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 78,926 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman...!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{400 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 25}{(8-1)} \\ &= 14,29 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 2 lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan < 25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan dua lapis, dan dipakai d'.

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 637,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 637,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25) \\ &= 582,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 8 = (d1 \times 4) + (d2 \times 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{(637,5 \times 5) + (582,5 \times 4)}{8} \\ &= 689,687 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 3925,360 (689,687 - 138,53/2) \\ &= 87,66 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 87,66 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 78,926 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 8 D 25 mm

Dilapangan dipakai tulangan 9 D 25 mm

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 72587,16 \text{ kgm} = 72,587 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \\ M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{72,587 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 90,73 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{90,73 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 637,5^2} = 5,58$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 5,8}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0185 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0185$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0185 \cdot 400 \cdot 637,5 \\ &= 4717,5 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{As \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 25^2} = \frac{4590}{490,625} = 9,6 \approx 10 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$As' = 10 \times 490,625 = 4906,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$As' > As$aman (Ok !)

$$a = \frac{Asada \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{4906,25 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 173,16$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot fy \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 4906,25 \cdot 360 \cdot (637,5 - 173,16/2) \\ &= 97,306 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$Mn \text{ ada} > Mn \approx 97,306 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 90,73 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi s - n\phi}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{400 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 10 \cdot 25}{(10-1)} \\ &= 5,6 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 2 lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $< 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan dua lapis, dan dipakai d' .

$$a = \frac{Asada \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{4906,25 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 173,16$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 637,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 637,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25) \\ &= 582,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 10 = (d1 \times 6) + (d2 \times 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{(637,5 \times 6) + (582,5 \times 4)}{10} \\ &= 615,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot fy \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 4906,25 \cdot 360 \cdot (615,5 - 173,16/2) \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 93,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 93,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 90,73 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 10 D 25 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 36089,78 \text{ kg} = 360897,8 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 700 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 655 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 400 \cdot 655 \\ &= 239172,18 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 239172,18 \text{ N} \\ &= 143503,310 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 143503,310 \text{ N} \\ &= 430509,93 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$143503,310 \text{ N} < 360897,8 \text{ N} < 430509,93 \text{ N}$$

\rightarrow Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 360897,8 \text{ N} - 143503,310 \text{ N} \\ &= 217394,49 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{217394,49}{0,6} = 362324,15 \text{ N}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 = 157 \text{ mm}^2 \\ s &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 655}{362324,15} = 68,12 \text{ mm} \approx 50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 50 \text{ mm}$



commit to user



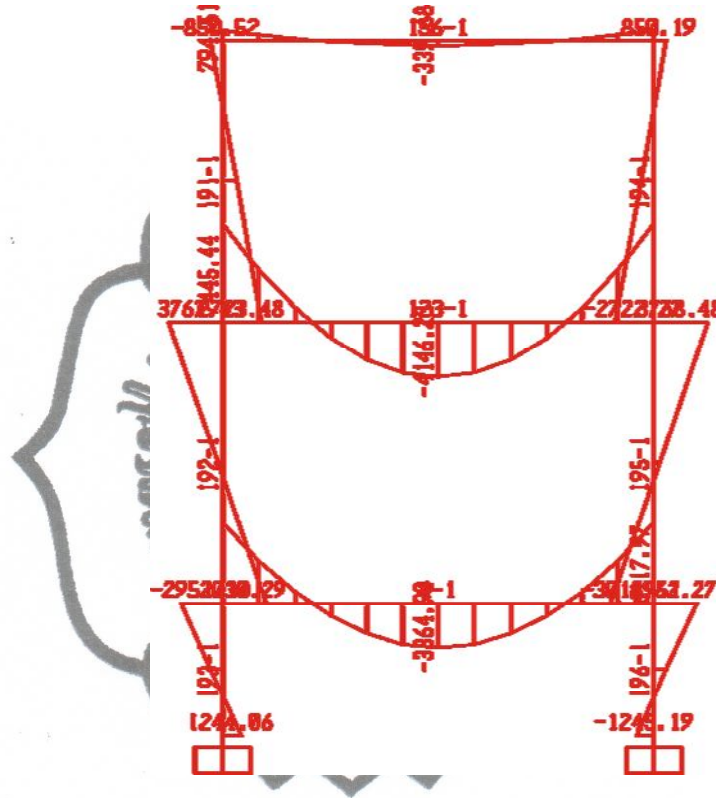
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

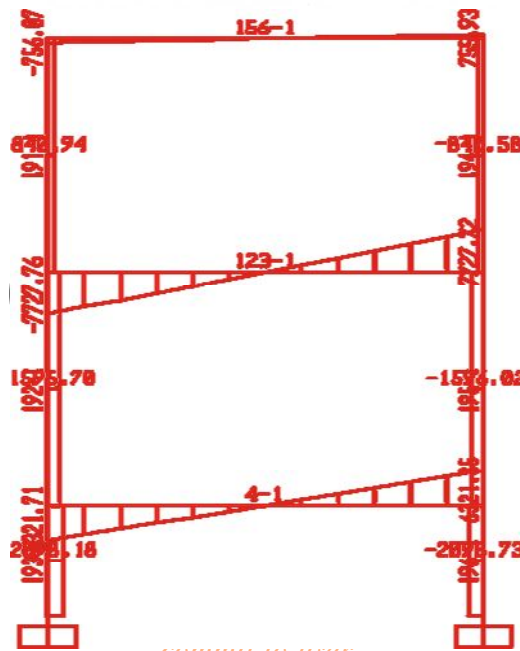
c. Penulangan Balok Portal Kanopi Memanjang (25/40)

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000.

➤ Gaya momen :



➤ Gaya Geser :



contin to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ p &= 40 \text{ mm} & f_y &= 360 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 - 10 \\ &= 342 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh :

$$M_u = 4146,23 \text{ kgm} = 4,146 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,146 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 5,18 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{5,18 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342^2} = 1,8$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 1,8}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0052$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,0052$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0052 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 \\ &= 444,60 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D16

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{444,6}{200,96} = 2,21 \approx 3 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 3 \times 200,96 = 602,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots$ aman!!

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_{c,b}} = \frac{602,88 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 602,88 \cdot 360 \cdot (342 - 34,04/2) \\ &= 7,053 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 7,053 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 5,18 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow$ Aman..!!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 3 \cdot 16}{(3 - 1)} \\ &= 51 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $> 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis.

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 7445,44 \text{ kgm} = 7,445 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{7,445 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 9,3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{9,3 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342^2} = 3,18$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,11$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,11} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,11 \cdot 3,18}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0095$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0095$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0095 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 \\ &= 812,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 16

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} = \frac{812,25}{200,96} = 4,04 \approx 5 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 5 \times 200,96 = 1004,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman (Ok !)}$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{1004,8 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 56,74$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2)$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 1004,8 \cdot 360 (342 - 56,74/2)$$

$$= 11,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 11,35 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 9,3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\text{Cek jarak} = \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 5 \cdot 16}{(5 - 1)}$$

$$= 17,5 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm} \dots \text{Ok!}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan $< 25 \text{ mm}$, sehingga menggunakan tulangan dua lapis, dan dipakai d' .

$$a = \frac{A_{sada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{1004,8 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 250} = 56,74$$

Di pakai d

$$d_1 = 342 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 342 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16) \\ &= 296 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 5 = (d_1 \times 3) + (d_2 \times 2)$$

$$d = \frac{(342 \times 3) + (296 \times 2)}{5}$$

$$= 323,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = A_{sada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2)$$

$$= 1004,8 \cdot 360 (323,6 - 56,74/2)$$

$$= 10,679 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 10,679 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 9,3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 5 D 16 mm

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 7727,76 \text{ kg} = 77277,6 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 355 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 355 \\ &= 81017,29 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 81017,29 \text{ N} \\ &= 48610,37 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 48610,37 \text{ N} \\ &= 145931,13 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$77277,6 \text{ N} > 48610,37 \text{ N} < 145931,13 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ &= 77277,6 \text{ N} - 48610,37 \text{ N} = 28667,23 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{28667,23}{0,6} = 47778,7 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 355}{47778,7} = 279,97 \text{ mm} \sim 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{355}{2} = 177,5 = 150 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$



Tugas Akhir

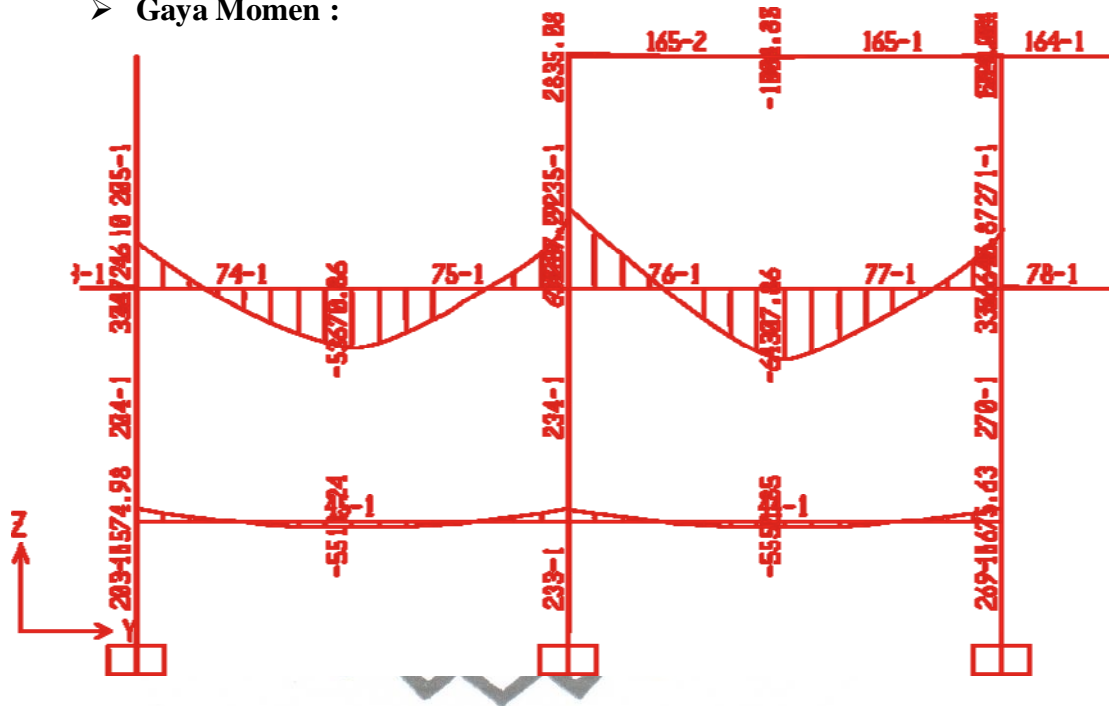
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

7.5.3. Perhitungan Penulangan Portal Struktur Utama

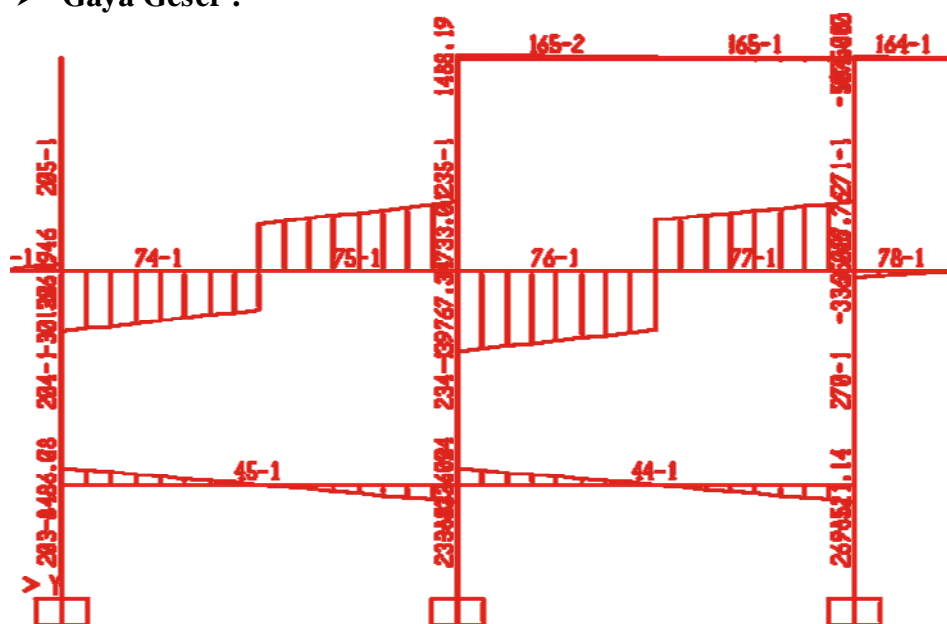
a. Penulangan balok portal melintang 40/70

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000 As F(2-4).

➤ Gaya Momen :



➤ Gaya Geser :





Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 700 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 25 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 400 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & f_y &= 360 \text{ MPa} \\
 f'_c &= 30 \text{ MPa} & f_{ys} &= 240 \text{ MPa} \\
 d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\
 &= 700 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 - 10 \\
 &= 637,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,038
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\
 &= 0,0285
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh :

$$M_u = 64307,86 \text{ kgm} = 64,307 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{64,307 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 80,384 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{80,384 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 637,5^2} = 4,95$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 4,95}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0154$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,018$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0154 \cdot 400 \cdot 637,5 \\ &= 3927,0 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 25

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 25^2} = \frac{3927}{490,625} = 8,004 \approx 9 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 9 \times 490,625 = 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2$$

As' > As.....aman (Ok !)

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_{c,b}} = \frac{4415,625 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 155,85$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 4415,625 \cdot 360 \cdot (637,5 - 155,85/2) \\ &= 88,95 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 88,95 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 80,384 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{400 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 9 \cdot 25}{(9-1)} \\ &= 9,375 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 2 lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan < 25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan dua lapis, dan dipakai d'.

Di pakai d *commit to user*



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$d1 = 637,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \emptyset) \\ &= 637,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25) \\ &= 582,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 9 = (d1 \times 5) + (d2 \times 4)$$

$$d = \frac{(637,5 \times 5) + (582,5 \times 4)}{9}$$

$$= 613,06 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 4415,625 \cdot 360 (613,06 - 155,85/2) \\ &= 85,067 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 85,067 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 80,384 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 9 D 25 mm

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 74287,21 \text{ kgm} = 74,287 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{74,287 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 92,86 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{92,86 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 637,5^2} = 5,7$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 5,7}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,018 \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,018$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,018 \cdot 400 \cdot 637,5 \\ &= 4590,0 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 22^2} = \frac{4590}{490,625} = 9,35 \approx 10 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 10 \times 490,625 = 4906,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

As' > As.....aman (Ok !)

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{4906,25 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 173,16$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 4906,25 \cdot 360 \cdot (637,5 - 173,16/2) \\ &= 97,306 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 97,306 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 92,86 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman...!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{400 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 10 \cdot 25}{(10-1)} \\ &= 5,6 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan 2 lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan < 25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan dua lapis, dan dipakai d'.

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{4906,25 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 173,16$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 637,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d2 = d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi)$$

$$= 637,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25)$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 582,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d \times 10 = (d_1 \times 6) + (d_2 \times 4)$$

$$d = \frac{(637,5 \times 6) + (582,5 \times 4)}{10}$$

$$= 615,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$Mn \text{ ada} = A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2)$$

$$= 4906,25 \cdot 360 (615,5 - 173,16/2)$$

$$= 93,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mn \text{ ada} > Mn \approx 93,42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 92,86 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 10 D 25 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 39767,34 \text{ kg} = 397673,4 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 700 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10)$$

$$= 655 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 400 \cdot 655$$

$$= 239172,18 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 239172,18 \text{ N}$$

$$= 143503,310 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 143503,310 \text{ N}$$

$$= 430509,93 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$143503,310 \text{ N} < 397673,4 \text{ N} < 430509,93 \text{ N}$$

→ Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$
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Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

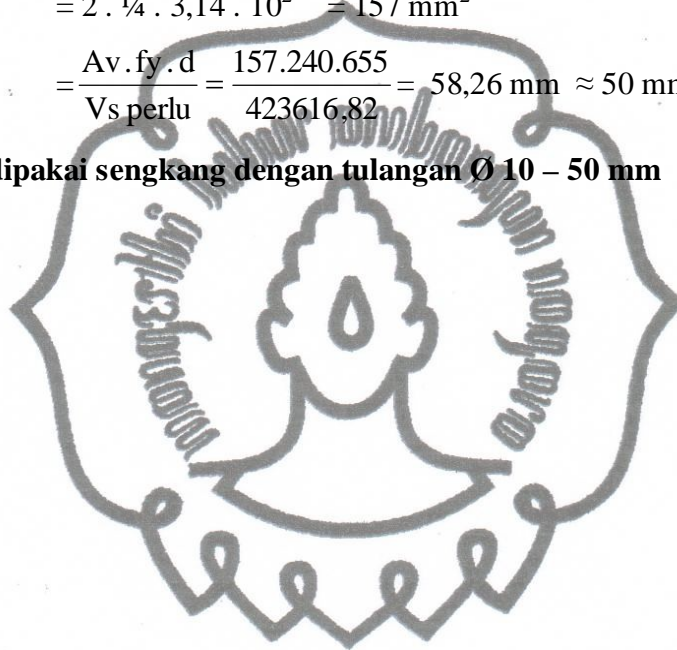
$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 397673,4 \text{ N} - 143503,310 \text{ N} \\ &= 254170,09 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{254170,09}{0,6} = 423616,82 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 655}{423616,82} = 58,26 \text{ mm} \approx 50 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan ϕ 10 – 50 mm





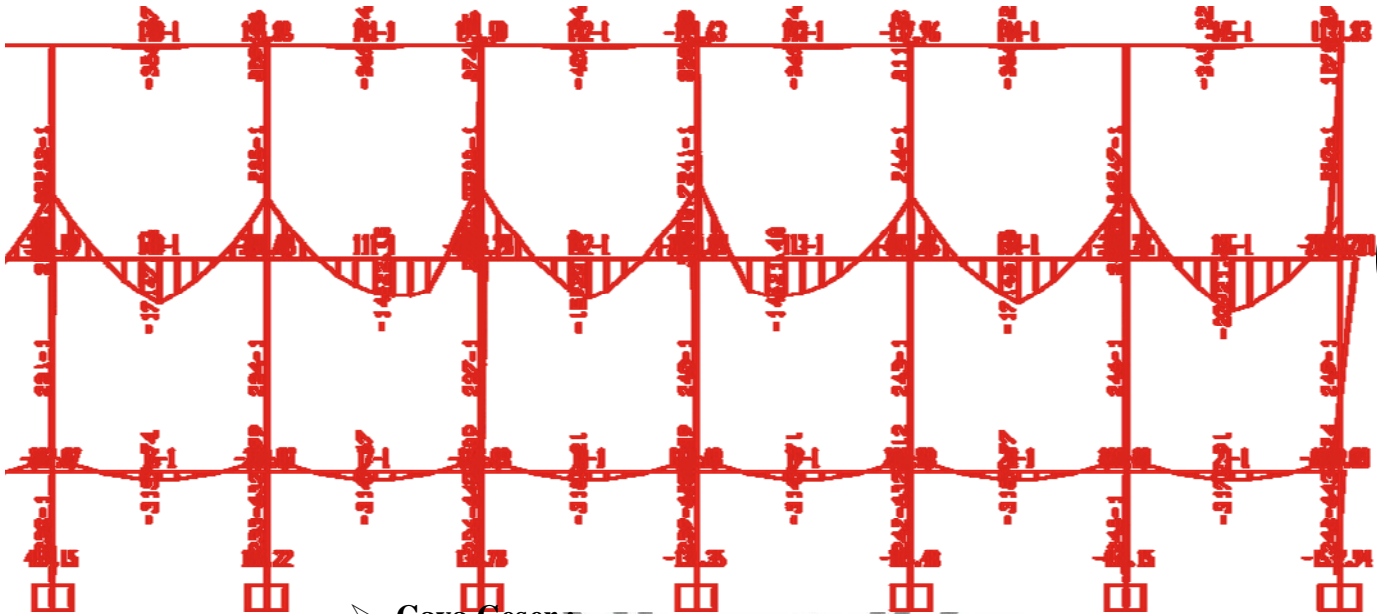
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

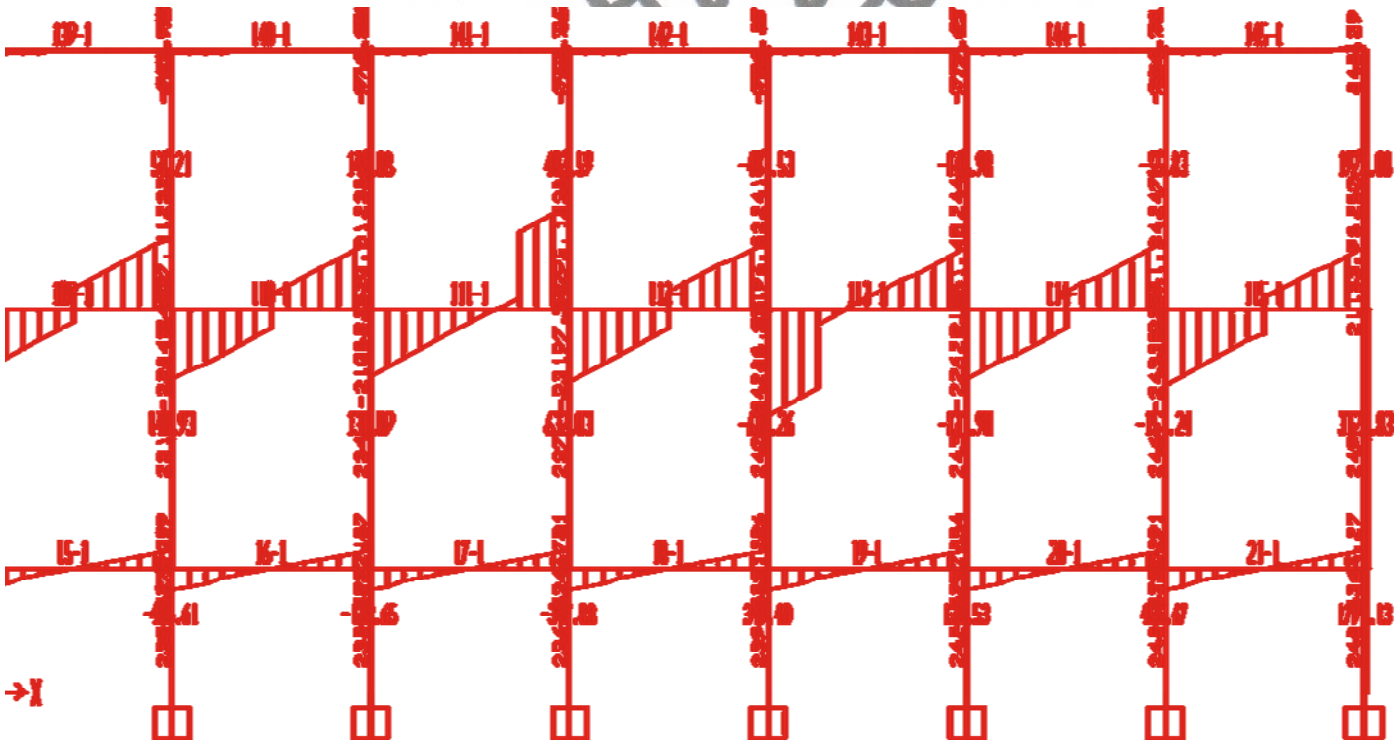
b. Penulangan balok portal Memanjang (40/90)

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000.

➤ Gaya Momen :



➤ Gaya Geser :





Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 900 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_t &= 22 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 400 \text{ mm} & \emptyset_s &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ p &= 40 \text{ mm} & f_y &= 350 \text{ MPa} \\ f'_c &= 30 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\ &= 900 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22 - 10 \\ &= 839 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh :

$$M_u = 20921,48 \text{ kgm} = 20,921 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{20,921 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 26,151 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{41,079 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 839^2} = 0,9$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 0,9}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0025\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,00389$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 400 \cdot 839 \\ &= 1305,48 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu} = 1305,48}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2 = 379,94} = 3,44 \approx 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 4 \times 379,94 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{1519,76 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 53,64$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1519,76 \cdot 360 \cdot (839 - 53,64/2) \\ &= 44,435 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 44,435 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 26,151 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 22}{(4-1)} \\ &= 54 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \text{ok !}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 22 mm

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 26524,55 \text{ kgm} = 26,525 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{26,525 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 33,156,1 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{33,156 \cdot 10^7}{400 \cdot 839^2} = 1,18$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16,471} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 1,18}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00335$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 400 \cdot 839 \\ &= 1305,48 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 22^2} = \frac{1305,48}{379,94} = 3,44 \approx 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$A_s' = 4 \times 379,94 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s' > A_s \dots \dots \dots \text{aman (Ok !)}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{1519,76 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 400} = 53,64$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1519,76 \cdot 360 (839 - 53,64/2) \\ &= 44,435 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 44,435 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 33,156,1 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{400 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 22}{(4 - 1)} \\ &= 70,67 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan >25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis,

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 22 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 34295,15 \text{ kg} = 342951,5 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 900 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 855 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 400 \cdot 855 \\ &= 312201,86 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 312201,86 \text{ N} \\ &= 197321,11 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 197321,11 \text{ N} \\ &= 561963,34 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$197321,11 \text{ N} < 342951,5 \text{ N} < 561963,34 \text{ N}$$

\rightarrow Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

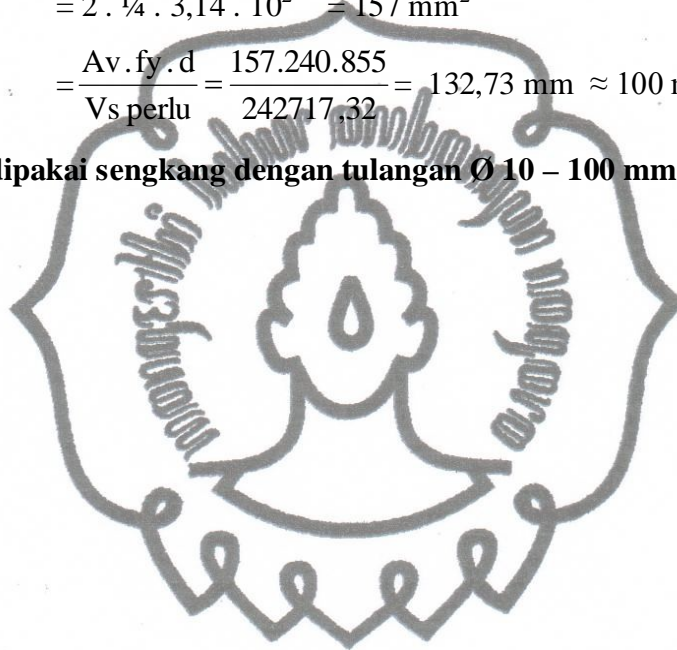
$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 342951,5 \text{ N} - 197321,11 \text{ N} \\ &= 145630,39 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{145630,39}{0,6} = 242717,32 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 855}{242717,32} = 132,73 \text{ mm} \approx 100 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$





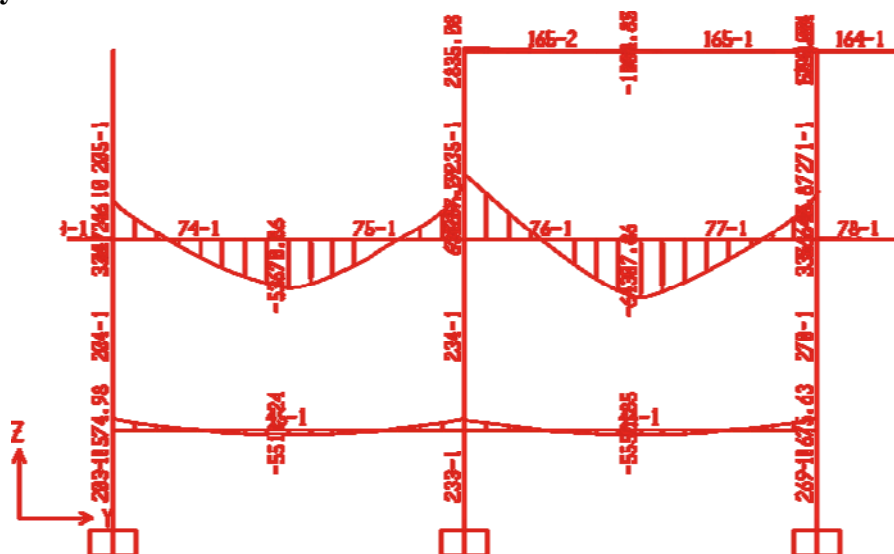
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

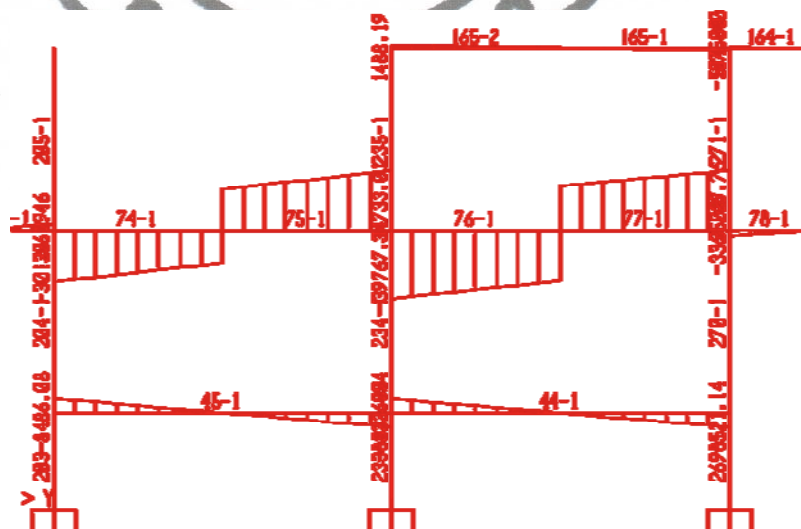
7.5.4. Perhitungan Penulangan Sloof

Untuk perhitungan tulangan lentur dan tulangan geser balok, diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000.

➤ Gaya Momen :



➤ Gaya Geser :



Data perencanaan :

h	= 400 mm	ϕ_t	= 22 mm
b	= 350 mm	ϕ_s	= 10 mm
p	= 40 mm	f_y	= 360 MPa
f'_c	= 30 MPa	f_{ys}	= 240 MPa

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset_t - \emptyset_s \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22 - 10 \\ &= 339 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 5550,85 \text{ kgm} = 5,551 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{5,551 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 6,938 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6,938 \cdot 10^7}{350 \cdot 339^2} = 1,73$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 1,73}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,00498 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,00498$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00498 \cdot 350 \cdot 339 \\ &= 590,877 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 22^2} = \frac{590,877}{379,94} = 1,5 \approx 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 2 \times 379,94 = 795,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman!!}$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{795,88 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 350} = 30,65$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 795,88 \cdot 360 \cdot (339 - 30,65/2) \\ &= 9,2738 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \approx 9,2738 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 6,938 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - n\phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 22}{(1-1)} \\ &= 206 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \text{ok!} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 22 mm

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

$$M_u = 11675,63 \text{ kgm} = 11,675 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{11,675 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 14,59 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{14,59 \cdot 10^7}{350 \cdot 339^2} = 3,63$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16,471} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 3,63}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0109$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho = 0,0109$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0109 \cdot 350 \cdot 339 \\ &= 1293,29 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D 22

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 22^2} = \frac{1293,2}{379,94} = 3,4 \approx 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{As}' = 4 \times 379,94 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As}' > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{aman (Ok !)}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{1519,76 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 350} = 61,30$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1519,76 \cdot 360 \cdot (339 - 61,30/2) \\ &= 16,870 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \approx 16,870 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} > 14,59 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{350 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 22}{(4 - 1)} \\ &= 54 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena cek jarak menghasilkan >25 mm, sehingga menggunakan tulangan satu lapis,

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 22 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 8521,14 \text{ kg} = 85211,4 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 355 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 350 \cdot 355 \\ &= 113424,21 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 113424,21 \text{ N} \\ &= 68054,53 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 68054,53 \text{ N} \\ &= 204163,58 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$68054,53 \text{ N} < 85211,4 \text{ N} < 204163,58 \text{ N}$$

\rightarrow Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 85211,4 \text{ N} - 68054,53 \text{ N} \\ &= 17156,87 \text{ N} \\ V_s \text{ perlu} &= \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{17156,87}{0,6} = 28594,783 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 = 157 \text{ mm}^2 \\ s &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 355}{28594,78} = 467,791 \text{ mm} \\ s_{\max} &= d/2 = 355/2 = 177,5 \text{ mm} \approx 150 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

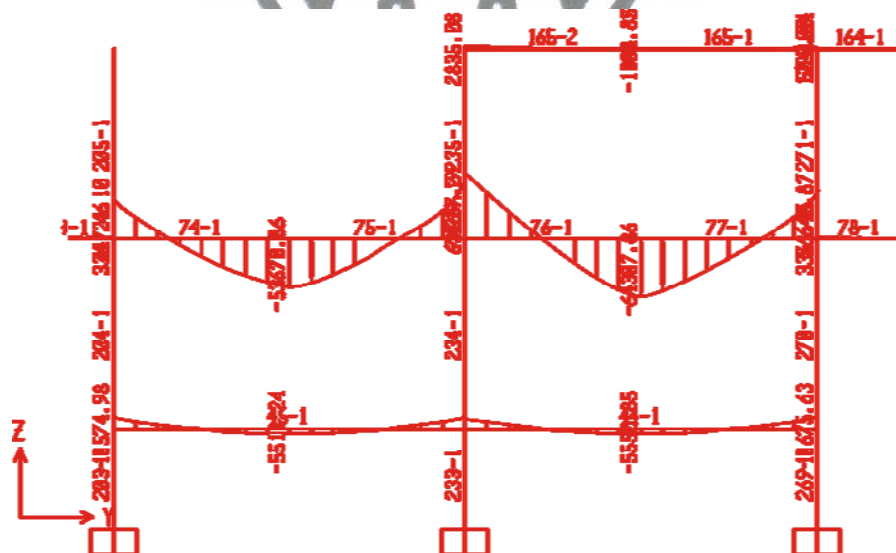
Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$

7.6. Perhitungan Penulangan Kolom

7.6.1. Perhitungan Penulangan Kolom Tipe 1 (60/60)

Untuk contoh perhitungan tulangan lentur kolom diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000.

- Gaya Momen Kolom tipe 1 batang 234



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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 600 \text{ mm} & \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ tulangan} &= 22 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 600 \text{ mm} & \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ sengkang} &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ f'c &= 30 \text{ MPa} & s \text{ (tebal selimut)} &= 40 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Kolom

$$P_u = 150488,41 \text{ kg} = 1504884,1 \text{ N}$$

$$M_u = 2250,73 \text{ kgm} = 2,250 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,250 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,8125 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - s - \frac{1}{2} \text{\textcircled{O}} t - \text{\textcircled{O}} s \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22 - 10 \\ &= 539 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= h - d \\ &= 600 - 539 \\ &= 61 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{2,250 \cdot 10^7}{1,504884 \cdot 10^6} = 14,95 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{\text{min}} &= 0,1 \cdot h \\ &= 0,1 \cdot 600 \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_b &= \frac{600}{600 + f_y} d \\ &= \frac{600}{600 + 360} \cdot 539 \\ &= 336,875 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_b &= \beta_1 \cdot c_b \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 336,875 \\ &= 286,344 \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} Pn_b &= 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot ab \cdot b \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 286,344 \cdot 600 \\ &= 4381059,375 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$Pn_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{Pu}{\phi} = 0,1 \times f'c \times Ag = 0,1 \times 30 \times 600 \times 600 = 1080000 \text{ N}$$

→ karena $Pu = 1504884,1 \text{ N} > 0,1 \times f'c \times Ag$, maka $\phi = 0,65$

$$Pn_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{Pu}{\phi} = \frac{1504884,1}{0,65} = 2315206,3 \text{ N}$$

$Pn_{\text{perlu}} < Pn_b \rightarrow$ analisis keruntuhan tarik

$$a = \frac{Pn_{\text{perlu}}}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{2315206,3}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 600} = 151,320$$

$$As = \frac{Pn_{\text{perlu}} \left(\frac{h}{2} - e - \frac{a}{2} \right)}{fy(d - d')} = \frac{2315206,3 \left(\frac{600}{2} - 60 - \frac{151,320}{2} \right)}{360 \cdot (539 - 61)} = 2211,07 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_t = 1 \% Ag = 0,01 \cdot 600 \cdot 600 = 3600 \text{ mm}^2$$

Menghitung jumlah tulangan :

$$n = \frac{As}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (D)^2} = \frac{2211,07}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (22)^2} = 5,89 \approx 7 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} As_{\text{ada}} &= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2 \\ &= 2659,58 \text{ mm}^2 > 2480,16 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$As_{\text{ada}} > As_{\text{perlu}}$ Ok!

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 22



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Kolom

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 1818,76 \text{ kg} = 18187,6 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 555 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 600 \cdot 555 \\ &= 303986,12 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 303986,12 \text{ N} \\ &= 182391,61 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot \emptyset V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 182391,61 \text{ N} \\ &= 547174,834 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$18187,6 \text{ N} < 182391,61 \text{ N} < 547174,834 \text{ N}$$

tidak perlu tulangan geser

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = 555/2 = 277,5 \text{ mm} \approx 250 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 250 \text{ mm}$

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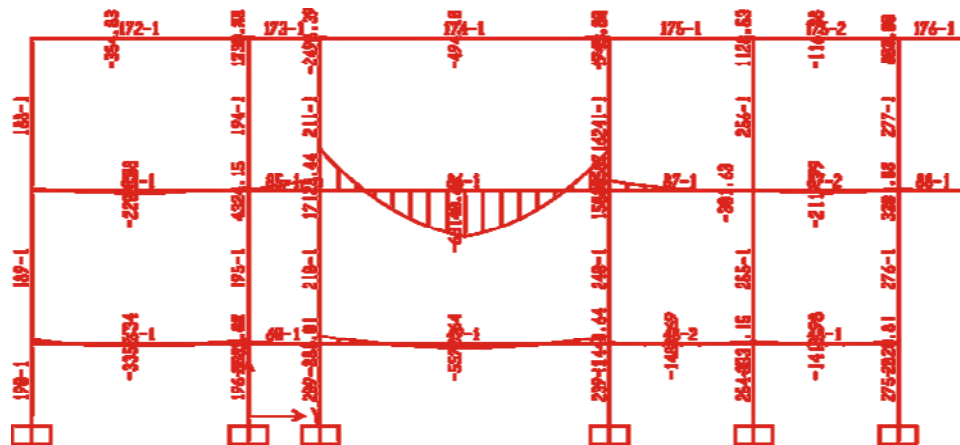
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

7.6.2. Perhitungan Penulangan Kolom Tipe 2 (50/50)

Untuk contoh perhitungan tulangan lentur kolom diambil momen terbesar dari perhitungan dengan SAP 2000.

➤ Gaya Momen Kolom tipe 2 batang 195



Data perencanaan :

b	= 500 mm	Ø tulangan	= 19 mm
h	= 500 mm	Ø sengkang	= 10 mm
f'c	= 30 MPa	s (tebal selimut)	= 40 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Kolom

$$P_u = 83462,63 \text{ kg} = 834626,3 \text{ N}$$

$$M_u = 1245,188 = 1,245 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,245 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,556 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - s - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ø} t - \text{Ø} s \\ &= 500 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19 - 10 \\ &= 440,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= h - d \\ &= 500 - 440,5 \\ &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{1,245 \cdot 10^7}{834626,3} = 14,92 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_{\min} &= 0,1 \cdot h \\ &= 0,1 \cdot 500 \\ &= 50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_b &= \frac{600}{600 + f_y} d \\ &= \frac{600}{600 + 360} \cdot 440,5 \\ &= 275,312 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_b &= \beta_1 \cdot c_b \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 275,312 \\ &= 234,015 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n_b} &= 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot a_b \cdot b \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 234,015 \cdot 500 \\ &= 2983691,25 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{n_{\text{perlu}}} = \frac{P_u}{\phi} = 0,1 \times f'_c \times A_g = 0,1 \times 30 \times 500 \times 500 = 750000 \text{ N}$$

→ karena $P_u = 834626,3 \text{ N} > 0,1 \times f'_c \times A_g$, maka $\phi = 0,65$

$$P_{n_{\text{perlu}}} = \frac{P_u}{\phi} = \frac{834626,3}{0,65} = 1284040,46 \text{ N}$$

$P_{n_{\text{perlu}}} < P_{n_b} \rightarrow$ analisis keruntuhan tarik

$$a = \frac{P_{n_{\text{perlu}}}}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1284040,46}{0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 500} = 100,71$$

$$A_s = \frac{P_{n_{\text{perlu}}} \left(\frac{h}{2} - e - \frac{a}{2} \right)}{f_y (d - d')} = \frac{1284040,46 \left(\frac{500}{2} - 50 - \frac{100,71}{2} \right)}{360 \cdot (440,5 - 59,5)} = 932,839 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_t} = 1 \% A_g = 0,01 \cdot 500 \cdot 500 = 2500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Menghitung jumlah tulangan :

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (D)^2} = \frac{932,839}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (19)^2} = 3,3 \approx 4 \text{ tulangan}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As ada} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 1133,54 \text{ mm}^2 > 932,839 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

As ada > As perlu..... Ok!

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 19

Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Kolom

Dari perhitungan SAP 2000 Diperoleh :

$$V_u = 2098,73 \text{ kg} = 20987,3 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 500 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) \\ &= 455 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 500 \cdot 455 \\ &= 207678,13 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 207678,13 \text{ N} \\ &= 124606,88 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot \phi V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 124606,88 \text{ N} \\ &= 373820,645 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c < 3 \phi V_c$$

$$20987,3 \text{ N} < 124606,88 \text{ N} < 373820,645 \text{ N}$$

tidak perlu tulangan geser

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = 455/2 = 227,5 \text{ mm} \approx 200 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

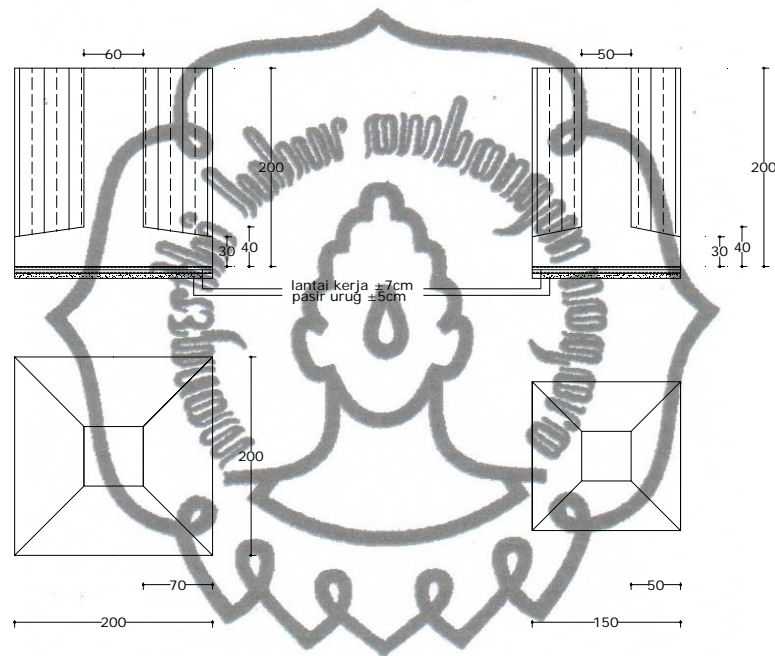
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BAB 8

PERENCANAAN PONDASI

8.1. Data Perencanaan



Gambar 8.1. Perencanaan Pondasi

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 2,0 m

- $f'c$ = 30 MPa
- f_y = 260 MPa
- f_{ys} = 240 MPa
- σ_{tanah} = $5,0 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- γ_{tanah} = $1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- γ_{beton} = $2,4 \text{ t/m}^3$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

287

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** pada Frame **233** diperoleh :

Pondasi Tipe 1 (200/200)

- Pu = 150488,409 kg
- Mu = 2250,73 kgm
- d = h - p - ½ Øtl
= 400 - 50 - 9,5
= 340,5 mm

Pondasi Tipe 2 (150/150)

- Pu = 26489,56 kg
- Mu = 1245,188 kgm
- d = h - p - ½ Øtl
= 400 - 50 - 9,5
= 340,5 mm

8.2. Perencanaan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi Tipe 1 (200/200)

8.2.1. Perhitungan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi

➤ Pembebanan pondasi

Berat telapak pondasi	= 2,00 × 2,00 × 0,40 × 2400	= 3840	kg
Berat kolom pondasi	= 0,6 × 0,6 × 2,0 × 2400	= 860	kg
Berat tanah	= 2 (0,70 × 2,0 × 2,0) × 1700	= 9520	kg
Pu		= <u>150488,409</u>	kg
V total		= 168308,409	kg

$$e = \frac{\sum Mu}{\sum V} = \frac{2250,73}{184308,409}$$

$$= 0,0133 \text{ kg} < 1/6. B$$

$$= 0,0133 \text{ kg} < 1/6. 2$$

$$= 0,0133 \text{ kg} < 0,33$$



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Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\sigma \text{ yang terjadi} = \frac{V_{tot}}{A} \pm \frac{M_{tot}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$\sigma \text{ yang terjadi} = \frac{V_{tot}}{A} + \frac{M_{tot}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$= \frac{168308,409}{2,0 \cdot 2,0} + \frac{2250,73}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2,0 \cdot (2,0)^2}$$

$$= 43765,149 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\sigma \text{ yang terjadi} = \frac{V_{tot}}{A} - \frac{M_{tot}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$= \frac{168308,409}{2,0 \cdot 2,0} - \frac{2250,73}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2,0 \cdot (2,0)^2}$$

$$= 40389,055 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= \sigma_{\text{tanah yang terjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}$$

8.2.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 43765,149 \cdot (0,7)^2 \\ &= 10722,46 \text{ kgm} = 10,722 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{10,477 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 13,402 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

289

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 0,038$$

$$= 0,0285$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{13,402 \cdot 10^7}{2000 (340,5)^2} = 0,57$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 0,57}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00157$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 2000 \cdot 340,5 \\ &= 2649,09 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Digunakan tul D 19} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (19)^2 \\ &= 283,39 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{2649,39}{283,39} = 9,3 \approx \mathbf{10 \text{ buah}}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{2000}{10} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan **D 19 - 200 mm**

$$\text{As yang timbul} = 10 \times 283,39 = 2833,9 > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

8.2.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 43765,149 \times (0,40 \times 2) \\ &= 35012,119 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 2000 \cdot 340,5 \\ &= 621665,10 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

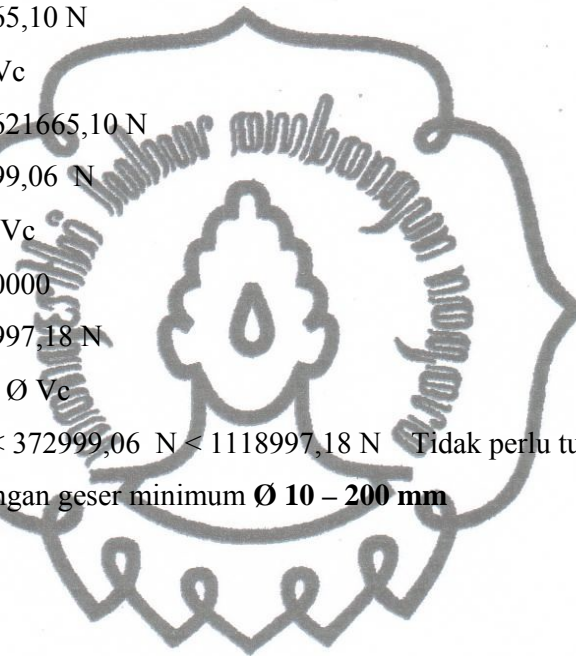
$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 621665,10 \text{ N} \\ &= 372999,06 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot \emptyset V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 372999,06 \\ &= 1118997,18 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3\emptyset V_c$$

35012,119 N < 372999,06 N < 1118997,18 N Tidak perlu tulangan geser

Dipasang Tulangan geser minimum $\emptyset 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$





Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

291

8.3. Perencanaan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi Tipe 2 (150/150)

Pondasi Tipe 2 (150/150)

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad P_u &= 83462,63 \text{ kg} \\
 - \quad M_u &= 1245,188 \text{ kgm} \\
 - \quad d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{tl} \\
 &= 400 - 50 - 9,5 \\
 &= 340,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

8.3.1 Perhitungan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi

➤ Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat telapak pondasi} = 1,50 \times 1,50 \times 0,40 \times 2400 = 2160 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat kolom pondasi} = 0,5 \times 0,5 \times 1,5 \times 2400 = 900 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah} = 2 (0,50 \times 1,5 \times 1,5) \times 1700 = 3825 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_u = 83462,63 \text{ kg}$$

$$V \text{ total} = 90347,63 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = \frac{\sum M_u}{\sum V} = \frac{1245,188}{90347,63}$$

$$= 0,020 \text{ kg} < 1/6. B$$

$$= 0,020 \text{ kg} < 1/6. 2$$

$$= 0,020 \text{ kg} < 0,33$$

$$\sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} = \frac{V_{\text{tot}}}{A} \pm \frac{M_{\text{tot}}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maksimum}} = \frac{V_{\text{tot}}}{A} + \frac{M_{\text{tot}}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$= \frac{90347,63}{1,5 \cdot 1,5} + \frac{1245,188}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1,5 \cdot (1,5)^2}$$

$$= 40215,99 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{minimum}} &= = \frac{90347,63}{1,5 \cdot 1,5} - \frac{1245,188}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1,5 \cdot (1,5)^2} \\ &= 37940,83 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= \sigma_{\text{tanah yang terjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}\end{aligned}$$

8.3.2 Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned}M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 40215,99 \cdot (0,5)^2 \\ &= 5026,999 \text{ kgm} = 5,027 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{5,027 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 6,284 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,038\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{max}} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,038 \\ &= 0,0285\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,00389$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6,284 \cdot 10^7}{1500 (340,5)^2} = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 0,36}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0010\end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,00389$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,00389 \cdot 1500 \cdot 340,5 \\ &= 1986,82 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Digunakan tul D 19} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (19)^2 \\ &= 283,39 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{1986,82}{283,39} = 7,01 \approx 8 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1500}{8} = 187,5 \text{ mm} \approx 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan **D 19 - 150 mm**

$$\text{As yang timbul} = 8 \times 283,39 = 2267,12 > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$$

8.3.3 Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 40215,99 \times (0,40 \times 2) \\ &= 32172,79 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 1500 \cdot 340,5 \\ &= 466248,83 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 466248,83 \text{ N} \\ &= 279749,30 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot \emptyset V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 279749,30 \text{ N} \\ &= 839247,89 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3\emptyset V_c$$

32172,79 N < 279749,30 N < 839247,89 N Tidak perlu tulangan geser

Dipasang Tulangan geser minimum **Ø 10 – 200 mm**



BAB 9 RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA

9.1. Rencana Anggaran Biaya (RAB)

Rencana anggaran biaya (RAB) adalah tolok ukur dalam perencanaan pembangunan, baik rumah tinggal, ruko, rukan, maupun gedung lainnya. Dengan RAB kita dapat mengukur kemampuan materi dan mengetahui jenis-jenis material dalam pembangunan, sehingga biaya yang kita keluarkan lebih terarah dan sesuai dengan yang telah direncanakan.

9.2. Data Perencanaan

Secara umum data yang digunakan untuk perhitungan rencana anggaran biaya (RAB) adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Analisa pekerjaan : Sesuai SNI 03-2835-2002
- b. Harga upah & bahan : Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kab Seragen 2010
- c. Harga satuan : Terlampir

9.3. Perhitungan Volume

9.3.1 Pekerjaan Persiapan

A. Pekerjaan pembersihan lokasi

$$\text{Volume} = \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} = 60 \times 30 = 1800 \text{ m}^2$$

B. Pekerjaan pembuatan pagar setinggi 2m

$$\text{Volume} = \sum \text{panjang} = 360 \text{ m}$$

C. Pekerjaan pembuatan bedeng dan gudang

$$\text{Volume} = \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} = (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 3) = 21 \text{ m}^2$$

D. Pekejaan *bouwplank*

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{panjang} \times 2) + (\text{lebar} \times 2) = (46 \times 2) + (28 \times 2) = 148 \text{ m}^2$$

9.3.2 Pekerjaan Tanah

A. Galian pondasi batu kali

➤ Galian Pondasi batu kali

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1,0 \times 0,8) \times 292 = 233,6 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Galian Pondasi Footplat

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= \{(1,5 \times 1,5 \times 2,0) \times 29\} + \{(2 \times 2 \times 2,0) \times 6\} = 178,5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pondasi tangga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1 \times 1,8) \times 3 = 2,4 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

B. Urugan Pasir bawah Pondasi dan bawah lantai ($t = 5 \text{ cm}$)

➤ Footplat 1 (F1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= (2 \times 2 \times 0,05) \times 6 = 1,2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Footplat 2 (F2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= (1,5 \times 1,5 \times 0,05) \times 29 = 3,2625 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pondasi batu kali

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1,0 \times 0,05) \times 386 = 19,3 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pondasi tangga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1 \times 0,05) \times 3 = 0,15 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

296

➤ Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{tinggi} \times \text{luas lantai} \\ &= 0,05 \times 1752 = 87,6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

C. Lantai kerja (t=7cm)

➤ Footplat 1 (F1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= (2 \times 2 \times 0,07) \times 6 = 1,68 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Footplat 2 (F2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= (1,5 \times 1,5 \times 0,07) \times 29 = 4,5675 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pondasi batu kali

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1,0 \times 0,07) \times 386 = 27,02 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

D. Pasangan pondasi batu kosong (1pc:3psr:10kpr)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \sum \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 324 \times 1 \times 0,2 = 64,8 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E. Pasangn pondasi batu kali (1pc:3psr:10kpr)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (1/2 \cdot (\text{atas} + \text{bawah}) \cdot \text{tinggi}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (1/2 \cdot (0,8 + 0,3) \cdot 0,8) \times 324 = 311,04 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

F. Urugan Tanah Kembali

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= V. \text{tanah galian} - \text{batukali} - \text{lantai kerja} - \text{pasir urug} - \text{batu kosong} \\ &= 615,98 - 172,48 - 26,6875 - 19,0625 - 37,4 \\ &= 360,35 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

G. Pondasi telapak (*footplat*)

▪ Footplat 1 (F1)



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n$$

$$= \{ (2.2.0,4) \times 6$$

$$= 9,6 \text{ m}^3$$

- Footplat 2 (F2)

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}) \times \sum n$$

$$= (1,5.1,5.0,4) \times 29$$

$$= 26,1 \text{ m}^3$$

- Footplat tangga

$$\text{Volume} = \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi}$$

$$= (1 \times 3 \times 1,25)$$

$$= 3,75 \text{ m}^3$$

9.3.3 Pekerjaan Beton

- A. Beton *Sloof*

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang}$$

$$= (0,35 \times 0,4) \times 254 = 35,56 \text{ m}^3$$

- B. Balok B₁ 40/90

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{tinggi} \times \text{lebar} \times \sum \text{panjang})$$

$$= (0,40 \times (0,9 - 0,12)) \times 126 = 39,32 \text{ m}^3$$

- C. Balok B₂ 40/70

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{tinggi} \times \text{lebar} \times \sum \text{panjang})$$

$$= (0,4 \times (0,7 - 0,12)) \times 160 = 37,12 \text{ m}^3$$

- D. Balok B₃ 25/35

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{tinggi} \times \text{lebar} \times \sum \text{panjang})$$

$$= (0,25 \times (0,35 - 0,12)) \times 40 = 2,3 \text{ m}^3$$

- E. Balok B_{a1} 30/40

$$\text{Volume} = (\text{tinggi} \times \text{lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang}$$

$$= (0,3 \times (0,4 - 0,12)) \times 192 = 16,13 \text{ m}^3$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

298

F. Balok B_{a2} 35/50

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{tinggi x lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (0,35 \times (0,5 - 0,12)) \times 84 = 11,18 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Kolom 60/60

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang x lebar x tinggi}) \times \sum n \\ &= (0,6 \times 0,6 \times 10,5) \times 6 = 22,68 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Kolom 50/50

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{panjang x lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 10,5) \times 29 = 76,125 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

G. Ringbalk 25/35

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{tinggi x lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (0,25 \times 0,35) \times 222 = 19,425 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

H. Plat lantai (t=12cm)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{luas lantai} \times \text{tebal} \\ &= 876 \times 0,12 = 105,12 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

I. Tangga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= ((\text{luas plat tangga} \times \text{tebal}) \times 2) + \text{plat bordes} \\ &= (12,6 \times 0,12) \times 2 + (10,8 \times 0,15) \\ &= 3,024 + 1,62 = 4,644 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9.3.4 Pekerjaan pemasangan Bata merah dan Pemlesteran

A. Pasangan dinding bata merah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Luas jendela} &= J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4 \\ &= 72,8 + 5,46 + 2,79 + 51 \\ &= 132,05 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Luas Pintu} &= P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 \\ &= 20,1 + 13,9 + 32 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= 66 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luasan dinding bata merah} &= (\text{tinggi} \times \sum \text{panjang}) - (\text{L.pintu} + \text{L.jendela}) \\ &= (4,25 \times 424) - (66 + 132,05) \\ &= 1603,95 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B. Pemlesteran

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plesteran} &= \text{Luasan dinding bata merah} \times 2 \text{ sisi} \\ &= 1603,95 \times 2 \\ &= 3207 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

9.3.5. Pekerjaan Pemasangan Kusen dan Pintu

A. Pemasangan kusen dan Pintu kayu kamper 6/12

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah panjang} &= J1 + J2 + J3 + J4 + P1 + P2 + P3 \\ &= 388 + 28,2 + 19,2 + 80 + 34,32 + 31,2 + 105 \\ &= 685,92 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (\text{tinggi} \times \text{lebar}) \times \sum \text{panjang} \\ &= (0,12 \times 0,06) \times 685,92 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,939 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

B. Pemasangan daun pintu dan jendela

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas daun pintu} &= P1 + P2 + P3 \\ &= 21 + 13,5 + 27 \\ &= 60,5 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas daun jendela} &= J1 + J2 + J3 + J4 \\ &= 2,6 + 72,2 + 5,3 + 49 \\ &= 129,1 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total luasan} &= \text{Luas daun pintu} + \text{Luas daun jendela} \\ &= 60,5 + 129,1 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 189,6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

300

C. Pasang kaca polos ($t=5\text{mm}$)

$$P1 = (2,05 \times 0,76) \times 4 = 6,232 \text{ m}^2$$

$$J1 = (1,19 \times 0,46) \times 16 = 87,586 \text{ m}^2$$

$$J2 = (1,13 \times 0,86) \times 4 = 3,887 \text{ m}^2$$

$$J3 = (2,75 \times 3) \times 2 = 17,50 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \text{luas } P1+J2+J3$$

$$= 115,21 \text{ m}^2$$

D. Pekerjaan Perlengkapan pintu

$$P1 = 4 \text{ unit (4 engsel + 4 slot pintu + 4grendel)}$$

$$P2 = 20 \text{ unit (40 engsel + 20 slot pintu + 40 grendel)}$$

$$P3 = 12 \text{ unit (24 engsel + 12 slot pintu + 12 grendel)}$$

E. Pekerjaan Perlengkapan daun jendela

$$\text{Tipe } j1 = 160 \text{ unit (320 engsel + 160 grendel)}$$

$$\text{Tipe } j2 = 4 \text{ unit (8 engsel + 4 grendel)}$$

$$\text{Tipe } j3 = 8 \text{ unit (16 engsel + 8 grendel)}$$

9.3.6. Pekerjaan Atap

A. Pekerjaan kuda kuda

- Jurai kuda-kuda (doble siku 60.60.6)

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil under} = 8,66 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil tarik} = 8,48 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil kaki kuda-kuda} = 9,16 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil sokong} = 8,39 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = (\Sigma \text{panjang} \times 2) \times n$$

$$= (77,52 \times 2) \times 4 = 620,16 \text{ m}$$

- Seperempat kuda-kuda (doble siku 50.50.50)



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil under} = 8,66 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil tarik} = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil kaki kuda-kuda} = 6,92 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil sokong} = 7,03 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = (\Sigma \text{panjang} \times 2)n$$

$$= (86,82 \times 2)2 = 347,28 \text{ m}$$

- Setengah kuda-kuda (doble siku 50.50.50)

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil under} = 8,66 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil tarik} = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil kaki kuda-kuda} = 6,92 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil sokong} = 7,03 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = (\Sigma \text{panjang} \times 2)n$$

$$= (86,82 \times 2)2 = 347,28 \text{ m}$$

- Trapesium (doble siku 80.80.8)

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil under} = 13,86 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil tarik} = 13,84 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil kaki kuda-kuda} = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil sokong} = 14,06 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = (\Sigma \text{panjang} \times 2) \times n$$

$$= (97,9 \times 2) \times 2 = 391,6 \text{ m}$$

- Kuda-kuda utama (doble siku 80.80.8)

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil under} = 13,86 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil tarik} = 13,84 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil kaki kuda-kuda} = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil sokong} = 14,06 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = (\Sigma \text{panjang} \times 2)n$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

302

$$= (129 \times 2) \times 4 = 1036,48 \text{ m}$$

- Gording (200.150.20.3,2)

$$\Sigma \text{panjang profil gording} = (514,99 \times 2) \times 18,5 = 19,054,63 \text{ kg}$$

- B. Pekerjaan pasang kaso $\frac{5}{7}$ dan reng $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas atap} &= (44 \times 21) \times 2 \\ &= 1848 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- C. Pekerjaan pasang Listplank

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 131,99 + 33,5 \\ &= 165,49 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- D. Pekerjaan pasang genting

$$\text{Panjang} = 1848 \text{ m}^2$$

- E. Pasang bubungan genting

$$\text{Panjang} = 84 \text{ m}$$

9.3.7. Pekerjaan Asbes / Plafon

- A. Pembuatan dan pemasangan rangka plafon

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= ((\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar}) + (\text{panjang} \times \text{lebar}) \text{kanopi}) \\ &= (44 \times 20) + (7 \times 7) \\ &= 1858 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- B. Pasang plafon

$$\text{Luas} = \text{luas rangka plafon} = 1858 \text{ m}^2$$

9.3.8. Pekerjaan keramik

- A. Pasang keramik 40/40

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \text{luas lantai} \\ &= (876 - 16) + (876 - 16) = 1720 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

303

B. Pasang keramik 20/20

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \text{luas lantai} \\ &= 153,6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

C. Pasang keramik dinding 20/25

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \text{tinggi dinding keramik} \times \text{lebar ruang} \\ &= (1,5 \times 48) + (1,5 \times 10) = 87 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

9.3.9. Pekerjaan sanitasi

- A. Pasang kloset jongkok = 8 unit
- B. Pasang bak fiber = 8 unit
- C. Pasang wastafel = 16 unit
- D. Pasang floordrain = 8 unit
- E. Pasang tangki air 550L = 2 unit

9.3.10. Pekerjaan instalasi air

- A. Pekerjaan pengeboran titik air
Jumlah = 1 unit
- B. Pekerjaan saluran pembuangan
Panjang Pipa = 240 m
- C. Pekerjaan saluran air bersih
Panjang Pipa = 88 m
- D. Pekerjaan pembuatan septictank dan rembesan
Galian tanah = septictank + rembesan
$$= (2,35 \times 1,85) \times 2 + (0,3 \times 1,5 \times 1,25) = 9,2575 \text{ m}^3$$

Pemasangan bata merah



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

304

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \sum \text{panjang} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 8,4 \times 2 = 1,68 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

9.3.11. Pekerjaan instalasi Listrik

- A. Instalasi stop kontak = 15 unit
- B. Titik lampu
 - TL 35 watt = 80 unit
 - TL 25 watt = 36 unit
 - TL 15 watt = 8 unit
- C. Instalasi saklar
 - Saklar singl = 10 unit
 - Saklar double = 25 unit

9.3.12. Pekerjaan pengecatan

- A. Pengecatan dinding

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{volume pemlesteran} \\ &= 3207 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- B. Pengecatan menggunakan Cat minyak (pada listplank)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \sum \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar papan} \\ &= 130 \times 0,20 = 26,4 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- C. Pengecatan menggunakan melamik (pada kusen)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas kusen} &= \sum \text{panjang} \times \text{keliling kusen} \\ &= 685,92 \times 0,36 = 218,132 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas daun pintu} = 56,8 \text{ m}^2$$

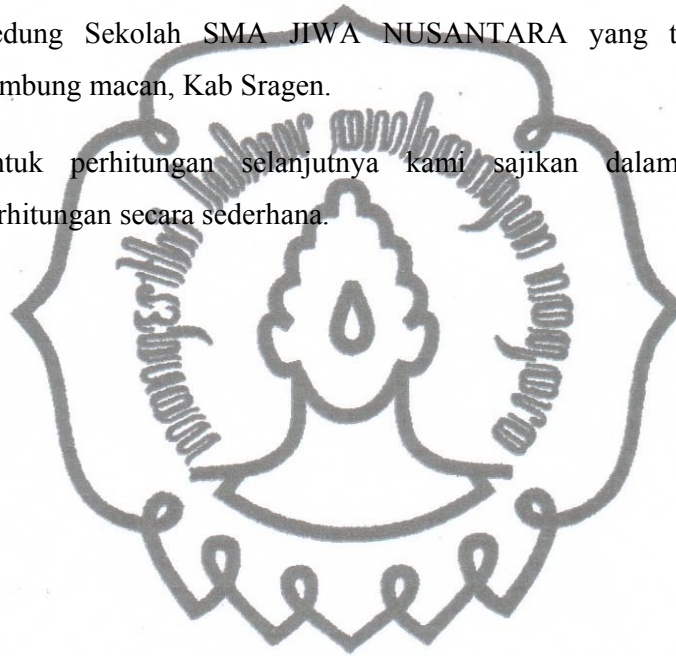
$$\text{Luas daun jendela} = 142,50 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{total luasan} &= 243,663 + 56,8 + 142,50 \\ &= 443,04 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai***9.4. Perhitungan biaya**

Dalam perhitungan ini kami menggunakan program sebagai mempermudah dalam perhitungan dan meminimalisir kesalahan dalam pengalihan antara jumlah item yang ada dengan harga satuan bahan atau pekerjaan, yang mana data harga satuan tersebut sesuai dengan kondisi pasar pada saat ini, dan diambil dari data daerah sekitar pembangunan Gedung Sekolah SMA JIWA NUSANTARA yang terletak di Kec Sambung macan, Kab Sragen.

Untuk perhitungan selanjutnya kami sajikan dalam bentuk tabel perhitungan secara sederhana.





Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai





Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai





Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai





Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur & Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai






BAB 10

REKAPITULASI

10.1. Perencanaan atap

Secara umum data yang digunakan untuk perhitungan rencana atap adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Bentuk rangka kuda-kuda : seperti tergambar.
- b. Jarak antar kuda-kuda : 6 m
- c. Kemiringan atap (α) : 1). Atap jenis 1 = 30°
2). Atap jenis 2 = 45°
- d. Bahan gording : baja profil *lip channels in front to front arrangement* ()
- e. Bahan rangka kuda-kuda : baja profil *double siku sama kaki* (\perp).
- f. Bahan penutup atap : genteng.
- g. Alat sambung : baut-mur.
- h. Jarak antar gording : 1). Atap jenis 1 = 2,31 m
2). Atap jenis 2 = 2,83 m
- i. Bentuk atap : limasan.
- j. Mutu baja profil : Bj-37
 $\sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
 $\sigma_{leleh} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ (SNI 03-1729-2002)



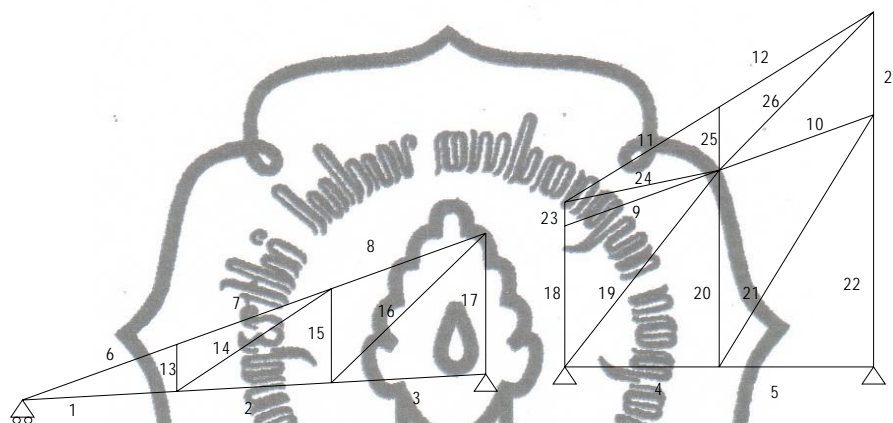
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

311

Berikut adalah hasil rekapitulasi profil baja yang direncanakan :

1. Setengah Jurai



Gambar 10.1. Jurai

Tabel 10.1 Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil Jurai

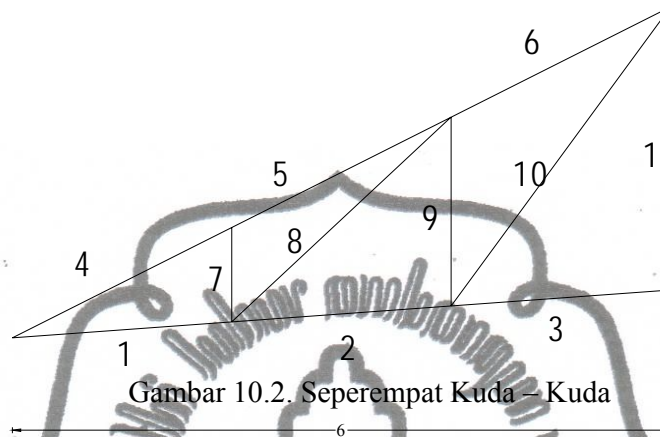
Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
2	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
3	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
4	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
5	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
6	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
7	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
8	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
9	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
10	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
11	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
12	┘ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

13	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
14	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
15	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
16	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
17	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
18	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
19	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
20	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
21	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
22	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
23	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
24	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
25	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
26	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13
27	┆ 60.60.6	3 Ø 12,7	13



2. Seperempat Kuda - Kuda



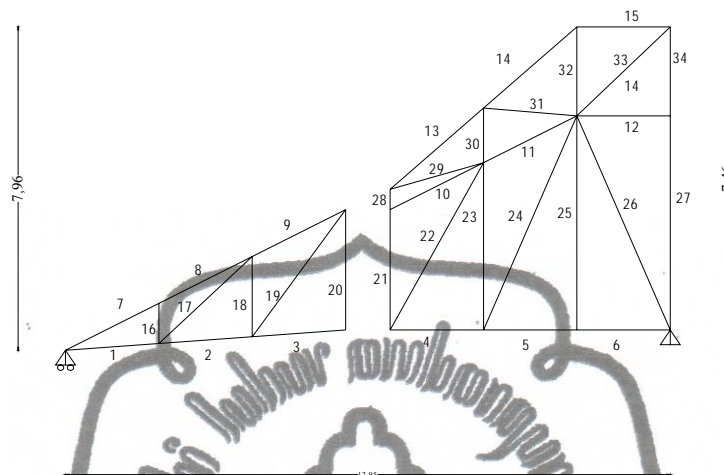
Gambar 10.2. Seperempat Kuda - Kuda

Tabel 10.2 Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil Seperempat Kuda - Kuda

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
2	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
3	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
4	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
5	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
6	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
7	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
8	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
9	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
10	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13
11	┴ 50.50.5	2 Ø 12,7	13



3. Setengah kuda-kuda



Gambar 10.3. Setengah Kuda-kuda

Tabel 10.3 Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil Setengah kuda-kud

No. Batang	Profil	Baut	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
2	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
3	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
4	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
5	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
6	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
7	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
8	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
9	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
10	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
11	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
12	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
13	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
14	┘ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

315

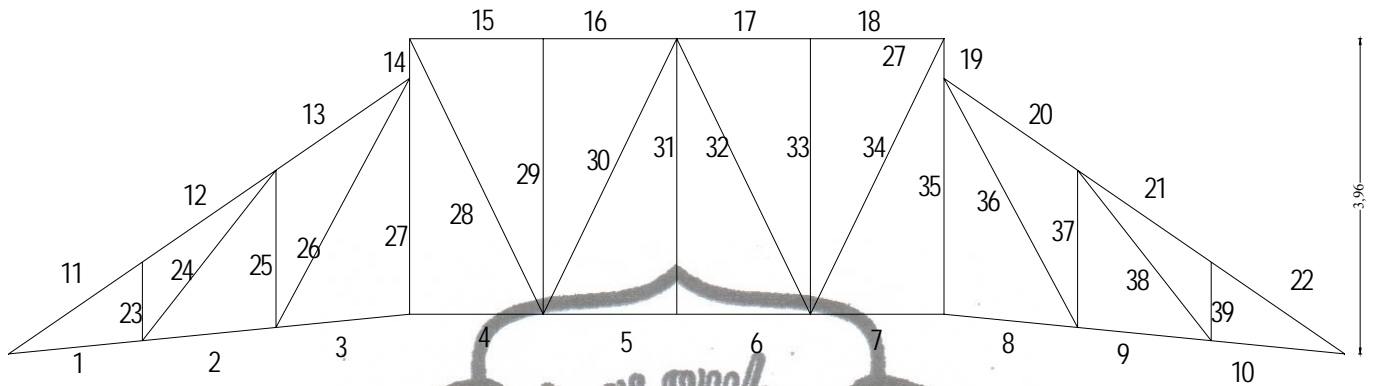
15	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
16	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
17	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
18	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
19	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
20	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
21	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
22	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
23	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
24	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
25	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
26	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
27	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
28	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
29	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
30	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
31	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
32	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
33	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13
34	┆ 50.50.5	2 Ø 1,27	13



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

4. Kuda-kuda Trapesium



Gambar 10.4. Kuda-kuda Trapesium

20

Tabel 10.4 Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil kuda-kuda Trapesium

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
2	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
3	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
4	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
5	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
6	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
7	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
8	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
9	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
10	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
11	┘ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13



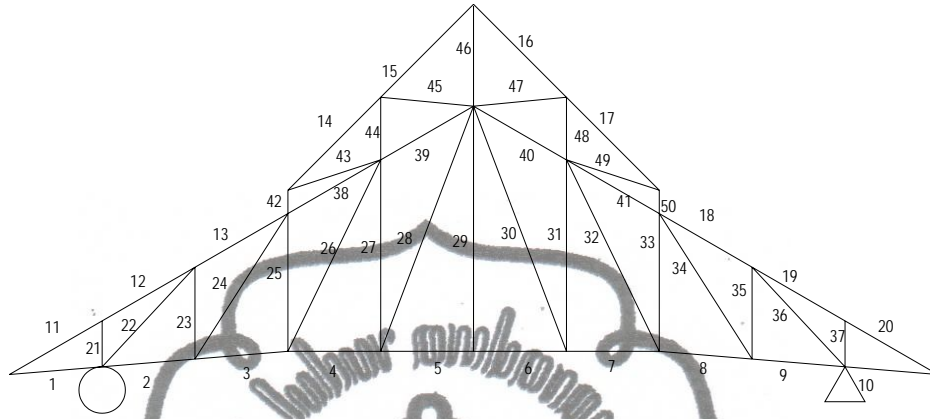
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

12	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
13	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
14	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
15	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
16	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
17	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
18	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
19	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
20	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
21	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
22	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
23	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
24	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
25	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
26	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
27	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
28	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
29	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
30	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
31	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
32	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
33	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
34	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
35	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
36	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
37	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
38	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13
39	┆ 80. 80. 8	4 Ø 19,05	13



5. Kuda – Kuda Utama



Gambar 10.5. Kuda – Kuda Utama

Tabel 10.5 Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil kuda-kuda Utama

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)	Tebal Pelat Sambung (mm)
1	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
2	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
3	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
4	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
5	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
6	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
7	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
8	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
9	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
10	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
11	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
12	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
13	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
14	┘ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13



Tugas Akhir

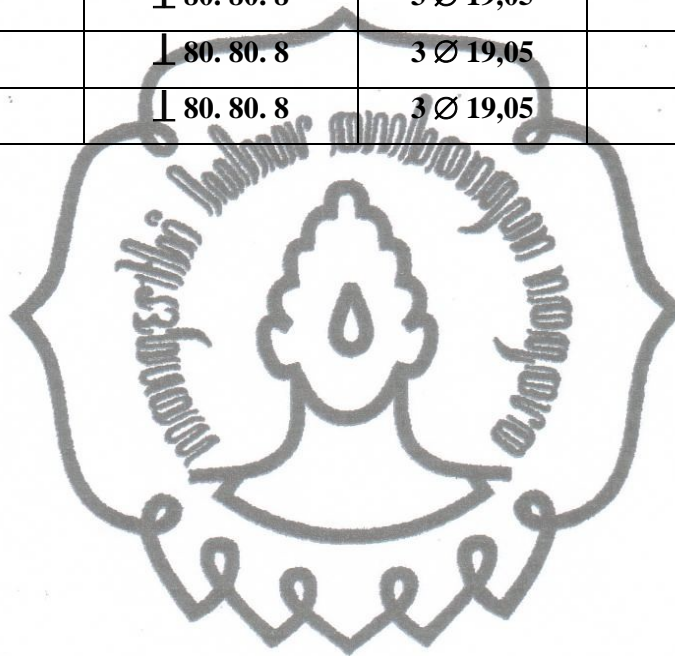
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

319

15	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
16	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
17	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
18	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
19	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
20	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
21	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
22	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
23	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
24	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
25	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
26	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
27	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
28	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
29	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
30	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
31	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
32	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
33	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
34	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
35	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
36	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
37	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
38	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
39	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
40	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
41	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
42	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13

*Tugas Akhir**Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai*

43	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
44	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
45	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
46	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
47	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
48	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
49	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13
50	┆ 80. 80. 8	3 Ø 19,05	13





Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

321

10.2 Perencanaan Tangga

Data – data tangga :

Tinggi tangga = 425 cm

Lebar tangga = 300 cm

Lebar datar = 420 cm

Tebal plat tangga = 15 cm

Tebal plat bordes tangga = 15 cm

Dimensi bordes = 180 x 600 cm

lebar antrade = 30 cm

Tinggi oprade = 14 cm

Jumlah antrede = $450 / 30$

= 15 buah

Jumlah oprade = 15 + 1

= 16 buah

$\alpha = \text{Arc.tg} (213/420) = 26,89^{\circ}$

= $27^{\circ} < 35^{\circ}$ OK ☺

10.2.1 Penulangan Tangga

a. penulangan tangga dan bordes

Lapangan = \emptyset 12 mm – 150 mm

Tumpuan = \emptyset 12 mm – 100 mm

b. Penulangan balok bordes

Dimensi balok 20/35

Lentur = 4 D 12 mm

Geser = \emptyset 8 – 100 mm



10.2.2 Pondasi Tangga

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 1,25 m dan panjang 1,50 m

- Tebal = 250 mm
- Ukuran alas = 1500 x 1250 mm
- γ tanah = 1,7 t/m³ = 1700 kg/m³
- σ tanah = 5 kg/cm² = 50000 kg/m²
- Pu = 13119,53 kg
- h = 250 mm
- d = $h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi_t - \phi_s$
= 250 - 40 - $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 - 8 = 206$ mm
- Penulangan pondasi
 - a. Tulangan lentur = $\phi 12 - 90$ mm
 - b. geser = $\phi 8 - 200$ mm

10.3 Perencanaan Plat

Rekapitulasi penulangan plat

Tulangan lapangan arah x $\phi 10 - 200$ mm

Tulangan lapangan arah y $\phi 10 - 240$ mm

Tulangan tumpuan arah x $\phi 10 - 100$ mm

Tulangan tumpuan arah y $\phi 10 - 125$ mm



10.4. Perencanaan balok anak

10.4.1 Balok Anak as A' (1 – 7) = B' (1 – 7) = F' (1 – 7) =

G' (1 – 7)

- Dimensi = 30/40 mm
- Lapangan = 2 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 2 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm

10.4.2 Balok Anak as C' (2 – 3) = E'' (2 – 3)

- Dimensi = 25/35 mm
- Lapangan = 4 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 2 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 8 – 140 mm

10.4.3 Balok Anak as C''' (2 – 6) = E' (2 – 6)

- Dimensi = 25/35 mm
- Lapangan = 4 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 4 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 140 mm

10.4.4 Balok anak as D'(2-7)

- Dimensi = 25/35 mm
- Lapangan = 2 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 3 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 140 mm

10.4.5 Balok anak as 1 (A– H)

- Dimensi = 30/40 mm
- Lapangan = 3D16 mm
- Tumpuan = 3D16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm

10.4.6 Balok anak as 3 (A-H)

- Dimensi = 35/50 mm
- Lapangan = 7 D 22 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- Tumpuan = 7 D 22 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 50 mm

10.4.7 Balok anak as 5 (A– H)

- Dimensi = 35/50 mm
- Lapangan = 6D22 mm
- Tumpuan = 7D22 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 50 mm

10.4.8 Balok anak as 3 (A-H)

- Dimensi = 30/40 mm
- Lapangan = 3 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 4 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm

10.5 Perencanaan Portal

a. Perencanaan ring balok

- Dimensi 25/35 cm
- Lapangan = 2 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 2 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm

b. Perencanaan balok portal Kanopi

- Balok portal Kanopi melintang 25/40
- Lapangan = 2 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 3 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm
- Balok portal memanjang 25/40
- Lapangan = 3 D 16 mm
- Tumpuan = 5 D 16 mm
- Geser = \varnothing 10 – 150 mm



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

c. Perencanaan balok portal

- Balok portal melintang 40/70

Lapangan = **9 D 25 mm**

Tumpuan = **10 D 25 mm**

Geser = **Ø 10 – 50 mm**

- Balok portal memanjang 40/90

Lapangan = **4 D 22 mm**

Tumpuan = **4 D 22 mm**

Geser = **Ø 10 – 100 mm**

d. Perencanaan sloof struktur 35/40

Lapangan = **2 D 22 mm**

Tumpuan = **4 D 22 mm**

Geser = **Ø 10 – 150 mm**

10.6 Perencanaan Pondasi Footplat

Perencanaan kolom

- Kolom tipe1 60/60

Tulangan = **7 D 22**

Geser = **Ø Ø 10 – 250 mm**

- Kolom tipe2 50/50

Tulangan = **4 D 19**

Geser = **Ø 10 – 200 mm**



10.7 Perencanaan Pondasi Footplat

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 2,0 m

- $f'c$ = 30 MPa
- f_y = 260 MPa
- f_{ys} = 240 Mpa
- σ_{tanah} = $5,0 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- γ_{tanah} = $1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- γ_{beton} = $2,4 \text{ t/m}^3$

a. Pondasi Footplat Tipe 1

- Kedalaman = 2,0 m
- Ukuran alas = 2,0 x 2,0m
- Penulangan pondasi
 - arah sumbu pendek = **D 19 - 200 mm**
 - arah sumbu panjang = **D 19 - 200 mm**
 - geser = **Ø 10 - 200 mm**

b. Pondasi Footplat Tipe 2

- Kedalaman = 2,0 m
- Ukuran alas = 1,5 x 1,5m
- Penulangan pondasi
 - arah sumbu pendek = **D 19 - 150 mm**
 - arah sumbu panjang = **D 19 - 150 mm**
 - geser = **Ø 10 - 200 mm**



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

327

10.8 Rencana Anggaran Biaya

REKAPITULASI

NO	URAIAN PEKERJAAN	BIAYA
I	PEKERJAAN PERSIAPAN	129,090,472.00
II	PEKERJAAN PONDASI	89,788,138.76
III	PEKERJAAN BETON	1,027,492,980.61
IV	PEKERJAAN PASANGAN	332,804,900.62
V	PEKERJAAN KAYU	136,566,591.40
VI	PEKERJAAN KUNCI & KACA	25,103,877.50
VII	PEKERJAAN LISTRIK	36,562,000.00
VIII	PEKERJAAN CAT	59,375,729.28
IX	PEKERJAAN ATAP	675,463,262.00
X	PEKERJAAN SANITASI	13,809,250.00
XI	INSTALASI AIR	14,727,899.60
XII	PEKERJAAN LAIN-LAIN	25,330,632.00
	JUMLAH	2,566,115,733.77
	JASA KONSTRUKSI 10%	256,611,573.38
	JUMLAH	2,822,727,307.14
	PPN 10 %	282,272,730.71
		2,848,388,464.48
	JUMLAH TOTAL	3,105,000,037.86
	DIBULATKAN	3,100,000,000.00
	<i>Terbilang</i> :	<i>Tiga milyar seratus juta rupiah</i>

c. it to user

BAB 10 Rekapitulasi



BAB 11

KESIMPULAN

Dari hasil perencanaan dan perhitungan struktur bangunan yang telah dilakukan maka dapat diambil beberapa kesimpulan sebagai berikut :

1. Perencanaan struktur bangunan di Indonesia mengacu pada peraturan dan pedoman perencanaan yang berlaku di Indonesia.
2. Dalam merencanakan struktur bangunan, kualitas dari bahan yang digunakan sangat mempengaruhi kualitas struktur yang dihasilkan.
3. Perhitungan pembebanan digunakan batasan – batasan dengan analisa statis equivalent.
4. Adapun Peraturan-peraturan yang digunakan sebagai acuan dalam penyelesaian analisis, diantaranya :
 - a. Standar Nasional Indonesia Tata Cara Perhitungan Struktur Beton Untuk Bangunan Gedung (SNI 03-2847-2002), Direktorat Penyelidik Masalah Bangunan, Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Bandung.
 - b. Standar Nasional Indonesia Tata Cara Perhitungan Struktur Baja Untuk Bangunan Gedung (SNI 03-1729-2002), Direktorat Penyelidik Masalah Bangunan, Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Bandung.
 - c. Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung (PPIUG), 1989, Cetakan ke-2, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya Yayasan Lembaga Penyelidik Masalah Bangunan, Bandung.
 - d. Tata Cara Perencanaan Struktur Baja Untuk Pembangunan Gedung, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum, Bandung.
 - e. Peraturan Perencanaan Bangunan Baja Indonesia (PPBBI), 1984, Cetakan ke -2, Yayasan Lembaga Penyelidikan masalah bangunan.



- f. Peraturan Beton Bertulang Indonesia (PBTI), 1971, N.1-2 Cetakan ke-7, Direktorat Penyelidik Masalah Bangunan, Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Bandung.
- g. Standar Nasional Indonesia Kumpulan Analisa Biaya Konstruksi (ABK) Bangunan Gedung dan Perumahan (SNI 03-2835-2002), Panitia Teknis Standarisasi Bidang Konstruksi Bangunan, Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Bandung.

