



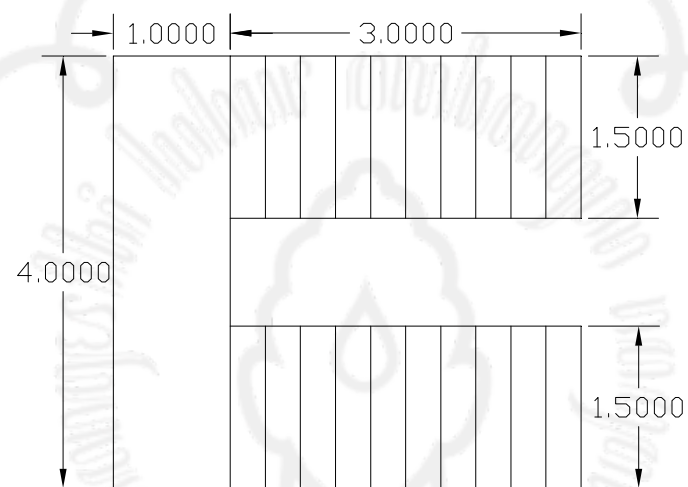
## BAB 4

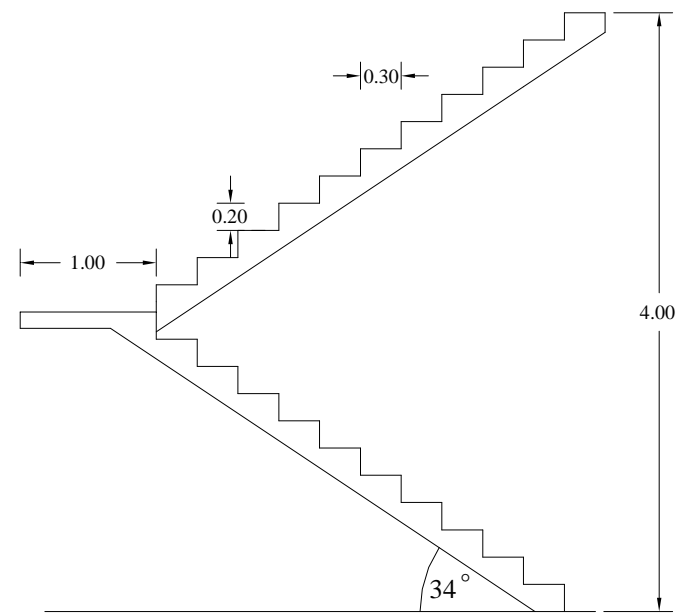
### PERENCANAAN TANGGA

#### 4.1. Uraian Umum

Tangga merupakan bagian dari struktur bangunan bertingkat yang sangat penting sebagai penunjang antara struktur bangunan lantai dasar dengan struktur bangunan tingkat atasnya. Penempatan tangga pada struktur suatu bangunan sangat berhubungan dengan fungsi bangunan bertingkat yang akan dioperasikan. Pada bangunan umum, penempatan haruslah mudah diketahui dan terletak 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

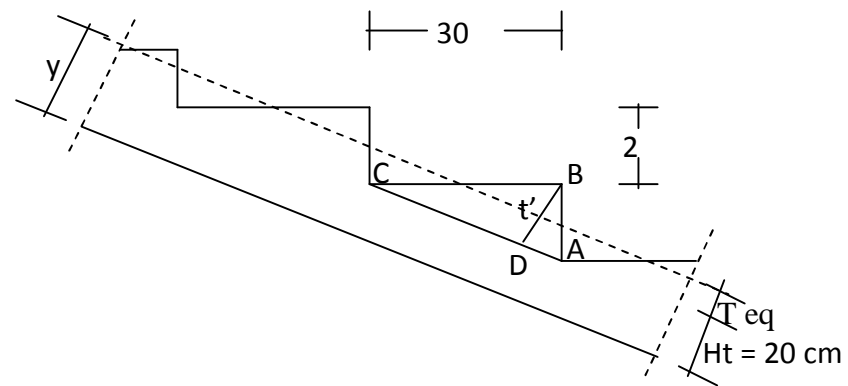
Data – data tangga :

- Tebal plat tangga = 20 cm
- Tebal bordes tangga = 20 cm
- Lebar datar = 400 cm
- Lebar tangga rencana = 150 cm
- Dimensi bordes = 100 x 400 cm
- lebar antrade = 30 cm
- Jumlah antrede =  $270 / 30 = 9$  buah
- Jumlah optrade =  $9 + 1 = 10$  buah
- Tinggi optrede =  $200 / 10 = 20$  cm
- $\alpha = \text{Arc.tg} ( 200/300 ) = 33,69 = 34 < 35 \dots \dots (\text{Ok})$



### 4.3. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen dan Pembebanan

#### 4.3.1. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen



Gambar 4.2. Tebal equivalen

$$\frac{BD}{AB} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$BD = \frac{AB \times BC}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 30}{\sqrt{(20)^2 + (30)^2}}$$

$$= 16,64 \text{ cm} \sim 17 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_{eq} = 2/3 \times BD$$

$$= 2/3 \times 17$$

$$= 11,33 \text{ cm}$$



Jadi total equivalent plat tangga

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= t_{eq} + h_t \\
 &= 11,33 + 20 \\
 &= 31,33 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 0,3133 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.3.2. Perhitungan Beban

a. Pembebanan tangga ( SNI 03-2847-2002 )

1. Akibat beban mati (qD)

Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)	$= 0,01 \times 1,5 \times 2,4$	$= 36$	kg/m
Berat spesi (2 cm)	$= 0,02 \times 1,5 \times 2,1$	$= 63$	kg/m
Berat plat tangga	$= 0,3133 \times 1,5 \times 2,4$	$= 1128$	kg/m
Berat sandaran tangga	$= 0,7 \times 0,1 \times 1,0$	$= 70$	kg/m
		$= 1297$	kg/m

qD = 1297 kg/m

2. Akibat beban hidup (qL)

$$\begin{aligned}
 qL &= 1,5 \times 300 \text{ kg/m} \\
 &= 450 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban ultimate (qU)

$$\begin{aligned}
 qU &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\
 &= 1,2 \cdot 1297 + 1,6 \cdot 450 \\
 &= 2276 \text{ kg/}
 \end{aligned}$$



## b. Pembebanan bordes ( SNI 03-2847-2002 )

1. Akibat beban mati ( $q_D$ )

$$\text{Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)} = 0,01 \times 4,00 \times 2,4 = 96 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat spesi (2 cm)} = 0,02 \times 4,00 \times 2,1 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat plat bordes} = 0,20 \times 4,00 \times 2,4 = 1920 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat sandaran tangga} = 0,7 \times 0,1 \times 1,0 = 70 \text{ kg/m} +$$

$$q_D = 2254 \text{ kg/m}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup ( $q_L$ )

$$q_L = 4,00 \times 300 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 1200 \text{ kg/m}$$

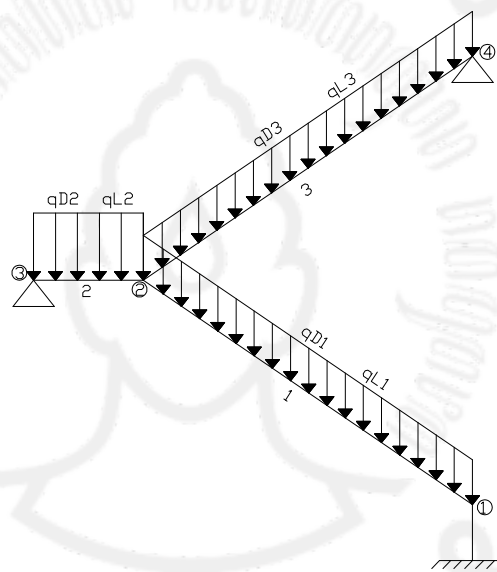
3. Beban ultimate ( $q_U$ )

$$q_U = 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 2254 + 1,6 \cdot 1200$$

$$= 4625 \text{ kg/m.}$$

Perhitungan analisa struktur tangga menggunakan Program SAP 2000 tumpuan di asumsikan jepit, sendi, sendi seperti pada gambar berikut :



Gambar 4.4 Rencana tumpuan dan pembebanan tangga



Beban mati :  $q_{D1} = q_{D3} = 1297 \text{ kg/m}$

$$q_{D2} = 2254 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup:  $q_{L1} = q_{L3} = 450 \text{ kg/m}$

$$q_{L2} = 1200 \text{ kg/m}$$

#### 4.4. Perhitungan Tulangan Tangga dan Bordes

##### 4.4.1. Perhitungan Tulangan Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - 1/2\phi_{tul} \\ &= 164 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh  $M_u$  :

$$M_u = 2693,95 \text{ kgm} = 2,69395 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,69395 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 3,37 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 14,12$$

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

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{240} \cdot \beta \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + 240} \right)$$

$$= 0,043$$

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

$$= 0,032$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,37 \cdot 10^7}{1500 \cdot (164)^2} = 0,84 \text{ N/mm}$$

#### BAB 4 Perencanaan Tangga



$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{ada} &= \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 0,84}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,0036\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{ada} &< \rho_{max} \\ &> \rho_{min}\end{aligned}$$

di pakai  $\rho_{ada} = 0,0036$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho_{ada} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0036 \times 1500 \times 164 \\ &= 885,6 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 12 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \times 12^2 = 113,04 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{885,6}{113,04} = 7,8 \approx 8 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan 1 m} = \frac{1000}{8} = 125 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai tulangan  $\varnothing 12 \text{ mm} - 150 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As yang timbul} &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= 904,32 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman !}\end{aligned}$$

#### 4.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lapangan

$$M_u = 1324,38 \text{ kgm} = 1,32438 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,32438 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,65 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

## BAB 4 Perencanaan Tangga



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{240} \cdot \beta \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,043 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,032 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,65 \cdot 10^7}{1500 \cdot (164)^2} = 0,4 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{ada}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \cdot \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 0,4}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,0016 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} < \rho_{\min}$$

di pakai  $\rho_{\min} = 0,0025$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0025 \cdot 1500 \cdot 164 \\ &= 615 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 12 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2 = 113,04 \text{ mm}^2$$





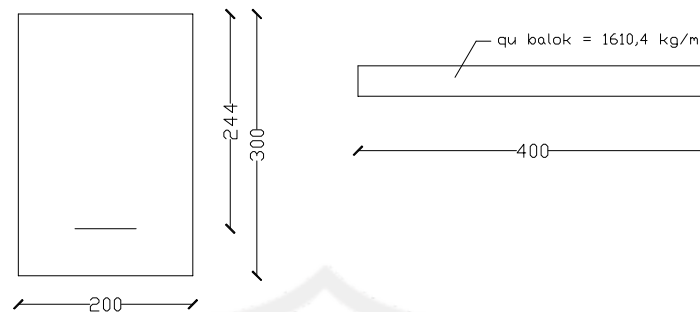
$$\text{Jumlah tulangan dalam 1 m} = \frac{615}{113,04} = 5,44 \approx 6 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan 1 m} = \frac{1000}{6} = 166,67 \text{ mm} \approx 200 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai tulangan  $\varnothing 12 \text{ mm} - 200 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 678,24 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As .....aman !} \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.5. Perencanaan Balok Bordes



Data perencanaan:

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - S_b - \varnothing S_k - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \text{ Tulangan}$$

$$= 350 - 40 - 8 - 6$$

$$= 296 \text{ mm}$$

##### 4.5.1. Pembebanan Balok Bordes

➤ Beban mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 2400 = 144 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 2 \times 1700 = 510 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat plat bordes} = 0,12 \times 2400 = 288 \text{ kg/m} +$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} \\ \text{qD} = 942 \text{ kg/m}$$

## BAB 4 Perencanaan Tangga



- Akibat beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 300 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Beban ultimate (qU)

$$\begin{aligned} qU &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 942 + 1,6 \cdot 300 \\ &= 1610,4 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban reaksi bordes

$$\begin{aligned} qU_{\text{Total}} &= \frac{\text{Reaksi bordes}}{\text{lebar bordes}} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \cdot 1610,4 \cdot 4}{4} \\ &= 805,2 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.5.2 Perhitungan tulangan lentur

$$M_u = \frac{1}{11} \cdot q_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{11} \cdot 1610,4 \cdot 4^2 = 2342,4 \text{ kgm} = 2,342 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,342 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,93 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 14,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,043 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{max}} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,032 \end{aligned}$$

## BAB 4 Perencanaan Tangga



$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,93 \cdot 10^7}{200 \cdot (244)^2} = 2,46 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{ada}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{14,12} \cdot \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 14,12 \cdot 2,46}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,011 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} < \rho_{\max}$$

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

di pakai  $\rho_{\text{ada}} = 0,018$

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

$$= 0,011 \times 200 \times 244$$

$$= 536,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \varnothing 16 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \times 16^2 = 200,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{536,8}{200,96} = 2,67 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{As yang timbul} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2$$

$$= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ ..... Aman !}$$

Dipakai tulangan 3  $\varnothing 16$  mm

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{602,88 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 200} = 42,55$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\
 &= 602,88 \cdot 240 \cdot \left(244 - \frac{42,55}{2}\right) \\
 &= 3,22 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n$  .....aman!!

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kontrol spasi} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_{sk} - n\phi_{tul}}{n - 1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 16}{3 - 1} \\
 &= 28 > 25 \text{ mm} \longrightarrow \text{oke..}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 3 Ø 16 mm

#### 4.5.3 Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$V_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 805,2 \cdot 4,00 = 1610,4 \text{ kg} = 16104 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot b \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot 200 \cdot 244 \cdot \sqrt{20} \\
 &= 36373,37 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot V_c \\
 &= 27280,03 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

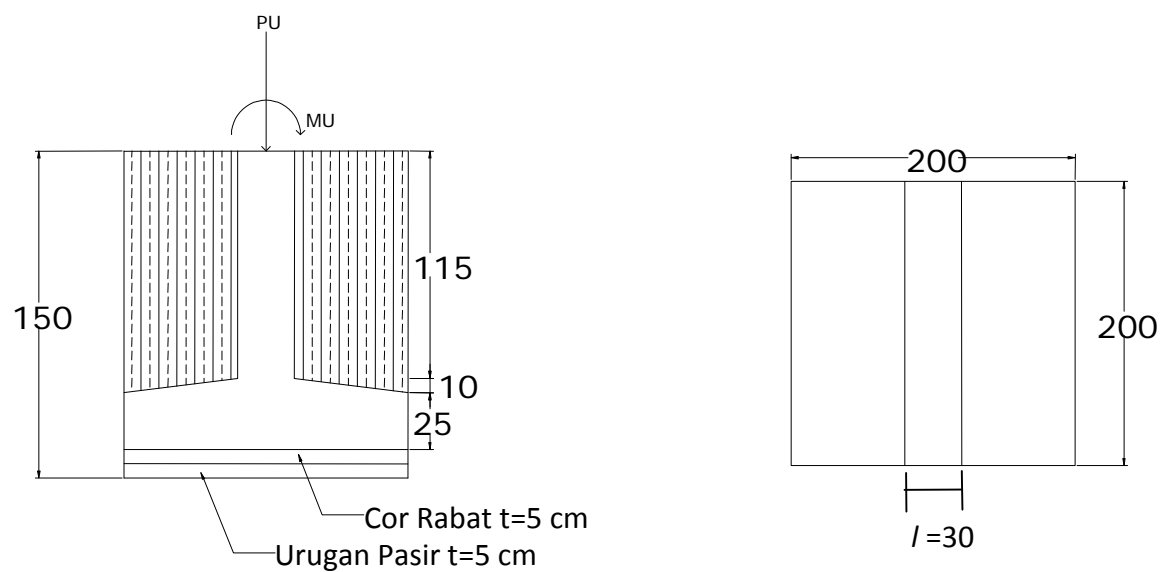
$$\begin{aligned}
 3\phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 27280,03 \\
 &= 81840,09 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$V_u < \phi V_c$  tidak perlu tulangan geser

Jadi dipakai sengkang Ø 8 – 200 mm



#### 4.6. Perhitungan Pondasi Tangga



Gambar 4.3. Pondasi Tangga

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 1 m, panjang 2 m dan 2 m

- Tebal = 30 cm
- Ukuran alas = 2000 x 2000 mm
- $\gamma$  tanah =  $1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\sigma$  tanah =  $2 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 20000 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- $P_u$  = 14832,31 kg ( Perhitungan SAP )
- $M_u$  = 2693,95 kg ( Perhitungan SAP )

Dimensi Pondasi

$$\Sigma_{\text{tanah}} \frac{P_u}{A} =$$

$$A = \frac{P_u}{\sigma_{\text{tanah}}} = \frac{14832,3}{20000} = 0,74 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B=L=\sqrt{A} = \sqrt{0,74} = 0,86 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan dimensi = 2 x 2 m



#### 4.5.1. Perencanaan kapasitas dukung pondasi

##### a. Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi

###### ➤ Pembebanan pondasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat telapak pondasi} &= 2,0 \times 2,0 \times 0,30 \times 2400 &= 2880 &\text{ kg} \\
 \text{Berat tanah} &= 2 (0,30 \times 2,0 \times 0,85) \times 1700 &= 1683 &\text{ kg} \\
 \text{Berat kolom} &= 0,20 \times 2,0 \times 0,825 \times 2400 &= 792 &\text{ kg} \\
 \text{Pu} &&= 14832,3 &\text{ kg} \\
 \text{Vtot} &&= 20187,3 &\text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} &= \frac{20187,3}{2,0 \cdot 2,0} + \frac{2693,95}{1/6 \cdot 2,0 \cdot (2,0)^2} \\
 &= 7067,29 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 20000 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 &= \sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \text{Ok!}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal telapak pondasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &\geq \frac{6 \cdot V_u}{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot b_w} \\
 &\geq \frac{6 \cdot 20187,3 \cdot 10^4}{\sqrt{20} \cdot 2000} \\
 &\geq 135,4 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan  $d = 180 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga } h &= d + t_{\text{beton}} \\
 &= 180 + 20 = 200 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Kontrol eksentrisitas

$$e = \frac{M_u}{V_u} = \frac{2693,95}{20187,3} = 0,13$$

$$e \leq 1/6 \times L$$

$$\leq 1/6 \times 2$$

$$\leq 0,33 \text{ m} \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$$

#### 4.5.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7067,29 \cdot (0,85)^2 = 2553,06 \text{ kgm} \\ &= 2,55306 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,55306 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 3,19 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 21,18$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \beta \left( \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left( \frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,025 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,19 \cdot 10^7}{2000 \cdot (200)^2} = 0,399$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0188 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0039$$



$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot Rn}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{21,18} \cdot \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 21,18 \cdot 0,399}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0011\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{min}}$$

$$\text{dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,0039$$

- Untuk Arah Sumbu Panjang dan Pendek adalah : Sama

$$\begin{aligned}A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0039 \cdot 2000 \cdot 200 \\ &= 1560 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{digunakan tul } \varnothing 12 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (19)^2 \\ &= 283,38 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{1500}{283,38} = 5,5 \sim 6 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1000}{6} = 166,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As yang timbul} &= 6 \times 283,38 \\ &= 1700,28 > A_s \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan  $\varnothing 12 - 150 \text{ mm}$





#### 4.5.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned}V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 7067,29 \times (0,3 \times 2,0) \\ &= 12014,39 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 2000 \cdot 200 \\ &= 298142,397 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot V_c \\ &= 223606,8 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}0,5\phi V_c &= 0,5 \cdot 298142,397 \\ &= 111803,4 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$V_u < 0,5 \phi V_c \rightarrow$  tidak perlu tulangan geser

Tulangan geser minimum  $\phi 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$