

TUGAS AKHIR
PERENCANAAN STRUKTUR DAN RENCANA ANGGARAN
BIAYA GEDUNG KULIAH 2 LANTAI



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DAFTAR NOTASI DAN SIMBOL

A	= Luas penampang batang baja (cm^2)
B	= Luas penampang (m^2)
AS'	= Luas tulangan tekan (mm^2)
AS	= Luas tulangan tarik (mm^2)
B	= Lebar penampang balok (mm)
C	= Baja Profil Canal
D	= Diameter tulangan (mm)
Def	= Tinggi efektif (mm)
E	= Modulus elastisitas (m)
e	= Eksentrisitas (m)
F'c	= Kuat tekan beton yang disyaratkan (Mpa)
Fy	= Kuat leleh yang disyaratkan (Mpa)
g	= Percepatan gravitasi (m/dt)
h	= Tinggi total komponen struktur (cm)
H	= Tebal lapisan tanah (m)
I	= Momen Inersia (mm^2)
L	= Panjang batang kuda-kuda (m)
M	= Harga momen (kgm)
Mu	= Momen berfaktor (kgm)
N	= Gaya tekan normal (kg)
Nu	= Beban aksial berfaktor
P'	= Gaya batang pada baja (kg)
q	= Beban merata (kg/m)
q'	= Tekanan pada pondasi (kg/m)
S	= Spasi dari tulangan (mm)
Vu	= Gaya geser berfaktor (kg)
W	= Beban Angin (kg)
Z	= Lendutan yang terjadi pada baja (cm)
ϕ	= Diameter tulangan baja (mm)
θ	= Faktor reduksi untuk beton

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- ρ = Ratio tulangan tarik (As/bd)
- σ = Tegangan yang terjadi (kg/cm^2)
- ω = Faktor penampang





Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

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

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Tugas Akhir

2

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Fakultas Teknik Universitas Sebelas Maret Program D III 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 | : 1848,5 m ² |
| c. Jumlah Lantai | : 2 lantai |
| d. Tinggi Tiap Lantai | : 4 m |
| e. Konstruksi Atap | : Rangka kuda-kuda baja |
| f. Penutup Atap | : Genteng tanah liat |
| g. Pondasi | : <i>Foot Plate</i> |

2. Spesifikasi Bahan

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Mutu Baja Profil | : BJ 37 |
| b. Mutu Beton (f'c) | : 25 MPa |
| c. Mutu Baja Tulangan (fy) | : Polos: 240 Mpa
Ulir : 360 Mpa. |

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Tugas Akhir

3

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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 1989).
- d. Peraturan Perencanaan Bangunan Baja Indonesia (PPBBI 1984).



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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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 **Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung 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 (**PPIUG 1989**) 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/m ²
- kaca dengan tebal 3 – 4 mm.....	10 kg/m ²
2. Penggantung langit- langit (dari kayu), dengan bentang maksimum 5 m dan jarak s.k.s. minimum 0,80 m.....	7 kg/m ²

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3. Penutup lantai dari tegel, keramik dan beton (tanpa adukan)
per cm tebal 24 kg/m²
4. Adukan semen per cm tebal 21 kg/m²
5. Penutup atap genteng dengan reng dan usuk 50 kg/m²
6. Dinding pasangan batu merah setengah bata 1700 kg/m²

2. Beban Hidup (ql)

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. Beban hidup yang bekerja pada bangunan ini disesuaikan dengan rencana fungsi bangunan tersebut (**PPIUG 1989**). 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 :

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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. 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 . (PPIUG 1989)

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

commit to user



2.1.2. Sistem Bekerjanya Beban

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 pelat lantai didistribusikan terhadap balok anak dan balok portal, beban balok portal didistribusikan ke kolom dan beban kolom kemudian diteruskan ke tanah dasar melalui pondasi.

2.1.3. Provisi Keamanan

Dalam Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung 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.



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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 ± 1,6 W + 0,5 (A atau R)

Sumber : SNI 03-2847-2002

Keterangan :

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

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

Sumber : SNI 03-2847-2002

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 :

commit to user



Beberapa persyaratan utama pada SNI 03-2847-2002 untuk pelat, balok, dan kolom adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Jarak bersih antara tulangan sejajar yang selapis tidak boleh kurang dari d_b atau 25 mm, dimana d_b adalah diameter tulangan
- b. 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:

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

2.2. Perencanaan Atap

Dalam perencanaan penutup atap menggunakan genteng tanah liat dan menggunakan stuktur kuda – kuda baja.

1. Pada perencanaan atap ini, beban yang bekerja adalah :

- Beban mati
- Beban hidup
- Beban angin
- Beban air hujan

2. Asumsi Perletakan

- Tumpuan sebelah kiri adalah Sendi.
- Tumpuan sebelah kanan adalah Rol.

3. Analisa tampang menggunakan peraturan **SNI 03-1729-2002**.

Dan untuk perhitungan dimensi profil rangka kuda kuda:

a. Batang tarik

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{mak}}{F_y}$$

$$A_n \text{ perlu} = 0,85.A_g$$

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$$\phi R_n = \phi(2,4.F_u.d.t)$$

$$n = \frac{P}{\phi R_n}$$

$$A_n = A_g - dt$$

L = Sambungan dengan Diameter

$$= d + 1/2d + (1/2(\text{profil} - Y_p) + Y_p)$$

$$\bar{x} = Y - Y_p$$

$$U = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{L}$$

$$A_e = U.A_n$$

Check kekuatan nominal

$$\phi P_n = 0,9.A_g.F_y$$

$$\phi P_n > P$$

b. Batang tekan

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{\text{mak}}}{F_y}$$

$$A_n \text{ perlu} = 0,85.A_g$$

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = \frac{300}{\sqrt{F_y}}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{K.l}{r\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

$$\text{Apabila : } \lambda_c \leq 0,25 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = 1$$

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

$$\lambda_c \geq 1,2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = 1,25.\lambda_c^2$$

commit to user



$$\phi R_n = \phi(1,2.F_u.d.t)$$

$$n = \frac{P}{\phi R_n}$$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{F_y}{\omega}$$

$$\phi P_n = \phi.A_g.F_y$$

$$\phi P_n > P$$

2.3. Perencanaan Tangga

Untuk perhitungan penulangan tangga dipakai kombinasi pembebanan akibat beban mati dan beban hidup yang disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung (**PPIUG 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, $\phi = 0,80$

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

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

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

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

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

commit to user



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

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

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

Luas tampang tulangan

$$A_s = \rho b x d$$

2.4. Perencanaan Plat Lantai

1. Pembebanan :

- Beban mati
- Beban hidup : 250 kg/m^2

2. Asumsi Perletakan : jepit penuh

3. Analisa struktur menggunakan tabel 13.3.2 **PPIUG 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, $\phi = 0,80$

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

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

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

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

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

commit to user



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

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

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

Luas tampang tulangan

$$A_s = \rho b x d$$

2.5. Perencanaan Balok Anak

1. Pembebanan
2. Asumsi Perletakan : sendi - sendi
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, $\phi = 0,80$

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

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

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

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

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

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

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

commit to user



Perhitungan tulangan geser :

$$\phi = 0,60$$

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

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

$$\phi \cdot V_c \leq V_u \leq 3 \phi V_c$$

(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)

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, $\phi = 0,80$

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

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

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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

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

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

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

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

Perhitungan tulangan geser :

$$\phi = 0,60$$

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

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

$$\phi \cdot V_c \leq V_u \leq 3 \phi V_c$$

(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)

commit to user



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 :

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

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

Sedangkan pada perhitungan tulangan lentur

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Luas tampang tulangan

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

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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)

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

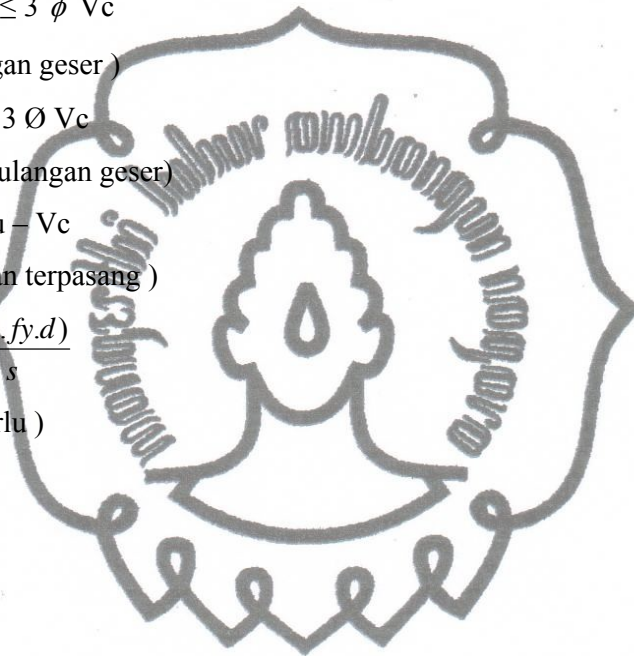
(tidak perlu tulangan geser)

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

(pilih tulangan terpasang)

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

(pakai V_s perlu)



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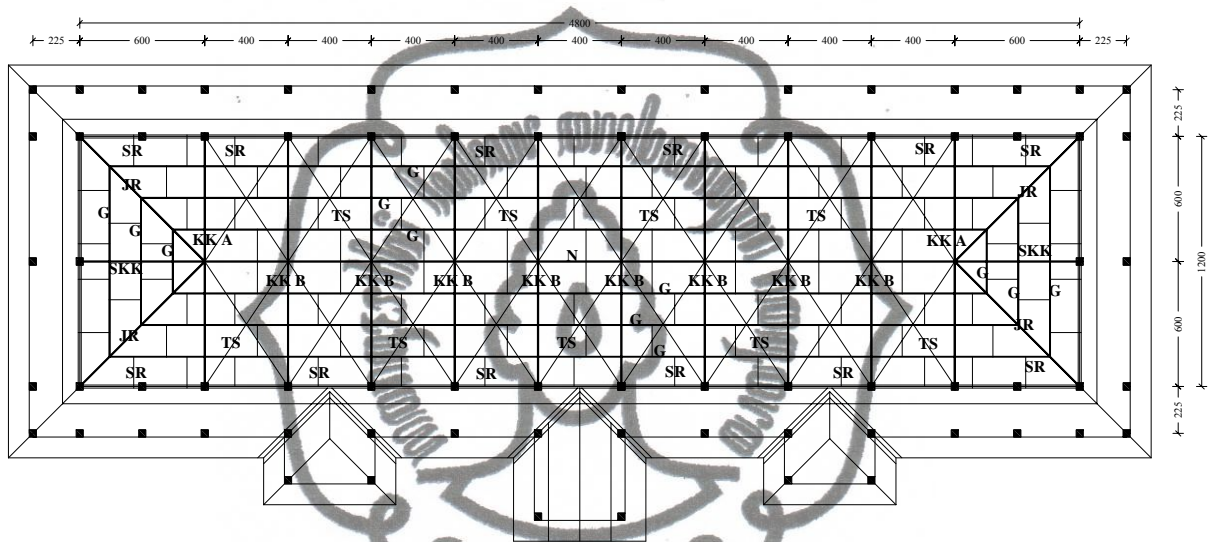
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

BAB 3

PERENCANAAN ATAP

3.1 . Rencana Atap



Gambar 3.1 Denah Rencana Atap

Keterangan :

KK A = Kuda-kuda utama A

G = Gording

KK B = Kuda-kuda utama B

N = Nok

SKK = Setengah kuda-kuda

JR = Jurai

SR = Sag Rod

TS = Track Stang

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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3.1.1. 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 : 4,00 m
- c. Kemiringan atap (α) : 35°
- d. Bahan gording : baja profil *lip channels* (□).
- e. Bahan rangka kuda-kuda : baja profil *double* siku sama kaki (L).
- f. Bahan penutup atap : genteng.
- g. Alat sambung : baut-mur.
- h. Jarak antar gording : 1,831 m
- i. Bentuk atap : Limasan.
- j. Mutu baja profil : Bj-37 ($\sigma_{leleh} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)
($\sigma_{ultimate} = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

3.2 . Perencanaan Gording

3.2.1. Perencanaan Pembebanan

Dicoba menggunakan gording dengan dimensi baja profil tipe *lip channels*/ kanal kait (□) 150 x 75 x 20 x 4,5 pada perencanaan kuda- kuda dengan data sebagai berikut :

- a. Berat gording = 11 kg/m.
- b. $I_x = 489 \text{ cm}^4$.
- c. $I_y = 99,2 \text{ cm}^4$.
- d. $h = 150 \text{ mm}$
- e. $b = 75 \text{ mm}$
- f. $t_s = 4,5 \text{ mm}$
- g. $t_b = 4,5 \text{ mm}$
- h. $Z_x = 65,2 \text{ cm}^3$.
- i. $Z_y = 19,8 \text{ cm}^3$.

Kemiringan atap (α) = 35° .

Jarak antar gording (s) = 1,831 m.

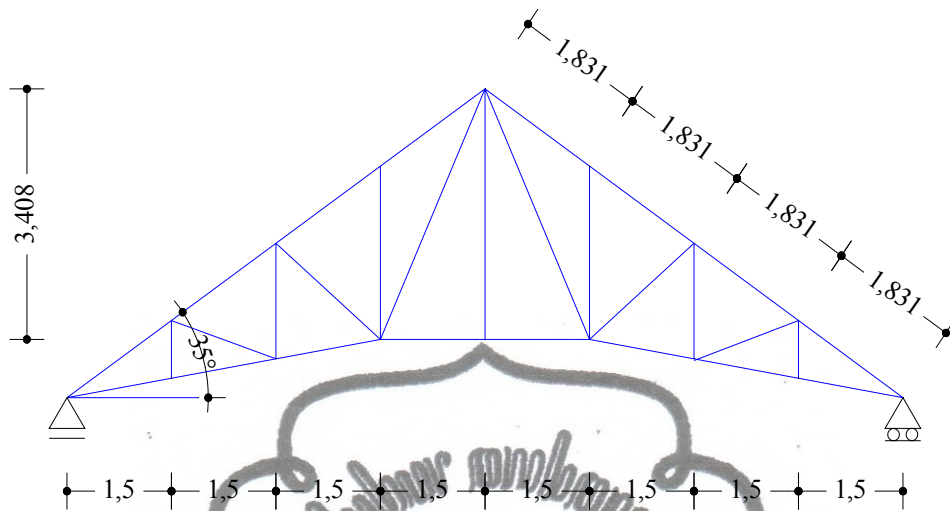
Jarak antar kuda-kuda (L) = 4,00 m.



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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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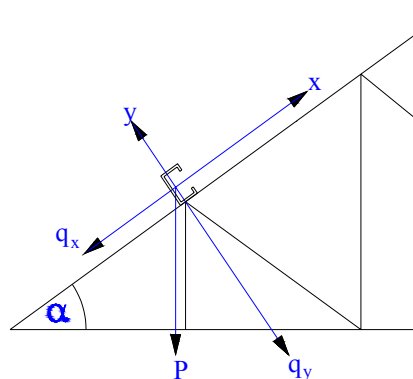
Gambar 3.2. Rencana Kuda-kuda

Pembebanan berdasarkan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung (PPIUG 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

3.2.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan

a. Beban Mati (titik)





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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Berat gording		= 11	kg/m
Berat penutup atap	= 1,831 x 50	= 91,5	kg/m
Berat penggantung dan plafon	= (1,5 x 18)	= 27	kg/m
		<u> </u>	+
		= 129,5	kg/m

Pada arah sumbu lemah dipasang treckstang pada tengah bentang sehingga

$$L_y = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{jarak kuda-kuda} = 2 \text{ m}$$

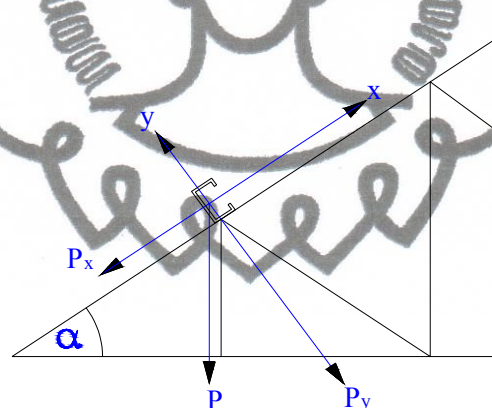
$$q_x = q \sin \alpha = 129,5 \times \sin 35^\circ = 74,278 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$q_y = q \cos \alpha = 129,5 \times \cos 35^\circ = 106,080 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$M_{x1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_y \cdot L_x^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 106,080 \times (4)^2 = 212,160 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y1} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_x \cdot L_y^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 74,278 \times (2)^2 = 37,139 \text{ kgm.}$$

b. Beban hidup



P diambil sebesar 100 kg.

$$P_x = P \sin \alpha = 100 \times \sin 35^\circ = 57,358 \text{ kg.}$$

$$P_y = P \cos \alpha = 100 \times \cos 35^\circ = 81,916 \text{ kg.}$$

$$M_{x2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_y \cdot L_x = \frac{1}{4} \times 81,915 \times 4 = 81,916 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$M_{y2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P_x \cdot L_y = \frac{1}{4} \times 57,358 \times 2 = 28,679 \text{ kgm.}$$

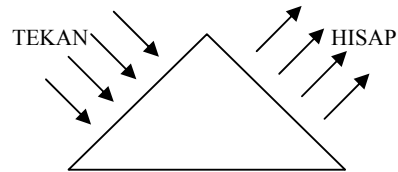


Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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c. Beban angin



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

Koefisien kemiringan atap (α) = 35° .

$$1) \text{ Koefisien angin tekan} = (0,02\alpha - 0,4) = 0,3$$

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

Beban angin :

$$1) \text{ Angin tekan } (W_1) = \text{koef. Angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2) \\ = 0,3 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 1,831) = 13,725 \text{ kg/m.}$$

$$2) \text{ Angin hisap } (W_2) = \text{koef. Angin hisap} \times \text{beban angin} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (s_1 + s_2) \\ = -0,4 \times 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 1,831) = -18,30 \text{ kg/m.}$$

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

$$1) M_x (\text{tekan}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_1 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 13,725 \times (4)^2 = 27,45 \text{ kgm.}$$

$$2) M_x (\text{hisap}) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_2 \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times -18,30 \times (4)^2 = -36,60 \text{ kgm.}$$

Tabel 3.1 Kombinasi gaya dalam pada gording

Momen	Beban Mati (kgm)	Beban Hidup (kgm)	Beban Angin		Kombinasi	
			Tekan (kgm)	Hisap (kgm)	Minimum (kgm)	Maksimum (kgm)
M_x	212,160	81,916	27,45	-36,60	257,476	321,526
M_y	37,139	28,679	-	-	65,818	65,818



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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.2.3. Kontrol Terhadap Tegangan

- Kontrol terhadap momen Maximum

$$M_x = 321,526 \text{ kgm} = 32152,6 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 65,818 \text{ kgm} = 6581,8 \text{ kgcm.}$$

Asumsikan penampang kompak :

$$M_{nx} = Z_x \cdot f_y = 65,2 \cdot 2400 = 156480 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$M_{ny} = Z_y \cdot f_y = 19,8 \cdot 2400 = 47520 \text{ kgcm}$$

Check tahanan momen lentur yang terjadi :

$$\frac{M_x}{\phi_b \cdot M_{nx}} + \frac{M_y}{\phi_b \cdot M_{ny} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{32152,6}{0,9 \cdot 156480} + \frac{6581,8}{0,9 \cdot 47520 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 0,596 \leq 1 \dots \dots \text{ok}$$

- Kontrol terhadap momen Minimum

$$M_x = 257,476 \text{ kgm} = 25747,6 \text{ kgcm.}$$

$$M_y = 65,818 \text{ kgm} = 6581,8 \text{ kgcm.}$$

Asumsikan penampang kompak :

$$M_{nx} = Z_x \cdot f_y = 65,2 \cdot 2400 = 156480 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$M_{ny} = Z_y \cdot f_y = 19,8 \cdot 2400 = 47520 \text{ kgcm}$$

Check tahanan momen lentur yang terjadi :

$$\frac{M_x}{\phi_b \cdot M_{nx}} + \frac{M_y}{\phi_b \cdot M_{ny} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{25747,6}{0,9 \cdot 156480} + \frac{6581,8}{0,9 \cdot 47520 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 0,497 \leq 1 \dots \dots \text{ok}$$



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3.2.4 Kontrol Terhadap Lentutan

Di coba profil : 150 x 75 x 20 x 4,5	qx	= 0,74278 kg/cm
E = 2,1 x 10 ⁶ kg/cm ²	qy	= 1,06080 kg/cm
Ix = 489 cm ⁴	Px	= 57,358 kg
Iy = 99,2 cm ⁴	Py	= 81,916 kg

$$Z_{ijin} = \frac{1}{240} \times 400 = 1,667 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$= \frac{5 \cdot 0,74278 \cdot (400)^4}{384 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 99,2} + \frac{57,358 \cdot 400^3}{48 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 99,2} = 1,556 \text{ cm}$$

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


$$= \frac{5 \cdot 1,06080 \cdot (400)^4}{384 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 489} + \frac{81,916 \cdot (400)^3}{48 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 489} = 0,443 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{(1,556)^2 + (0,443)^2} = 1,618 \text{ cm}$$

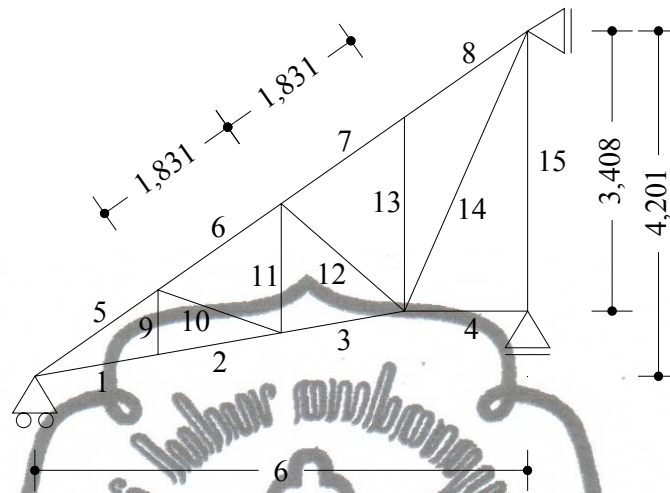
$$Z \leq Z_{ijin}$$

$$1,618 \text{ cm} \leq 1,667 \text{ cm} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{aman !}$$

Jadi, baja profil *lip channels* () dengan dimensi **150 x 75 x 20 x 4,5** aman dan mampu menerima beban apabila digunakan untuk gording.



3.3. Perencanaan Setengah Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.3. Rangka Batang Setengah Kuda-kuda

3.3.1. Perhitungan Panjang Batang Setengah Kuda-kuda

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

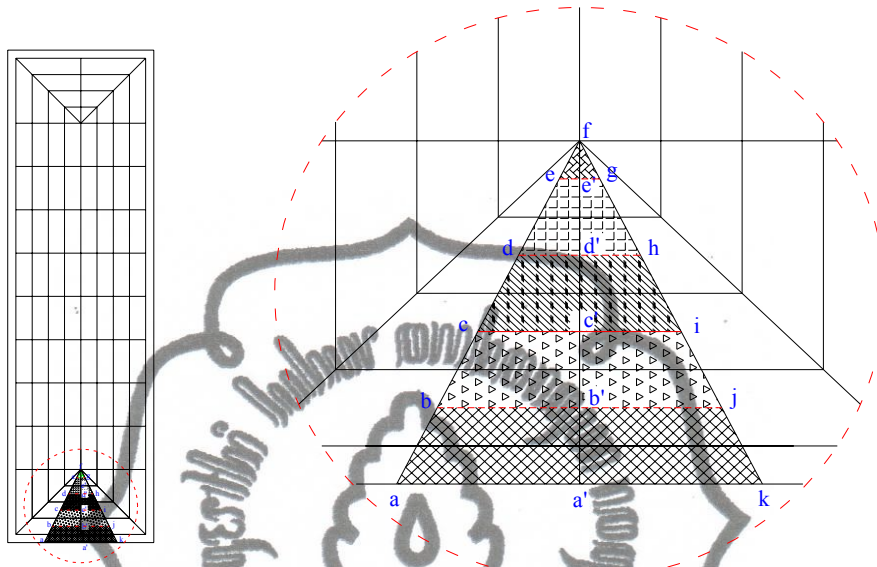
Tabel 3.2 Perhitungan panjang batang pada setengah kuda-kuda

Nomer Batang	Panjang Batang
1	1,523 m
2	1,523 m
3	1,523 m
4	1,500 m
5	1,831 m
6	1,831 m
7	1,831 m
8	1,831 m
9	0,786 m
10	1,588 m
11	1,572 m
12	1,990 m
13	2,357 m
14	3,723 m
15	3,408 m

commit to user



3.3.2. Perhitungan luasan Setengah Kuda-kuda.



Gambar 3.4. Luasan Atap Setengah Kuda-kuda

Panjang ak	= 6,75 m
Panjang bj	= 5,25 m
Panjang ci	= 3,75 m
Panjang dh	= 2,25 m
Panjang eg	= 0,75 m
Panjang a'b'	= 1,831 m
Panjang b'c'	= c'd' = d'e' = 1,831 m
Panjang e'f'	= ½ x 1,831 = 0,915 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap abjk} &= \left(\frac{ak + bj}{2} \times a'b' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{6,75 + 5,25}{2} \right) \times 1,831 = 10,986 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (ak + bj) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (6,75 + 5,25) = 6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap bjic} &= \left(\frac{bj + ci}{2} \times b'c' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{5,25 + 3,75}{2} \right) \times 1,831 = 8,240 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (bj + ci) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (5,25 + 3,75) = 4,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap cdhi} &= \left(\frac{ci + dh}{2} \times c'd' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3,75 + 2,25}{2} \right) \times 1,831 = 5,493 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (ci + dh) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,75 + 2,25) = 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap degf} &= \left(\frac{dh + eg}{2} \times d'e' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2,25 + 0,75}{2} \right) \times 1,831 = 2,747 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (dh + eg) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,25 + 0,75) = 1,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap efg} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot eg \times e'f \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,75 \times 0,915 = 0,343 \end{aligned}$$

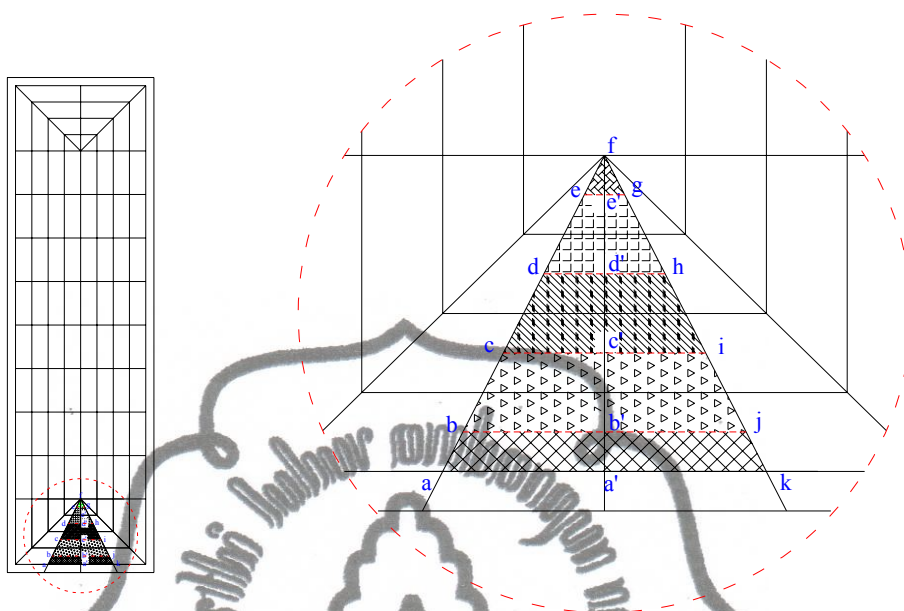
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Gambar 3.5. Luasan Plafon

Panjang ak	= 6,00 m
Panjang bj	= 5,25 m
Panjang ci	= 3,75 m
Panjang dh	= 2,25 m
Panjang eg	= 0,75 m
Panjang a'b'	= e'f = 0,75 m
Panjang b'c'	= c'd' = d'e' = 1,50 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon abjk} &= \left(\frac{ak + bj}{2} \right) \times a'b' \\ &= \left(\frac{6,00 + 5,25}{2} \right) \times 1,50 = 4,313 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon bjic} &= \left(\frac{bj + ci}{2} \right) \times b'c' \\ &= \left(\frac{5,25 + 3,75}{2} \right) \times 1,50 = 6,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon cdhi} &= \left(\frac{ci + dh}{2} \times c' d' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3,75 + 2,25}{2} \right) \times 1,50 = 4,50 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon degf} &= \left(\frac{dh + eg}{2} \times d' e' \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2,25 + 0,75}{2} \right) \times 1,50 = 2,25 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon efg} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot eg \times e' f' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,75 \times 0,75 = 0,281 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3.3.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 11 kg/m (sumber tabel baja)
Jarak antar kuda-kuda	= 4,00 m (sumber : gambar perencanaan)
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Berat profil	= 25 kg/m (sumber : tabel baja)
Berat penggantung dan plafond	= 18 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Beban hujan	= (40 – 0,8α) kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
	= (40 – 0,8 × 35) = 12 kg/m ²

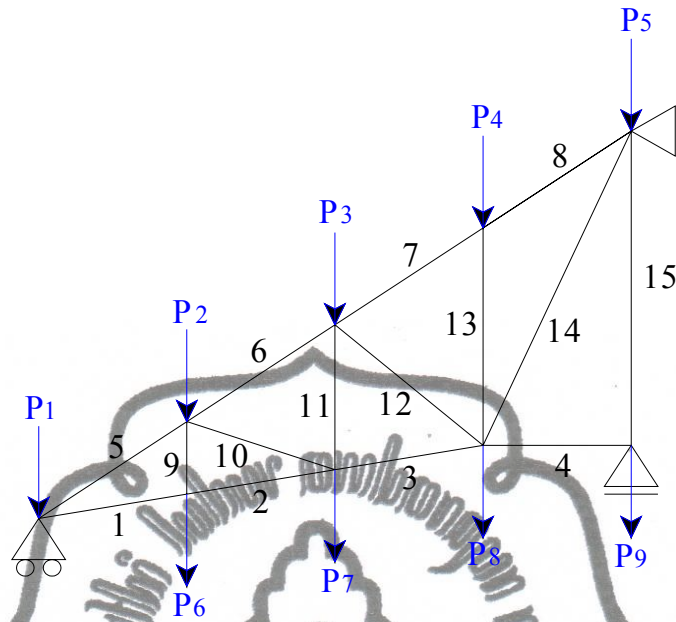
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Gambar 3.6. Pembebanan Setengah Kuda-kuda akibat beban mati

a) Perhitungan Beban

➤ Beban Mati

1) Beban P_1

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
= $11 \times 6 = 66 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **abjk** x Berat atap
= $10,986 \times 50 = 549,3 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,831) \times 25 = 41,925 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 41,925 = 12,578 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 41,925 = 4,193 \text{ kg}$
- f) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **abjk** x berat plafon
= $4,313 \times 18 = 77,634 \text{ kg}$

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2) Beban P_2

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 4,5 = 49,5 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **bcij** x berat atap
 $= 8,240 \times 50 = 412 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (5 + 9 + 10 + 6) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 0,786 + 1,588 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 71,60 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 71,60 = 21,48 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 71,60 = 7,160 \text{ kg}$

3) Beban P_3

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 3 = 33 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **cdhi** x berat atap
 $= 5,493 \times 50 = 274,65 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (6 + 11 + 12 + 7) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 1,572 + 1,990 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 90,30 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 90,30 = 27,09 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 90,30 = 9,030 \text{ kg}$

4) Beban P_4

- a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 1,5 = 16,5 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **degh** x berat atap
 $= 2,747 \times 50 = 137,35 \text{ kg}$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (7+ 13 + 8) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 2,357 + 1,831) \times 25 \\
 &= 75,238 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 30\% \times 75,238 = 22,571 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 10\% \times 75,238 = 7,524 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Beban P₅

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) Beban atap} &= \text{Luasan atap} \times \text{efg} \times \text{berat atap} \\
 &= 0,343 \times 50 = 17,15 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(8 +15) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 3,408) \times 25 = 65,488 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 30\% \times 65,488 = 19,646 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 10\% \times 65,488 = 6,549 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Beban P₆

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(1 + 9 + 2) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 0,786 + 1,523) \times 25 \\
 &= 47,90 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 30\% \times 47,90 = 14,37 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\
 &= 10\% \times 47,90 = 4,790 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafond} \times \text{berat plafon} \\
 &= 6 \times 18 = 108 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

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7) Beban P₇

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(2 + 10 + 11 + 3) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,588 + 1,572 + 1,523) \times 25 \\ &= 77,575 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 77,575 = 23,273 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 77,575 = 7,758 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafond } \mathbf{cdhi} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 4,5 \times 18 = 81 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

8) Beban P₈

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(3+12+13+14+4) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,99 + 2,357 + 3,723 + 1,50) \times 25 \\ &= 138,663 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 138,663 = 41,599 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 138,663 = 13,866 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafond } \mathbf{degh} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 2,25 \times 18 = 40,5 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

9) Beban P₉

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(4 + 15) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,500 + 3,408) \times 25 \\ &= 61,35 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 61,35 = 18,405 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 61,35 = 6,135 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafond } \mathbf{efg} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 0,281 \times 18 = 5,058 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



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Tabel 3.3 Rekapitulasi Beban mati

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)
P ₁	549,3	66	41,925	4,193	12,578	77,63	751,63	752
P ₂	412	49,5	71,60	7,160	21,48	---	561,74	562
P ₃	274,65	33	90,30	9,030	22,571	---	429,551	430
P ₄	137,35	16,5	75,238	7,524	27,09	---	263,702	264
P ₅	17,15	---	65,488	6,549	19,646	---	108,833	109
P ₆	---	---	47,90	4,790	14,37	108	175,06	176
P ₇	---	---	77,575	7,758	23,273	81	189,606	190
P ₈	---	---	138,663	13,866	41,599	40,5	234,648	235
P ₉	---	---	61,35	6,135	18,405	5,058	90,948	91

➤ **Beban Hidup**

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅ = 100 kg (PPIUG 1989).

➤ **Beban Hujan**

Beban terbagi rata per m² bidang datar berasal dari beban air hujan sebesar (40 - 0,8 α) kg/m² (PPIUG 1989).

1) Beban R1 = beban hujan x luas atap **abjk**

$$= 12 \times 10,986 = 131,832 \text{ kg}$$

2) Beban R2 = beban hujan x luas atap **bcij**

$$= 12 \times 8,240 = 98,880 \text{ kg}$$

3) Beban R3 = beban hujan x luas atap **cdhi**

$$= 12 \times 5,493 = 65,916 \text{ kg}$$

4) Beban R4 = beban hujan x luas atap **degh**

$$= 12 \times 2,747 = 32,964 \text{ kg}$$

5) Beban R5 = beban hujan x luas atap **efg**

$$= 12 \times 0,343 = 4,116 \text{ kg}$$

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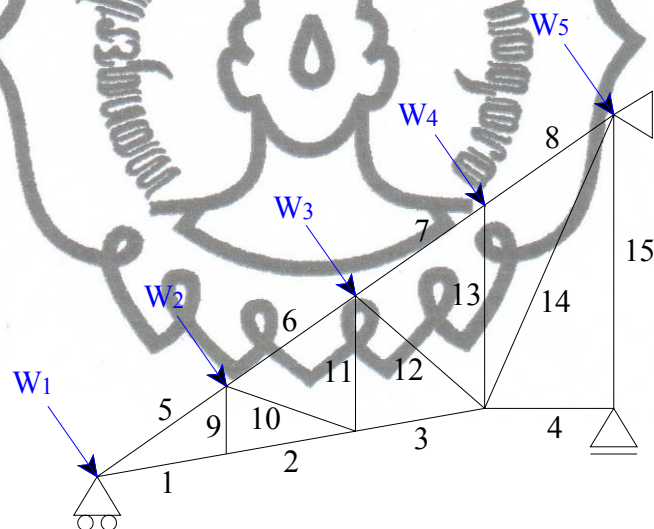
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.4 Rekapitulasi Beban Hujan

Beban	Beban Hujan (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
R ₁	131,832	132
R ₂	98,880	99
R ₃	65,916	66
R ₄	32,964	33
R ₅	4,116	5

➤ Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.7. Pembebanan setengah kuda-kuda akibat beban angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 . (PPIUG 1989).

$$1) \text{ Koefisien angin tekan} = 0,02\alpha - 0,40$$

$$= (0,02 \times 35) - 0,40 = 0,3$$

$$a) W_1 = \text{luasan atap abjk} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$$

$$= 10,986 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 82,935 \text{ kg}$$

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- b) $W_2 = \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{bcij} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 8,240 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 61,800 \text{ kg}$
- c) $W_3 = \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{cdhi} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 5,493 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 41,198 \text{ kg}$
- d) $W_4 = \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{degh} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 2,747 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 20,603 \text{ kg}$
- e) $W_5 = \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{efg} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 0,343 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 2,573 \text{ kg}$

Tabel 3.5. Perhitungan beban angin

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	82,935	67,936	68 kg	47,569	48 kg
W_2	61,800	50,624	51 kg	35,447	36 kg
W_3	41,198	33,747	34 kg	23,630	24 kg
W_4	20,603	16,877	17 kg	11,817	12 kg
W_5	2,573	2,108	3 kg	1,476	2 kg

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

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Tabel 3.6. Rekapitulasi gaya batang setengah kuda-kuda

Batang	kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	1074,40	-
2	1089,75	-
3	293,49	-
4	-	2059,44
5	-	1403,92
6	-	278,61
7	1228,38	-
8	1430,17	-
9	174,68	-
10	-	957,01
11	924,56	-
12	1577,32	-
13	-	430,24
14	2064,57	-
15	79,85	-

3.3.4. Perencanaan Profil Setengah Kuda- kuda

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{maks.} = 2064,57 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (240 MPa)}$$

$$F_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (370 MPa)}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{maks.} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{2064,57 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 1,204 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 40 . 40 . 5**

Dari tabel baja didapat data-data :

$$A_g = 2 \times 3,79 = 7,58 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\bar{x} = 1,16 \text{ cm}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$A_n = A_g - dt$$

$$= 758 - 14,7.5 = 684,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

L = Sambungan dengan Diameter

$$= 3.12,7 = 38,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{x} = 11,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$U = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{L} \leq 1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{11,6}{38,1} = 0,695$$

$$A_e = U.A_n$$

$$= 0,695.684,5$$

$$= 475,723 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check kekuatan nominal

$$\phi P_n = 0,75 . A_e . F_u$$

$$= 0,75 . 475,728 . 370$$

$$= 132014,381 \text{ N}$$

$$= 13201,438 \text{ kg} > 2064,57 \text{ kg} \dots \text{OK}$$

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 2059,44 \text{ kg}$$

$$l_k = 1,5 \text{ m} = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} . U}{F_y} = \frac{2059,44 . 1,4}{2400} = 1,201 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil $\perp 40 . 40 . 5$

$$A_g = 2 \times 3,79 = 7,58 \text{ cm}^2 \quad r = 1,20 \text{ cm}$$

Periksa kelangsingan penampang :

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{40}{5} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{240}}$$

$$= 8 < 12,9$$

$$\lambda = \frac{K.L}{r} = \frac{1.150}{1,20} = 125$$

commit to user



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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_c &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}} \\ &= \frac{125}{3,14} \sqrt{\frac{240}{200000}} \\ &= 1,379 \dots \dots \lambda_c \geq 1,2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2 \\ \omega &= 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2 = 1,25 \cdot (1,379^2) \\ &= 2,377\end{aligned}$$

$$P_n = A_g \cdot F_{cr}$$

$$= 7,58 \cdot \frac{2400}{2,37}$$

$$= 7675,949$$

$$\frac{P}{\phi P_n} = \frac{2059,44}{0,85 \cdot 7675,949}$$

$$= 0,316 < 1 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

3.3.5. Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ 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. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

➤ Tahanan geser baut

$$P_n = n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n$$

$$= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut}$$

➤ Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$P_n = 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n$$

$$= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t) \\ &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8) \\ &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{2059,44}{6766,56} = 0,304 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

$$\text{a) } 5d \leq S \leq 15t \text{ atau } 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } 2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100) \text{ atau } 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 31,75 \text{ mm} = 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Batang tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

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. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

- Tahanan geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f_u^b) \cdot A_n \\ &= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 \cdot f_u^b \cdot A_n \\ &= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

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➤ Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t) \\
 &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7) \\
 &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut}
 \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{2064,57}{6766,56} = 0,305 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\
 &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 60 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 1,5 \cdot 12,7 \\
 &= 31,75 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 30 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.7. Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil setengah kuda-kuda

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
2	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
3	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
4	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
5	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
6	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
7	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
8	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
9	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
10	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
11	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
12	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
13	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
14	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
15	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7

commit to user

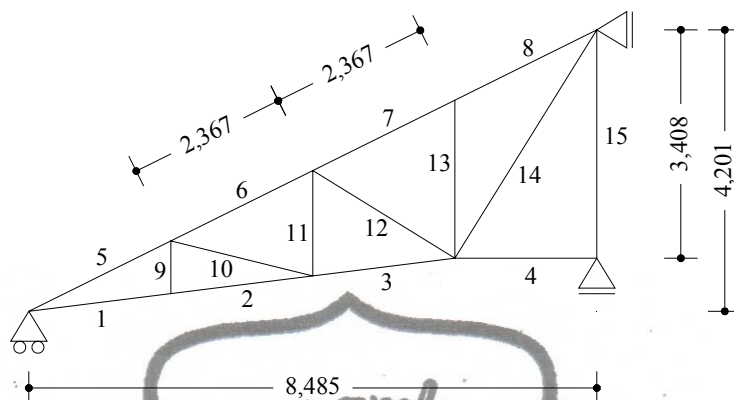


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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.4. Perencanaan Jurai



Gambar 3.8. Rangka Batang jurai

3.4.1. Perhitungan Panjang Batang jurai

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

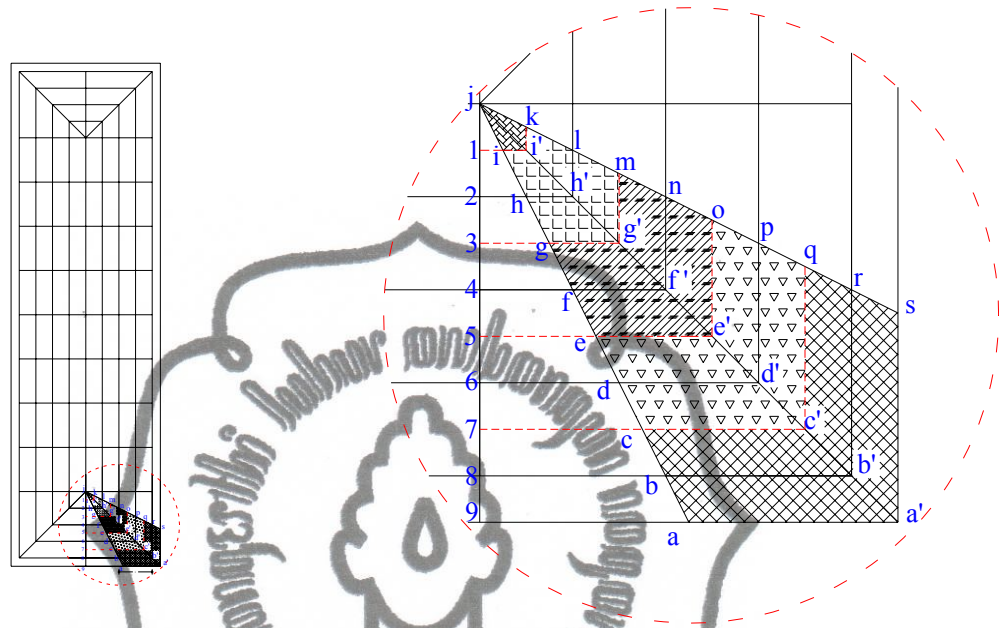
Tabel 3.8. Perhitungan panjang batang pada jurai

Nomer Batang	Panjang Batang
1	2,138 m
2	2,138 m
3	2,138 m
4	2,121 m
5	2,367 m
6	2,367 m
7	2,367 m
8	2,367 m
9	0,730 m
10	2,184 m
11	2,492 m
12	1,572 m
13	2,492 m
14	4,014 m
15	3,408 m

commit to user



3.4.2. Perhitungan luasan jurai



Gambar 3.9. Luasan Atap Jurai

$$\text{Panjang } j-k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,831 = 0,915 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } 1-2 = 2-3 = 3-4 = 4-5 = 5-6 = 6-7 = 7-8 = 8-9 = 0,915 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } aa' = \text{Panjang } a's = 3,375 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } cc' = \text{Panjang } c'q = 2,625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ee' = \text{Panjang } e'o = 1,875 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } gg' = \text{Panjang } g'm = 1,125 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ii' = \text{Panjang } i'k = 0,375 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap } aa'sqc'c &= (2 \times \left(\frac{aa'+cc'}{2} \right) \times 7-9) \\ &= (2 \times \left(\frac{3,375 + 2,625}{2} \right) \times 1,831) \\ &= 10,986 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (aa' + cc') \times 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,375 + 2,625) \times 2 = 6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap cc'qoe'e} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{cc' + ee'}{2} \right) \times 5-7) \\ &= (2 \times \left(\frac{2,625 + 1,875}{2} \right) \times 1,831) \\ &= 8,240 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (cc' + ee') \times 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,625 + 1,875) \times 2 = 4,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap ee'omg'g} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{ee' + gg'}{2} \right) \times 3-5) \\ &= (2 \times \left(\frac{1,875 + 1,125}{2} \right) \times 1,831) \\ &= 5,493 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (ee' + gg') \times 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,875 + 1,125) \times 2 = 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap gg'mki'i} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{gg' + ii'}{2} \right) \times 1-3) \\ &= (2 \times \left(\frac{1,125 + 0,375}{2} \right) \times 1,831) \\ &= 2,747 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (gg' + ii') \times 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,125 + 0,375) \times 2 = 1,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap jii'k} &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times ii' \times j-1 \right) \\ &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,375 \times 0,915 \right) \\ &= 0,343 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

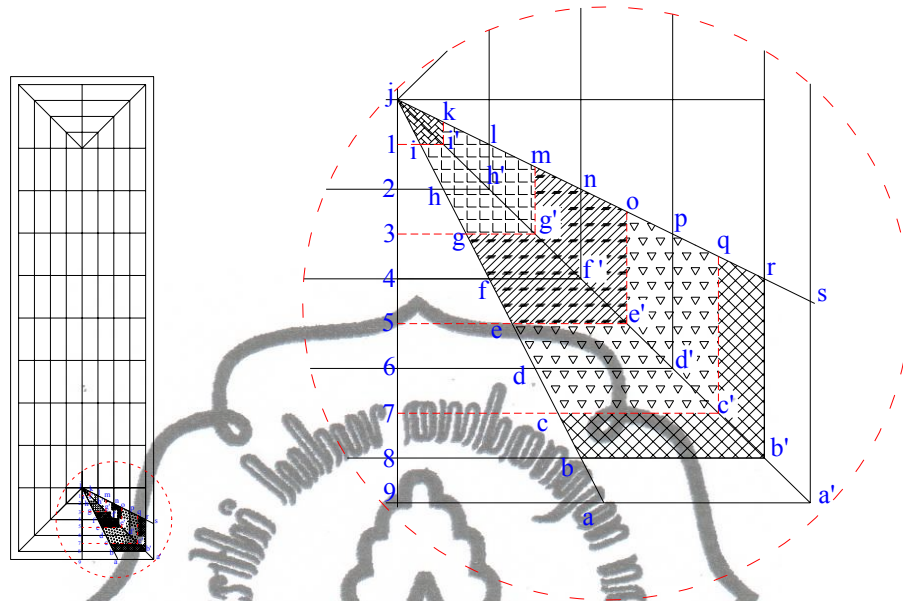
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Gambar 3.10. Luasan Plafon Jurai

$$\text{Panjang } j-1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } 1-2 = 2-3 = 3-4 = 4-5 = 5-6 = 6-7 = 7-8 = 8-9 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } bb' = \text{Panjang } b'r = 3,000 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } cc' = \text{Panjang } c'q = 2,625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ee' = \text{Panjang } e'o = 1,875 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } gg' = \text{Panjang } g'm = 1,125 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } ii' = \text{Panjang } i'k = 0,375 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon } bb'rqc'c &= (2 \times \left(\frac{bb'+cc'}{2} \right) \times 7-8) \\ &= (2 \times \left(\frac{3,000 + 2,625}{2} \right) \times 0,75) \\ &= 4,220 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas plafon cc'qoe'e} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{cc'+ee'}{2} \right) \times 5-7) \\
 &= (2 \times \left(\frac{2,625+1,875}{2} \right) \times 1,5) \\
 &= 6,750 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas plafon ee'omg'g} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{ee'+gg'}{2} \right) \times 3-5) \\
 &= (2 \times \left(\frac{1,875+1,125}{2} \right) \times 1,5) \\
 &= 4,500 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas plafon gg'mki'i} &= (2 \times \left(\frac{gg'+ii'}{2} \right) \times 1-3) \\
 &= (2 \times \left(\frac{1,125+0,375}{2} \right) \times 1,5) \\
 &= 2,25 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas plafon jii'k} &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times ii' \times j-1 \right) \\
 &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,375 \times 0,75 \right) \\
 &= 0,281 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3.4.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Jurai

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 11 kg/m (sumber tabel baja)
Jarak antar kuda-kuda	= 4,00 m (sumber : gambar perencanaan)
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Berat profil	= 25 kg/m (sumber : tabel baja)
Berat penggantung dan plafond	= 18 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Beban hujan	= (40 – 0,8α) kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
	= (40 – 0,8 × 35) = 12 kg/m ²

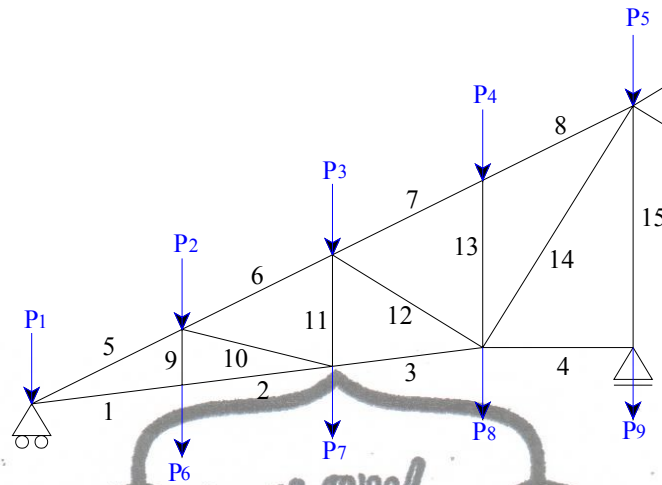
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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai



Gambar 3.11. Pembebanan jurai akibat beban mati

a. Perhitungan Beban

➤ Beban Mati

1) Beban P_1

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording $bb'r$
 $= 11 \times 6 = 66 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap $aa'sqc'c$ x Berat atap
 $= 10,986 \times 50 = 549,30 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond $bb'rqc'c$ x berat plafon
 $= 4,220 \times 18 = 75,96 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,138 + 2,367) \times 25$
 $= 56,313 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 56,313 = 16,894 \text{ kg}$

f) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 56,313 = 5,631 \text{ kg}$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- 2) Beban P_2
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording $dd'p$
 $= 11 \times 4,5 = 49,5 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap $cc'qoe'e$ x berat atap
 $= 8,240 \times 50 = 412 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times Btg (5 + 9 + 10 + 6) \times$ berat profil kuda kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,367 + 0,730 + 2,184 + 2,367) \times 25$
 $= 95,600 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 95,600 = 28,68 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 95,600 = 9,560 \text{ kg}$
- 3) Beban P_3
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording $ff'n$
 $= 11 \times 3 = 33 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap $ee'omg'g$ x berat atap
 $= 5,493 \times 50 = 274,65 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times Btg (6 + 11 + 12 + 7) \times$ berat profil kuda kuda
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,367 + 1,572 + 2,492 + 2,367) \times 25$
 $= 109,975 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 109,975 = 32,993 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 109,975 = 10,998 \text{ kg}$
- 4) Beban P_4
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording $hh'l$
 $= 11 \times 1,5 = 16,5 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap $gg'mki'i$ x berat atap
 $= 2,747 \times 50 = 137,35 \text{ kg}$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (7 + 13 + 8) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,367 + 2,357 + 2,367) \times 25 \\ &= 88,638 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 88,638 = 26,591 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 88,638 = 8,864 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

5) Beban P₅

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban atap} &= \text{Luasan atap} \times \text{berat atap} \\ &= 0,343 \times 50 = 17,15 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (8 + 14 + 15) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,367 + 4,014 + 3,408) \times 25 \\ &= 122,363 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 122,363 = 36,709 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 122,363 = 12,236 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

6) Beban P₆

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Beban kuda-kuda} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(1 + 9 + 2) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2,138 + 0,730 + 2,138) \times 25 \\ &= 62,575 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Beban plat sambung} &= 30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 30\% \times 62,575 = 18,773 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Beban bracing} &= 10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda} \\ &= 10\% \times 62,575 = 6,258 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Beban plafon} &= \text{Luasan plafond} \times \text{berat plafon} \\ &= 6,750 \times 18 = 108 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

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- 7) Beban P_7
- Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(2 + 10 + 11 + 3) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,138 + 2,184 + 1,572 + 2,138) \times 25$
 = 100,400 kg
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 100,400 = 30,120 kg
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 100,400 = 10,040 kg
 - Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **ee'omg'g** x berat plafon
 = 4,5 x 18 = 81 kg
- 8) Beban P_8
- Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(3+12+13+14+4) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,138 + 2,492 + 2,357 + 4,014 + 2,121) \times 25$
 = 164,025 kg
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 164,025 = 49,208 kg
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 164,025 = 16,403 kg
 - Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **gg'mki'i** x berat plafon
 = 2,25 x 18 = 40,5 kg
- 9) Beban P_9
- Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(4 + 15) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (2,121 + 3,408) \times 25$
 = 90,355 kg
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 90,355 = 27,106 kg
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 90,355 = 9,036 kg
 - Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **jii'k** x berat plafon
 = 0,281 x 18 = 5,058 kg



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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.9. Rekapitulasi beban mati

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)
P ₁	549,3	66	56,313	5,631	16,894	75,96	770,098	771
P ₂	412	49,5	95,600	9,560	28,680	---	595,340	596
P ₃	274,65	33	109,975	10,998	32,993	---	461,616	462
P ₄	137,35	16,5	88,638	8,864	26,591	---	277,943	278
P ₅	17,15	---	122,363	12,236	37,709	---	189,458	190
P ₆	---	---	62,575	6,258	18,773	108	195,606	196
P ₇	---	---	100,400	10,040	30,120	81	221,560	222
P ₈	---	---	164,025	16,403	49,208	40,5	270,136	271
P ₉	---	---	90,355	9,036	27,106	5,058	131,555	132

➤ **Beban Hidup**

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅ = 100 kg (PPIUG 1989).

➤ **Beban Hujan**

Beban terbagi rata per m² bidang datar berasal dari beban air hujan sebesar (40 – 0,8 α) kg/m² (PPIUG 1989).

- 1) Beban R1 = beban hujan x luas atap aa'sqc'c
= 12 x 10,986 = 131,832 kg
- 2) Beban R2 = beban hujan x luas atap cc'qoe'e
= 12 x 8,240 = 98,880 kg
- 3) Beban R3 = beban hujan x luas atap ee'omg'g
= 12 x 5,493 = 65,916 kg
- 4) Beban R4 = beban hujan x luas atap gg'mki'i
= 12 x 2,747 = 32,964 kg

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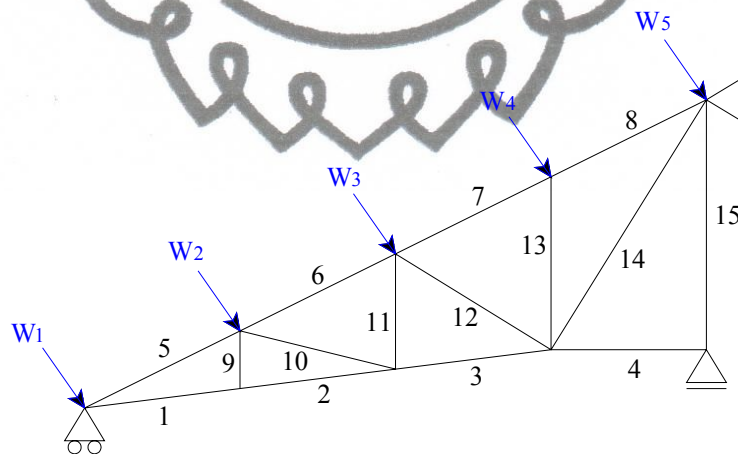
$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \text{ Beban } R_4 &= \text{beban hujan} \times \text{luas atap} \text{ jii'k} \\
 &= 12 \times 0,343 = 4,116 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 3.10. Rekapitulasi Beban Hujan

Beban	Beban Hujan (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
R ₁	131,832	132
R ₂	98,880	99
R ₃	65,916	66
R ₄	32,964	33
R ₅	4,116	5

➤ Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.12. Pembebanan jurai akibat beban angin

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 (PPIUG 1989).

$$1) \text{ Koefisien angin tekan} = 0,02\alpha - 0,40$$

$$= (0,02 \times 35) - 0,40 = 0,3$$

- a) $W_1 = \text{luasan atap } a a' s q c' c \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 10,986 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 82,935 \text{ kg}$
- b) $W_2 = \text{luasan atap } c c' q o e' e \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 8,240 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 61,800 \text{ kg}$
- c) $W_3 = \text{luasan atap } e e' o m g' g \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 5,493 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 41,198 \text{ kg}$
- d) $W_4 = \text{luasan atap } g g' m k i' i \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 2,747 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 20,603 \text{ kg}$
- e) $W_5 = \text{luasan atap } j i i' k \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$
 $= 0,343 \times 0,3 \times 25 = 2,573 \text{ kg}$

Tabel 3.11. Perhitungan beban angin

Beban Angin	Beban (kg)	W_x		W_y	
		$W \cdot \cos \alpha$ (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)	$W \cdot \sin \alpha$ (kg)	(Untuk Input SAP2000)
W_1	82,935	67,936	68 kg	47,569	48 kg
W_2	61,800	50,624	51 kg	35,447	36 kg
W_3	41,198	33,747	34 kg	23,630	24 kg
W_4	20,603	16,877	17 kg	11,817	12 kg
W_5	2,573	2,108	3 kg	1,476	2 kg

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

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.12. Rekapitulasi gaya batang jurai

Batang	kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	1685,38	-
2	1638,06	-
3	293,49	-
4	-	3222,74
5	-	1956,74
6	-	370,12
7	1818,74	-
8	1961,38	-
9	203,15	-
10	-	1420,71
11	1125,108	-
12	-	2143,62
13	-	574,62
14	2687,46	-
15	79,85	-

3.4.4. Perencanaan Profil jurai

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{maks.} = 2687,46 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (240 MPa)}$$

$$F_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (370 MPa)}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{mak.} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{2687,46 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 1,568 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 40 . 40 . 5**

Dari tabel baja didapat data-data :

$$A_g = 2 \times 3,79 = 7,58 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\bar{x} = 1,16 \text{ cm}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$A_n = A_g - dt$$

$$= 758 - 14,7.5 = 684,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

L = Sambungan dengan Diameter

$$= 3.12,7 = 38,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{x} = 11,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$U = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{L} \leq 1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{11,6}{38,1} = 0,695$$

$$A_e = U.A_n$$

$$= 0,695.684,5$$

$$= 475,728 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check kekuatan nominal

$$\phi P_n = 0,75 . A_e . F_u$$

$$= 0,75 . 475,728 . 370$$

$$= 132014,381 \text{ N}$$

$$= 13201,438 \text{ kg} > 2687,46 \text{ kg} \dots \text{OK}$$

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 3222,74 \text{ kg}$$

$$lk = 2,121 \text{ m} = 212,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{\text{mak.}} . U}{F_y} = \frac{3222,74 . 1,4}{2400} = 1,879 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil $\perp 40 . 40 . 5$

$$A_g = 2 \times 3,79 = 7,58 \text{ cm}^2 \quad r = 1,20 \text{ cm}$$

Periksa kelangsingan penampang :

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{40}{5} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{240}}$$

$$= 8 < 12,9$$

$$\lambda = \frac{K.L}{r} = \frac{212,1}{1,20} = 176,75$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_c &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}} \\ &= \frac{176,75}{3,14} \sqrt{\frac{240}{200000}} \\ &= 1,949 \dots \dots \lambda_c \geq 1,2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2 \\ \omega &= 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2 = 1,25 \cdot (1,949^2) \\ &= 4,752\end{aligned}$$

$$P_n = A_g \cdot F_{cr}$$

$$= 7,58 \cdot \frac{2400}{4,752}$$

$$= 3828,283$$

$$\frac{P}{\phi P_n} = \frac{3222,74}{0,85 \cdot 3828,283}$$

$$= 0,99 < 1 \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

3.4.5. Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ 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. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

➤ Tahanan geser baut

$$P_n = n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n$$

$$= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut}$$

➤ Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$P_n = 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n$$

$$= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t) \\ &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8) \\ &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{3222,74}{6766,56} = 0,476 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

- a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 31,75 \text{ mm} = 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Batang tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

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. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

- Tahanan geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n \\ &= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n \\ &= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

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➤ Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t) \\ &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7) \\ &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{2687,46}{6766,56} = 0,397 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 31,75 \text{ mm} \\ &= 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai**Tabel 3.13. Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil jurai**

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
2	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
3	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
4	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
5	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
6	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
7	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
8	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
9	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
10	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
11	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
12	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
13	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
14	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
15	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7

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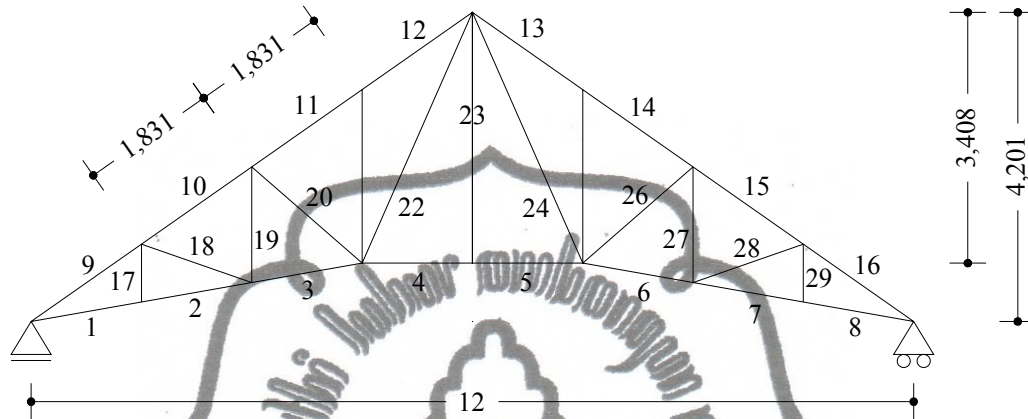
Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

3.5. Perencanaan Kuda-kuda Utama A

3.5.1. Perhitungan Panjang Batang Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.13 Rangka batang kuda-kuda

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.14. Perhitungan panjang batang pada kuda-kuda utama A (KK A)

No batang	Panjang batang
1	1,523 m
2	1,523 m
3	1,523 m
4	1,500 m
5	1,500 m
6	1,523 m
7	1,523 m
8	1,523 m
9	1,831 m
10	1,831 m
11	1,831 m
12	1,831 m
13	1,831 m
14	1,831 m
15	1,831 m
16	1,831 m

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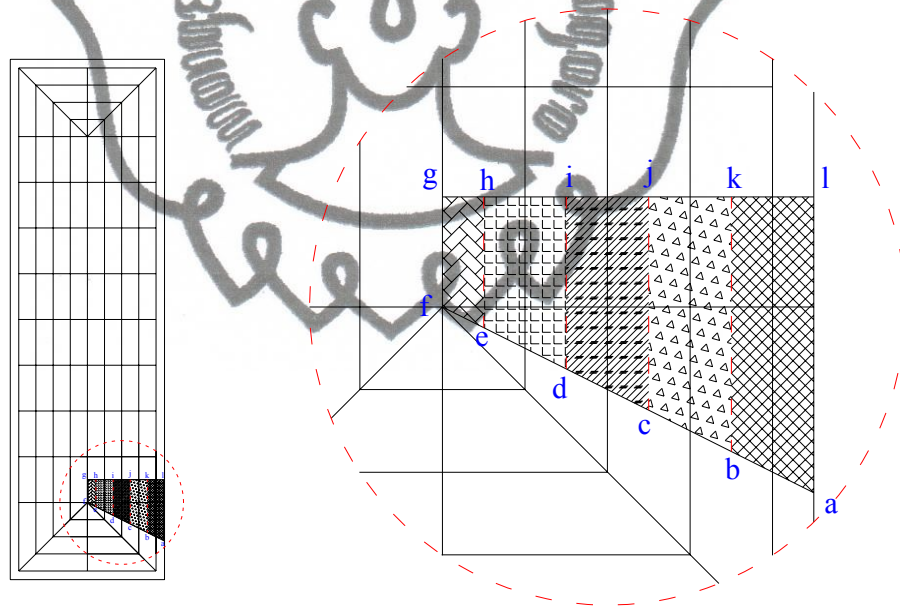
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17	0,786 m
18	1,588 m
19	1,572 m
20	1,990 m
21	2,357 m
22	3,723 m
23	3,408 m
24	3,723 m
25	2,357 m
26	1,990 m
27	1,572 m
28	1,588 m
29	0,786 m

3.5.2. Perhitungan Luasan Atap Kuda-Kuda Utama A



Gambar 3.14. Luasan Atap Kuda-kuda Utama A

Panjang **al** = 5,375 m

Panjang **bk** = 4,625 m

Panjang **cj** = 3,875 m

Panjang **di** = 3,125 m

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\text{Panjang eh} = 2,375 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang fg} = 2,000 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang hi} = \text{ij} = \text{jk} = \text{kl} = 1,831 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang gh} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,831 = 0,915 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap albk} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (al + bk) \right] \times kl \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (5,375 + 4,625) \right] \times 1,831 \\ &= 9,155 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (al + bk) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (5,375 + 4,625) = 5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap bkcyj} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (bk + cj) \right] \times jk \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (4,625 + 3,875) \right] \times 1,831 \\ &= 7,782 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (bk + cj) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4,625 + 3,875) = 4,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap cjdj} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (cj + di) \right] \times ij \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (3,875 + 3,125) \right] \times 1,831 \\ &= 6,409 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (cj + di) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,875 + 3,125) = 3,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap dieh} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (di + eh) \right] \times hi \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (3,125 + 2,375) \right] \times 1,831 \\ &= 5,035 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (di + eh) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (3,125 + 2,375) = 2,75 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas atap ehfg} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (eh + fg) \right] \times gh \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (2,375 + 2,000) \right] \times 0,915 \\ &= 2,002 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

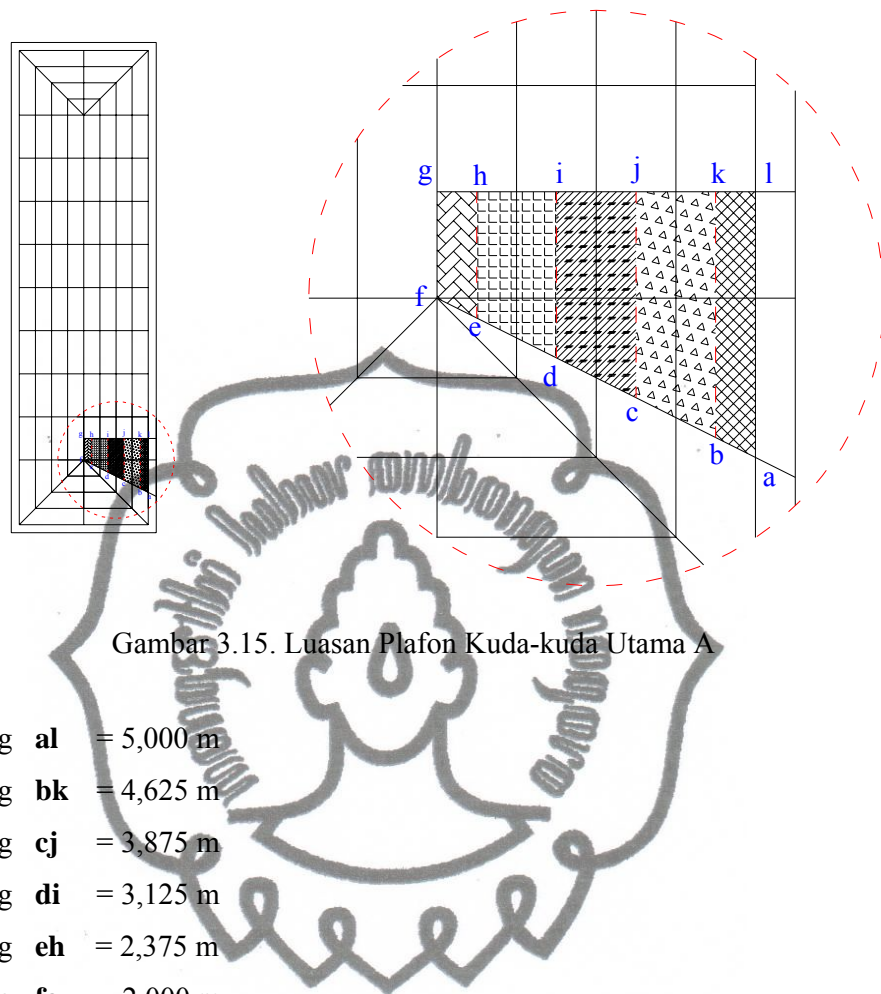
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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai



Gambar 3.15. Luasan Plafon Kuda-kuda Utama A

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{al} = 5,000 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{bk} = 4,625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{cj} = 3,875 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{di} = 3,125 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{eh} = 2,375 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{fg} = 2,000 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{hi} = \mathbf{ij} = \mathbf{jk} = \mathbf{kl} = 1,500 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang } \mathbf{gh} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,500 = 0,750 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon } \mathbf{alb} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (\mathbf{al} + \mathbf{bk}) \right] \times \mathbf{kl} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (5,000 + 4,625) \right] \times 1,500 \\ &= 7,218 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon } \mathbf{bkc} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (\mathbf{bk} + \mathbf{cj}) \right] \times \mathbf{jk} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (4,625 + 3,875) \right] \times 1,500 \\ &= 5,625 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon } \mathbf{cjd} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (\mathbf{cj} + \mathbf{di}) \right] \times \mathbf{ij} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \times (3,875 + 3,125) \right] \times 1,500 \\ &= 5,250 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

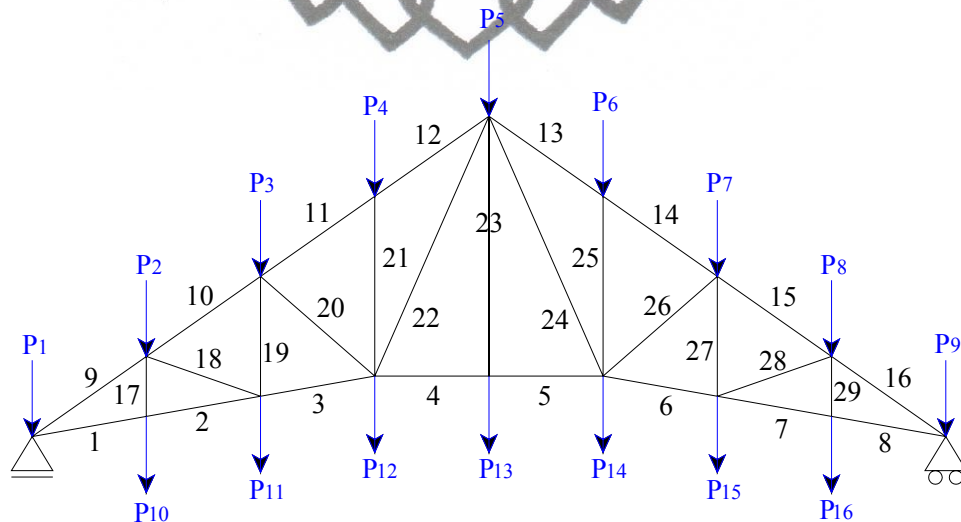
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas plafon dieh} &= [\frac{1}{2} \times (di + eh)] \times hi \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} \times (3,125 + 2,375)] \times 1,500 \\ &= 4,125 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas plafon ehfg} &= [\frac{1}{2} \times (eh + fg)] \times gh \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} \times (2,375 + 2,000)] \times 0,750 \\ &= 1,641 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

3.5.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Utama A

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 11 kg/m (sumber tabel baja)
Jarak antar kuda-kuda	= 4,00 m (sumber : gambar perencanaan)
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Berat profil	= 25 kg/m (sumber : tabel baja)
Berat penggantung dan plafond	= 18 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Beban hujan	= (40 - 0,8 α) kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
	= (40 - 0,8 \times 35) = 12 kg/m ²



Gambar 3.16. Pembebanan Kuda-kuda utama A akibat beban mati

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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a) Perhitungan Beban

➤ Beban Mati

1) Beban $P_1 = P_9$

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 5 = 55 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **albk** x Berat atap
 $= 9,155 \times 50 = 457,75 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 9) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,831) \times 25 = 41,925 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 41,925 = 12,578 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 41,925 = 4,193 \text{ kg}$

f) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **albk** x berat plafon
 $= 7,218 \times 18 = 129,924 \text{ kg}$

2) Beban $P_2 = P_8$

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 4,25 = 46,75 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **bkcj** x berat atap
 $= 7,787 \times 50 = 389,35 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(9 + 17 + 18 + 16) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 0,786 + 1,588 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 71,60 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 71,60 = 21,48 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 71,60 = 7,160 \text{ kg}$

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- 3) Beban $P_3 = P_7$
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 3,5 = 38,5 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **cjdi** x berat atap
 $= 6,409 \times 50 = 320,45 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(10 + 19 + 20 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 1,572 + 1,990 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 90,30 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 90,30 = 27,09 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 90,30 = 9,030 \text{ kg}$
- 4) Beban $P_4 = P_6$
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 2,75 = 30,25 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **dieh** x berat atap
 $= 5,035 \times 50 = 251,75 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (11 + 21 + 12) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 2,357 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 75,238 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 30\% \times 75,238 = 22,571 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 $= 10\% \times 75,238 = 7,524 \text{ kg}$
- 5) Beban P_5
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 2,00 = 22 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **ehfg** x berat atap
 $= (2 \times 2,002) \times 50 = 200,2 \text{ kg}$

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- c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(12 + 23 + 13) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 3,408 + 1,831) \times 25 = 176,75 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 176,75 = 53,025 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 176,75 = 17,675 \text{ kg}$
- f) Beban reaksi = $(2 \times \text{reaksi jurai}) + \text{reaksi setengah kuda-kuda}$
 = $(2 \times 3156,408) + 1961,08$
 = $8273,896 \text{ kg}$
- 6) Beban $P_{10} = P_{16}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(1 + 17 + 2) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 0,786 + 1,523) \times 25$
 = $47,90 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 47,90 = 14,37 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 47,90 = 4,790 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **bkcj** x berat plafon
 = $5,625 \times 18 = 101,25 \text{ kg}$
- 7) Beban $P_{11} = P_{15}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(2 + 18 + 19 + 3) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,588 + 1,572 + 1,523) \times 25$
 = $77,575 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 77,575 = 23,273 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 77,575 = 7,758 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **cjdi** x berat plafon
 = $5,250 \times 18 = 94,5 \text{ kg}$

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- 8) Beban $P_{12} = P_{14}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(3+20+21+22+4) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,99 + 2,357 + 3,723 + 1,50) \times 25$
 = 138,663 kg
- b) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 138,663 = 41,599 kg
- c) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 138,663 = 13,866 kg
- d) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **dieh** x berat plafon
 = $4,125 \times 18 = 74,25$ kg
- 9) Beban P_{13}
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(4 + 15 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,500 + 3,408 + 1,500) \times 25$
 = 160,2 kg
- b) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 160,2 = 48,06 kg
- c) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 160,2 = 16,02 kg
- d) Beban plafon = 2 x Luasan plafond **ehfg** x berat plafon
 = $2 \times 1,641 \times 18 = 59,076$ kg
- e) Beban reaksi = (2 x reaksi jurai) + reaksi setengah kuda-kuda
 = $(2 \times 407,34) + 389,43$
 = 1204,11 kg

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Tabel 3.15 Rekapitulasi Beban Mati

Beban	Beban Atap (kg)	Beban gording (kg)	Beban Kuda-kuda (kg)	Beban Bracing (kg)	Beban Plat sambung (kg)	Beban Plafon (kg)	Beban reaksi (kg)	Jumlah Beban (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
P ₁ =P ₉	457,75	55	41,925	4,193	12,578	129,924	-	701,37	702
P ₂ =P ₈	389,35	46,75	71,600	7,160	21,480	-	-	536,34	537
P ₃ =P ₇	320,45	38,50	90,300	9,030	27,090	-	-	485,37	486
P ₄ =P ₆	251,75	30,25	75,238	7,524	22,571	-	-	387,33	388
P ₅	200,20	22	176,750	17,675	53,025	-	8273,9	8743,58	8744
P ₁₀ =P ₁₆	-	-	47,900	4,790	14,370	101,25	-	168,31	169
P ₁₁ =P ₁₅	-	-	77,575	7,758	23,273	94,500	-	203,11	204
P ₁₂ =P ₁₄	-	-	138,663	13,866	41,599	74,250	-	268,38	269
P ₁₃	-	-	160,02	16,002	48,06	59,076	1204,1	1487,29	1488

➤ Beban Hidup

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

➤ Beban Hujan

Beban terbagi rata per m² bidang datar berasal dari beban air hujan sebesar (40 - 0,8 α) kg/m² (PPIUG 1989).

- 1) Beban R1 = R9 = beban hujan x luas atap **albk**
= 12 x 9,155 = 109,86 kg
- 2) Beban R2 = R8 = beban hujan x luas atap **bkcj**
= 12 x 7,787 = 93,444 kg
- 3) Beban R3 = R7 = beban hujan x luas atap **cjdi**
= 12 x 6,409 = 76,908 kg
- 4) Beban R4 = R6 = beban hujan x luas atap **dieh**
= 12 x 5,035 = 60,420 kg
- 5) Beban R5 = beban hujan x luas atap **ehfg**
= 12 x (2 x 2,002) = 48,048 kg

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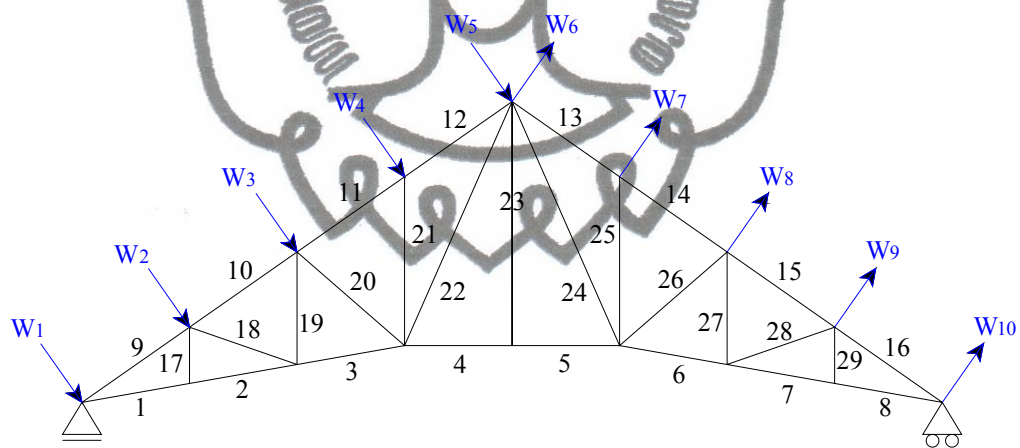
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.16 Rekapitulasi Beban Hujan

Beban	Beban Hujan (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
$R_1 = R_9$	109,86	110
$R_2 = R_8$	93,444	94
$R_3 = R_7$	76,908	76
$R_4 = R_6$	60,240	61
R_5	48,048	49

➤ Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin:



Gambar 3.17. Pembebanan kuda-kuda utama A akibat beban angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 (PPIUG 1989)

$$1). \text{ Koefisien angin tekan} = 0,02\alpha - 0,40$$

$$= (0,02 \times 35) - 0,40 = 0,3$$

$$a). W_1 = \text{luasan atap albk} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin}$$

$$= 9,155 \times 0,3 \times 25$$

$$= 68,663 \text{ kg}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{b). } W_2 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{bkcj} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,787 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 58,403 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c). } W_3 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{cjdi} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 6,409 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 48,067 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d). } W_4 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{dieh} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 5,035 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 37,763 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e). } W_5 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{ehfg} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 2,002 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 15,015 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$2). \text{ Koefisien angin hisap} = -0,40$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a). } W_6 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{ehfg} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 2,002 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -20,02 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b). } W_7 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{dieh} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 5,035 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -50,35 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c). } W_8 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{cjdi} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 6,409 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -64,09 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d). } W_9 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{bkcj} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,787 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -77,87 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e). } W_{10} &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{albk} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 9,155 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -91,55 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

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Tabel 3.17 Perhitungan beban angin

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	68,663	56,245	57 kg	39,384	40 kg
W_2	58,403	47,841	48 kg	33,498	34 kg
W_3	48,067	39,374	40 kg	27,570	28 kg
W_4	37,763	30,934	31 kg	21,660	22 kg
W_5	15,015	12,299	13 kg	8,612	9 kg
W_6	-20,02	-16,392	-17 kg	-11,483	-12 kg
W_7	-50,35	-41,244	-42 kg	-28,879	-29 kg
W_8	-64,09	-52,499	-53 kg	-36,760	-27 kg
W_9	-77,87	-63,787	-64 kg	-44,664	-45 kg
W_{10}	-91,55	-74,993	-75 kg	-52,511	-53 kg

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

Tabel 3.18. Rekapitulasi gaya batang kuda-kuda utama A

Batang	kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	16641,37	-
2	18135,12	-
3	19892,89	-
4	16758,40	-
5	16758,40	-
6	19892,89	-
7	18135,12	-
8	16641,37	-
9	-	20927,77

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10	-	23656,48
11	-	22595,24
12	-	21597,13
13	-	21597,13
14	-	22595,24
15	-	23656,48
16	-	20927,77
17	-	1892,29
18	1870,83	-
19	184,02	-
20	-	1327,57
21	658,10	-
22	3947,56	-
23	3550,74	-
24	3947,56	-
25	658,10	-
26	-	1371,40
27	217,77	-
28	1870,83	-
29	-	1892,29

3.5.4. Perencanaan Profil Kuda-kuda utama A

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{maks.} = 19892,89 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (240 MPa)}$$

$$F_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (370 MPa)}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{mak.} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{19892,89 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 11,60 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **┘ 70. 70. 7**

Dari tabel baja didapat data-data :

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$$A_g = 2 \times 9,40 = 18,80 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\bar{x} = 1,97 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_n = A_g - dt$$

$$= 1880 - 14,7 \cdot 7 = 1777,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

L = Sambungan dengan Diameter

$$= 3 \cdot 12,7 = 38,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{x} = 19,7 \text{ mm}$$

$$U = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{L}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{19,7}{38,1} = 0,483$$

$$A_e = U \cdot A_n$$

$$= 0,483 \cdot 1777,1$$

$$= 858,40 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check kekuatan nominal

$$\phi P_n = 0,75 \cdot A_e \cdot F_u$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 858,40 \cdot 370$$

$$= 238189,156 \text{ N}$$

$$= 23818,916 \text{ kg} > 19892,890 \text{ kg} \dots \text{OK}$$

b) Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 23656,48 \text{ kg}$$

$$l_k = 1,831 \text{ m} = 183,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{23656,48 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 13,79 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil **L 70 . 70 . 7**

$$A_g = 2 \times 9,40 = 18,80 \text{ cm}^2 \quad r = 2,12 \text{ cm}$$

Periksa kelangsingan penampang :

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{70}{7} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{240}}$$

$$= 10 < 12,9$$

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$$\lambda = \frac{K.L}{r} = \frac{1.183,1}{2,12}$$

$$= 86,368$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

$$= \frac{86,368}{3,14} \sqrt{\frac{240}{200000}}$$

$$= 0,953 \dots 0,25 < \lambda_c < 1,2 \longrightarrow \omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67\lambda_c}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1,43}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 0,953}$$

$$= 1,486$$

$$P_n = A_g \cdot F_{cr}$$

$$= 18,80 \cdot \frac{2400}{1,486}$$

$$= 30363,392 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{P}{\phi P_n} = \frac{23656,48}{0,85 \cdot 30363,392}$$

$$= 0,917 < 1 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

3.5.5. Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ 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. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

➤ Tahanan geser baut

$$P_n = n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f_u^b) \cdot A_n$$

$$= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut}$$

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- Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$P_n = 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n$$

$$= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut}$$

- Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$P_n = 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t)$$

$$= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8)$$

$$= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{23656,48}{6766,56} = 3,496 \sim 4 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 4 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\text{Diambil, } S_1 = 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7$$

$$= 63,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 60 \text{ mm}$$

b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\text{Diambil, } S_2 = 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7$$

$$= 31,75 \text{ mm} = 30 \text{ mm}$$

b. Batang tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

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

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

$$\text{Tebal pelat sambung } (\delta) = 0,625 \cdot d$$

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

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

- Tahanan geser baut

$$P_n = n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n$$

$$= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut}$$

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- Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$P_n = 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n$$

$$= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut}$$

- Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$P_n = 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot d_t)$$

$$= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8)$$

$$= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{tumpu} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{maks.}}{P} = \frac{19892,89}{6766,56} = 2,939 \sim 4 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 4 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\text{Diambil, } S_1 = 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7$$

$$= 63,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 60 \text{ mm}$$

b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\text{Diambil, } S_2 = 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7$$

$$= 31,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 30 \text{ mm}$$

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Tabel 3.19. Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil kuda-kuda utama A

Nomer Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
2	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
3	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
4	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
5	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
6	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
7	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
8	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
9	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
10	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
11	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
12	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
13	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
14	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
15	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
16	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
17	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
18	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
19	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
20	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
21	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
22	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
23	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
24	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
25	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
26	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
27	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
28	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
29	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7

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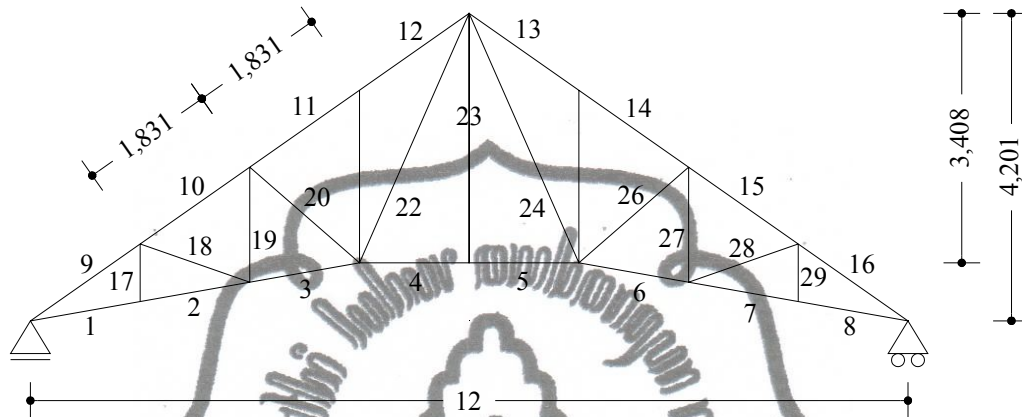
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3.6. Perencanaan Kuda-kuda Utama (KK B)

3.6.1. Perhitungan Panjang Batang Kuda-kuda Utama B



Gambar 3.18. Rangka batang kuda-kuda B

Perhitungan panjang batang selanjutnya disajikan dalam tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel 3.20 Perhitungan panjang batang pada kuda-kuda utama B (KK B)

No batang	Panjang batang
1	1,523 m
2	1,523 m
3	1,523 m
4	1,500 m
5	1,500 m
6	1,523 m
7	1,523 m
8	1,523 m
9	1,831 m
10	1,831 m
11	1,831 m
12	1,831 m
13	1,831 m
14	1,831 m
15	1,831 m
16	1,831 m
17	0,786 m

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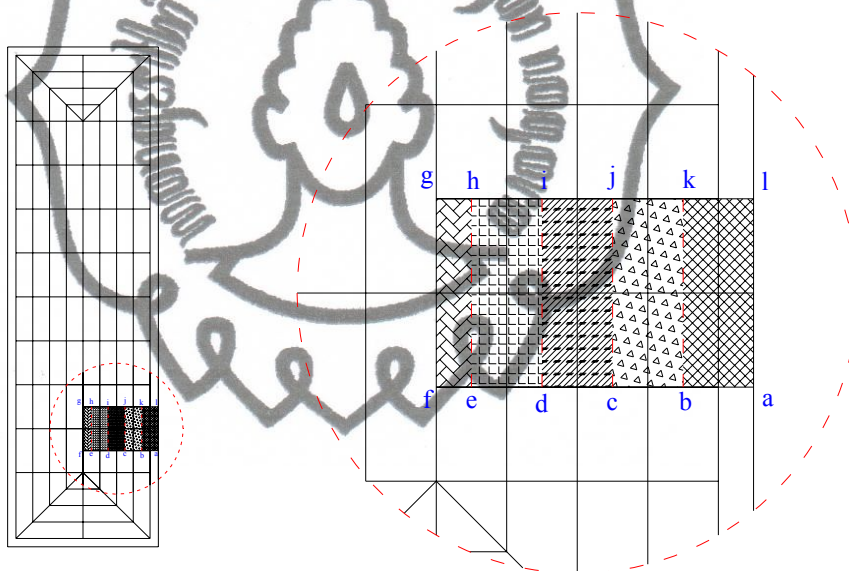
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18	1,588 m
19	1,572 m
20	1,990 m
21	2,357 m
22	3,723 m
23	3,408 m
24	3,723 m
25	2,357 m
26	1,990 m
27	1,572 m
28	1,588 m
29	0,786 m

3.6.2. Perhitungan Luasan Kuda-Kuda Utama B



Gambar 3.19 Luasan Atap Kuda-kuda B

Panjang **al** = 4 m

Panjang **bk** = 4 m

Panjang **cj** = 4 m

Panjang **di** = 4 m

Panjang **eh** = 4 m

Panjang **fg** = 4 m

Panjang **ab = bc = cd = de** = 1,831 m

Panjang **ef** = $\frac{1}{2} \times 1,831 = 0,915$ m

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas atap albk} &= a_l \times a_b \\
 &= 4 \times 1,831 \\
 &= 7,32 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (a_l + b_k) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 4) = 4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas atap bkcj} &= b_k \times b_c \\
 &= 4 \times 1,831 \\
 &= 7,32 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (b_k + c_j) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 4) = 4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas atap cjdi} &= c_j \times c_d \\
 &= 4 \times 1,831 \\
 &= 7,32 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (c_j + d_i) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 4) = 4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas atap dieh} &= d_i \times d_e \\
 &= 4 \times 1,831 \\
 &= 7,32 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Panjang gording} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (d_i + e_h) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 4) = 4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas atap ehfg} &= e_h \times e_f \\
 &= 4 \times 0,915 \\
 &= 3,66 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

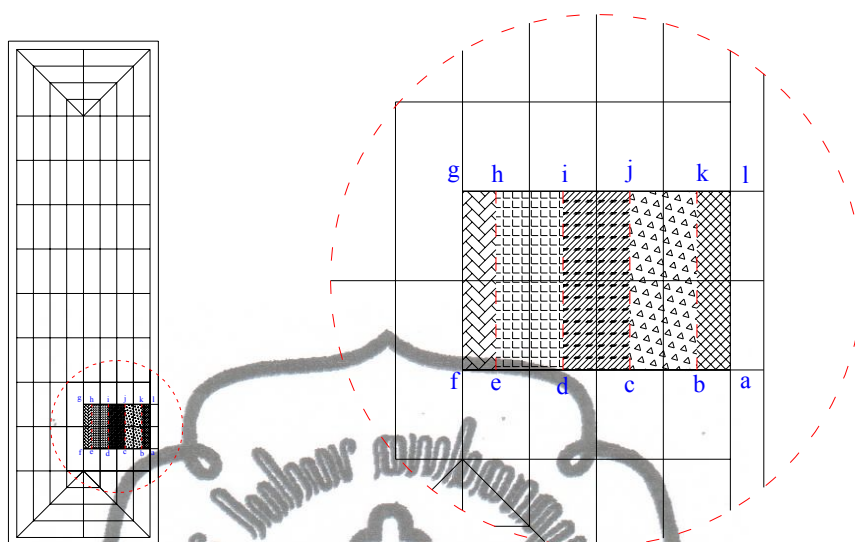
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Gambar 3.20. Luasan Plafon Kuda – Kuda B

- Panjang **al** = 4 m
 Panjang **bk** = 4 m
 Panjang **cj** = 4 m
 Panjang **di** = 4 m
 Panjang **eh** = 4 m
 Panjang **fg** = 4 m
 Panjang **ab = bc = cd = de** = 1,5 m
 Panjang **ef** = $\frac{1}{2} \times 1,831 = 0,75$ m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon albk} &= al \times ab \\ &= 4 \times 0,75 \\ &= 3 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon bkcyj} &= bk \times bc \\ &= 4 \times 1,5 \\ &= 6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon cjdi} &= cj \times cd \\ &= 4 \times 1,5 \\ &= 6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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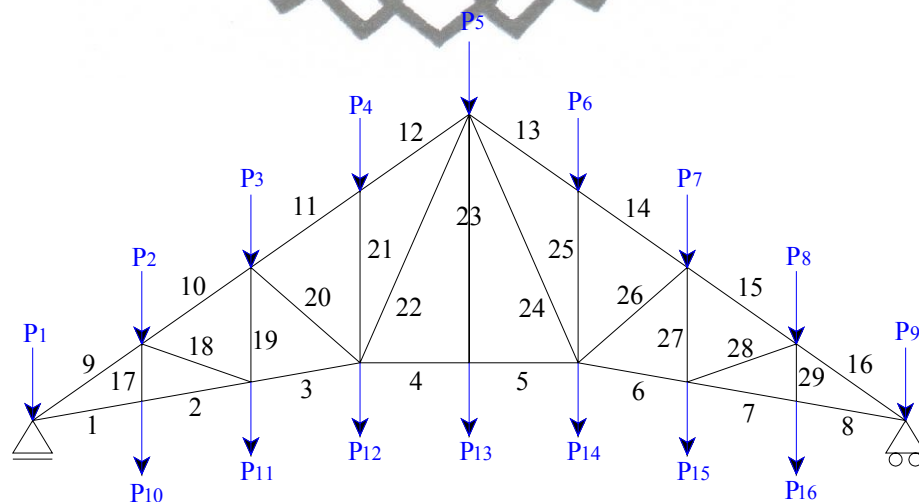
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon dieh} &= d_i \times d_e \\ &= 4 \times 1,5 \\ &= 6 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas plafon ehfg} &= e_h \times e_f \\ &= 4 \times 0,75 \\ &= 3 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3.6.3. Perhitungan Pembebanan Kuda-kuda Utama B

Data-data pembebanan :

Berat gording	= 11 kg/m (sumber tabel baja)
Jarak antar kuda-kuda	= 4,00 m (sumber : gambar perencanaan)
Berat penutup atap	= 50 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Berat profil	= 25 kg/m (sumber : tabel baja)
Berat penggantung dan plafond	= 18 kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
Beban hujan	= (40 - 0,8 α) kg/m ² (sumber PPIUG 1989)
	= (40 - 0,8 \times 35) = 12 kg/m ²



Gambar 3.21 Pembebanan Kuda-kuda utama B akibat beban mati

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

a. Perhitungan Beban

➤ Beban Mati

1) Beban $P_1 = P_9$

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **albk** x Berat atap
 $= 7,32 \times 50 = 366 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (1 + 9) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,831) \times 25 = 41,925 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 41,925 = 12,578 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10\% \times 41,925 = 4,193 \text{ kg}$

f) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **albk** x berat plafon
 $= 3 \times 18 = 54 \text{ kg}$

2) Beban $P_2 = P_8$

a) Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
 $= 11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ kg}$

b) Beban atap = Luasan atap **bkcj** x berat atap
 $= 7,32 \times 50 = 366 \text{ kg}$

c) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(9 + 17 + 18 + 16) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 0,786 + 1,588 + 1,831) \times 25$
 $= 71,60 \text{ kg}$

d) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 30\% \times 71,60 = 21,48 \text{ kg}$

e) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 $= 10\% \times 71,60 = 7,160 \text{ kg}$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

- 3) Beban $P_3 = P_7$
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
= $11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **cjdi** x berat atap
= $7,32 \times 50 = 366 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(10 + 19 + 20 + 11) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 1,572 + 1,990 + 1,831) \times 25$
= $90,30 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 90,30 = 27,09 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 90,30 = 9,030 \text{ kg}$
- 4) Beban $P_4 = P_6$
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
= $11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **dieh** x berat atap
= $7,32 \times 50 = 366 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg} (11 + 21 + 12) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
= $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 2,357 + 1,831) \times 25$
= $75,238 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $30\% \times 75,238 = 22,571 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
= $10\% \times 75,238 = 7,524 \text{ kg}$
- 5) Beban P_5
- Beban gording = Berat profil gording x Panjang Gording
= $11 \times 4 = 44 \text{ kg}$
 - Beban atap = Luasan atap **ehfg** x berat atap
= $(2 \times 3,66) \times 50 = 366 \text{ kg}$

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- d) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(12 + 23 + 13) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,831 + 3,408 + 1,831) \times 25 = 176,75 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 176,75 = 53,025 \text{ kg}$
- e) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 176,75 = 17,675 \text{ kg}$
- 6) Beban $P_{10} = P_{16}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(1 + 17 + 2) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 0,786 + 1,523) \times 25$
 = $47,90 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 47,90 = 14,37 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 47,90 = 4,790 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plafon = $\text{Luasan plafond } \mathbf{bkj} \times \text{berat plafon}$
 = $6 \times 18 = 108 \text{ kg}$
- 7) Beban $P_{11} = P_{15}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(2 + 18 + 19 + 3) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,588 + 1,572 + 1,523) \times 25$
 = $77,575 \text{ kg}$
- b) Beban plat sambung = $30\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $30\% \times 77,575 = 23,273 \text{ kg}$
- c) Beban bracing = $10\% \times \text{beban kuda-kuda}$
 = $10\% \times 77,575 = 7,758 \text{ kg}$
- d) Beban plafon = $\text{Luasan plafond } \mathbf{cjdi} \times \text{berat plafon}$
 = $6 \times 18 = 108 \text{ kg}$

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- 8) Beban $P_{12} = P_{14}$
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(3+20+21+22+4) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,523 + 1,99 + 2,357 + 3,723 + 1,50) \times 25$
 = 138,663 kg
- b) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 138,663 = 41,599 kg
- c) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 138,663 = 13,866 kg
- d) Beban plafon = Luasan plafond **dieh** x berat plafon
 = 6 x 18 = 108 kg
- 9) Beban P_{13}
- a) Beban kuda-kuda = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Btg}(4 + 15 + 5) \times \text{berat profil kuda kuda}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times (1,500 + 3,408 + 1,500) \times 25$
 = 160,2 kg
- b) Beban plat sambung = 30% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 30% x 160,2 = 48,06 kg
- c) Beban bracing = 10% x beban kuda-kuda
 = 10% x 160,2 = 16,02 kg
- d) Beban plafon = 2 x Luasan plafond **ehfg** x berat plafon
 = 2 x 3 x 18 = 108 kg

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Tabel 3.21. Rekapitulasi beban mati kuda – kuda B

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)
$P_1=P_9$	366	44	41,925	4,193	12,578	54	522,696	523
$P_2=P_8$	366	44	71,600	7,160	21,480	---	510,240	511
$P_3=P_7$	366	44	90,300	9,030	27,090	---	536,420	537
$P_4=P_6$	366	44	75,238	7,524	22,571	---	515,330	516
P_5	366	44	176,750	17,675	53,025	---	657,450	658
$P_{10}=P_{16}$	---	---	47,900	4,790	14,370	108	174,990	175
$P_{11}=P_{15}$	---	---	77,575	7,758	23,273	108	216,706	217
$P_{12}=P_{14}$	---	---	138,663	13,866	41,599	108	302,128	303
P_{13}	---	---	160,02	16,002	48,060	108	332,082	333

➤ Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja pada $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6, P_7, P_8, P_9 = 100$ kg

➤ Beban Hujan

Beban terbagi rata per m^2 bidang datar berasal dari beban air hujan sebesar $(40 - 0,8 \alpha)$ kg/m^2 (PPIUG 1989).

- 1) Beban $R_1 = R_9 =$ beban hujan x luas atap **albk**
 $= 12 \times 7,32 = 87,84$ kg
- 2) Beban $R_2 = R_8 =$ beban hujan x luas atap **bkcj**
 $= 12 \times 7,32 = 87,84$ kg
- 3) Beban $R_3 = R_7 =$ beban hujan x luas atap **cjdi**
 $= 12 \times 7,32 = 87,84$ kg
- 4) Beban $R_4 = R_6 =$ beban hujan x luas atap **dieh**
 $= 12 \times 7,32 = 87,84$ kg
- 5) Beban $R_5 =$ beban hujan x luas atap **ehfg**
 $= 12 \times (2 \times 3,66) = 87,84$ kg

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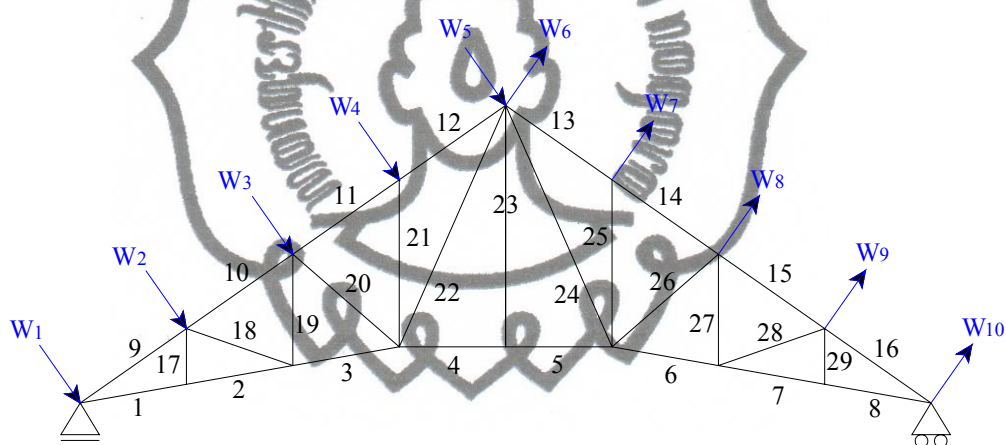
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Tabel 3.22. Rekapitulasi Beban Hujan

Beban	Beban Hujan (kg)	Input SAP (kg)
$R_1 = R_9$	87,84	88
$R_2 = R_8$	87,84	88
$R_3 = R_7$	87,84	88
$R_4 = R_6$	87,84	88
R_5	87,84	88

➤ Beban Angin

Perhitungan beban angin :



Gambar 3.22. Pembebanan kuda-kuda utama B akibat beban angin

Beban angin kondisi normal, minimum = 25 kg/m^2 (PPIUG 1989)

1). Koefisien angin tekan = $0,02\alpha - 0,40$

$$= (0,02 \times 35) - 0,40 = 0,3$$

a). W_1 = luasan atap **albk** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin

$$= 7,32 \times 0,3 \times 25$$

$$= 54,9 \text{ kg}$$

b). W_2 = luasan atap **bkej** x koef. angin tekan x beban angin

$$= 7,32 \times 0,3 \times 25$$

$$= 54,9 \text{ kg}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{c). } W_3 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{cjdj} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 54,9 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d). } W_4 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{dieh} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 54,9 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e). } W_5 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{ehfg} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 3,66 \times 0,3 \times 25 \\ &= 27,45 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$2). \text{ Koefisien angin hisap} = -0,40$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a). } W_6 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{ehfg} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 3,66 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -36,6 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b). } W_7 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{dieh} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -73,2 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c). } W_8 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{cjdj} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -73,2 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d). } W_9 &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{bkcj} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -73,2 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d). } W_{10} &= \text{luasan atap } \mathbf{albk} \times \text{koef. angin tekan} \times \text{beban angin} \\ &= 7,32 \times -0,4 \times 25 \\ &= -73,2 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

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Tabel 3.23 Perhitungan beban angin

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	54,9	44,97	45 kg	31,49	32 kg
W_2	54,9	44,97	45 kg	31,49	32 kg
W_3	54,9	44,97	45 kg	31,49	32 kg
W_4	54,9	44,97	45 kg	31,49	32 kg
W_5	27,45	22,49	23 kg	15,75	16 kg
W_6	-36,6	-29,98	-30 kg	-20,99	-21 kg
W_7	-73,2	-59,96	-60 kg	-41,98	-42 kg
W_8	-73,2	-59,96	-60 kg	-41,98	-42 kg
W_9	-73,2	-59,96	-60 kg	-41,98	-42 kg
W_{10}	-73,2	-59,96	-60 kg	-41,98	-42 kg

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

Tabel 3.24. Rekapitulasi gaya batang kuda-kuda utama B

Batang	kombinasi	
	Tarik (+) (kg)	Tekan (-) (kg)
1	7856,57	-
2	8452,78	-
3	8663,85	-
4	5853,02	-
5	5844,70	-
6	8344,47	-
7	8101,46	-
8	7474,04	-
9	-	9411,24

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10	-	9926,33
11	-	8580,66
12	-	7973,56
13	-	7973,56
14	-	8580,66
15	-	9926,33
16	-	9411,24
17	-	741,26
18	305,93	-
19	607,47	-
20	-	1583,56
21	-	251,59
22	3195,43	-
23	1561,46	-
24	3096,89	-
25	-	286,21
26	-	1642,77
27	607,47	-
28	403,03	-
29	-	737,12

3.6.4. Perencanaan Profil Kuda-kuda utama B

a. Perhitungan profil batang tarik

$$P_{maks.} = 8663,85 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (240 MPa)}$$

$$F_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (370 MPa)}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{mak} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{8663,85 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 5,05 \text{ cm}^2$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil $\perp 50. 50. 6$

Dari tabel baja didapat data-data :

$$A_g = 2 \times 5,69 = 11,38 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\bar{x} = 1,45 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_n = A_g - dt$$

$$= 1138 - 14,77 = 1035,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

L = Sambungan dengan Diameter

$$= 3.12,7 = 38,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{x} = 14,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$U = 1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{L}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{14,5}{38,1} = 0,619$$

$$A_e = U \cdot A_n$$

$$= 0,619 \cdot 1035,1$$

$$= 640,723 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check kekuatan nominal

$$\phi P_n = 0,75 \cdot A_e \cdot F_u$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 640,723 \cdot 370$$

$$= 177801,715 \text{ N}$$

$$= 17780,172 \text{ kg} > 8663,850 \text{ kg} \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

b. Perhitungan profil batang tekan

$$P_{\text{maks.}} = 9926,33 \text{ kg}$$

$$l_k = 1,831 \text{ m} = 183,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_g \text{ perlu} = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}} \cdot U}{F_y} = \frac{9926,33 \cdot 1,4}{2400} = 5,79 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dicoba, menggunakan baja profil $\perp 50. 50. 6$

$$A_g = 2 \times 5,69 = 11,38 \text{ cm}^2 \quad r = 1,50 \text{ cm}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Periksa kelangsingan penampang :

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{50}{6} < \frac{200}{\sqrt{240}}$$

$$= 8,33 < 12,9$$

$$\lambda = \frac{K.L}{r} = \frac{1.183,1}{1,50}$$

$$= 122,067$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{F_y}{E}}$$

$$= \frac{122,067}{3,14} \sqrt{\frac{240}{200000}}$$

$$= 1,347 \dots \dots \lambda_c \geq 1,2 \quad \omega = 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2$$

$$\omega = 1,25 \cdot \lambda_c^2 = 1,25 \cdot (1,347^2)$$

$$= 2,267$$

$$P_n = A_g \cdot F_{cr}$$

$$= 11,38 \cdot \frac{2400}{2,267}$$

$$= 12047,64 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{P}{\phi P_n} = \frac{9926,33}{0,85 \cdot 15067,64}$$

$$= 0,969 < 1 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

3.6.5. Perhitungan Alat Sambung

a. Batang Tekan

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

Diameter baut (\varnothing) = 12,7 mm (1/2 inches)

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

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

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

➤ Tahanan geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n \\ &= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n \\ &= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot dt) \\ &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8) \\ &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{tumpu} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{maks.}}{P} = \frac{9926,33}{6766,56} = 1,467 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 31,75 \text{ mm} = 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Batang tarik

Digunakan alat sambung baut-mur. ($A_{490}, F_u^b = 825 \text{ N/mm}^2$)

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

Diameter lubang = 13,7 mm.

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

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Menggunakan tebal plat 8 mm. (BJ 37, $f_u = 3700 \text{ kg/cm}^2$)

- Tahanan geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= n \cdot (0,5 \cdot f^{ub}) \cdot A_n \\ &= 2 \cdot (0,5 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 10445,54 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan tarik penyambung

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 \cdot f^{ub} \cdot A_n \\ &= (0,75 \cdot 825) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12,7^2 = 7834,14 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan Tumpu baut :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot f_u \cdot dt) \\ &= 0,75 (2,4 \cdot 370 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 8) \\ &= 6766,56 \text{ kg/baut} \end{aligned}$$

P yang menentukan adalah $P_{\text{tumpu}} = 6766,56 \text{ kg}$.

Perhitungan jumlah baut-mur,

$$n = \frac{P_{\text{maks.}}}{P} = \frac{8663,85}{6766,56} = 1,280 \sim 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan : 2 buah baut

Perhitungan jarak antar baut :

- a) $5d \leq S \leq 15t$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_1 &= 5d = 5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 63,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- b) $2,5d \leq S_2 \leq (4t + 100)$ atau 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil, } S_2 &= 2,5d = 2,5 \cdot 12,7 \\ &= 31,75 \text{ mm} \\ &= 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Tabel 3.25. Rekapitulasi perencanaan profil kuda-kuda utama B

Nomor Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
2	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
3	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
4	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
5	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
6	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
7	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
8	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
9	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
10	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
11	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
12	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
13	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
14	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
15	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
16	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
17	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
18	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
19	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
20	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
21	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
22	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
23	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
24	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
25	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
26	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
27	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
28	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
29	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 4

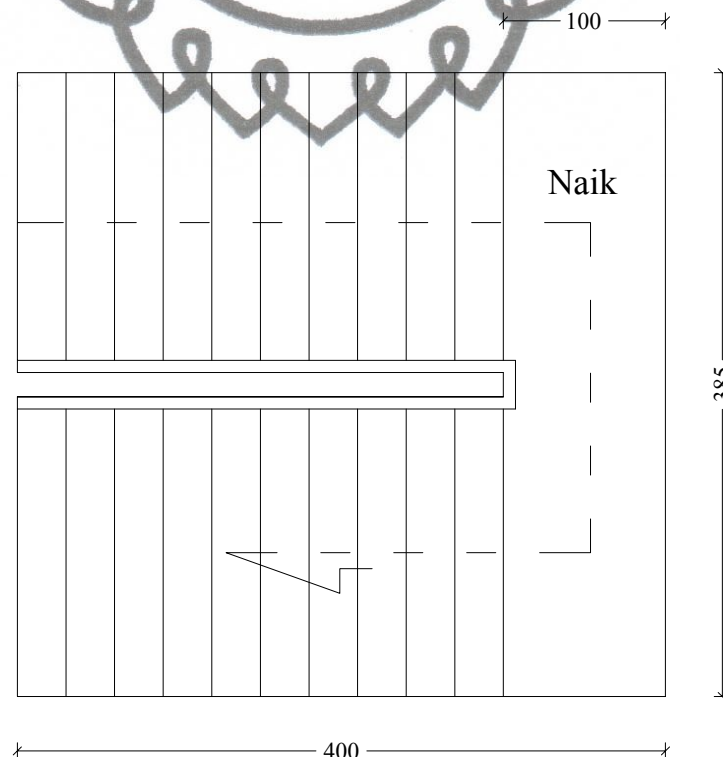
PERENCANAAN TANGGA

4.1. Uraian Umum

Tangga merupakan bagian dari struktur bangunan bertingkat yang penting sebagai penghubung 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



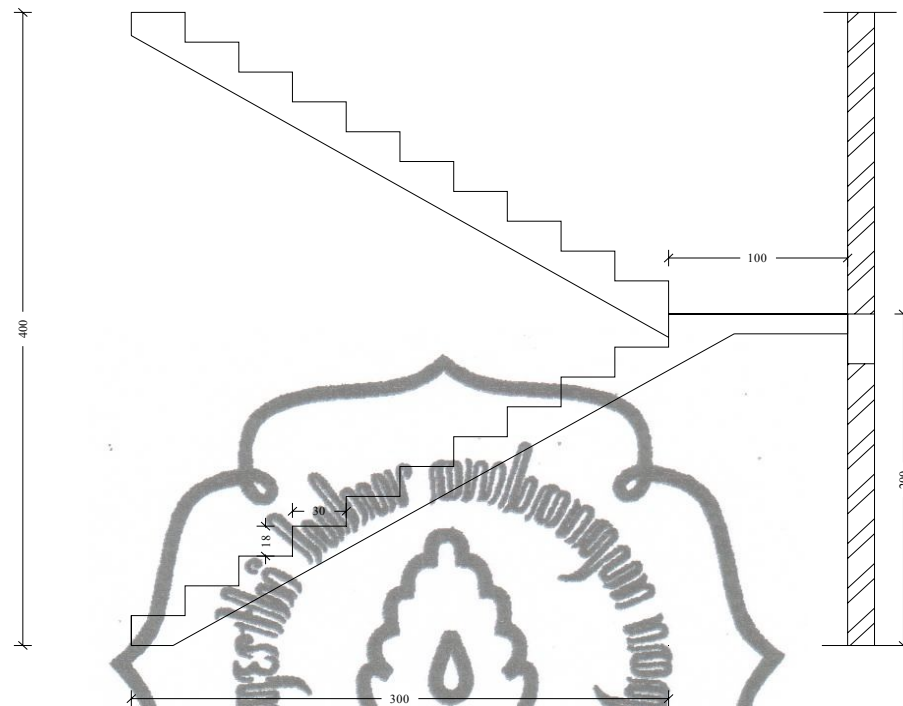
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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai



Gambar 4.1. Detail tangga

Data – data tangga :

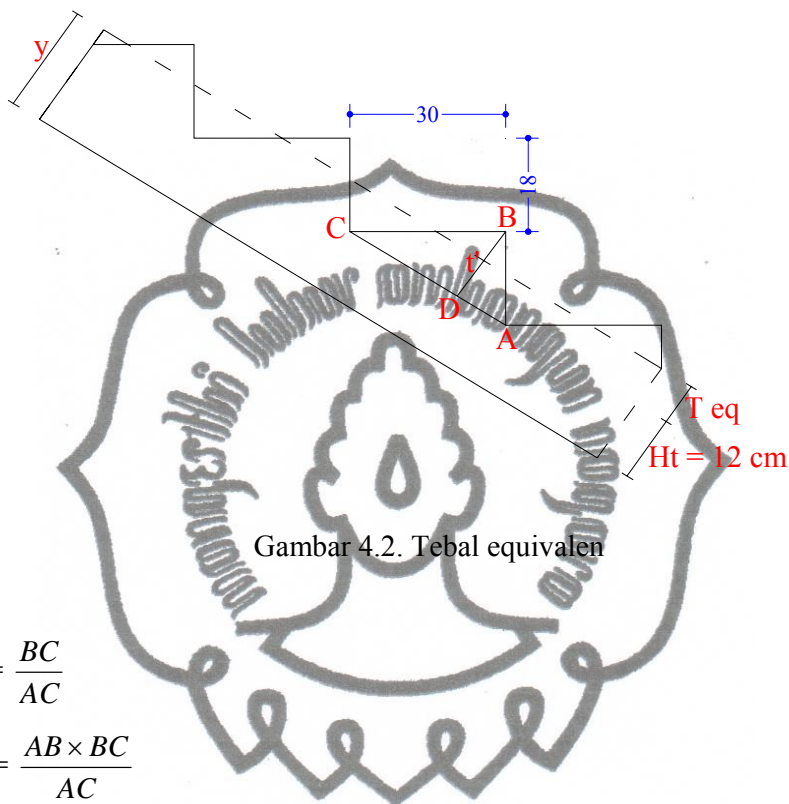
Tinggi tangga	= 400 cm
Lebar tangga	= 180 cm
Lebar datar	= 400 cm
Tebal plat tangga	= 12 cm
Tebal plat bordes tangga	= 12 cm
Dimensi bordes	= 100 x 385 cm
lebar antrade	= 30 cm
Tinggi oprtrade	= 18 cm
Jumlah antrede	= 300 / 30
	= 10 buah
Jumlah oprtrade	= 10 + 1
	= 11 buah
$\alpha = \text{Arc.tg} (200/300)$	= 34 ⁰
	= 34 ⁰ < 35 ⁰(Ok)

commit to user



4.3. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen dan Pembebanan

4.3.1. Perhitungan Tebal Plat Equivalen



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

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

$$= \frac{18 \times 30}{\sqrt{(18)^2 + (30)^2}}$$

$$= 15,43 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$= 2/3 \times 15,43$$

$$= 10,29 \text{ cm}$$

Jadi total equivalent plat tangga

$$Y = t_{eq} + h_t$$

$$= 10,29 + 12$$

$$= 22,29 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,223 \text{ m}$$

commit to user



4.3.2. Perhitungan Beban

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

1. Akibat beban mati (qD)

Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)	$= 0,01 \times 1 \times 2400$	$= 24$	kg/m
Berat spesi (2 cm)	$= 0,02 \times 1 \times 2100$	$= 42$	kg/m
Berat plat tangga	$= 0,223 \times 1 \times 2400$	$= 539,2$	kg/m
		$= 625,2$	kg/m

2. Akibat beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 1 \times 300 \text{ kg/m}$$

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

3. Beban ultimate (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 625,2 + 1,6 \cdot 300$$

$$= 750,24 \text{ kg/m}$$

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

1. Akibat beban mati (qD)

Berat tegel keramik (1 cm)	$= 0,01 \times 1 \times 2400$	$= 24$	kg /m
Berat spesi (2 cm)	$= 0,02 \times 1 \times 2100$	$= 42$	kg /m
Berat plat bordes	$= 0,12 \times 1 \times 2400$	$= 288$	kg /m
		$= 354$	kg /m

2. Akibat beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 1 \times 300 \text{ kg /m}$$

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

3. Beban ultimate (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 354 + 1,6 \cdot 300$$

$$= 1128 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



4.4. Perhitungan Tulangan Tangga dan Bordes

4.4.1. Perhitungan Tulangan Tumpuan

Dicoba menggunakan tulangan $\varnothing 12$ mm

$$h = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = p + 1/2 \varnothing \text{ tul}$$

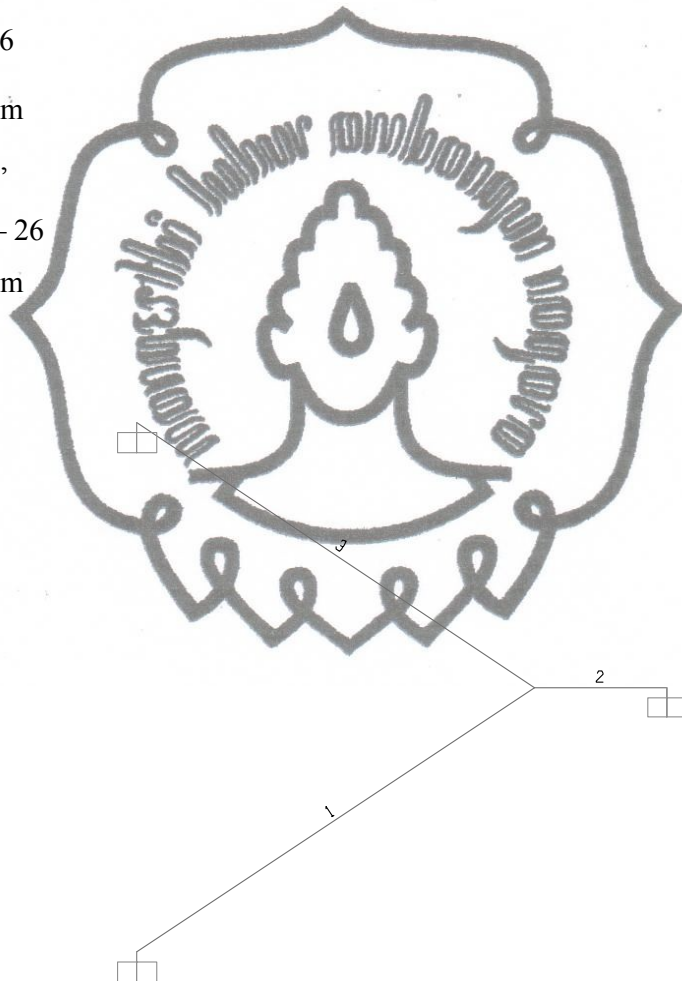
$$= 20 + 6$$

$$= 26 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

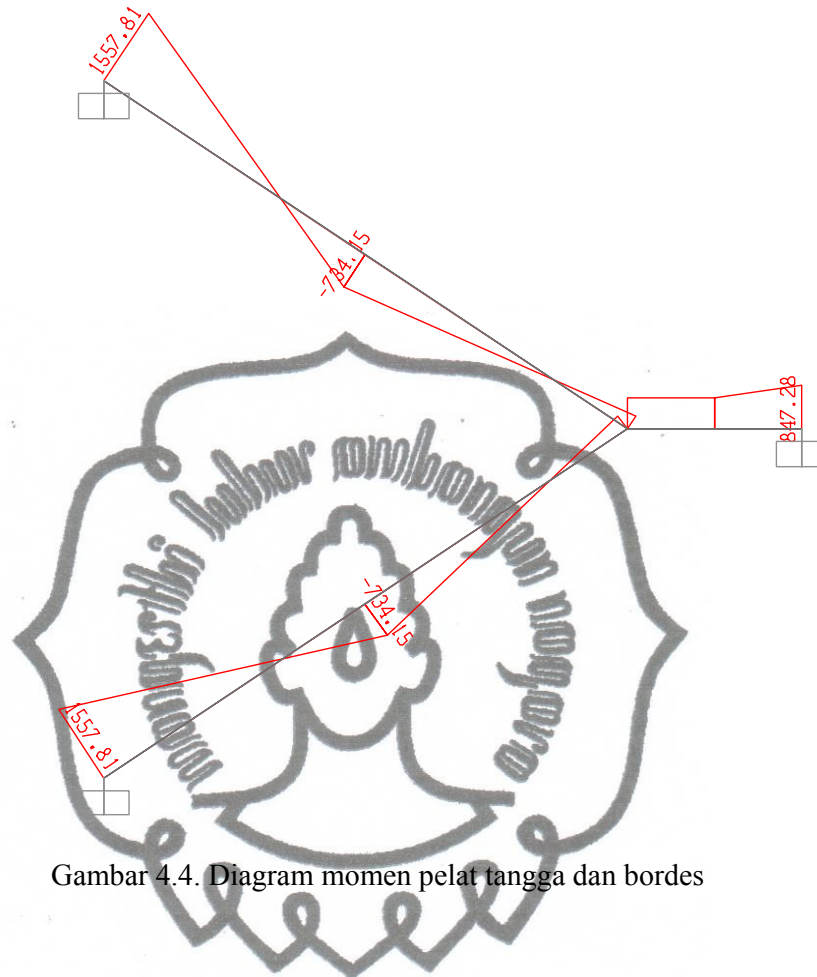
$$= 120 - 26$$

$$= 94 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.3. Rencana tumpuan tangga

commit to user



Gambar 4.4. Diagram momen pelat tangga dan bordes

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada batang nomor 1:

$$M_u = 1557,81 \text{ kgm} = 1,558 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,558 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,948 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,29$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,0537 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,040\end{aligned}$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,948 \cdot 10^7}{1000 \cdot (94)^2} = 2,2 \text{ N/mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{11,29} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,29 \cdot 2,2}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0097$$

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

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

$$\text{di pakai } \rho_{\text{ada}} = 0,0097$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho_{\text{ada}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0097 \times 1000 \times 94 \\ &= 911,8 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{911,8}{113,04} = 8,066 \approx 9 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1000}{8} = 111 \approx 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jarak maksimum tulangan} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 120 = 240 \sim 200 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 12 \text{ mm} - 100 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s \text{ yang timbul} &= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= 9 \times 0,25 \times 3,14 \times (12)^2 \\ &= 1017,36 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s(911,8) \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman !}\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



4.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lapangan

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada batang nomor **1**:

$$M_u = 734,15 \text{ kgm} = 0,734.10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{0,734.10^7}{0,8} = 0,918.10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,29$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right)$$

$$= 0,0537$$

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

$$= 0,040$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{0,918.10^7}{1000 \cdot (94)^2} = 1,039 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{11,29} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,29 \cdot 1,039}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0044$$

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

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

di pakai $\rho_{\text{ada}} = 0,0044$

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

$$= 0,0044 \times 1000 \times 94$$

$$= 417,386 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$= 113,04 \text{ mm}^2$$

commit to user



$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{417,386}{113,04} = 3,69 \approx 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

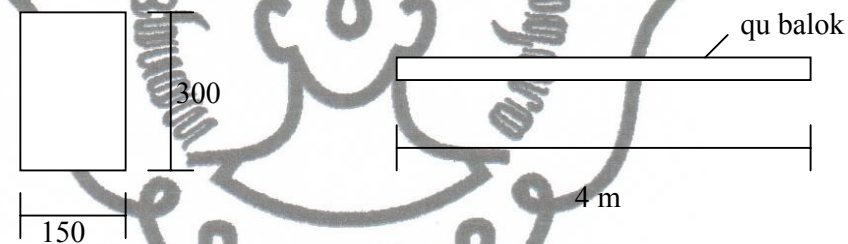
$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1000}{4} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak maksimum tulangan} = 2 \times h = 2 \times 120 = 240 \sim 200 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 4 \times 0,25 \times 3,14 \times (12)^2 \\ &= 452,16 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As } (417,386) \dots \text{aman!} \end{aligned}$$

4.5 Perencanaan Balok Bordes



Gambar 4.5. Rencana balok bordes

Data – data perencanaan balok bordes:

$$h = 300 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\phi_{\text{tul}} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi_{\text{sk}} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = p + \phi_{\text{sk}} + \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul}}$$

$$= 40 + 8 + 8$$

$$= 54,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 300 - 56$$

$$= 244 \text{ mm}$$

commit to user



4.5.1. Pembebanan Balok Bordes

1. Beban mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 1 \times 0,15 \times 0,30 \times 2400 = 108 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 1 \times 0,15 \times 2 \times 1700 = 510 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat plat bordes} = 1 \times 0,12 \times 2400 = 288 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\underline{qD = 966 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$\text{Beban reaksi taangga} = 699,65 \text{ kg}$$

2. Beban Hidup (qL) = 300 kg/m

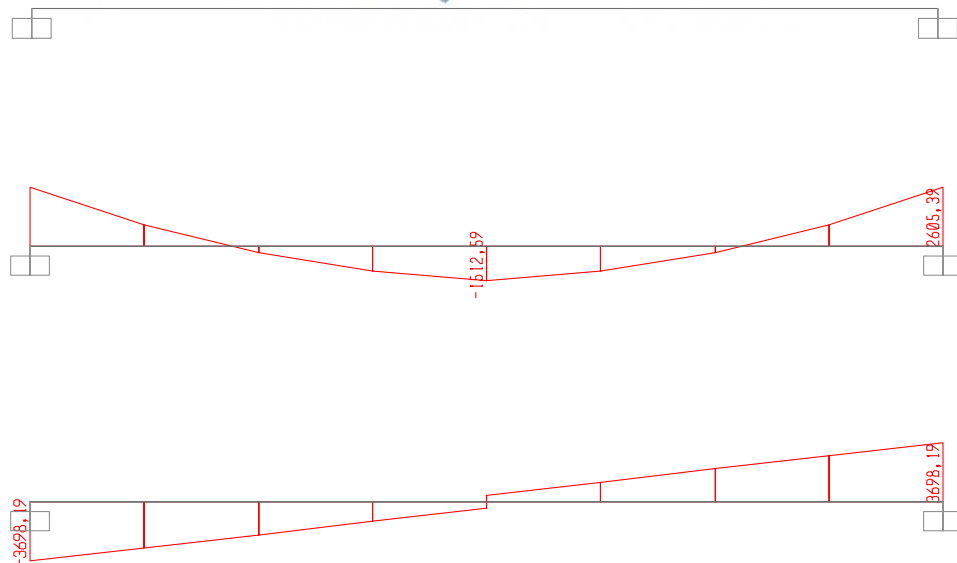
3. Beban ultimate (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 906 + 1,6 \cdot 300$$

$$= 1567,80 \text{ kg/m}$$

4.5.2. Perhitungan tulangan lentur



Gambar 4.6. Diagram momen balok bordes

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar

$$M_u = 2605,39 \text{ kgm} = 2,605 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,605 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 3,256 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,0314$$

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

$$= 0,0235$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,256 \cdot 10^7}{150 \cdot (245,5)^2} = 3,645 \text{ N/mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 3,645}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,01$$

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

$$> \rho_{\min}$$

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

$$= 0,01 \times 150 \times 244$$

$$= 366 \text{ mm}^2$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dipakai tulangan D 16 mm} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2 \\
 &= 200,96 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Jumlah tulangan} &= \frac{366}{200,96} = 1,82 \approx 2 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{As yang timbul} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (13)^2 \\
 &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As (366 mm}^2\text{) Aman !}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan **2 D 16 mm**

4.5.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh gaya geser terbesar

$$V_u = 3698,19 \text{ kg} = 36981,9 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 150 \cdot 244 \cdot \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 30500 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\
 &= 0,6 \cdot 30500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 18300
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3\phi V_c &= 3 \cdot \phi V_c \\
 &= 54900 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

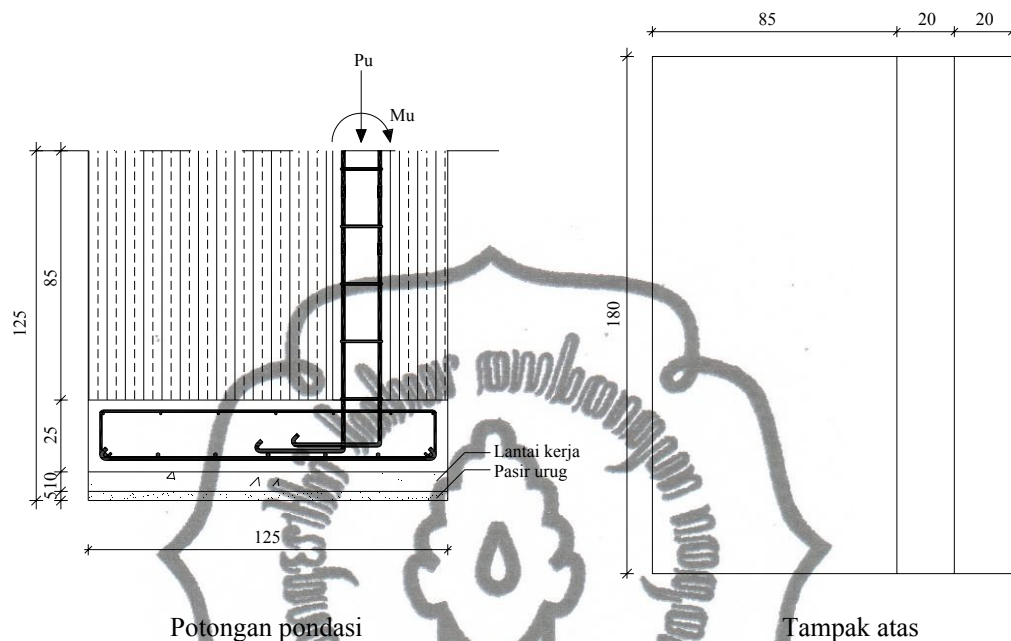
$\phi V_c < V_u < 3\phi V_c$ tidak perlu tulangan geser

Jadi dipakai tulangan geser minimum $\phi 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$

commit to user



4.6. Perhitungan Pondasi Tangga



Gambar 4.7. Pondasi Tangga

Dari perhitungan **SAP 2000** pada Frame nomor **1** diperoleh gaya geser terbesar :

- $P_u = 4889,14 \text{ kg}$
- $M_u = 1557,81 \text{ kgm}$

Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan :

- $B = 1,25 \text{ m}$
- $L = 1,8 \text{ m}$
- $D = 1,25 \text{ m}$
- Tebal = 250 mm
- Ukuran alas = $1800 \times 1250 \text{ mm}$
- $\gamma_{\text{tanah}} = 1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = 5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 50.000 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- $d = 250 - (50 + 6,5 + 8) = 185,5 \text{ mm}$

commit to user



4.6.1. Perencanaan kapasitas dukung pondasi

a. Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi

Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat telapak pondasi} = 1,25 \times 1,8 \times 0,25 \times 2400 = 1350 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah} = ((0,2 \times 0,85) + (0,85 \times 0,85) \times 1,8) \times 1700 = 2731,05 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat kolom} = 0,2 \times 1,8 \times 0,85 \times 2400 = 734,4 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_u = 4889,14 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Sigma v = 9704,59 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = \frac{\Sigma M}{\Sigma V} = \frac{1557,81}{9704,59}$$

$$= 0,161 \text{ kg} < 1/6 \cdot B$$

$$= 0,161 \text{ kg} < 1/6 \cdot 1,25$$

$$= 0,161 < 0,208 \dots \dots \dots \text{ok}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} = \frac{\Sigma V}{A} + \frac{M_u}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot b \cdot L^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = \frac{9704,59}{1,25 \cdot 1,8} + \frac{1577,81}{1/6 \cdot 1,25 \cdot (1,8)^2} = 4543,94 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 4543,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 < 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= \sigma_{\text{yang terjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}$$

4.6.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4543,94 \cdot (0,85)^2 = \text{kg/m} = 1,642 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{1,642 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,052 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,0314\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_n &= \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,052 \cdot 10^7}{1250 \cdot (185,5)^2} \\ &= 0,477\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,182 \\ &= 0,358\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 0,477}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0013\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &< \rho_{\max} \\ &< \rho_{\min}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}A_s_{\text{perlu}} &= \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0039 \cdot 1250 \cdot 185,5 \\ &= 904,313 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } D 13 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 = 132,665 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = \frac{904,313}{132,665} = 6,816 \approx 7 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1250}{7} = 178,57 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan **D 13 – 170 mm**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 7 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 13^2 \\ &= 928,665 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As (904,313)} \dots \text{Aman !} \end{aligned}$$

4.6.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 4543,94 \times (0,525 \times 1,8) \\ &= 4294,02 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 1250 \cdot 185,5 \\ &= 193229,167 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 193229,167 \\ &= 115937,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot \emptyset V_c \\ &= 3 \cdot 115937,5 \\ &= 347812,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3\emptyset V_c = 6576,56 < 115937,5 < 347812,5$ tidak perlu tulangan geser

Dipakai tulangan geser minimum **$\emptyset 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$**

commit to user



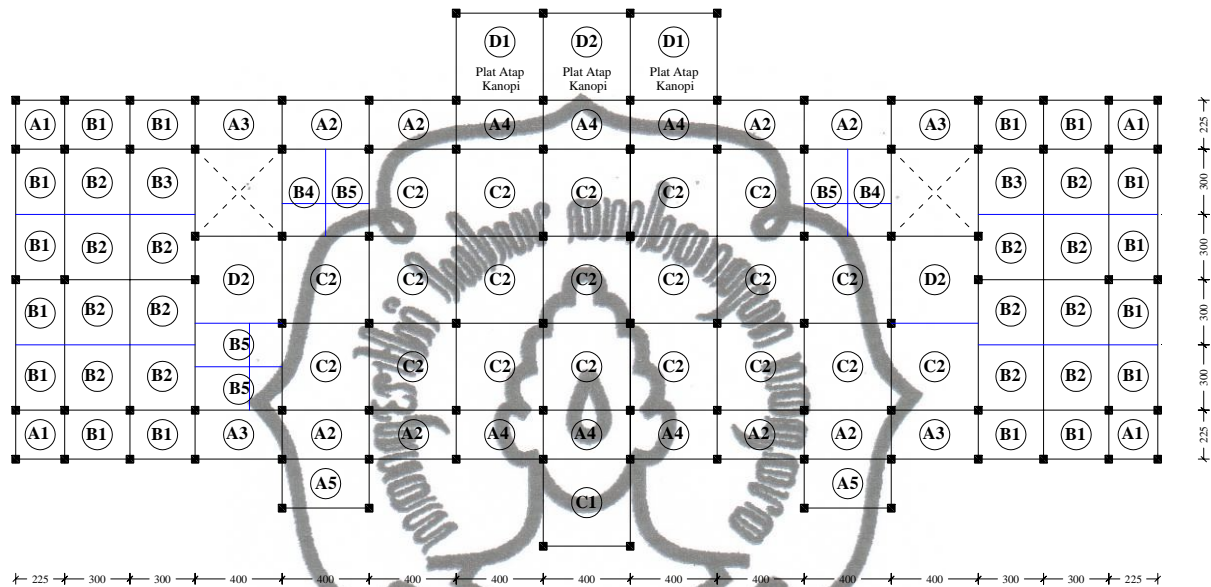
Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 5

PLAT LANTAI

5.1. Perencanaan Plat Lantai



Gambar 5.1 Denah Plat lantai

5.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan Plat Lantai

Berdasarkan PPIUG 1989 yaitu :

a. Beban Hidup (q_L)

$$\text{Beban hidup fungsi gedung sekolah} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

b. Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Berat keramik (1 cm)} = 0,01 \times 2400 \times 1 = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat Spesi (2 cm)} = 0,02 \times 2100 \times 1 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat Pasir (2 cm)} = 0,02 \times 1600 \times 1 = 32 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plat sendiri} = 0,12 \times 2400 \times 1 = 288 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plafond + instalasi listrik} = 25 \text{ kg/m}^2 +$$

$$q_D = 411 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

commit to user



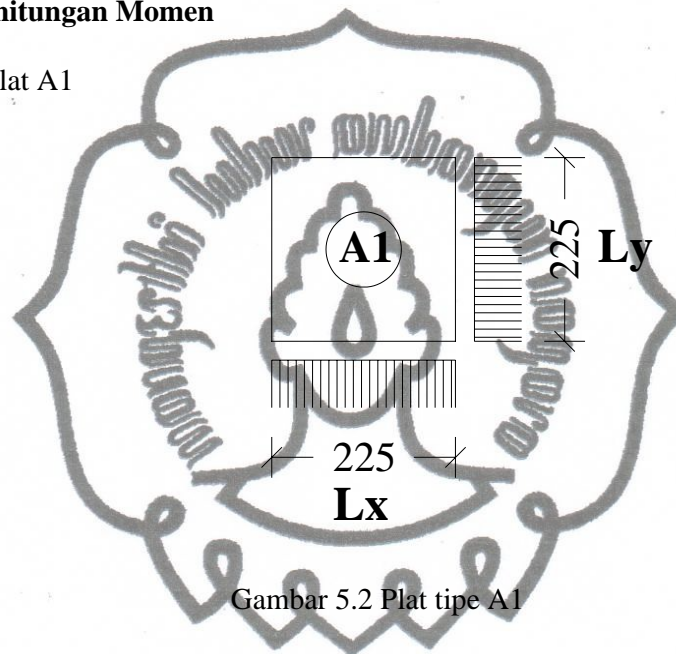
c. Beban Ultimate (q_U)

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 A1



Gambar 5.2 Plat tipe A1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{2,25}{2,25} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 28 = 126,61 \text{ kg m}$$

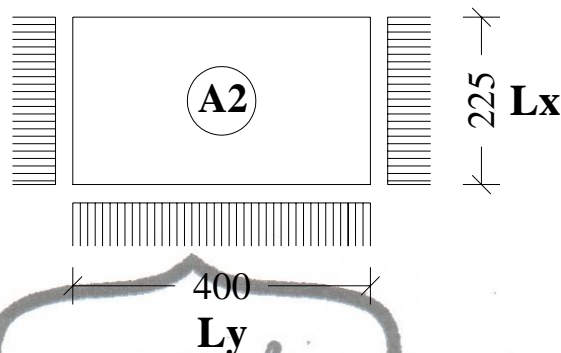
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 28 = 126,61 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 68 = -307,48 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 68 = -307,48 \text{ kg m}$$



b. Tipe pelat A2



Gambar 5.3 Plat tipe A2

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,25} = 1,78 \sim 1,8$$

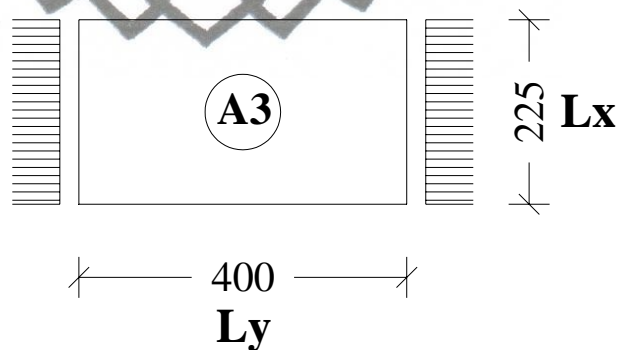
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 51 = 230,61 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 22 = 99,48 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 106 = -479,31 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 78 = -352,70 \text{ kg m}$$

c. Tipe pelat A3



Gambar 5.4 Plat tipe A3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,25} = 1,78 \sim 1,8$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 74 = 334,62 \text{ kg m}$$

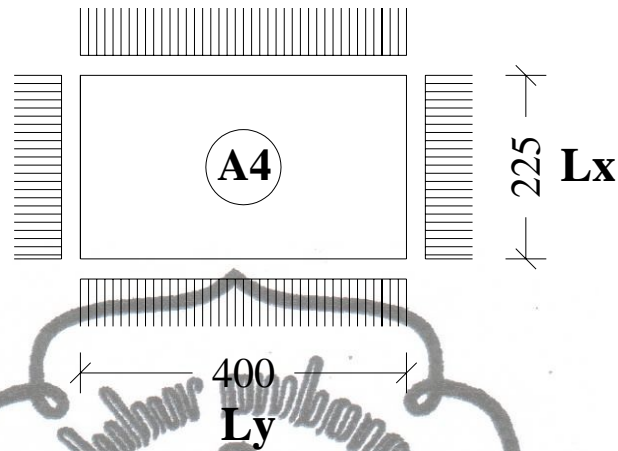
$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 41 = 185,39 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 115 = -520,01 \text{ kg m}$$

commit to user



d. Tipe pelat A4



Gambar 5.5 Plat tipe A4

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,25} = 1,78 \sim 1,8$$

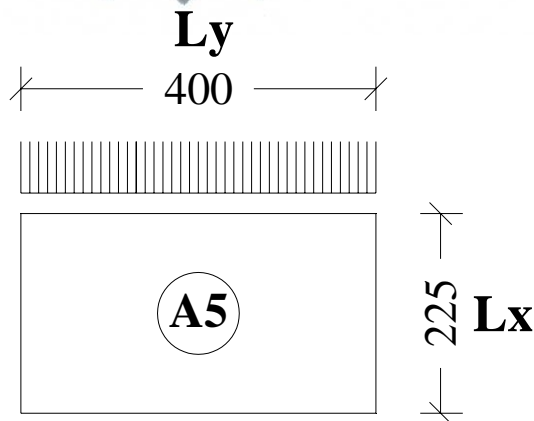
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 40 = 180,87 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 13 = 58,78 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 82 = -370,79 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 57 = -257,74 \text{ kg m}$$

e. Tipe pelat A5



Gambar 5.6 Plat tipe A5



Tugas Akhir

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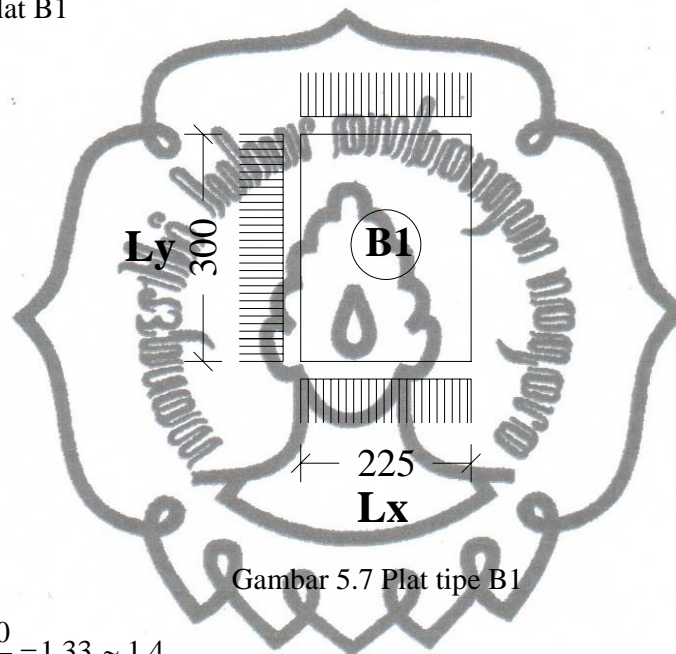
$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,25} = 1,78 \sim 1,8$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 58 = 262,27 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 20 = 90,44 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 119 = -538,10 \text{ kg m}$$

f. Tipe pelat B1



Gambar 5.7 Plat tipe B1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,00}{2,25} = 1,33 \sim 1,4$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 40 = 180,87 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 27 = 122,09 \text{ kg m}$$

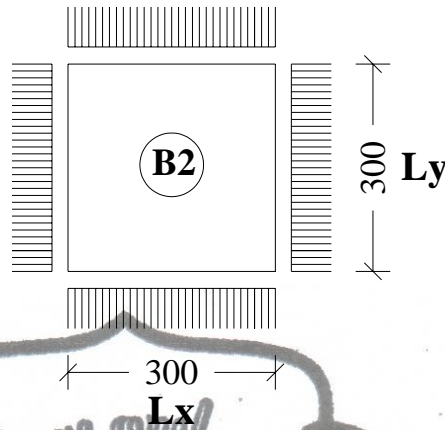
$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 89 = -402,44 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,25)^2 \cdot 74 = -334,62 \text{ kg m}$$

commit to user



g. Tipe pelat B2



Gambar 5.8 Plat tipe B2

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,00}{3,00} = 1,0$$

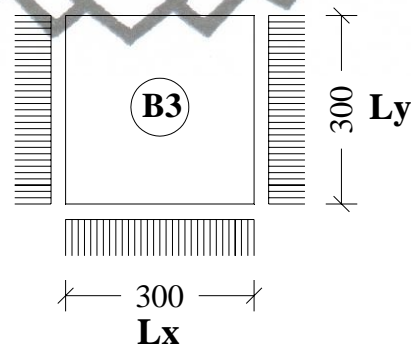
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 21 = 168,81 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 21 = 168,81 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 52 = -418,02 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 52 = -418,02 \text{ kg m}$$

h. Tipe pelat B3



Gambar 5.9 Plat tipe B3

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,00}{3,00} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 21 = 168,81 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 26 = 209,01 \text{ kg m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

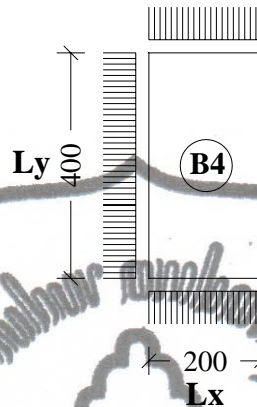
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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 0,55 = -442,13 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (3,00)^2 \cdot 0,60 = -488,33 \text{ kg m}$$

i. Tipe pelat B4



Gambar 5.10 Plat tipe B4

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,00} = 2,0$$

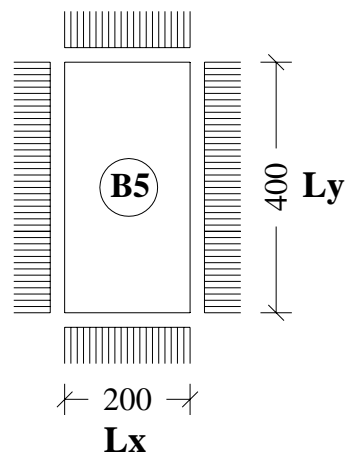
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 0,55 = 196,50 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 0,21 = 75,03 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 0,114 = -407,30 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 0,78 = -278,68 \text{ kg m}$$

j. Tipe pelat B5



Gambar 5.11 Plat tipe B5

commit to user



$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{2,00} = 2,0$$

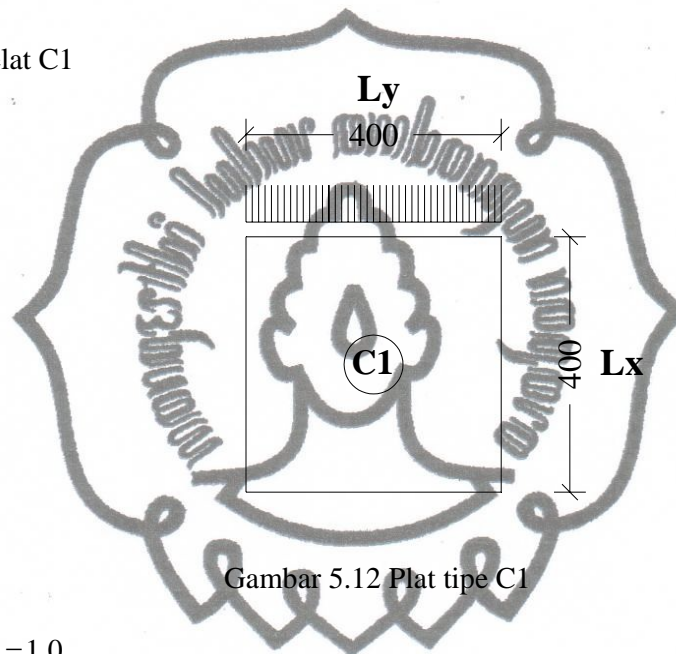
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 41 = 146,48 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 12 = 42,83 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 83 = -296,34 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (2,0)^2 \cdot 57 = -203,65 \text{ kg m}$$

k. Tipe pelat C1



Gambar 5.12 Plat tipe C1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,0}{4,0} = 1,0$$

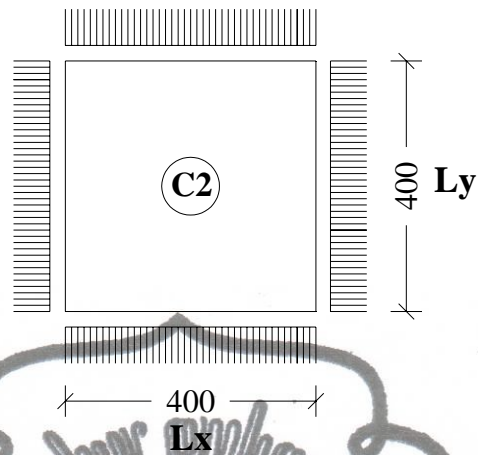
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 37 = 528,77 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 31 = 443,03 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 84 = -1200,46 \text{ kg m}$$



1. Tipe pelat C2



Gambar 5.13 Plat tipe C2

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{4,00} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 300,12 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 300,12 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -743,14 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 52 = -743,14 \text{ kg m}$$

Berdasarkan PPIUG 1989 yaitu :

a. Beban Hidup (qL)

$$\text{Beban hidup atap Kanopi} = 100 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

b. Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat plat sendiri} = 0,12 \times 2400 \times 1 = 288 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plafond + instalasi listrik} = 25 \text{ kg/m}^2 +$$

$$qD = 313 \text{ kg/m}$$

c. Beban Ultimate (qU)

Untuk tinjauan lebar 1 m plat maka :

$$qU = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

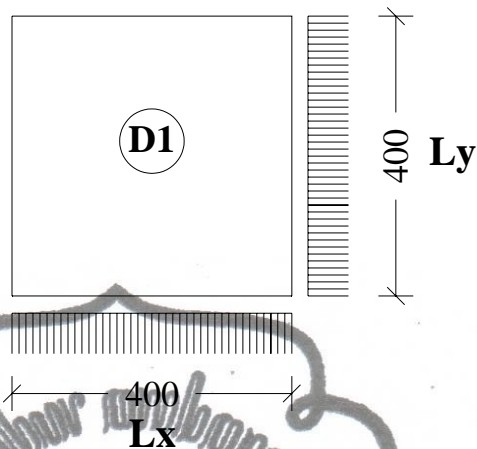
$$= 1,2 \cdot 313 + 1,6 \cdot 100$$

$$= 535,6 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

commit to user



m. Tipe pelat D1



Gambar 5.14 Plat tipe D1

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{4,00} = 1,0$$

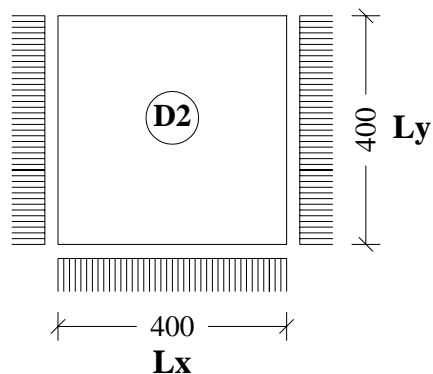
$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 28 = 239,95 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 28 = 239,95 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 68 = -582,73 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 68 = -582,73 \text{ kg m}$$

n. Tipe pelat D2



Gambar 5.15 Plat tipe D2

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$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,00}{4,00} = 1,0$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 21 = 179,96 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = 0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 26 = 222,81 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 55 = -471,33 \text{ kg m}$$

$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot x = -0,001 \cdot 893,2 \cdot (4,0)^2 \cdot 60 = -514,18 \text{ kg m}$$

5.4. Penulangan Plat Lantai

Tabel 5.1. Perhitungan Plat Lantai

Type Plat	L_y/L_x (m)	M_{lx} (kgm)	M_{ly} (kgm)	M_{tx} (kgm)	M_{ty} (kgm)
A1	$2,25/2,25 = 1,0$	126,61	126,61	-307,48	-307,48
A2	$4,00/2,25 = 1,8$	230,61	99,48	-479,31	-352,70
A3	$4,00/2,25 = 1,8$	334,62	185,39	-	-520,01
A4	$4,00/2,25 = 1,8$	180,87	58,78	-370,79	-257,74
A5	$4,00/2,25 = 1,8$	262,27	90,44	538,10	-
B1	$3,00/2,25 = 1,4$	180,87	122,09	-402,44	-334,62
B2	$3,00/3,00 = 1,0$	168,81	168,81	-418,02	-418,02
B3	$3,00/3,00 = 1,0$	168,81	209,01	-442,13	-488,33
B4	$4,00/2,00 = 2,0$	196,50	75,03	-407,30	-278,68
B5	$4,00/2,00 = 2,0$	146,48	42,83	-296,54	-203,65
C1	$4,00/4,00 = 1,0$	528,77	443,03	-1200,46	-
C2	$4,00/4,00 = 1,0$	300,12	300,12	-743,14	-743,14
D1	$4,00/4,00 = 1,0$	239,95	239,95	-582,73	-582,73
D2	$4,00/4,00 = 1,0$	179,96	222,81	-471,33	-514,18

Dari perhitungan momen diambil momen terbesar yaitu:

$$M_{lx} = 528,77 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 443,03 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = M_{ty} = -1200,46 \text{ kgm}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data – data plat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal plat (h)} &= 12 \text{ cm} \\ &= 120 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan (} \varnothing \text{)} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

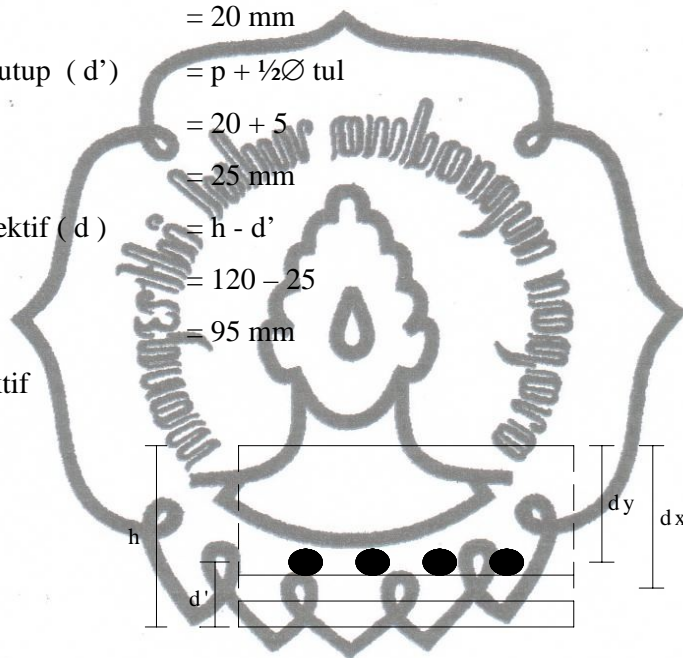
$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal penutup (} d' \text{)} &= p + \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \text{ tul} \\ &= 20 + 5 \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Efektif (} d \text{)} &= h - d' \\ &= 120 - 25 \\ &= 95 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif



Gambar 5.16 Perencanaan Tinggi Efektif

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \\ &= 120 - 20 - 5 = 95 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= h - d' - \varnothing - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \\ &= 120 - 20 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 = 85 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{240} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 240} \right) \\ &= 0,0538 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,05376 \\ &= 0,0403 \\ \rho_{\min} &= 0,0025\end{aligned}$$

5.5. Penulangan tumpuan arah x

$$M_u = 1200,46 \text{ kgm} = 12,0046 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{12,0046 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 15,0056 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d x^2} = \frac{15,0056 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 1,663 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,294$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{11,294} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,294 \cdot 1,663}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,0072\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0072$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s_{\text{perlu}}} &= \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d x \\ &= 0,0072 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 \\ &= 686,38 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{A_s \cdot b}{A_{s_{\text{perlu}}}} = \frac{78,5 \cdot 1000}{686,38} \\ &= 114,368 \sim 120 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

commit to user



$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{1000}{120} \\ &= 8,33 \sim 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As yang timbul} &= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 706,5 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As}_{\text{perlu}}(686,38) \dots \text{ok!} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 120 \text{ mm}$

5.6. Penulangan tumpuan arah y

$$M_u = 1200,46 \text{ kgm} = 12,0046 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{12,0046 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 15,0056 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d x^2} = \frac{15,0056 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 1,663 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,294$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{11,294} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,294 \cdot 1,663}{240}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0072$$

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

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0072$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As}_{\text{perlu}} &= \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d x \\ &= 0,0072 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 \\ &= 686,38 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_s \cdot b}{A_{s \text{ perlu}}} = \frac{78,5 \cdot 1000}{686,38}$$

$$= 114,368 \sim 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$n = \frac{b}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{120}$$

$$= 8,33 \sim 9$$

$$A_s \text{ yang timbul} = 9 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2$$

$$= 706,5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} (686,38) \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 120 \text{ mm}$

5.7. Penulangan lapangan arah x

$$M_u = 528,77 \text{ kgm} = 5,2877 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{5,2877 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 6,610 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d \cdot x^2} = \frac{6,610 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 0,732 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,294$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{11,294} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,294 \cdot 0,732}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0031$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0031$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot dx \\ &= 0,0031 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 \\ &= 295,24 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_s \cdot b}{A_{s_{\text{perlu}}}} = \frac{78,5 \cdot 1000}{295,24} \\ &= 265,885 \sim 250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak maksimum} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{1000}{240} = 4,2 \sim 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ yang timbul} &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 392,5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s(295,24) \dots \dots \text{ok!} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 240 \text{ mm}$

5.8. Penulangan lapangan arah y

$$M_u = 443,03 \text{ kgm} = 4,4303 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4,4303 \cdot 10^6}{0,8} = 5,538 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot dx^2} = \frac{5,538 \cdot 10^6}{1000 \cdot (95)^2} = 0,614 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 11,294$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m.Rn}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{11,294} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2.11,294.0,614}{240}} \right) \\ &= 0,0026\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}, \text{ di pakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0026$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d_x \\ &= 0,0026 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 \\ &= 247,29 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan $\varnothing 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{A_s \cdot b}{A_{s_{\text{perlu}}}} = \frac{78,5 \cdot 1000}{247,29} \\ &= 317,14 \sim 300 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jarak maksimum} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{1000}{240} = 4,2 \sim 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s \text{ yang timbul} &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10)^2 \\ &= 392,5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s(247,29) \dots \text{ok!}\end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 240 \text{ mm}$ *commit to user*



5.9. Rekapitulasi Tulangan

Dari perhitungan diatas diperoleh :

Tulangan lapangan arah x $\varnothing 10 - 240 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan lapangan arah y $\varnothing 10 - 240 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan tumpuan arah x $\varnothing 10 - 120 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan tumpuan arah y $\varnothing 10 - 120 \text{ mm}$

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	126,61	126,61	-307,48	-307,48	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
A2	230,61	99,48	-479,31	-352,70	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
A3	334,62	185,39	-	-520,01	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
A4	180,87	58,78	-370,79	-257,74	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
A5	262,27	90,44	538,10	-	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
B1	180,87	122,09	-402,44	-334,62	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
B2	168,81	168,81	-418,02	-418,02	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
B3	168,81	209,01	-442,13	-488,33	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
B4	196,50	75,03	-407,30	-278,68	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
B5	146,48	42,83	-296,54	203,65	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
C1	528,77	443,03	-1200,46	-	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
C2	300,12	300,12	-743,14	-743,14	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
D1	239,95	239,95	-582,73	-582,73	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$
D2	179,96	222,81	-471,33	-514,18	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-240$	$\varnothing 10-120$	$\varnothing 10-120$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

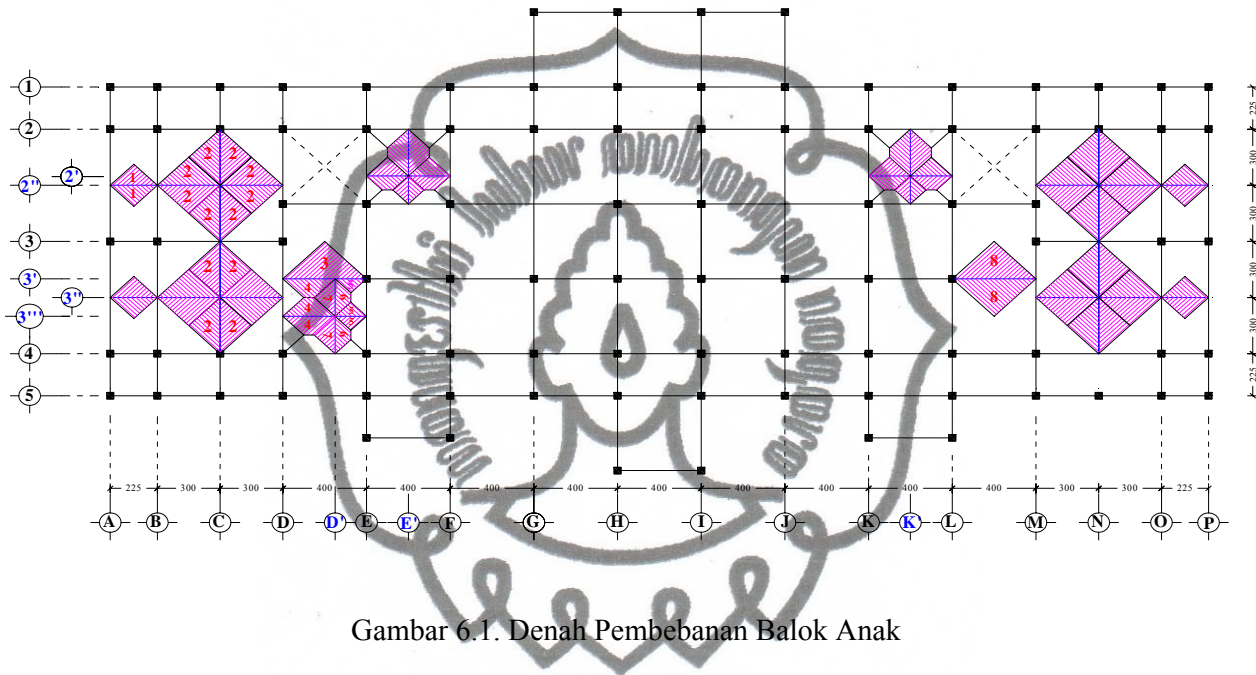




BAB 6

PERENCANAAN BALOK ANAK

6.1. Perencanaan Balok Anak



Gambar 6.1. Denah Pembebanan Balok Anak

Keterangan :

Balok Anak : As 2'' (A – D)

Balok Anak : As 5 (D – E)

Balok Anak : As 5 (L – M)

Balok Anak : As 3'' (D – E)

Balok Anak : As D' (5 - 6)

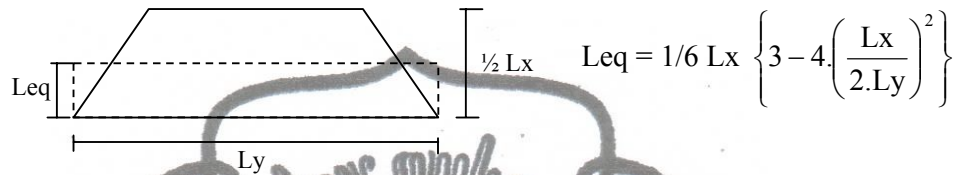
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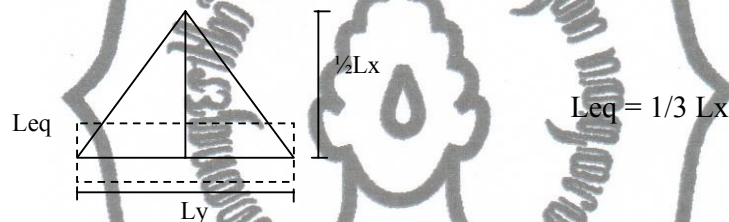
6.1.1. Perhitungan Lebar Equivalen

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



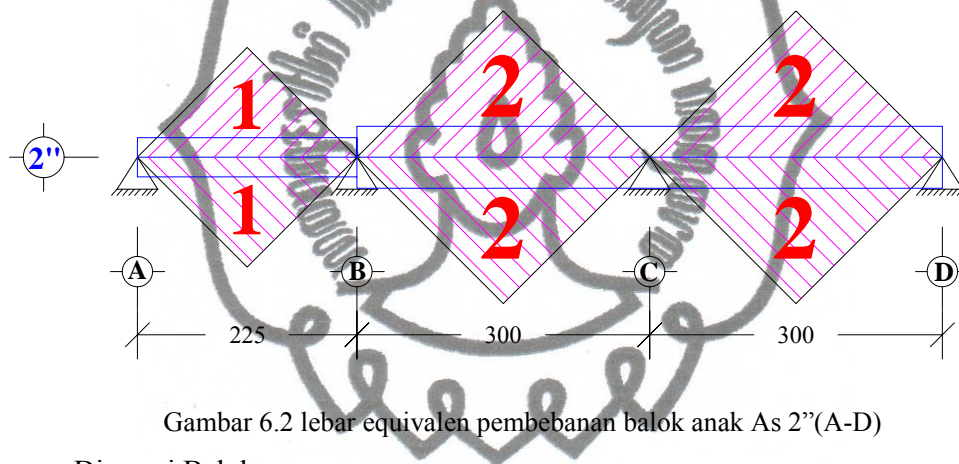
6.1.2. Lebar Equivalen Balok Anak

Tabel 6.1. Perhitungan Lebar Equivalen

No.	Ukuran Plat (m ²)	Lx (m)	Ly (m)	Leq (segitiga)	Leq (trapesium)
1.	2,25 x 3	2,25	3	0,75	-
2.	3 x 3	3	3	1	-
3.	4 x 4	4	4	1,33	-
4.	2 x 2,5	2	2,5	0,67	0,79
5.	1,5 x 2	1,5	2	0,5	0,61

Beban Plat Lantai➤ **Beban Mati (qd)**

Beban plat sendiri	= 0,12 . 2400	= 288 kg/m ²
Spesi pasangan	= 0,02 . 2100	= 42 kg/m ²
Beban pasir	= 0,02 . 1600	= 32 kg/m ²
Beban keramik	= 0,01 . 2400	= 24 kg/m ²
Plafond + penggantung	= 11 + 7	= 18 kg/m ²
qd		<u>= 404 kg/m²</u>

6.2. Perhitungan Balok Anak As 2''(A - D),(M - P) = As 3''(A - D),(M - P)**6.2.1. Pembebanan**

Gambar 6.2 lebar equivalen pembebanan balok anak As 2''(A-D)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/10 \cdot L & b &= 1/2 \cdot h \\
 &= 1/10 \cdot 300 & &= 1/2 \cdot 30 \\
 &= 30 \text{ cm} & &= 15 \text{ cm} - 20 \text{ cm (dipakai 20 cm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen➤ **Beban Mati (qD)**

Pembebanan balok elemen A - B

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 86,4 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (2 \times 0,75) \times 404 = 606 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{qd} = 692,4 \text{ kg/m'}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

Pembebanan balok elemen B – C = C - D

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,2 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 86,4 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (2 \times 1) \times 404 = 808 \text{ kg/m'}$$

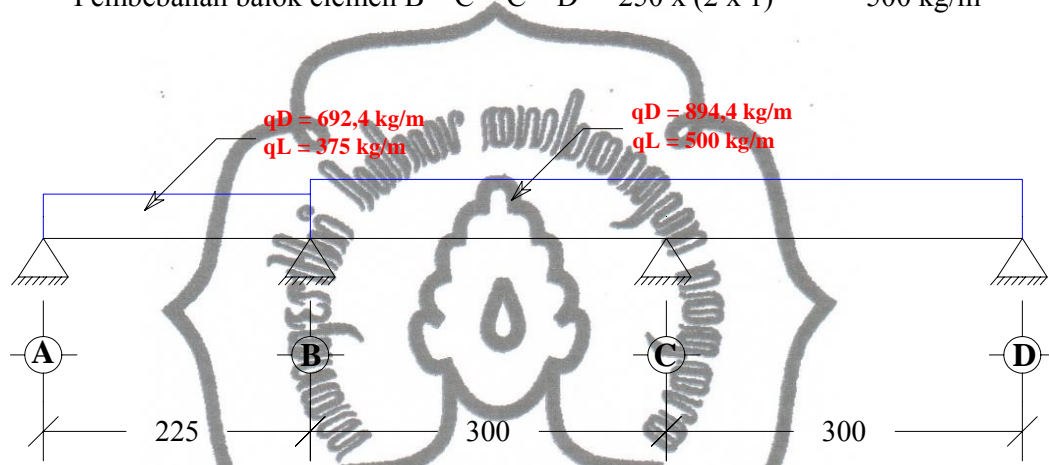
$$q_d = 894,4 \text{ kg/m'}$$

➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

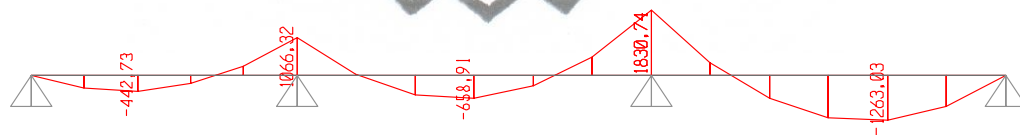
Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

$$\text{Pembebanan balok elemen A – B} = 250 \times (2 \times 0,75) = 375 \text{ kg/m'}$$

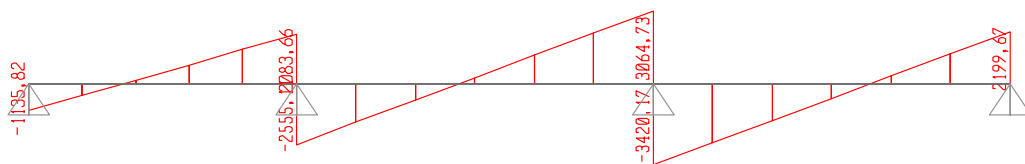
$$\text{Pembebanan balok elemen B – C = C – D} = 250 \times (2 \times 1) = 500 \text{ kg/m'}$$



Pembebanan Balok Anak



Bidang Momen



Bidang Geser

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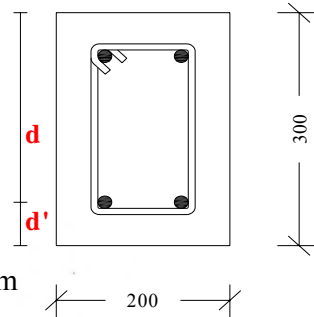


6.2.2. Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 200 \text{ mm} & \phi_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\
 h &= 300 \text{ mm} & \phi_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\
 f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & d' &= 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)} & &= 56 \text{ mm} \\
 f_{ys} &= 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)} & d &= h - d' \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & &= 300 - 56 = 244 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,0313$$

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

$$= 0,0235$$

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

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 1263,03 \text{ kgm} = 1,263 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,263 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,579 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,579 \cdot 10^7}{200 \cdot 244^2} = 1,326$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 1,326}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0038\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As perlu} &= \rho_{min} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0039 \cdot 200 \cdot 244 \\ &= 190,32 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= \frac{190,32}{200,96} = 0,947 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}\end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As ada} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (190,32)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}\end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (244 - 34,04/2) \\ &= 3,284 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

commit to user



➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$M_u = 1830,74 \text{ kgm} = 1,831 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,831 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 2,289 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,289 \cdot 10^7}{200 \cdot 244^2} = 1,922$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 1,922}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0056$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0056$$

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0056 \cdot 200 \cdot 244$$

$$= 273,54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{273,54}{200,96} = 1,36 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (273,54)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\
 &= 401,92 \cdot 360 (244 - 34,04/2) \\
 &= 3,284 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$V_u = 2483,53 \text{ kg} = 24835,3 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\
 &= 300 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 256 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 200 \cdot 256 \\
 &= 42666,67 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 42666,667 \text{ N} \\
 &= 25600,002 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 25600,002 \\
 &= 76800,006 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$24835,3 \text{ N} < 25600,002 \text{ N} < 76800,006 \text{ N}$$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{256}{2} = 128 \text{ mm} \sim 125 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 125 \text{ mm}$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$V_u = 3064,73 \text{ kg} = 30647,3 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 300 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 256 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 200 \cdot 256$$

$$= 42666,67 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 42666,667 \text{ N}$$

$$= 25600,002 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 25600,002$$

$$= 76800,006 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$25600,002 \text{ N} < 30647,3 \text{ N} < 76800,006 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 30647,3 - 25600,002 = 5047,298 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{5047,298}{0,6} = 8412,163 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 8$

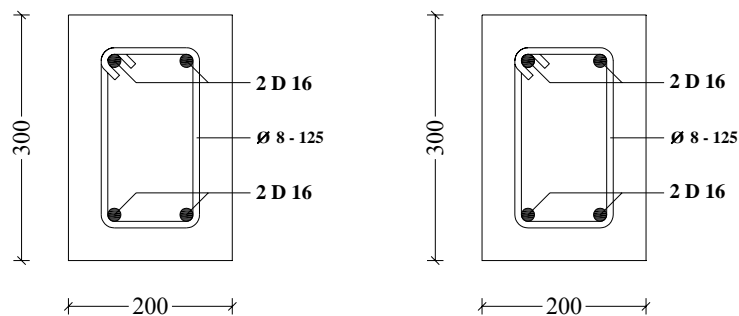
$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 256}{8412,163} = 733,87 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{256}{2} = 128 \text{ mm} \sim 125 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 125 \text{ mm}$



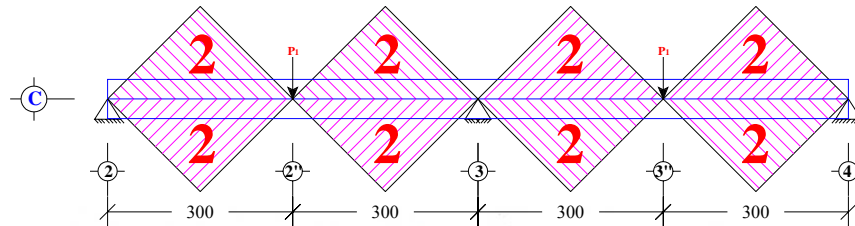
POT. TUMPUAN

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POT. LAPANGAN

6.3. Perhitungan Balok Anak As C(2 - 4) = As N(2 - 4)

6.3.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.3 lebar ekuivalen pembebanan balok anak As C(2-4)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/10 \cdot L & b &= 1/2 \cdot h \\
 &= 1/10 \cdot 600 & &= 1/2 \times 45 \\
 &= 60 \text{ cm (dipakai 45 cm)} & &= 20 - 25 \text{ cm (dipakai 25 cm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen

➤ Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,45 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 198 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (2 \times 1) \times 404 = 808 \text{ kg/m'}$$

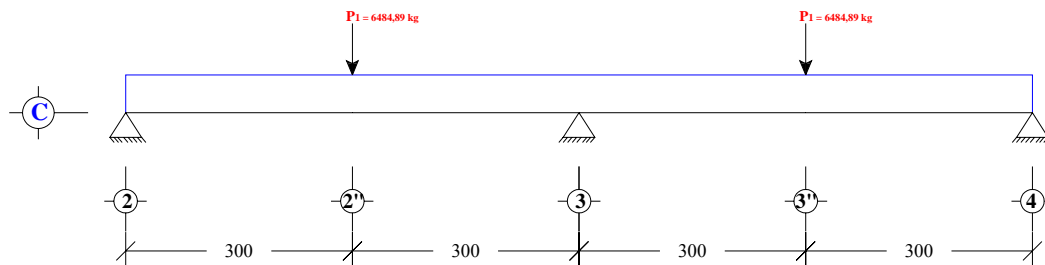
$$q_d = 1006 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Beban titik} \quad P_1 = 6484,89 \text{ kg}$$

➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

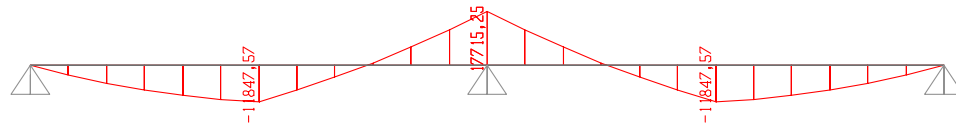
$$\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1) = 500 \text{ kg/m'}$$

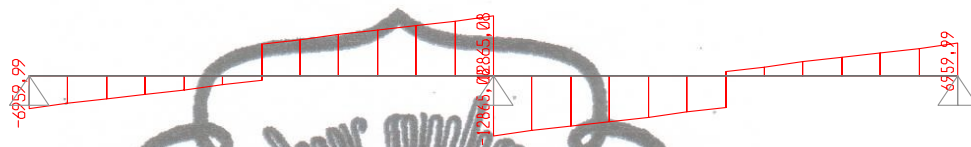


Pembebanan Balok Anak

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Bidang Momen



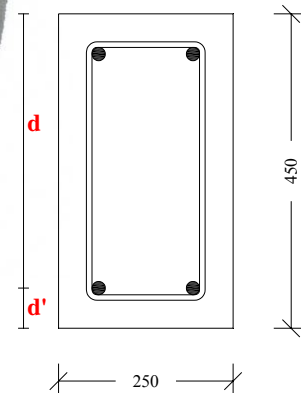
Bidang Geser

6.3.2 Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$b = 250 \text{ mm}$	$\phi_t = 19 \text{ mm}$
$h = 450 \text{ mm}$	$\phi_s = 10 \text{ mm}$
$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$	$d' = 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19$
$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)}$	$= 57,5 \text{ mm}$
$f_{ys} = 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)}$	$d = h - d'$
$p = 40 \text{ mm}$	$= 450 - 57,5 = 392,5 \text{ mm}$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,9412$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0235 \end{aligned}$$

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

➤ **Daerah Lapangan**

$$M_u = 11847,57 \text{ kgm} = 11,848 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{11,848 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 14,81 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{14,81 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 392,5^2} = 3,845$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 3,845}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0118$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0118$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0118 \cdot 250 \cdot 392,5 \\ &= 1164,256 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} \\ &= \frac{1164,256}{283,385} = 4,108 \sim 5 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 5 D 19 mm

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As ada} &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 1416,925 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (1164,256)} \rightarrow \text{Aman...!!} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1416,925 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 96,02$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1416,925 \cdot 360 (392,5 - 96,02/2) \\ &= 17,572 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Mn ada > Mn → Aman...!!

Jadi dipakai tulangan 5 D 19 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 8 - 5 \cdot 19}{(5 - 1)} \\ &= 14,75 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 392,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 392,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19) \\ &= 343,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

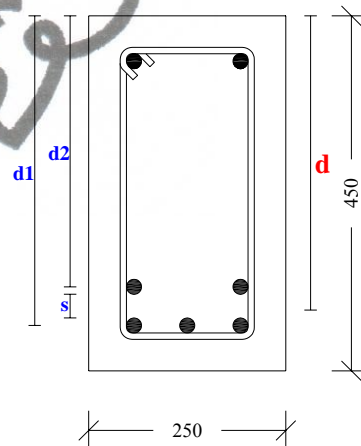
$$d \times 7 = (d1 \times 4) + (d2 \times 3)$$

$$d = \frac{(392,5 \times 3) + (343,5 \times 2)}{5}$$

$$= 373 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1416,925 \cdot 360 (373 - 96,02/2) \\ &= 14,129 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Mn ada > Mn → Aman...!!



commit to user



➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$M_u = 17715,25 \text{ kgm} = 17,716 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{17,716 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 22,145 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{22,145 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 392,5^2} = 5,75$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 5,75}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0191$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho_{\text{ada}} = 0,0191$$

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

$$= 0,0191 \cdot 250 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 1870,919 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2}$$

$$= \frac{1870,919}{283,385} = 6,602 \sim 7 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 7 D 19 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 1983,695 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu (1870,919)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1983,695 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 134,42$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1983,695 \cdot 360 (392,5 - 134,42/2) \\ &= 23,230 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 19 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 7 \cdot 19}{(7-1)} \\ &= 2,4 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d_1 = 392,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 392,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19) \\ &= 343,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

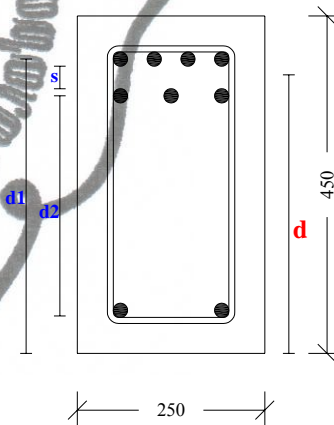
$$d \times 7 = (d_1 \times 4) + (d_2 \times 3)$$

$$d = \frac{(392,5 \times 4) + (343,5 \times 3)}{7}$$

$$= 371,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1983,695 \cdot 360 (371,5 - 134,42/2) \\ &= 21,730 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$



b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$V_u = 9854,28 \text{ kg} = 98542,8 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 450 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 406 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 406$$

$$= 84583,33 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 84583,33 \text{ N}$$

$$= 50750 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 50750$$

$$= 152250 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$50750 \text{ N} < 98542,8 \text{ N} < 152250 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 98542,8 - 50750 = 47792,8 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{47792,8}{0,6} = 79654,667 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 8$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 406}{79654,667} = 122,9 \text{ mm} \sim 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{406}{2} = 203 \text{ mm} \sim 200 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 120 \text{ mm}$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$V_u = 12865,08 \text{ kg} = 128650,8 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 450 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 406 \text{ mm}$$

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Tugas Akhir

149

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 406 \\ &= 84583,33 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 84583,33 \text{ N} \\ &= 50750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 50750 \\ &= 152250 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$50750 \text{ N} < 128650,8 \text{ N} < 152250 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 128650,8 - 50750 = 77900,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{77900,8}{0,6} = 129834,67 \text{ N}$$

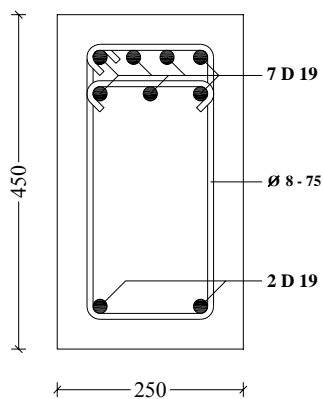
Digunakan sengkang $\phi 8$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

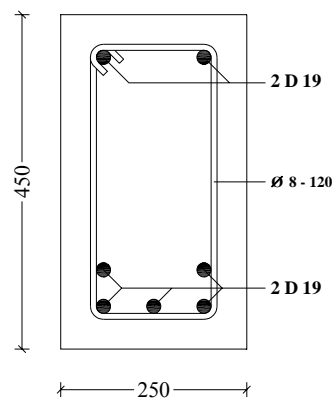
$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 406}{129834,67} = 75,409 \text{ mm} \sim 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{406}{2} = 203 \text{ mm} \sim 200 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 8 - 75 \text{ mm}$



POT. TUMPUAN

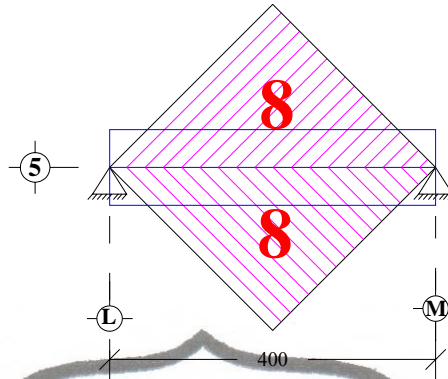


POT. LAPANGAN

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6.4. Perhitungan Balok Anak As 5 (L – M)

6.4.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.4 lebar equivalen pembebanan balok anak As 5(L-M)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/10 \cdot L & b &= 1/2 \cdot h \\
 &= 1/10 \cdot 400 & &= 1/2 \cdot 40 \\
 &= 40 \text{ cm} & &= 20 - 25 \text{ cm (dipakai 25 cm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen

➤ Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (2 \times 1,33) \times 404 = 1074,6 \text{ kg/m'}$$

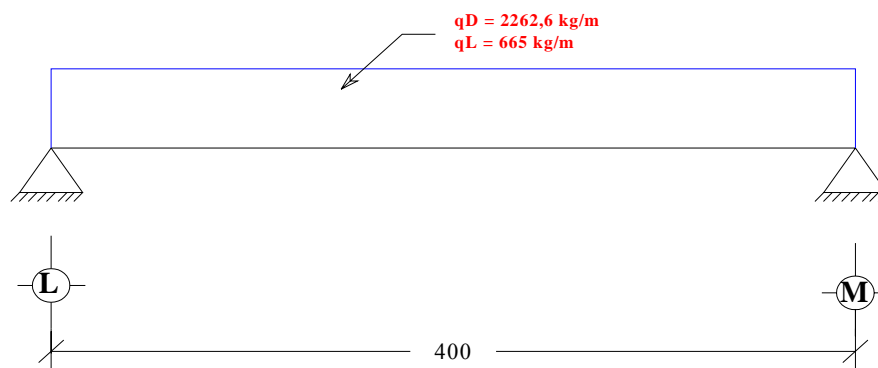
$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 4 \times 1700 = 1020 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$qD = 2262,6 \text{ kg/m'}$$

➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

$$\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m'}$$

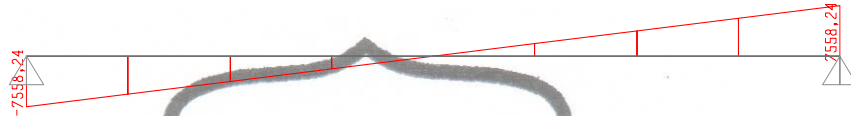


Pembebanan Balok Anak

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Bidang Momen



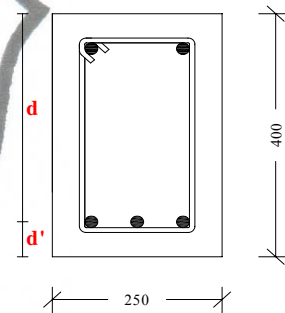
Bidang geser

6.4.2 Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$b = 250 \text{ mm}$	$\phi_t = 19 \text{ mm}$
$h = 400 \text{ mm}$	$\phi_s = 8 \text{ mm}$
$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$	$d' = 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19$
$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)}$	$= 57,5 \text{ mm}$
$f_{ys} = 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)}$	$d = h - d'$
$p = 40 \text{ mm}$	$= 400 - 57,5 = 342,5 \text{ mm}$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,9412$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) = 0,03136$$

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

$$= 0,0235$$

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

commit to user



➤ **Daerah Lapangan**

$$M_u = 7558,24 \text{ kgm} = 7,558 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{7,558 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 9,448 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{9,448 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342,5^2} = 3,222$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 3,222}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0097$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0097$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0097 \cdot 250 \cdot 342,5 \\ &= 830,563 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} \\ &= \frac{830,563}{283,385} = 2,93 \sim 3 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 3 D 19 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 850,155 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu (830,563)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$a = \frac{As \text{ ada} \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{850,155 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 57,61$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot fy \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 850,155 \cdot 360 \cdot (342,5 - 57,61/2) \\ &= 9,612 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$Mn \text{ ada} > Mn \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 19 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 8 - 3 \cdot 19}{(3 - 1)} \\ &= 48,5 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan satu lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Daerah Tumpuan**

Dipakai tulangan 2 D19 (sebagai tulangan pembentuk)

b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

➤ **Daerah Lapangan**

$$Vu = 3779,12 \text{ kg} = 37791,2 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$fy = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \\ &= 74166,667 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Vc &= 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N} \\ &= 44500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \phi Vc = 3 \cdot 44500$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$37791,12 \text{ N} < 44500 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 170 \text{ mm}$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$V_u = 7558,24 \text{ kg} = 75582,4 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356$$

$$= 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 44500$$

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$44500 \text{ N} < 75582,4 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 75582,4 - 44500 = 31082,4 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{31082,4}{0,6} = 51804 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 8$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

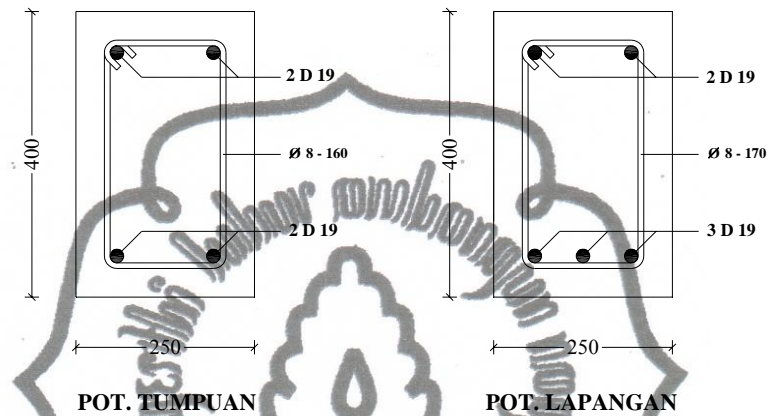
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$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{51804} = 165,72 \text{ mm} \sim 160 \text{ mm}$$

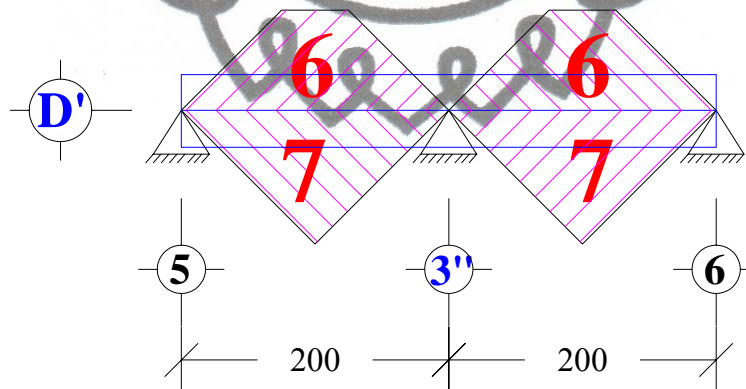
$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 180 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\text{Ø} 8 - 160 \text{ mm}$



6.5. Perhitungan Balok Anak As D' (5 – 6) = As 2' (E – F), (K – L)

6.5.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.5 lebar equivalen pembebanan balok anak As D' (5-6)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/10 \cdot L \\ &= 1/10 \cdot 400 \\ &= 40 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 1/2 \cdot h \\ &= 1/2 \cdot 40 \\ &= 20 - 25 \text{ cm (dipakai 25 cm)} \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen

➤ Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (0,61 \times 0,67) \times 404 = 517,12 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

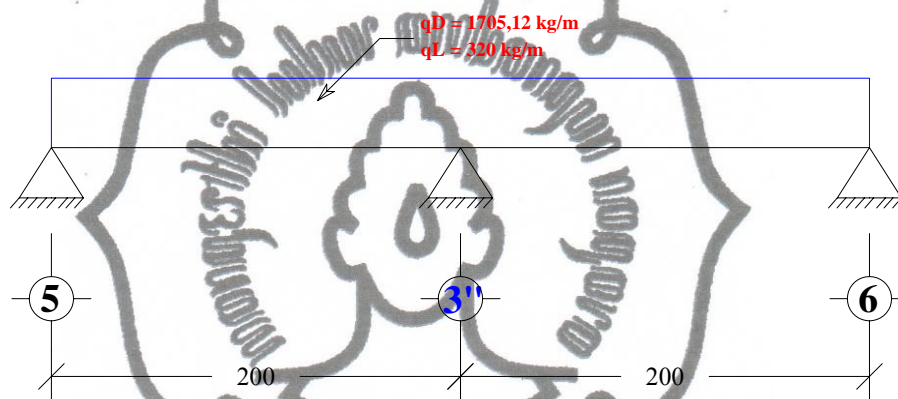
$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 4 \times 1700 = 1020 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$qD = 1705,12 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

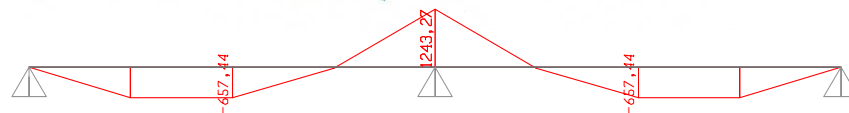
➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

Beban hidup digunakan 250 kg/m^2

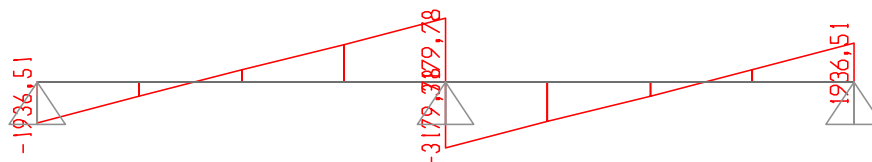
$$qL = 250 \times (0,61 + 0,67) = 320 \text{ kg/m}^2$$



Pembebanan Balok anak



Bidang Momen



Bidang Geser

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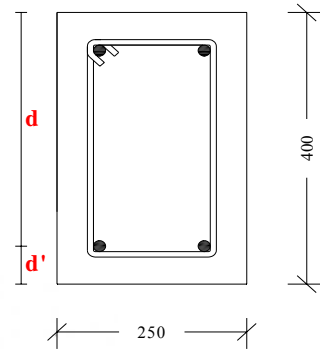


6.5.2 Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \phi_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\
 h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \phi_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\
 f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & d' &= 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)} & &= 56 \text{ mm} \\
 f_{ys} &= 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)} & d &= h - d' \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & &= 400 - 56 = 344 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,9412$$

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

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,03136$$

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

$$= 0,0235$$

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

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 657,44 \text{ kgm} = 0,657 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{0,567 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 0,709 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{0,709 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 344^2} = 0,240$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 0,240}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,00067\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho_{min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0039 \cdot 250 \cdot 344$$

$$= 335,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= \frac{335,4}{200,96} = 1,669 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}\end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (335,4)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (244 - 34,04/2)$$

$$= 3,284 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

commit to user



➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$M_u = 1243,27 \text{ kgm} = 1,243 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,243 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 1,554 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,554 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 344^2} = 0,525$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 0,525}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0015$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0056 \cdot 250 \cdot 344 \\ &= 335,4 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= \frac{335,4}{200,96} = 1,669 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu (273,54)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 (244 - 34,04/2) \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$= 3,284.10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

$$V_u = 3179,78 \text{ kg} = 31797,8 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356$$

$$= 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \phi V_c = 3 \cdot 44500$$

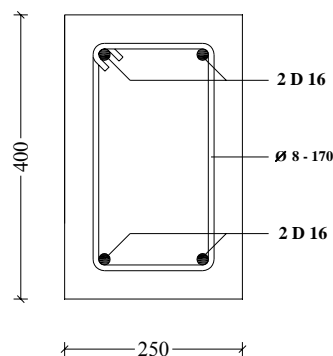
$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

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

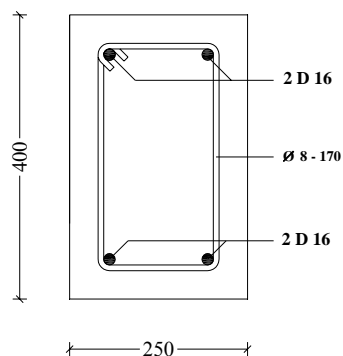
$31797,8 \text{ N} < 44500 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{tidak perlu tulangan geser}$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 8 - 170 \text{ mm}$



POT. TUMPUAN

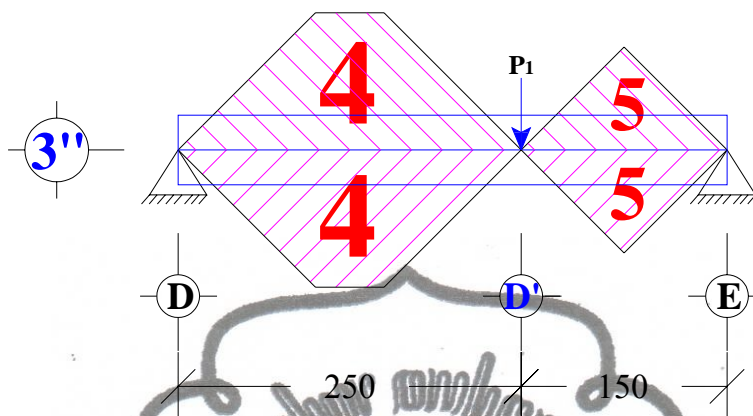


POT. LAPANGAN

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6.6. Perhitungan Balok Anak As 3'' (D – E)=As E'(2 – 3), As K'(2 – 3)

6.6.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.6 lebar ekuivalen pembebanan balok anak As 3''(D-E)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1/10 \cdot L & b &= 1/2 \cdot h \\
 &= 1/10 \cdot 400 & &= 1/2 \times 40 \\
 &= 40 \text{ cm} & &= 20 \text{ cm} - 25 \text{ cm (dipakai 25 cm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen

➤ Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = 2 \times (0,79 + 0,5) \times 404 = 1042,32 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 4 \times 1700 = 1020 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$q_d = 2230,32 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Beban titik P1} = 6359,55 \text{ kg}$$

➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

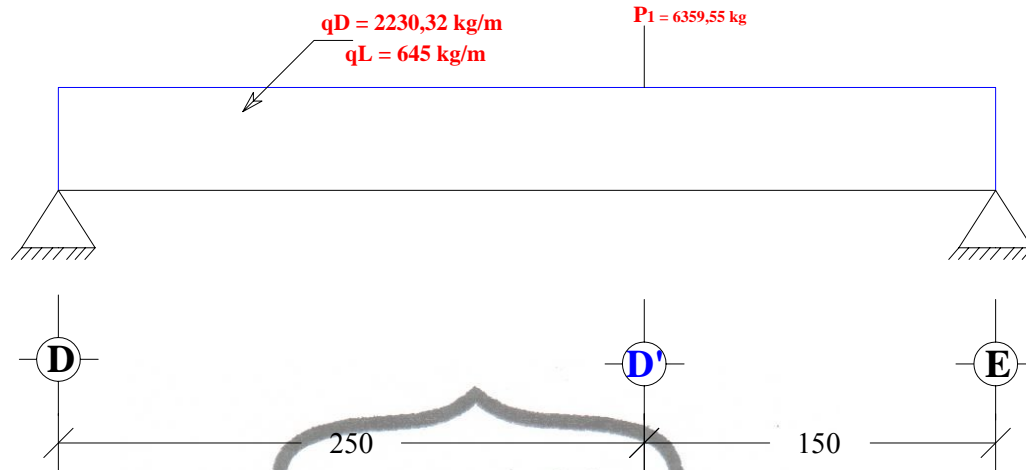
$$\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$q_L = 250 \times 2(0,79 \times 0,5) = 645 \text{ kg/m'}$$

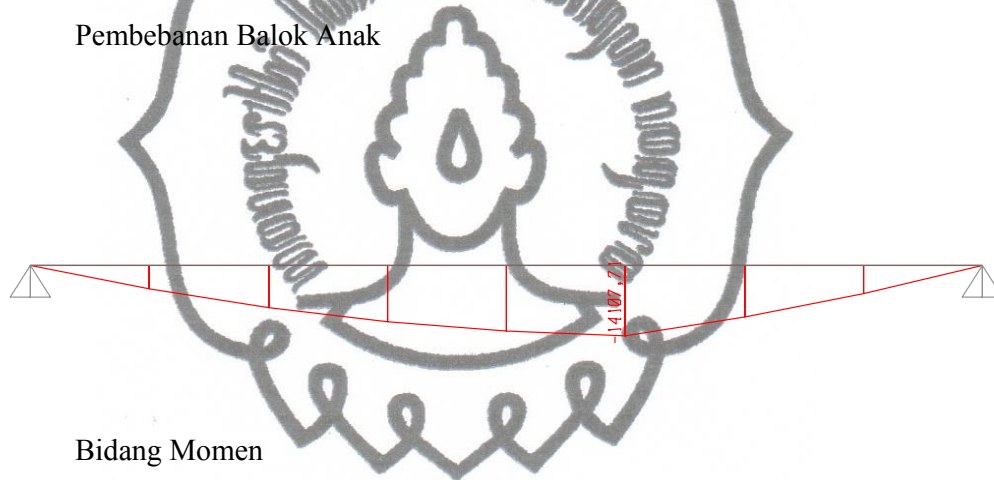


Tugas Akhir

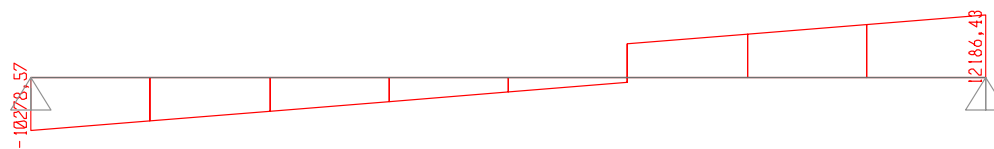
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai



Pembebanan Balok Anak



Bidang Momen



Bidang Geser

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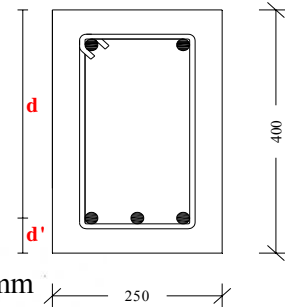


6.6.2 Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_t &= 19 \text{ mm} \\
 h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\
 f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & d' &= 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19 \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)} & &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \\
 f_{ys} &= 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)} & d &= h - d' \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & &= 400 - 57,5 = 342,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,9412$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,03136
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,0235
 \end{aligned}$$

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

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 14107,711 \text{ kgm} = 14,108 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\varphi} = \frac{14,108 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 17,635 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{17,635 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342,5^2} = 6,01$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 6,01}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,020\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,020$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,020 \cdot 250 \cdot 342,5 \\ &= 1712,5 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} \\ &= \frac{1712,5}{283,385} = 6,04 \sim 7 \text{ tulangan}\end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 7 D 19 mm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As ada} &= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 1983,695 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (1712,5)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}\end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{1983,695 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 134,42$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1983,695 \cdot 360 \cdot (344 - 134,42/2) \\ &= 19,766 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 7 D 19 mm

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot 19}{(7 - 1)} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 342,5 \text{ mm}$$

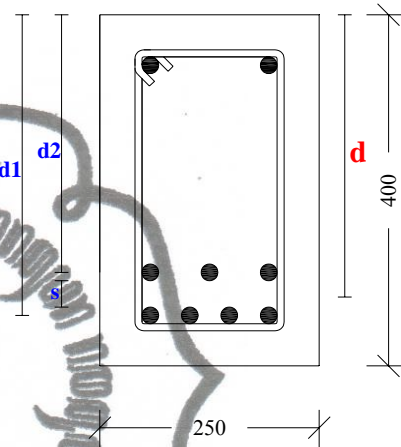
$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 342,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19) \\ &= 293,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d' \times 7 = (d1 \times 4) + (d2 \times 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{(342,5 \times 4) + (293,5 \times 3)}{7} \\ &= 321,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1983,695 \cdot 360 (321,5 - 134,42/2) \\ &= 18,160 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$



➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dipakai tulangan 2 D19 (sebagai tulangan pembentuk)

b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$V_u = 8478,05 \text{ kg} = 84780,5 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$= 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 44500$$

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$44500 \text{ N} < 84780,5 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 84780,5 - 44500 = 40280,5 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{40280,5}{0,6} = 67134,167 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 8$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{67134,167} = 127,878 \text{ mm} \sim 125 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 125 \text{ mm}$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$V_u = 12186,43 \text{ kg} = 121864,3 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356$$

$$= 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 44500$$

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$44500 \text{ N} < 121864,3 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 121864,3 - 44500 = 77464,3 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{77464,3}{0,6} = 129107,167 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 8$

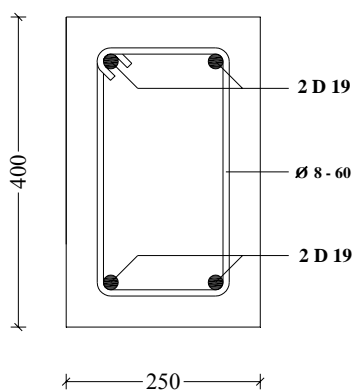
$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

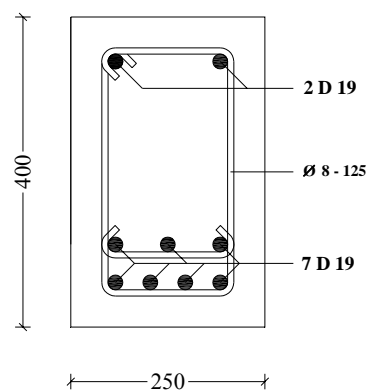
$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{129107,167} = 66,49 \text{ mm} \sim 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 60 \text{ mm}$



POT. TUMPUAN

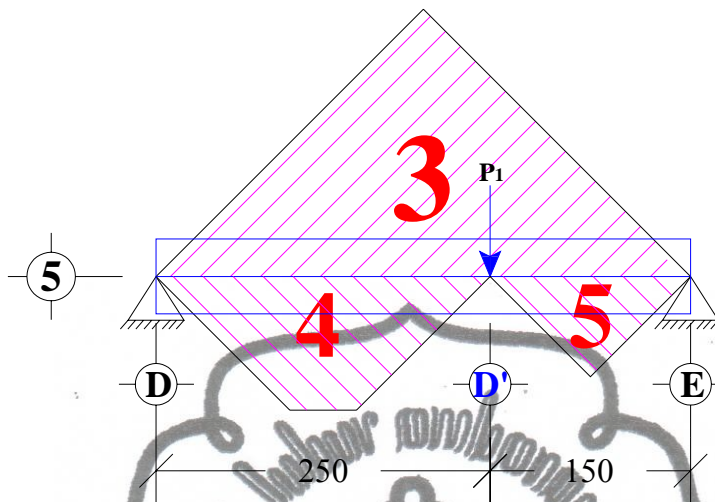


POT. LAPANGAN

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6.7. Perhitungan Balok Anak As 5 (D – E)

6.7.1 Pembebanan



Gambar 6.7 lebar ekuivalen pembebanan balok anak As 5 (D-E)

a. Dimensi Balok

$$h = 1/10 \cdot L$$

$$= 1/10 \cdot 400$$

$$= 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 1/2 \cdot h$$

$$= 1/2 \times 40$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm} - 25 \text{ cm (dipakai 25 cm)}$$

b. Pembebanan Setiap Elemen

➤ Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,3 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat plat} = (0,79 + 0,5 + 1,33) \times 404 = 1584,48 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 4 \times 1700 = 1020 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$q_d = 2246,48 \text{ kg/m'}$$

$$\text{Beban titik P1} = 1936,51 \text{ kg}$$

➤ Beban Hidup (qL)

$$\text{Beban hidup digunakan } 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

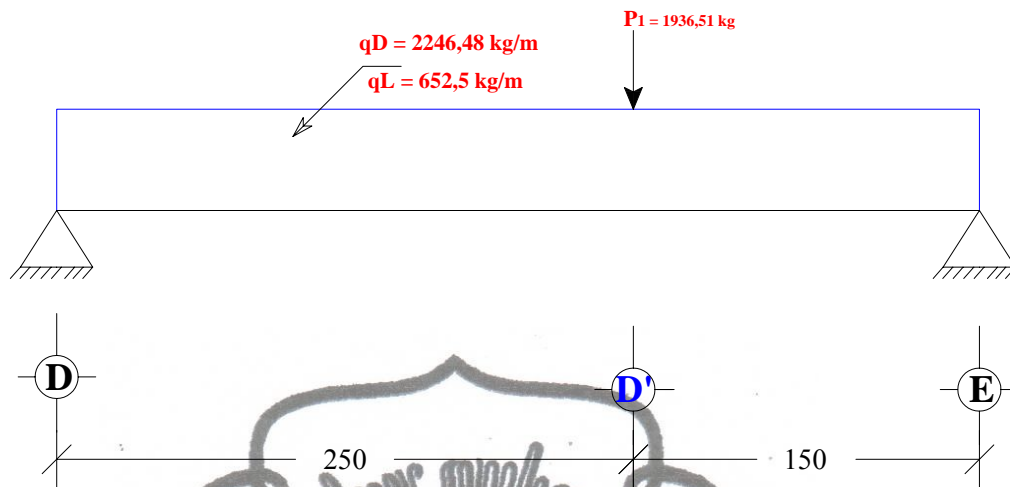
$$q_L = 250 \times (0,61 + 0,67 + 1,33) = 652,5 \text{ kg/m'}$$

commit to user

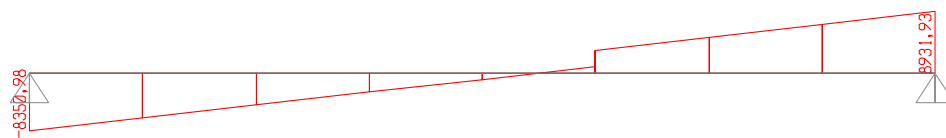
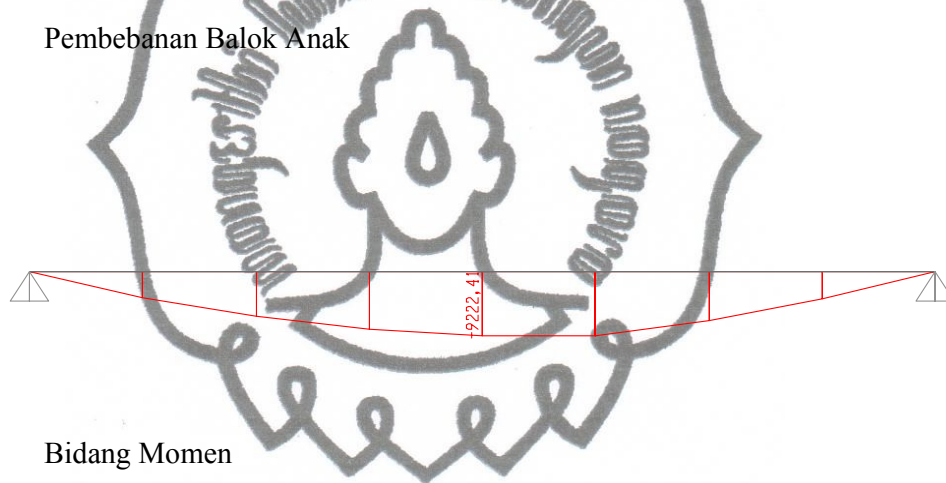


Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai



Pembebanan Balok Anak



commit to user

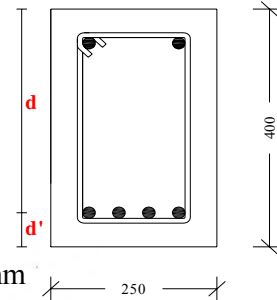


6.7.2 Perhitungan Tulangan

a) Tulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Data Perencanaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_t &= 19 \text{ mm} \\
 h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\
 f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & d' &= 40 + 8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19 \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa (ulir)} & &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \\
 f_{ys} &= 240 \text{ Mpa (polos)} & d &= h - d' \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & &= 400 - 57,5 = 342,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,9412$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,03136
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,0235
 \end{aligned}$$

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

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 9222,41 \text{ kgm} = 9,222 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Perhitungan SAP})$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{9,222 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 11,523 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{11,523 \cdot 10^7}{250 \cdot 342,5^2} = 3,929$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 3,929}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,012\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,012$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,012 \cdot 250 \cdot 342,5$$

$$= 1042,226 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2}$$

$$= \frac{1042,226}{283,385} = 3,67 \sim 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 4 D 19 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 1133,54 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu (1042,226)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1133,54 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 76,82$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 1133,54 \cdot 360 \cdot (342,5 - 76,82/2)$$

$$= 12,409 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 19 mm

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{250 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 19}{(4 - 1)} \\ &= 26 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan satu lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

Dipakai tulangan 2 D19 (sebagai tulangan pembentuk)

b) Tulangan Geser Balok anak

➤ Daerah Lapangan

$$V_u = 5192,16 \text{ kg} = 51921,6 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \\ &= 74166,667 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N} \\ &= 44500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 44500 \\ &= 133500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$44500 \text{ N} < 51921,6 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 51921,6 - 44500 = 7421,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{7421,6}{0,6} = 12369,33 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\phi 8$ *commit to user*



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2 \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 s &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{12369,33} = 694 \text{ mm} \sim 690 \text{ mm} \\
 s_{\max} &= d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 170 \text{ mm}$

➤ Daerah Tumpuan

$$V_u = 8931,83 \text{ kg} = 89318,3 \text{ N (Perhitungan SAP)}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\
 &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \\
 &= 74166,667 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 74166,667 \text{ N} \\
 &= 44500 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 44500 \\
 &= 133500 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$44500 \text{ N} < 89318,3 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\
 &= 89318,3 - 44500 = 44818,3 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{44818,3}{0,6} = 74697,167 \text{ N}$$

commit to user

**Tugas Akhir**

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 lantai

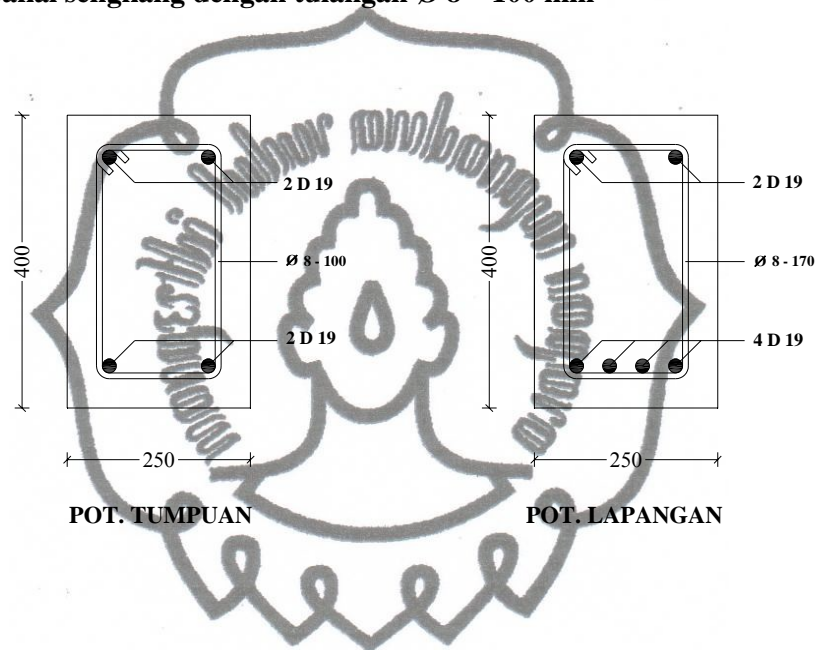
Digunakan sengkang $\varnothing 8$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{74697,167} = 114,93 \text{ mm} \sim 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 180 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$



commit to user

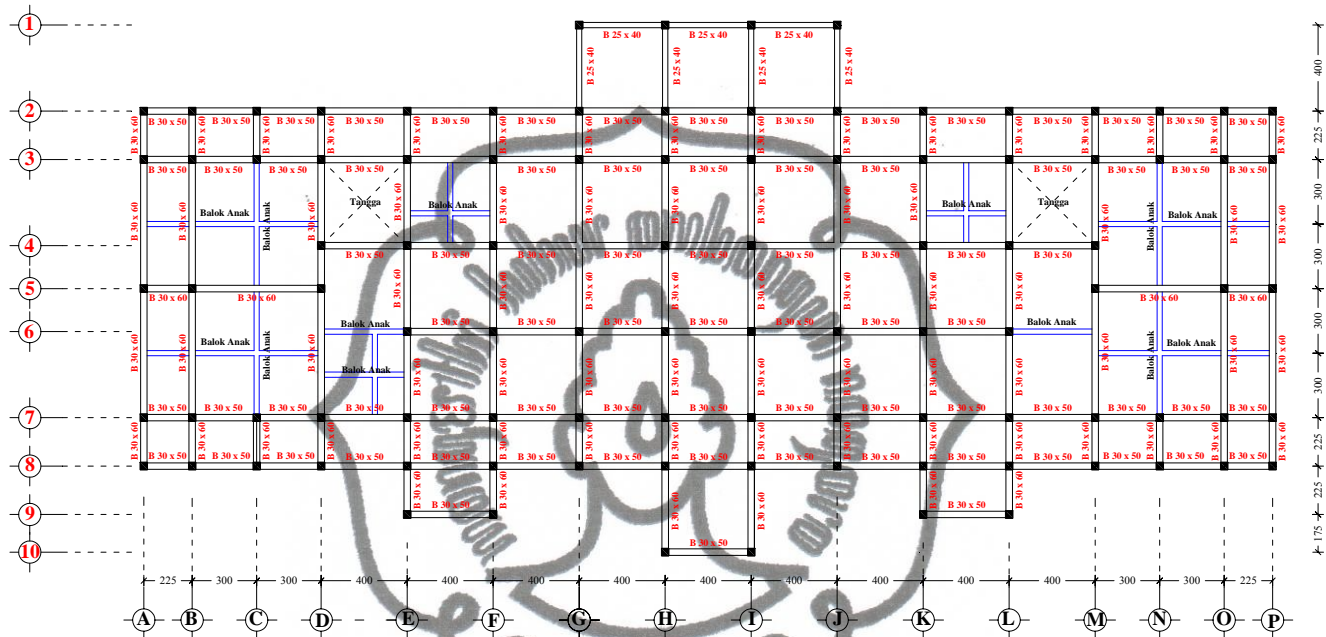


Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 7
PORTAL

7.1. Perencanaan Portal



Gambar 7.1. Denah Portal

7.1.1. Dasar perencanaan

Data yang digunakan untuk perhitungan rencana portal adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Bentuk rangka portal : Seperti tergambar
- b. Model perhitungan : SAP 2000 (3 D)
- c. Perencanaan dimensi rangka : $b \text{ (mm)} \times h \text{ (mm)}$
 - Dimensi kolom 1 : $400 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$
 - Dimensi kolom 2 : $300 \text{ mm} \times 300 \text{ mm}$
 - Dimensi sloof : $250 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$
 - Dimensi balok memanjang 1 : $300 \text{ mm} \times 600 \text{ mm}$
 - Dimensi balok memanjang 2 : $300 \text{ mm} \times 500 \text{ mm}$
 - Dimensi balok melintang : $300 \text{ mm} \times 600 \text{ mm}$

commit to user



- Dimensi balok kanopi : 250 mm × 400 mm
 Dimensi ring balk : 200 mm × 350 mm
 d. Kedalaman pondasi : 2 m
 e. Mutu beton : $f_c' = 25$ MPa
 f. Mutu baja tulangan : $f_y = 360$ MPa
 g. Mutu baja sengkang : $f_y = 240$ MPa

7.1.2. Perencanaan pembebanan

Dalam perhitungan portal, berat sendiri balok dimasukkan dalam perhitungan (input) SAP 2000, sedangkan beberapa pembebanan yang lain adalah sebagai berikut :

➤ Atap

- Kuda kuda utama A = 12290,02 kg (SAP 2000)
 Kuda kuda utama B = 5940,10kg (SAP 2000)
 Jurai = 2019,86 kg (SAP 2000)
 Setengah Kuda-kuda = 1982,80 kg (SAP 2000)

➤ Ring Balk

Beban mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,2 \times 0,35 \times 2400 \\ &= 168 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban berfaktor (qU)} &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 168 + 1,6 \cdot 0 \\ &= 201,6 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

➤ Plat Lantai

Berat plat sendiri	$= 0,12 \times 2400 \times 1$	$= 288$	kg/m^2
Berat keramik (1 cm)	$= 0,01 \times 2400 \times 1$	$= 24$	kg/m^2
Berat Spesi (2 cm)	$= 0,02 \times 2100 \times 1$	$= 42$	kg/m^2
Berat plafond + instalasi listrik		$= 18$	kg/m^2
Berat Pasir (2 cm)	$= 0,02 \times 1600 \times 1$	$= 32$	kg/m^2
		<hr/>	
		$qD = 404$	kg/m^2

➤ Dinding:

Berat dinding	$= 0,15 (4 - 0,35) \times 1700$	$= 930,75$	kg/m
Berat dinding	$= 0,15 (2 - 0,35) \times 1700$	$= 420,75$	kg/m
Berat dinding	$= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700$	$= 255$	kg/m

➤ Sloof

- Sloof memanjang

Beban mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \times 0,4 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 (4 - 0,5) \times 1700 = 892,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1032,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 1032,5 + 1,6 \cdot 250 = 1639 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Sloof melintang

Beban mati (qD)

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \times 0,4 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 (4 - 0,6) \times 1700 = 867 \text{ kg/m}$$

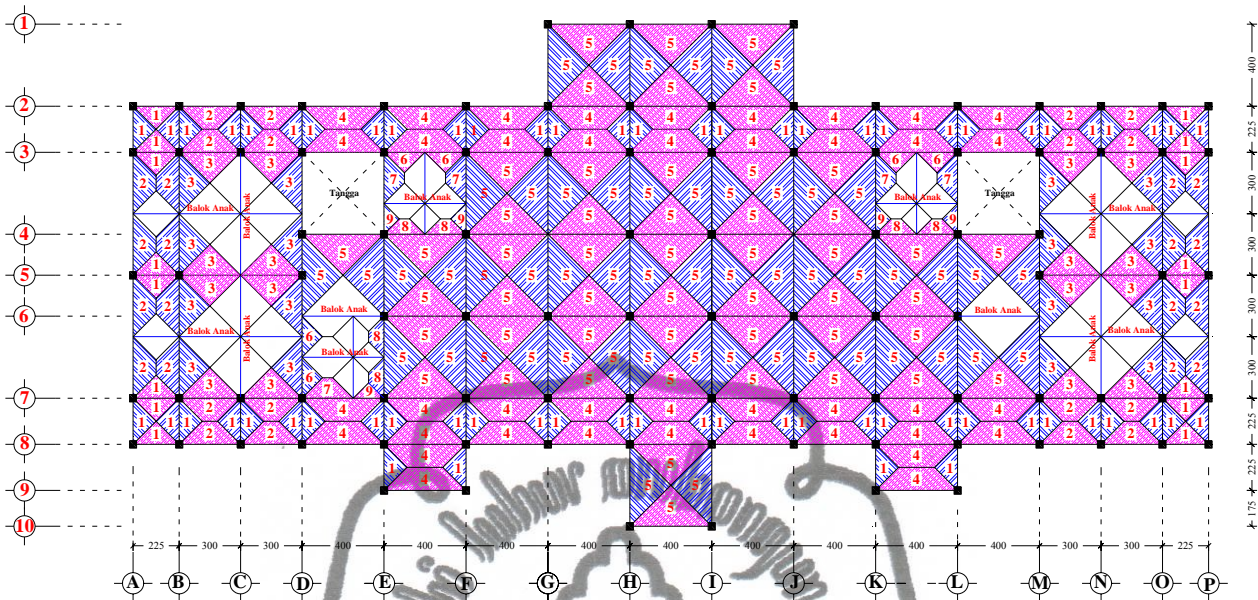
$$qD = 1007 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU)

$$qU = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 1007 + 1,6 \cdot 250 = 1408,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user

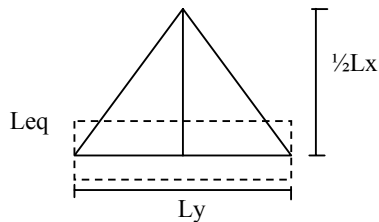


Gambar 7.2. Denah Pembebanan Balok Portal

7.1.3. Perhitungan luas equivalen untuk plat lantai

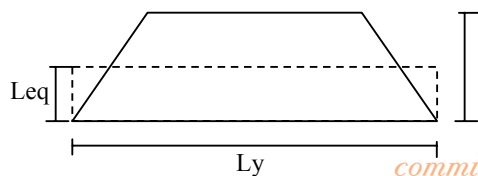
Untuk mengubah beban segitiga dan beban trapesium dari plat menjadi beban merata pada bagian balok, maka beban plat harus diubah menjadi beban equivalent yang besarnya dapat ditentukan sebagai berikut :

a. Luas equivalen segitiga



$$Leq = \frac{1}{3} \cdot Lx$$

b. Luas equivalen trapesium



$$Leq = \frac{1}{6} \cdot Lx \cdot \left(3 - 4 \left(\frac{Lx}{2 \cdot Ly} \right)^2 \right)$$

commit to user



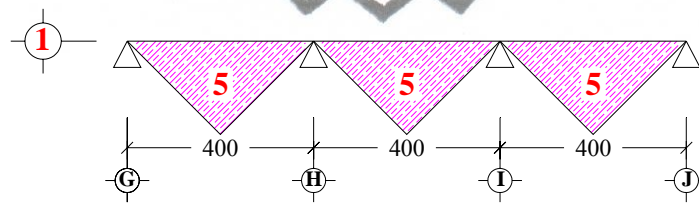
Table 7.1. Hitungan Lebar Equivalen

No.	Ukuran Plat (mm)	Lx (m)	Ly (m)	leq (segitiga)	leq (trapesium)
1	225 × 225	2,25	2,25	0,75	-
2	225 × 300	2,25	3,00	-	0,91
3	300 × 300	3,00	3,00	1	-
4	225 × 400	2,25	4,00	-	1,01
5	400 × 400	4,00	4,00	1,33	-
6	200 × 250	2,00	2,50	0,67	-
7	200 × 250	2,00	2,50	-	0,79
8	150 × 200	1,50	2,00	-	0,61
9	150 × 200	1,50	2,00	0,5	-

7.2. Perhitungan Pembebanan Portal

7.2.1. Perhitungan Pembebanan Portal Memanjang

1. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 1 (G – J)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element G – H = H – I = I – J

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \quad \text{kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,33 = 537,32 \quad \text{kg/m}$$

$$qD = 605,32 \quad \text{kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \quad \text{kg/m}$$

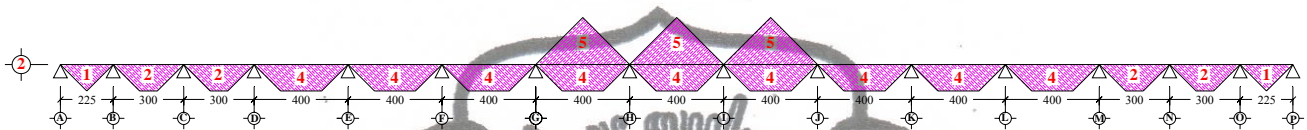
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Beban berfaktor ($qU1$)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 605,32) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1258,384 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 2 (A – P)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element A – B = O – P

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ qD &= 832,6 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor ($qU1$)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 832,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1299,12 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element B – D = M – O

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 0,91 = 367,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ qD &= 895,24 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,91 = 227,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 895,24) + (1,6 \cdot 227,5) \\ &= 1438,28 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element D – G = J – M

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 1,01 = 405,01 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 928,61 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,01 = 252,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 928,61) + (1,6 \cdot 252,5) \\ &= 1518,332 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element G – J

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = 945,36 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 1473,96 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = 585 \text{ kg/m}$$

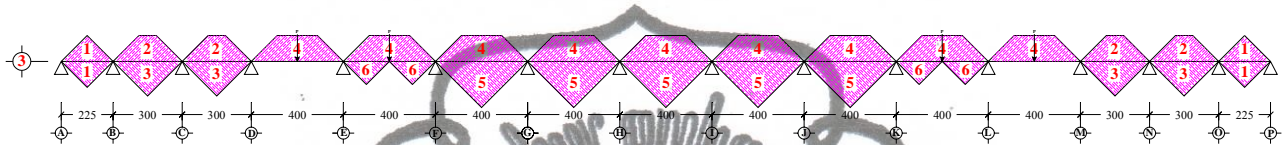
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Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1473,96) + (1,6 \cdot 585) \\ &= 2704,75 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 3 (A – P)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element A – B = O – P

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,30 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606 \text{ kg/m}} \\ q_D &= 879,6 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 879,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1655,52 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element B – D = M – O

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (0,91 + 1) = 771,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}} \\ q_D &= 1975,99 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,91 + 1) = 477,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1975,99) + (1,6 \cdot 477,5) \\ &= 3135,188 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element D – E

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 1,01 = 405,01 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 1609,45 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,01 = 252,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1609,45) + (1,6 \cdot 252,5) \\ &= 2335,34 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element E – F = K – L

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 1,01 + (2 \times 0,67) = 949,4 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 2143,75 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban titik : $P_1 = 10278,57 \text{ kg}$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,01 + (2 \times 0,67) = 587,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2141,75) + (1,6 \cdot 587,5) \\ &= 3512,5 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

e. Pembebanan balok induk element F – K

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (1,33 + 1,01) = 945,36 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 2139,71 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

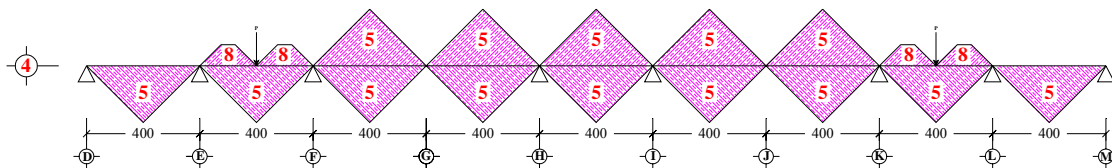
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (1,33 + 1,01) = 585 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2139,71) + (1,6 \cdot 585) \\ &= 3503,65 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

4. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 4 (D – M)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element D – E = L – M

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 1,33 = 537,32 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 810,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban titik : $P_1 = 699,65 \text{ kg}$

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Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 810,92) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1505,104 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element E – F = K – L

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2 \times 0,5) + 1,33 = 941,32 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 2145,67 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P_1 = 12186,43 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 0,5) + 1,33 = 582,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2145,67) + (1,6 \cdot 582,5) \\ &= 3506,81 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element F – H = I – K

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 1348,24 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1348,24) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 2681,89 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element H – I

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 2278,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

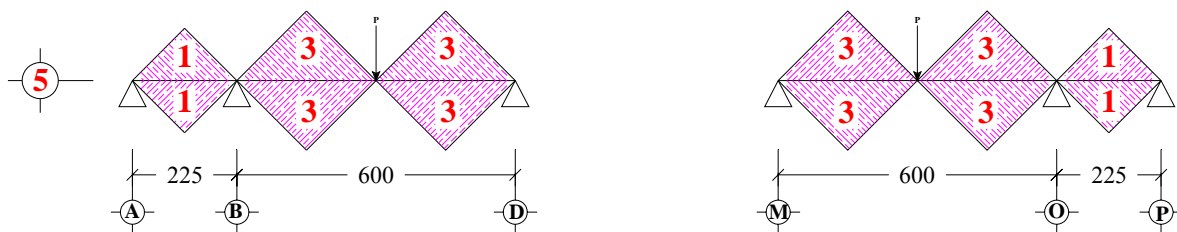
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2278,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3798,79 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 5 (A – D), (M – P)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element A – B = O – P

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element B – D

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1 \times 2) = 808 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1153,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 25730,15

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1 \times 2) = 500 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1153,6) + (1,6 \cdot 500) \\ &= 2184,2 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element M – O

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1 \times 2) = 808 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 2084,35 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 25730,15

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1 \times 2) = 500 \text{ kg/m}$$

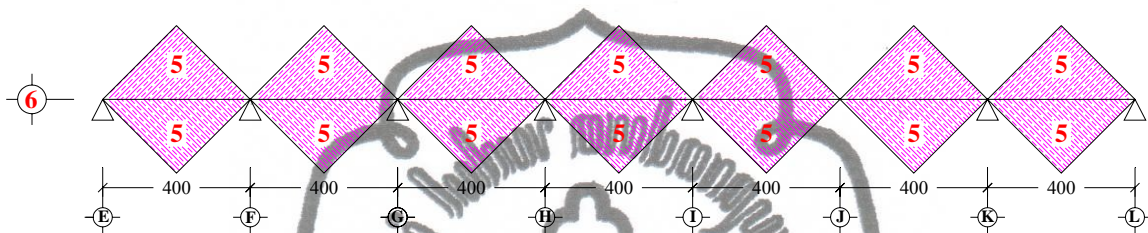
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Beban berfaktor ($qU1$)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2084,35) + (1,6 \cdot 500) \\ &= 3301,22 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

6. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 6 (A – L)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element E – F = K – L

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ qD &= 1348,24 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor ($qU1$)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1348,24) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 2681,89 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element F – K

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ qD &= 2267,99 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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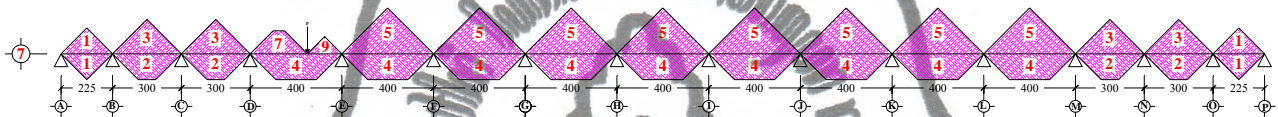
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2267,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3785,588 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

7. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 7 (A – P)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element A – B = O – P

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 879,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 879,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1655,52 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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b. Pembebanan balok induk element B – D = M – O

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,91 + 1) = 771,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 1964,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,91 + 1) = 477,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1964,99) + (1,6 \cdot 477,5) \\ &= 3121,988 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element D – E

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1,01 + 0,79 + 0,61) = 973,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 2166,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 1936,51 kg

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1,01 + 0,79 + 0,61) = 602,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2166,99) + (1,6 \cdot 602,5) \\ &= 3564,388 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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e. Pembebanan balok induk element E – M

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1,33 + 1,01) = 945,36 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 2139,71 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1,33 + 1,01) = 585 \text{ kg/m}$$

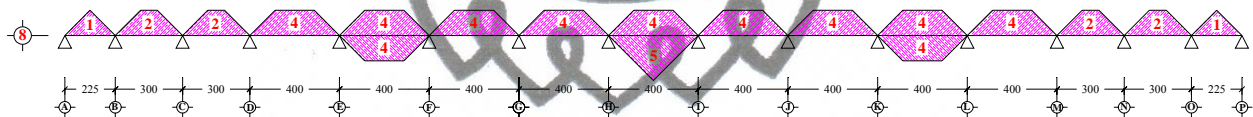
Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 2139,71) + (1,6 \cdot 585)$$

$$= 3503,65 \text{ kg/m}$$

8. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 8 (A – P)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element A – B = O – P

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = \underline{255 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 832,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 832,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1299,12 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element B – D = M – O

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 0,91 = 367,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 895,24 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,91 = 227,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 895,24) + (1,6 \cdot 227,5) \\ &= 1438,28 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element D – E = F – H = I – K = L – M

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 1,01 = 405,01 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 678,61 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,01 = 252,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 678,61) + (1,6 \cdot 252,5) \\ &= 1218,33 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

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 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

d. Pembebanan balok induk element E – F = K – L

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = 945,36 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = \underline{255} \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1473,96 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = 585 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 1473,96) + (1,6 \cdot 585)$$

$$= 2704,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

e. Pembebanan balok induk element H – I

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = \underline{945,36} \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1218,96 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (1,01 + 1,33) = 585 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL$$

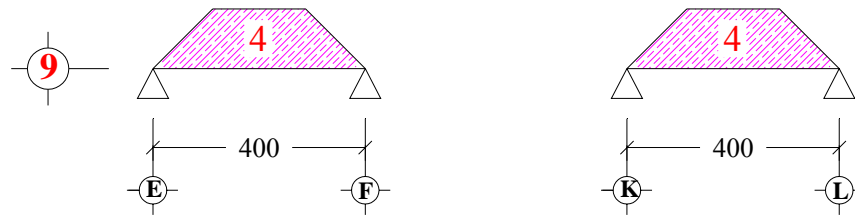
$$= (1,2 \cdot 1218,96) + (1,6 \cdot 585)$$

$$= 2398,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



9. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 9 (E – F), (K – L)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element E – F = K – L

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,01 = 405,01 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 928,61 \text{ kg/m}$$

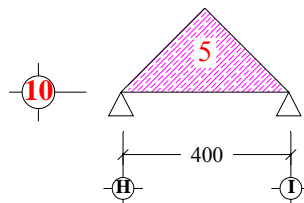
Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 1,01 = 252,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 928,61) + (1,6 \cdot 252,5) \\ &= 1518,332 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

10. Pembebanan Balok Portal As 10 (H – I)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element H – I

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,33 = 537,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 950,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban hidup (q_L)

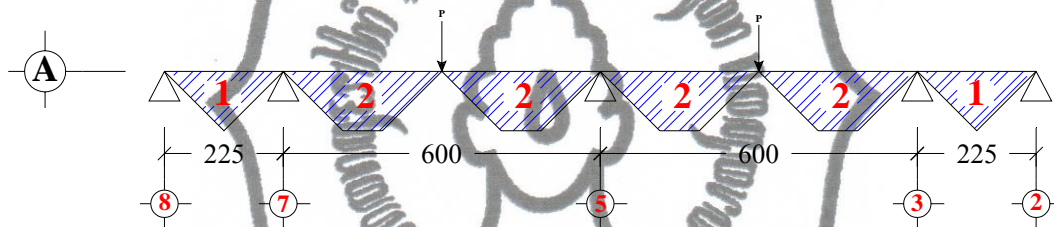
$$q_L = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 950,32) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1672,38 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

7.2.2. Pembebanan Balok Portal Melintang

1. Pembebanan Balok Portal As A (2 – 8) = As P (2 – 8)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 903,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 903,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1384,32 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 5 = 5 – 7

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 0,91 = 367,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = \underline{255} \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 967,24 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : $P_1 = 1135,82 \text{ kg}$

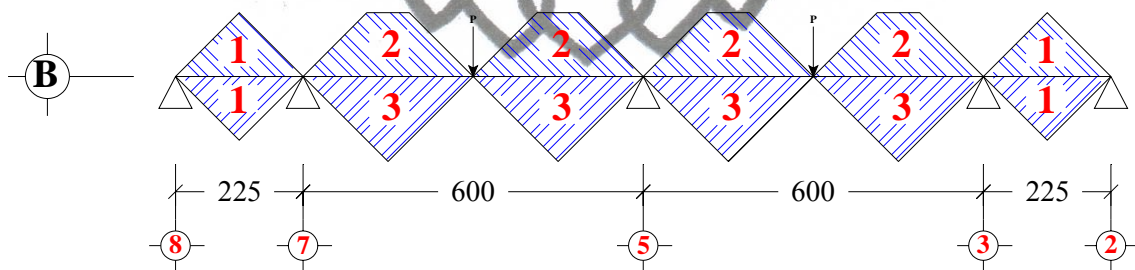
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,91 = 227,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 \cdot q_D + 1,6 \cdot q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 967,24) + (1,6 \cdot 227,5) \\ &= 1524,69 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Pembebanan Balok Portal As B (2 – 8) = As O (2 – 8)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606} \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 5 = 5 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,91 + 1) = 771,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 2046,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P1 = 4638,77 \text{ kg}$$

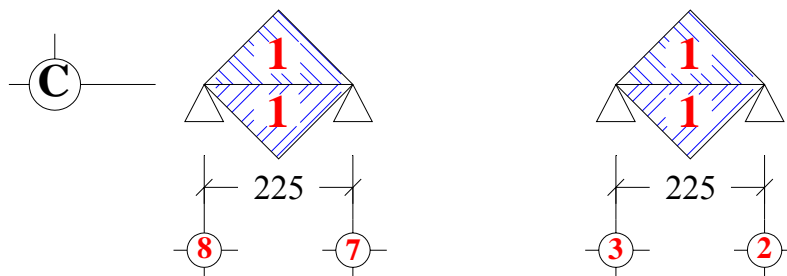
Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,91 + 1) = 477,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 \cdot qD + 1,6 \cdot qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2046,99) + (1,6 \cdot 477,5) \\ &= 3220,388 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Pembebanan Balok Portal As C (2 – 3),(7 – 8) = As N (2 – 3),(7 – 8)

*commit to user*



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

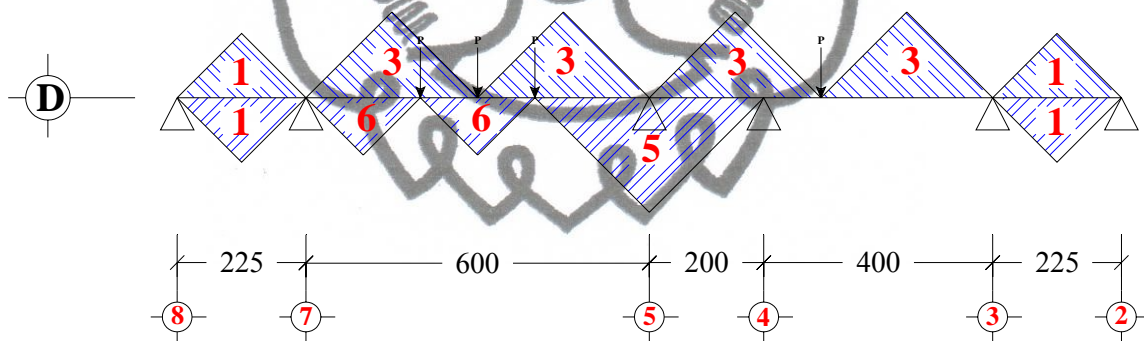
Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375)$$

$$= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m}$$

4. Pembebanan Balok Portal As D (2 – 8)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 4

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times [1 + (1/3 \cdot 1)] = 537,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 1813,67 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P_1 = 2199,67 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times [1 + (1/3 \cdot 1)] = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1813,67) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 2708,404 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 5

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2/3 \cdot 1) + (1/2 \cdot 1,33) = 535,3 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 1811,65 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2/3 \cdot 1) + (1/2 \cdot 1,33) = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1811,65) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 2705,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 5 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times [1 + 0,67 + (1/2 \cdot 0,67)] = 810,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 2035,55 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P_1 = 8350,98 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_2 = 2199,67 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_3 = 10278,57 \text{ kg}$$

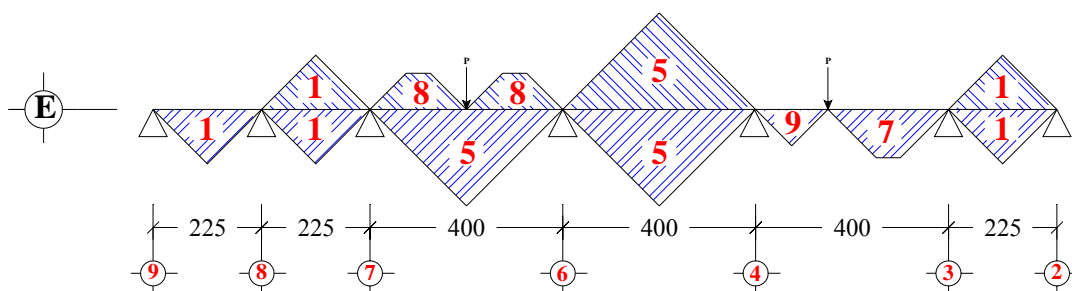
Beban hidup (qL)

$$q_L = 250 \times [1 + 0,67 + (1/2 \cdot 0,67)] = 501,25 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2035,55) + (1,6 \cdot 501,25) \\ &= 3244,66 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Pembebanan Balok Portal As E (2 – 9)



commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375)$$

$$= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 4

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,79 + 0,5) = 520,96 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 1797,31 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 1936,51 kg

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,79 + 0,5) = 422,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 1797,31) + (1,6 \cdot 422,5)$$

$$= 2832,77 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 6

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = \underline{1074,64 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 1420,24 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 1420,24) + (1,6 \cdot 655)$$

$$= 2768,29 \text{ kg/m}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 6 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,33 + (2 \times 0,61) = 1030,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = \underline{930,75 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 2326,55 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 12186,43 kg

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 1,33 + (2 \times 0,61) = 637,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$qU1 = 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL$$

$$= (1,2 \cdot 2326,55) + (1,6 \cdot 637,5)$$

$$= 3811,86 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

e. Pembebanan balok induk element 8 – 9

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 903,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

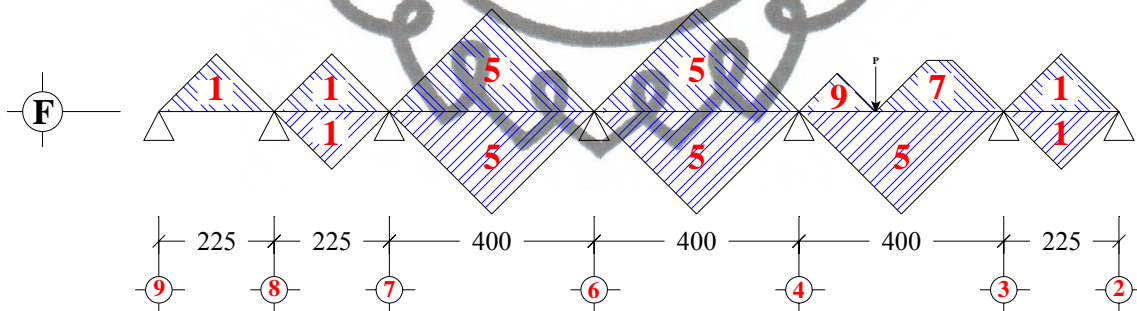
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 903,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1384,32 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

6. Pembebanan Balok Portal As F (2 – 9) = As K (2 – 9)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 4

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times [(0,79 + 0,5) + 1,33] = 1058,48 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 2334,83 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P_1 = 1936,51 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (0,79 + 0,5) = 422,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2334,83) + (1,6 \cdot 422,5) \\ &= 3477,79 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 7

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 2350,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2350,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3885,108 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 8 – 9

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 903,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

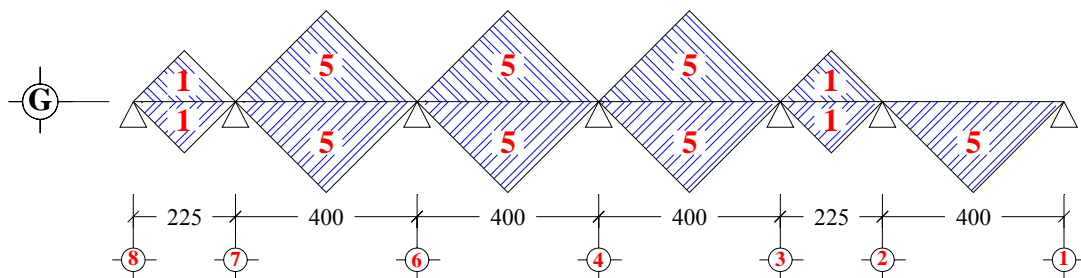
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 903,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1384,32 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

7. Pembebanan Balok Portal As G (1 – 8) = J (1 – 8)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 1 – 2

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,33 = 537,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 705,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 705,32) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1378,38 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = \underline{606 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 6

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = \underline{1074,64 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$qD = 1420,24 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1420,24) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 2768,29 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 6 – 7

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 2350,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

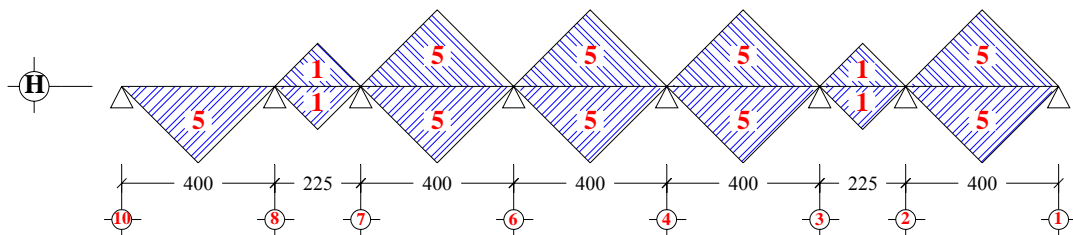
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2350,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3885,108 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

8. Pembebanan Balok Portal As H (1 – 10) = I (1 – 10)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 1 – 2

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 1242,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1242,64) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 2023,17 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 2350,99 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2350,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3885,108 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 8 – 10

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,25 \times (0,4 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 168 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times 1,33 = 537,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 960,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

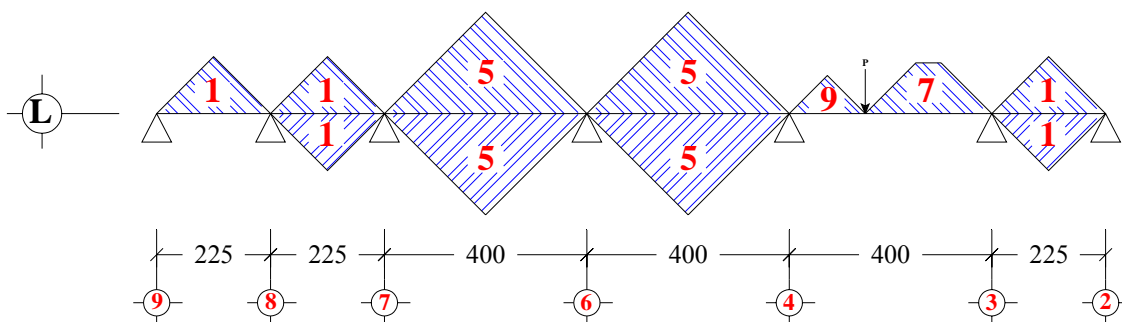
Beban hidup (q_L)

$$q_L = 250 \times 1,33 = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (q_{U1})

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 960,32) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1684,38 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

9. Pembebanan Balok Portal As L (2 – 9)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (q_D)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_D = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

210

 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 4

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,79 + 0,5) = 520,96 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1797,31 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P1 = 1936,51 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,79 + 0,5) = 422,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1797,31) + (1,6 \cdot 422,5) \\ &= 2832,77 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 6

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 1420,24 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

211

 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1420,24) + (1,6 \cdot 655) \\ &= 2768,29 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 1074,64 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 2350,99 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2 \times 1,33) = 665 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 2350,99) + (1,6 \cdot 665) \\ &= 3885,108 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

e. Pembebanan balok induk element 8 – 9

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times 0,75 = 303 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times 1 \times 1700 = 255 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 903,6 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$q_L = 250 \times 0,75 = 187,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

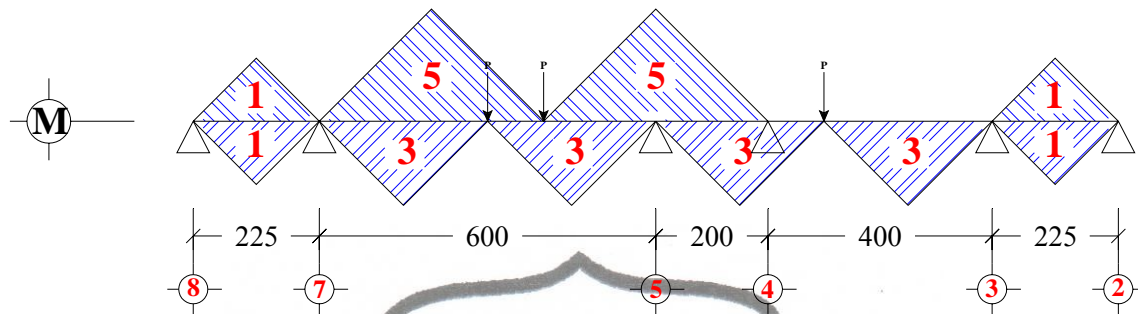
Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 903,6) + (1,6 \cdot 187,5) \\ &= 1384,32 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



10. Pembebanan Balok Portal As M (2 – 8)



a. Pembebanan balok induk element 2 – 3 = 7 – 8

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 606 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 951,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times (0,75 \times 2) = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 951,6) + (1,6 \cdot 375) \\ &= 1741,92 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan balok induk element 3 – 4

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\text{Beban sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat lantai} = 404 \times [1 + (1/3 \cdot 1)] = 537,32 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$qD = 882,92 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban titik : } P1 = 2199,67 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$qL = 250 \times [1 + (1/3 \cdot 1)] = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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 Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 882,92) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 1591,94 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pembebanan balok induk element 4 – 5

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times (2/3 \cdot 1) + (1/2 \cdot 1,33) = 535,3 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 1811,65 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup (qL)

$$q_L = 250 \times (2/3 \cdot 1) + (1/2 \cdot 1,33) = 332,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{U1} &= 1,2 q_D + 1,6 q_L \\ &= (1,2 \cdot 1811,65) + (1,6 \cdot 332,5) \\ &= 2705,98 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan balok induk element 5 – 7

Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban sendiri balok} &= 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat pelat lantai} &= 404 \times [1 + 0,67 + (1/2 \cdot 0,67)] = 810,2 \text{ kg/m} \\ \text{Berat dinding} &= 0,15 \times (4 - 0,35) \times 1700 = 930,75 \text{ kg/m} \\ q_D &= 2035,55 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban titik : P1 = 7558,24 kg

P2 = 2199,67 kg

Beban hidup (qL)

$$q_L = 250 \times [1 + 0,67 + (1/2 \cdot 0,67)] = 501,25 \text{ kg/m}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Beban berfaktor (qU1)

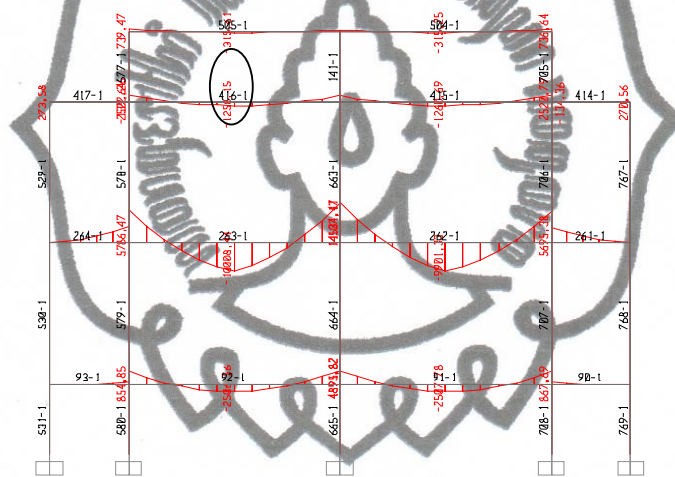
$$\begin{aligned}
 qU1 &= 1,2 qD + 1,6 qL \\
 &= (1,2 \cdot 2035,55) + (1,6 \cdot 501,25) \\
 &= 3244,66 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.3. Penulangan Balok Portal

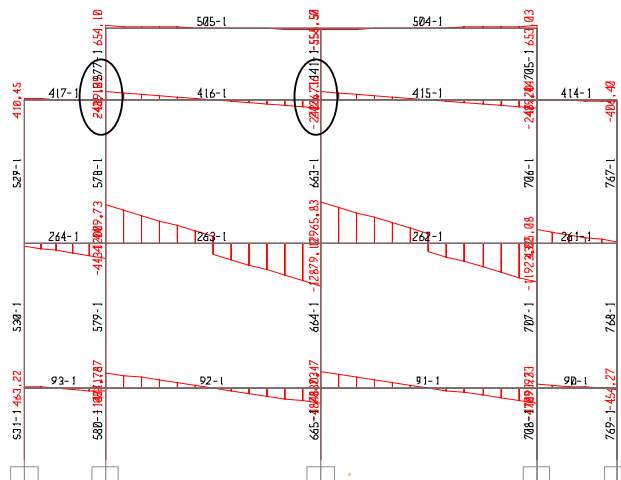
7.3.1. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Ringkalk

Momen dan gaya geser terbesar ringkalk terletak pada As B (5 – 7)

Bidang momen Ring balk As B (2 – 8)



Bidang gaser Ring balk As B (2 – 8)



commit to user



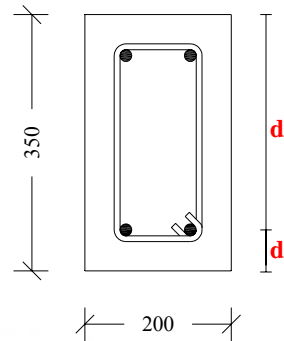
Tugas Akhir

215

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 350 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\
 b &= 200 \text{ mm} & \varnothing_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\
 p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - \varnothing_s - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \varnothing_t \\
 f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa} & &= 350 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \\
 f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & &= 294 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\
 &= 0,03136 \\
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\
 &= 0,0235 \\
 \rho_{\min} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{360} = 0,0039
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Daerah Tumpuan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada batang nomor 416.

$$M_u = 1258,15 \text{ kgm} = 1,258 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\varphi} = \frac{1,258 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 1,573 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1,573 \times 10^7}{200 \times 294^2} = 0,910$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 0,910}{360}} \right) = 0,0026
 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As perlu} &= \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0039 \cdot 200 \cdot 294 \\ &= 229,32 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= \frac{229,32}{200,96} = 1,142 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As ada} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (229,32)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (294 - 34,04/2) \\ &= 4,008 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 416**.

$$\text{Mu} = 2522,26 \text{ kgm} = 2,523 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Mn} = \frac{\text{Mu}}{\phi} = \frac{2,523 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 3,154 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Rn} = \frac{\text{Mn}}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,154 \times 10^7}{200 \times 294^2} = 1,825$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 1,825}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0053$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0053$$

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0053 \cdot 200 \cdot 294$$

$$= 312,386 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{312,386}{200,96}$$

$$= 1,554 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (312,386)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 200} = 34,04$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2)$$

$$= 401,92 \cdot 360 (294 - 34,04/2)$$

$$= 4,008 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

commit to user



7.3.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Ring Balk

a. Daerah Tumpuan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada batang nomor 416.

$$V_u = 2489,09 \text{ kg} = 24890,9 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 350 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 306 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25} \times 200 \times 306$$

$$= 51000 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \times 51000 \text{ N}$$

$$= 30600 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \times 30600 \text{ N}$$

$$= 91800 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$
 $: 30600 \text{ N} > 24890,9 \text{ N} < 91800 \text{ N}$
 tidak perlu tulangan geser

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{306}{2} = 153 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$

b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada batang nomor 416.

$$V_u = 1607,41 \text{ kg} = 16074,1 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 350 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 306 \text{ mm}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \times \sqrt{25} \times 200 \times 306$$

$$= 51000 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \times 51000 \text{ N}$$

$$= 30600 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \phi V_c = 3 \times 30600 \text{ N}$$

$$= 91800 \text{ N}$$

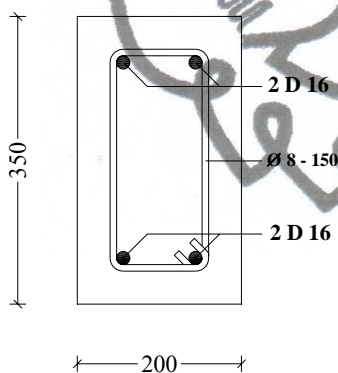
Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3\phi V_c$

$$: 30600 \text{ N} > 16074,1 \text{ N} < 106800 \text{ N}$$

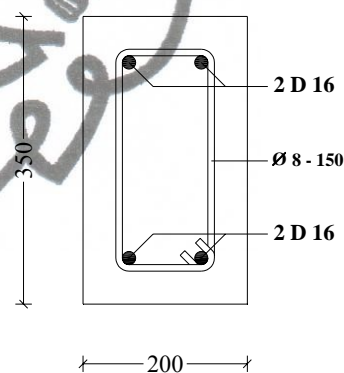
tidak perlu tulangan geser

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{306}{2} = 153 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$



POT. TUMPUAN



POT. LAPANGAN

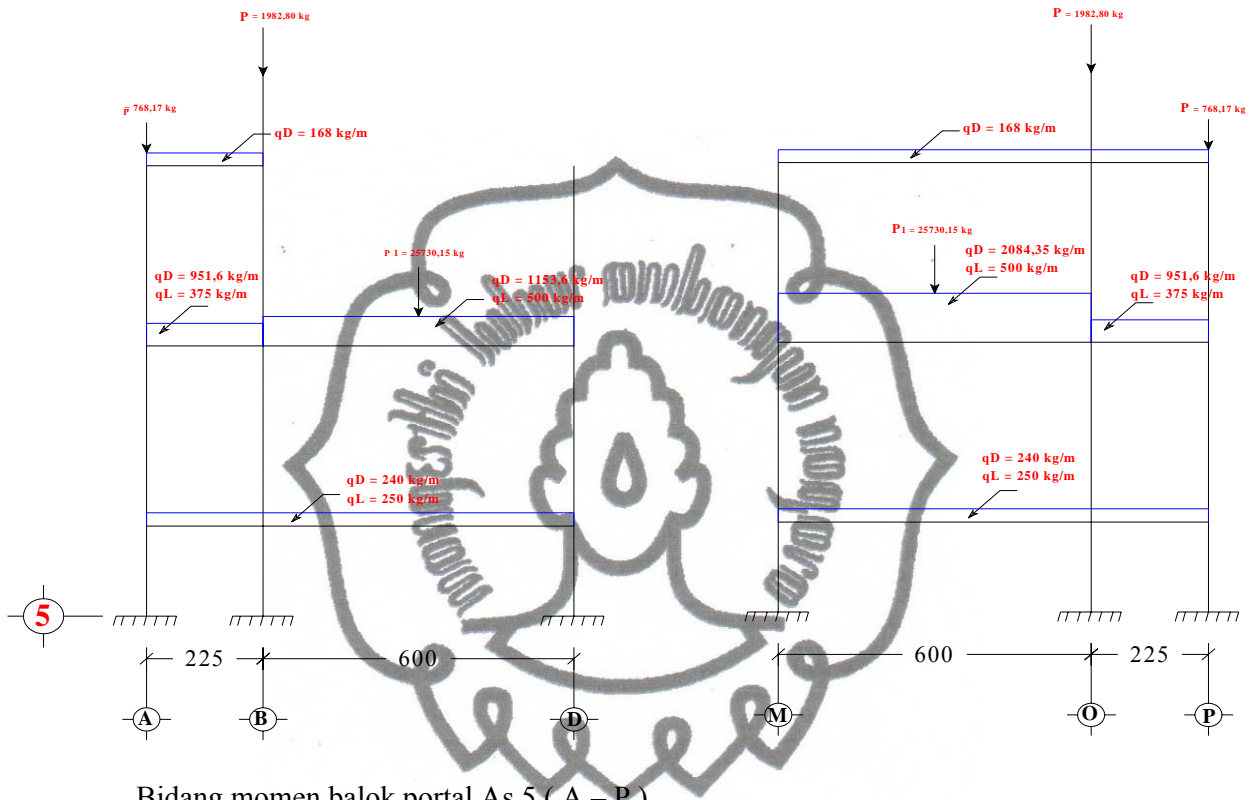
commit to user



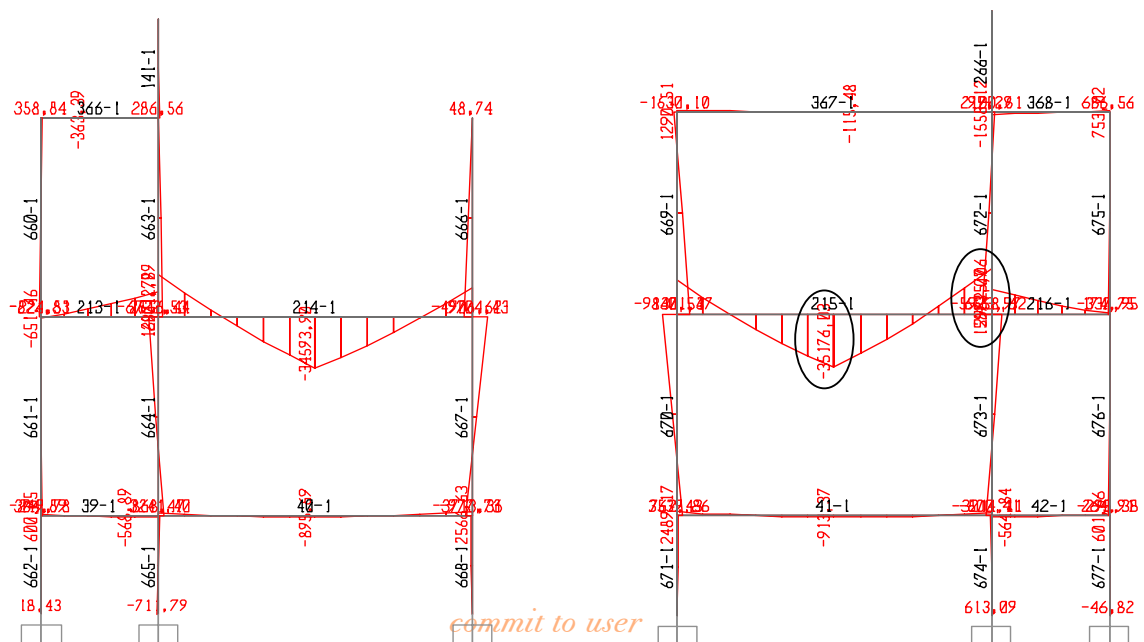
7.3.3 Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Balok Portal Memanjang Tipe 1

Momen dan gaya geser terbesar balok portal memanjang terletak pada As 5(M - O)

Pembebanan balok portal memanjang As 5 (A - P)



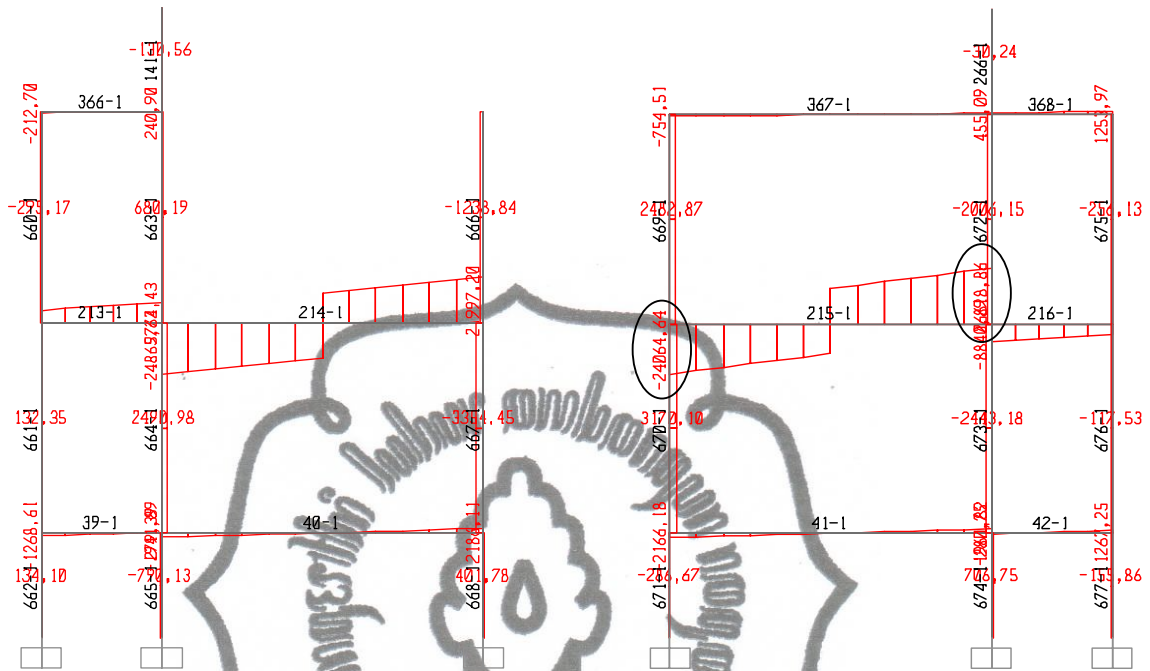
Bidang momen balok portal As 5 (A - P)





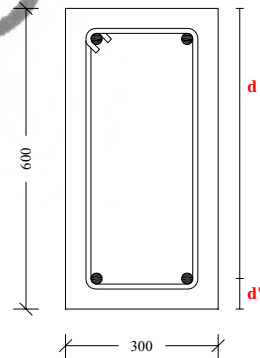
Tugas Akhir
Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Bidang geser balok portal As 5 (A – P)



Data perencanaan :

- h = 600 mm $\phi_t = 22$ mm
- b = 300 mm $\phi_s = 10$ mm
- p = 40 mm d = h - p - 1/2 ϕ_t - ϕ_s
- $f_y = 360$ Mpa = 600 - 40 - 1/2 . 22 - 10
- $f'_c = 25$ MPa = 539 mm



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0235 \end{aligned}$$

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

commit to user

**a. Daerah Tumpuan :**

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 215**,

$$M_u = 29825,06 \text{ kgm} = 29,825 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{29,825 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 37,28 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{37,28 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 539^2} = 4,27$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 4,27}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,013$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,013$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,013 \cdot 300 \cdot 539$$

$$= 2102,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2}$$

$$= \frac{2102,1}{379,94} = 5,533 \sim 6 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 6 D 22 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 2278,44 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu} (2102,1) \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{2278,44 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 128,66$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 2278,44 \cdot 360 (539 - 128,66/2) \\ &= 38,770 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)} \\ &= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 6 \cdot 22}{(6 - 1)} \\ &= 13,6 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

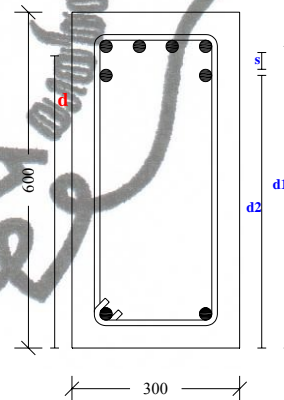
Di pakai d

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= 539 \text{ mm} \\ d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 539 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22) \\ &= 487 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 7 = (d_1 \times 5) + (d_2 \times 2)$$

$$d = \frac{(539 \times 4) + (487 \times 2)}{6}$$

$$= 522 \text{ mm}$$



$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 2278,44 \cdot 360 (522 - 128,66/2) \\ &= 37,375 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 6 D 22 mm

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**b. Daerah Lapangan :**

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 215**,

$$M_u = 35176,03 \text{ kgm} = 35,176 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{35,176 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 43,97 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{43,97 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 539^2} = 5,04$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{350}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 5,04}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0165$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0165$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0165 \cdot 300 \cdot 539$$

$$= 2668,05 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2}$$

$$= \frac{2668,05}{379,94} = 7,02 \sim 8 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 8 D 22 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 3039,52 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu} (2668,05) \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{3039,05 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 171,64$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 3039,05 \cdot 360 (539 - 171,64/2) \\ &= 49,583 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 22}{(8-1)} \\ &= 3 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= 539 \text{ mm} \\ d_2 &= d_1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 539 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22) \\ &= 487 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

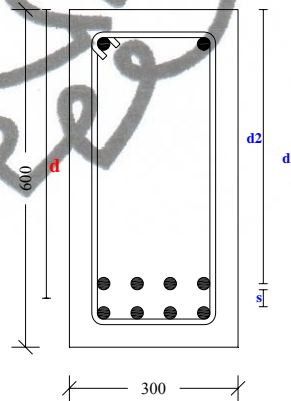
$$\begin{aligned} d \times 7 &= (d_1 \times 4) + (d_2 \times 4) \\ d &= \frac{(539 \times 4) + (487 \times 4)}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 513 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 3039,05 \cdot 360 (513 - 171,64/2) \\ &= 46,738 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 8 D 22 mm



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7.3.4. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Balok Portal Memanjang Tipe 1

a. Daerah Tumpuan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada **batang nomor 215**,

$$V_u = 26618,86 \text{ kg} = 266188,6 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 555$$

$$= 138750 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 138750 \text{ N}$$

$$= 83250 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 83250$$

$$= 249750 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Syarat tulangan geser : } \emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$$

$$: 83250 \text{ N} < 266188,6 \text{ N} < 249750 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 266188,6 - 83250 = 182938,6 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{182938,6}{0,6} = 304897,67 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 555}{304897,67} = 68,58 \text{ mm} \sim 60 \text{ mm}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{555}{2} = 277 \text{ mm} \sim 270 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 60 \text{ mm}$

b. Daerah Lapangan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada batang nomor 215,

$$V_u = 21667,03 \text{ kg} = 216670,3 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 555$$

$$= 138750 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 138750 \text{ N}$$

$$= 83250 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 83250$$

$$= 249750 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$: 83250 \text{ N} < 216670,3 \text{ N} < 249750 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\emptyset V_s = V_u - \emptyset V_c$$

$$= 216670,3 - 83250 = 133420,33 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{133420,33}{0,6} = 222367,167 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 555}{222367,167} = 94,04 \text{ mm} \sim 90 \text{ mm}$$

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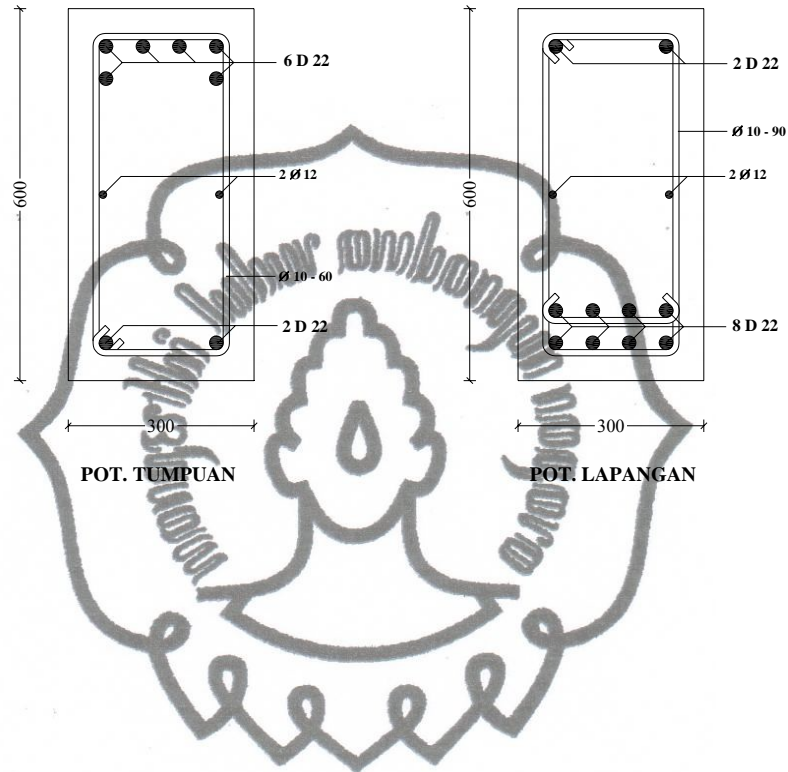
**Tugas Akhir**

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{555}{2} = 277 \text{ mm} \sim 270 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 90 \text{ mm}$

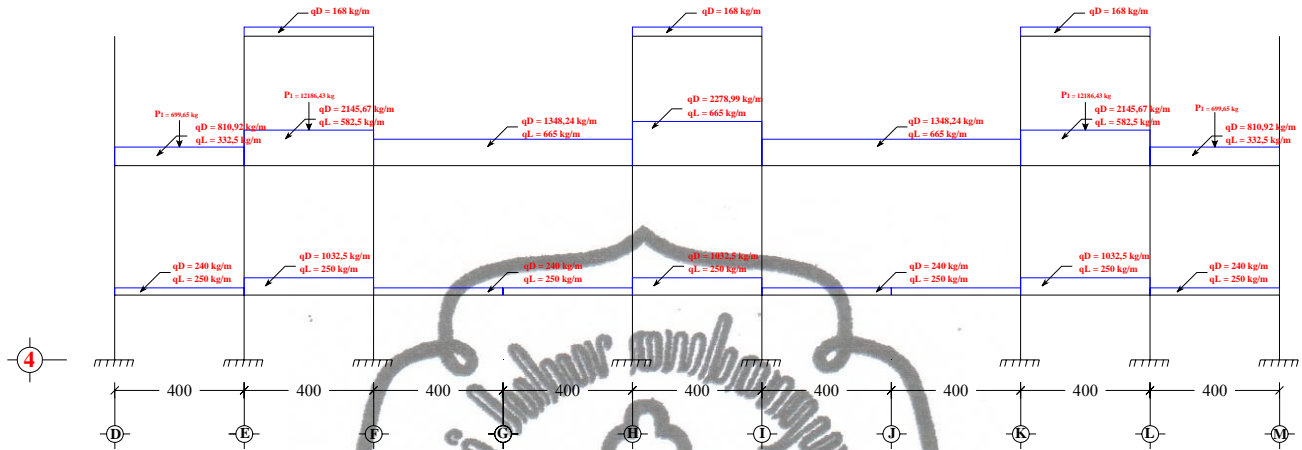


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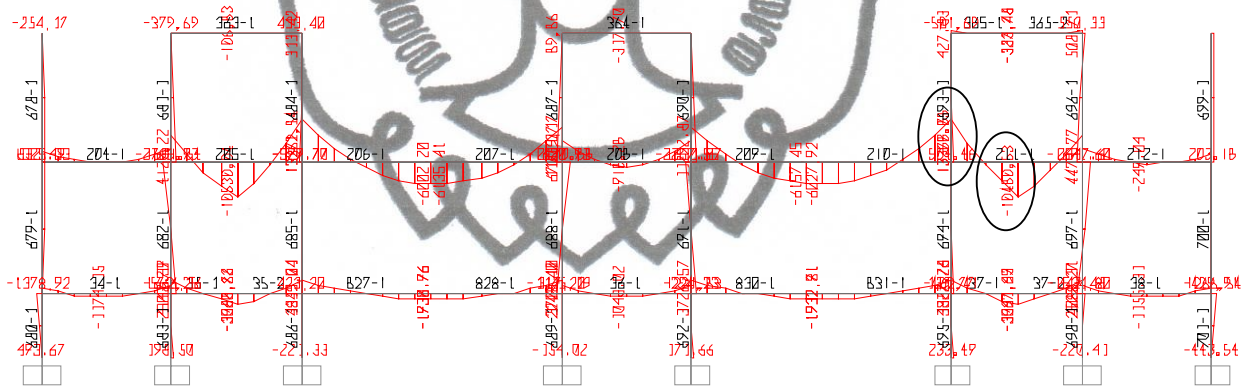


7.3.5. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Balok Portal Memanjang Tipe 2

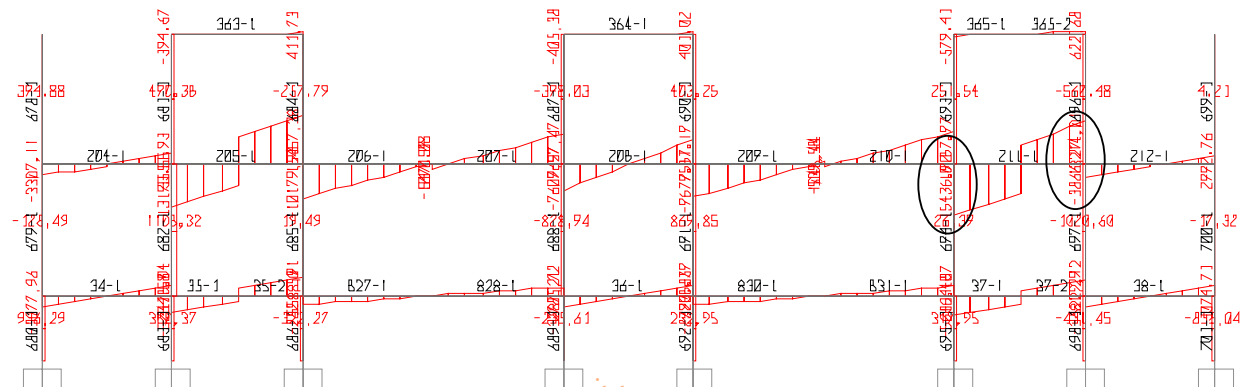
Pembebanan balok portal As 4 (D – M)



Bidang momen balok portal As 4 (D – M)



Bidang geser balok portal As 4 (D – M)



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Momen dan gaya geser terbesar balok portal memanjang terletak pada As 4 (K – L)

Data perencanaan :

$$h = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_t = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing_s = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$p = 40 \text{ mm}$$

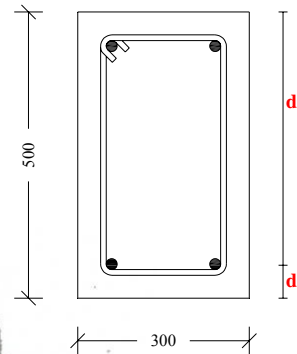
$$d = h - p - 1/2 \varnothing_t - \varnothing_s$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 500 - 40 - 1/2 \cdot 19 - 10$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$= 440,5 \text{ mm}$$



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

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,03136$$

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

$$= 0,0235$$

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

a. Daerah Tumpuan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 211**,

$$M_u = 13379,71 \text{ kgm} = 13,379 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\varphi} = \frac{13,379 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 16,724 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{16,724 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 440,5^2} = 2,875$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 2,875}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0086$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

Digunakan $\rho = 0,0086$

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0086 \cdot 300 \cdot 440,5$$

$$= 1138,919 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2}$$

$$= \frac{1138,919}{283,385} = 4,020 \sim 5 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 5 D19 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 1415,925 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (1138,919)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1415,925 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 80,02$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 1415,925 \cdot 360 \cdot (440,5 - 80,02/2)$$

$$= 20,429 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\text{Cek jarak} = \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 5 \cdot 19}{(5 - 1)}$$

$$= 26,25 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan satu lapis)}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 5 D 19 mm

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**b. Daerah Lapangan :**

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 206**,

$$M_u = 10480,53 \text{ kgm} = 10,481 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{10,481 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 13,101 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{13,101 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 440,5^2} = 2,24$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 2,24}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0066$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0066$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0066 \cdot 300 \cdot 440,5$$

$$= 873,69 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2}$$

$$= \frac{873,69}{283,385} = 3,083 \sim 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 4 D 19 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 1133,54 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu} (873,69) \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{As \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1133,54 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 64,02$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1133,54 \cdot 360 (440,5 - 64,02/2) \\ &= 16,669 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} = 24,024 \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 19}{(4-1)} \\ &= 41,33 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (dipakai tulangan satu lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 4 D 19 mm

7.3.6. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Balok Portal Memanjang Tipe 2

a. Daerah Tumpuan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada batang nomor 211,

$$V_u = 15436,92 \text{ kg} = 154369,2 \text{ N}$$

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 555 \\ &= 113750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 113750 \text{ N} \\ &= 68250 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 68250 \\ &= 204750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3 \phi V_c$

$$: 68250 \text{ N} < 154369,2 \text{ N} < 204750 \text{ N}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 154369,2 - 68250 = 86119,2 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{86119,2}{0,6} = 143532 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\phi 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 455}{143532} = 120,031 \text{ mm} \sim 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{455}{2} = 227,5 \text{ mm} \sim 220 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 120 \text{ mm}$

b. Daerah Lapangan :

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada **batang nomor 211**,

$$V_u = 11930,12 \text{ kg} = 119301,2 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 455 \\ &= 113750 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 113750 \text{ N} \\ &= 68250 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 68250 \\ &= 204750 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3\emptyset V_c$

$$: 68250 \text{ N} < 119301,2 \text{ N} < 204750 \text{ N}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ &= 119301,2 - 68250 = 51051,2 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{51051,2}{0,6} = 85085,33 \text{ N}$$

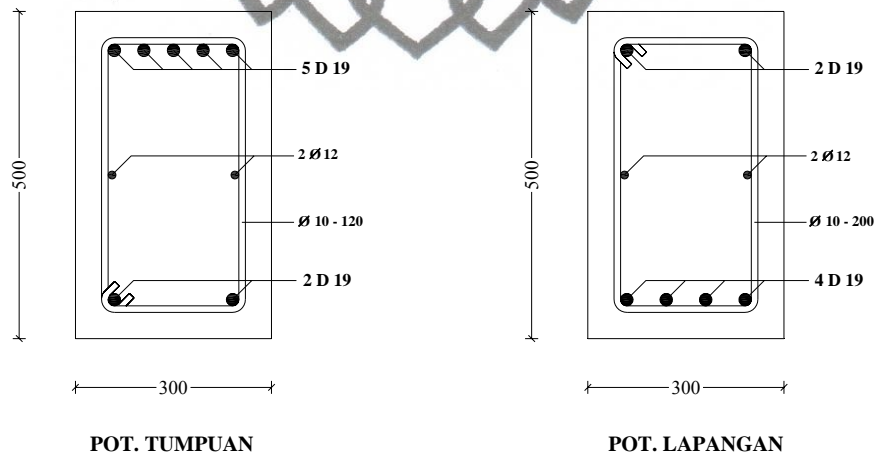
Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 455}{85085,33} = 201,496 \text{ mm} \sim 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{455}{2} = 227,5 \text{ mm} \sim 220 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

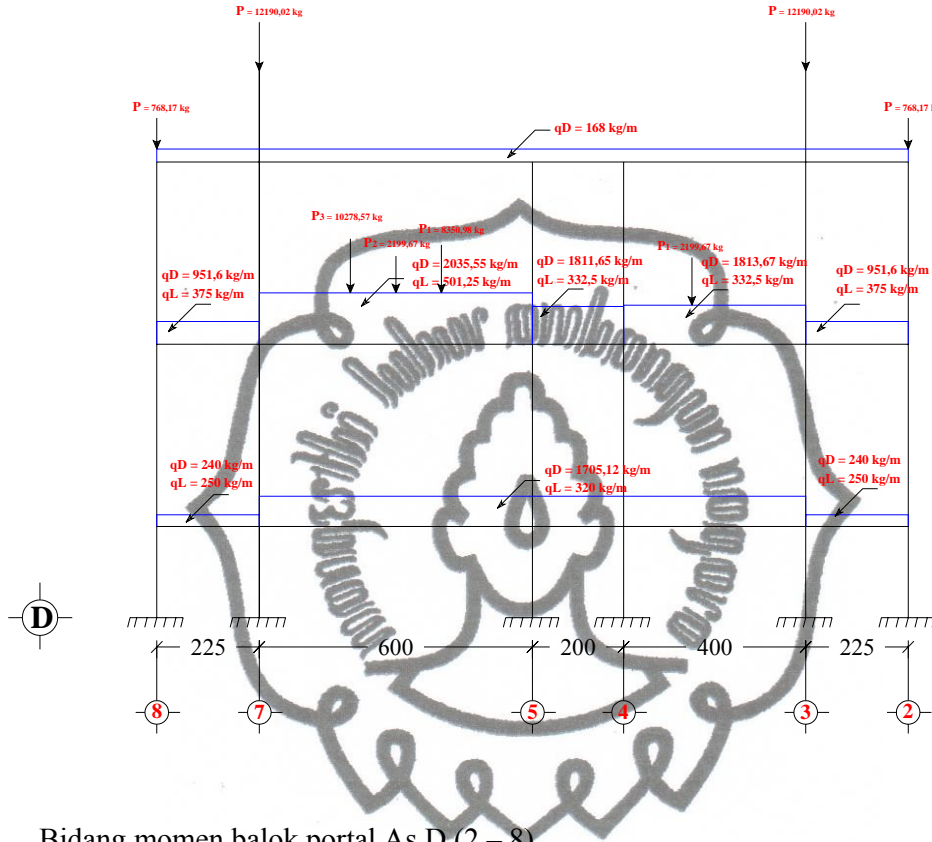


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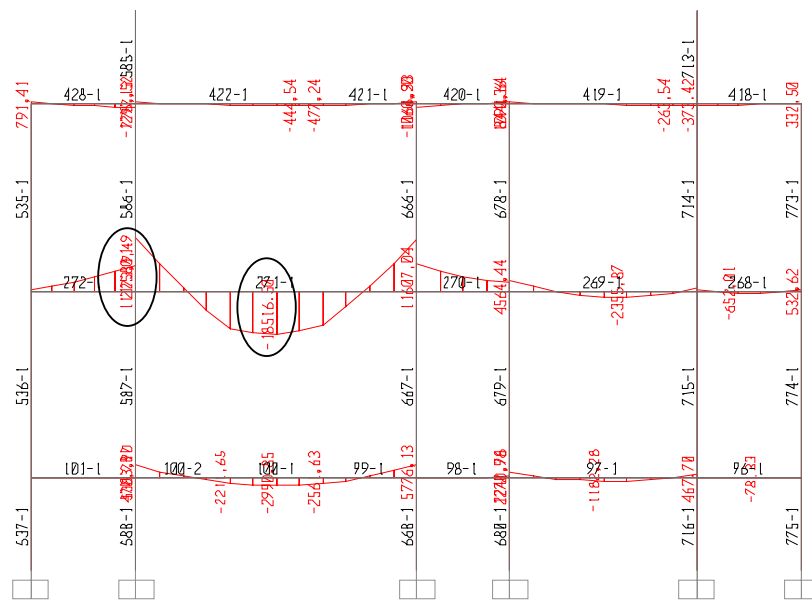


7.3.7. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Balok Portal Melintang

Pembebanan balok portal As D (2 – 8)



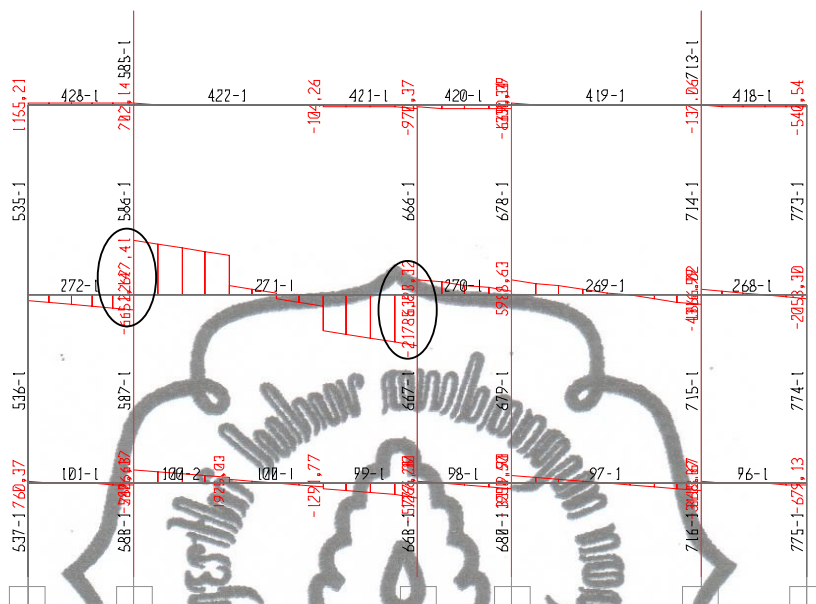
Bidang momen balok portal As D (2 – 8)



commit to user



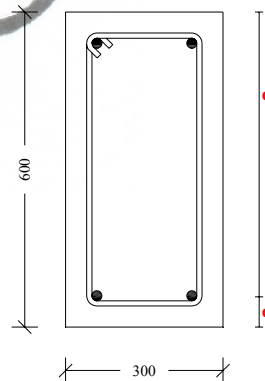
Bidang geser balok portal melintang As D (2 – 8)



Momen dan gaya geser terbesar balok portal melintang terletak pada As D (5 – 7)

Data perencanaan :

- h = 600 mm $\phi_t = 19 \text{ mm}$
- b = 300 mm $\phi_s = 10 \text{ mm}$
- p = 40 mm d = h - p - $\phi_s - \frac{1}{2} \phi_t$
- $f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$ = 600 - 40 - 10 - $\frac{1}{2} 19$
- $f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$ = 540,5 mm



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0235 \end{aligned}$$

commit to user



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

a. Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 271**,

$$M_u = 22580,49 \text{ kgm} = 22,581 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{22,581 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 28,326 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{28,226 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 540,5^2} = 3,221$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 3,221}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0098 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,0098$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0098 \cdot 300 \cdot 540,5 \\ &= 1588,90 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} \\ &= \frac{1588,90}{283,385} = 5,608 \sim 6 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tulangan 6 D 19 mm

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As ada} &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 1700,31 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (1588,90)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1700,31 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 96,02$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1700,31 \cdot 360 \cdot (540,5 - 96,02/2) \\ &= 30,144 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 6 \cdot 19}{(6-1)} \\ &= 14,33 \text{ mm} < 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan dua lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Di pakai d

$$d1 = 540,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d2 &= d1 - s - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \phi) \\ &= 540,5 - 30 - (2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19) \\ &= 491,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d \times 6 = (d1 \times 4) + (d2 \times 2)$$

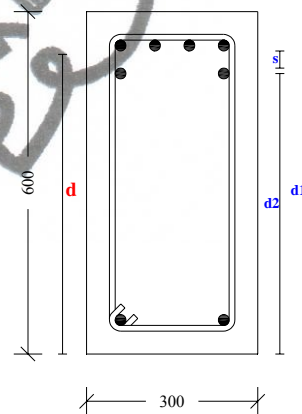
$$d = \frac{(540,5 \times 4) + (491,5 \times 2)}{6}$$

$$= 525 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn ada} &= \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1700,31 \cdot 360 \cdot (525 - 96,02/2) \\ &= 29,136 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 6 D 19 mm



commit to user



b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 271**,

$$M_u = 18516,50 \text{ kgm} = 18,517 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{18,517 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 23,146 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{23,146 \cdot 10^7}{300 \cdot 540,5^2} = 2,641$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 2,641}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0073$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0073$$

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0073 \cdot 300 \cdot 540,5$$

$$= 1177,321 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2}$$

$$= \frac{1177,321}{283,385} = 4,154 \sim 5 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 5 D 19 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2$$

$$= 1416,925 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (1177,321)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{1416,925 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 80,02$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 1416,625 \cdot 360 (540,5 - 80,02/2) \\ &= 25,530 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek jarak} &= \frac{b - 2p - 2\phi_s - \phi_t}{(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{300 - 2 \cdot 40 - 2 \cdot 10 - 5,19}{(5-1)} \\ &= 26,25 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (dipakai tulangan satu lapis)} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 5 D 19 mm

7.3.8. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Balok Portal Melintang

a. Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada batang nomor 271,

$$V_u = 22677,41 \text{ kg} = 226774,1 \text{ N}$$

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 555 \\ &= 138750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 138750 \text{ N} \\ &= 83250 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \phi V_c &= 3 \cdot 83250 \\ &= 249750 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\phi V_c < V_u < 3\phi V_c$

$$: 83250 \text{ N} < 226774,1 \text{ N} < 249750 \text{ N}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ &= 226774,1 - 83250 = 143524,1 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,6} = \frac{143524,1}{0,6} = 239206,83 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 555}{239206,83} = 80,67 \text{ mm} \sim 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{555}{2} = 277,5 \text{ mm} \sim 270 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 80 \text{ mm}$

b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser terbesar pada **batang nomor 271**,

$$V_u = 17810,42 \text{ kg} = 178104,2 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\ &= 600 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (10) = 555 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 555 \\ &= 138750 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 138750 \text{ N} \\ &= 83250 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 83250 \\ &= 249750 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$: 83250 \text{ N} < 178104,2 \text{ N} < 249750 \text{ N}$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_s &= V_u - \phi V_c \\ &= 217856,1 - 83250 = 94854,2 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{94854,2}{0,6} = 158090,33 \text{ N}$$

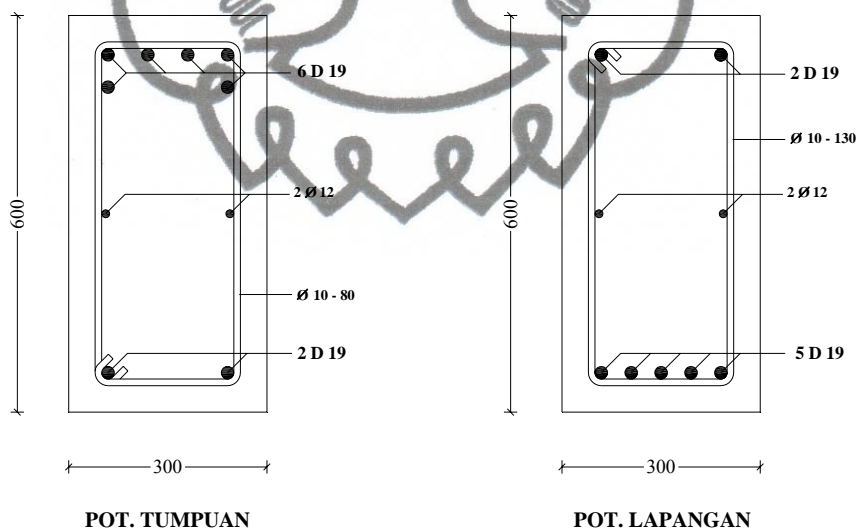
Digunakan sengkang $\phi 10$

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (10)^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 100 = 157 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{157 \cdot 240 \cdot 555}{158090,33} = 132,28 \text{ mm} \sim 130 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{555}{2} = 277 \text{ mm} \sim 270 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 130 \text{ mm}$

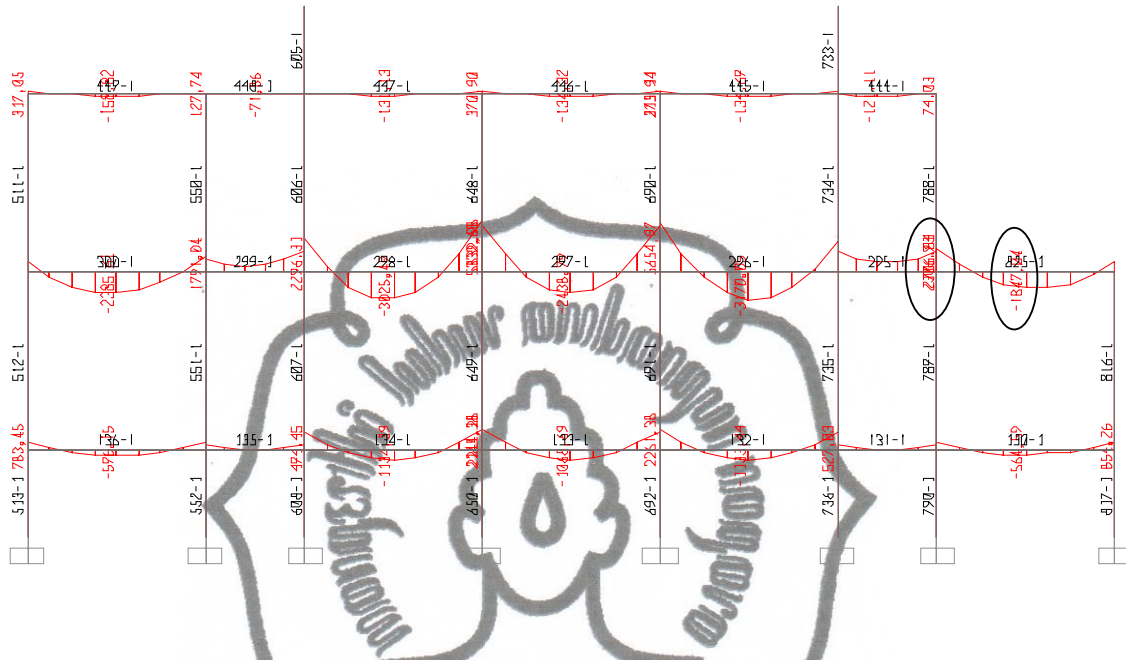


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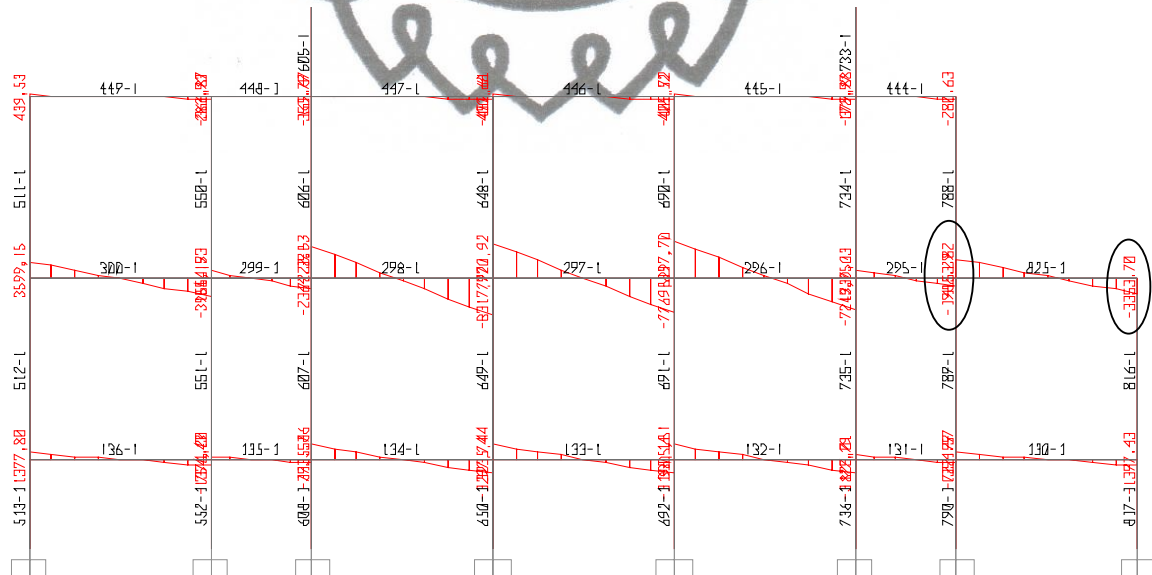


7.3.9. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Balok Kanopi

Bidang momen balok kanopi As I (1 – 10)



Bidang geser balok kanopi As I (1 – 10)



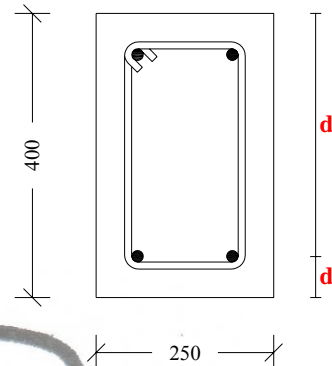
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Momen dan gaya geser terbesar balok kanopi terletak pada As I (1 – 2)

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \phi_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \phi_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\ p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - \phi_s - \frac{1}{2}\phi_t \\ f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa} & &= 400 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2}\cdot 16 \\ f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & &= 344 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0235 \end{aligned}$$

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

a. Daerah tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 825**.

$$M_u = 2706,84 \text{ kgm} = 2,707 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,707 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 3,383 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,383 \times 10^7}{250 \times 344^2} = 1,144$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

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

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 1,144}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0033$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} < \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0039 \cdot 250 \cdot 344$$

$$= 335,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{335,4}{200,96} = 1,669 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (345,207)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 27,24$$

$$M_n \text{ ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 401,92 \cdot 360 \cdot (344 - 27,24/2)$$

$$= 4,780 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \sim 16,557$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

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b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 825**.

$$M_u = 1847,04 \text{ kgm} = 1,847 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,847 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 2,309 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{2,309 \times 10^7}{250 \times 344^2} = 0,781$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 0,781}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0022$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} < \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0039 \cdot 250 \cdot 344$$

$$= 335,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{335,4}{200,96} = 1,669 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$\text{As ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (345,207)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 27,24$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= A_s \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 (344 - 27,24/2) \\ &= 4,780 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} = 16,557 \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

7.3.10. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

a. Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser pada **batang nomor 825**,

$$V_u = 4153,21 \text{ kg} = 41532,1 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \\ &= 74166,67 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 74166,67 \text{ N} \\ &= 44500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 44500 \text{ N} \\ &= 133500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3 \emptyset V_c : 41532,1 \text{ N} < 44500 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$

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b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser pada **batang nomor 825**,

$$V_u = 2776,94 \text{ kg} = 22769,4 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356$$

$$= \text{N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,67 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \emptyset V_c = 3 \cdot 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

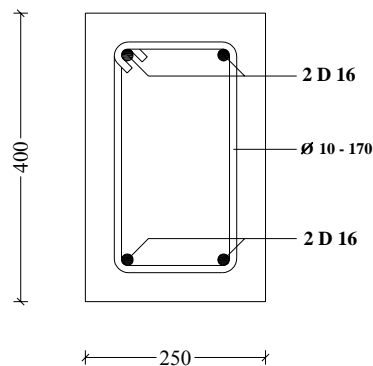
Syarat tulangan geser : $\emptyset V_c < V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c$

$$V_u < \emptyset V_c < 3 \emptyset V_c : 22769,4 \text{ N} < 44500 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

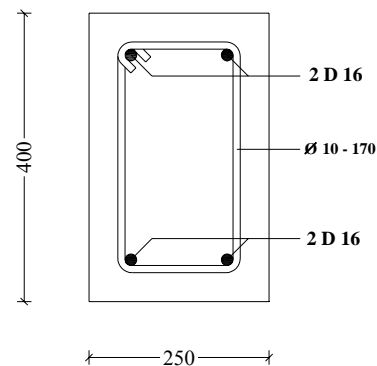
Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$



POT. TUMPUAN



POT. LAPANGAN

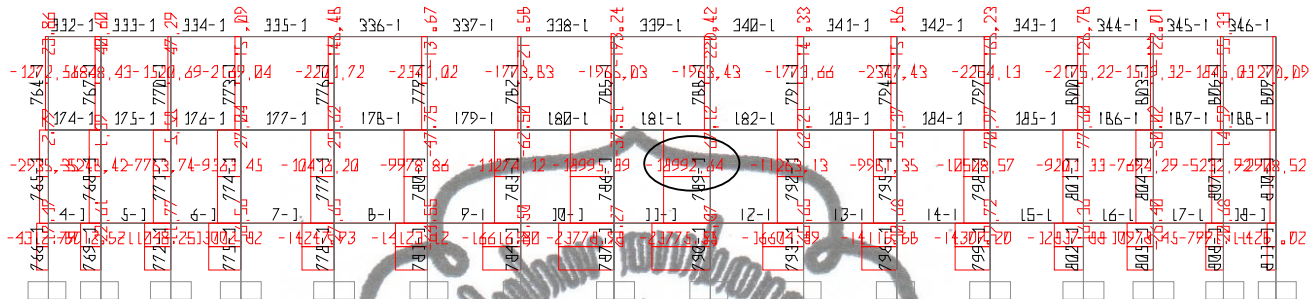
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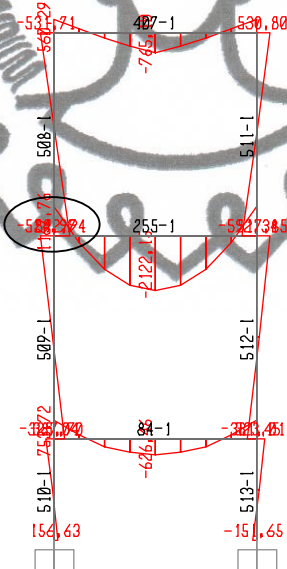
7.4. Penulangan Kolom

7.4.1. Penulangan Kolom Tipe 1

Bidang aksial kolom tipe 1, As 2 (A –P)



Bidang momen kolom tipe 1, As 10 (H –I)



a. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

Gaya aksial terbesar kolom terletak pada As 2 (kolom I)

Data perencanaan :

- b = 300 mm Ø tulangan = 16 mm
- h = 300 mm Ø sengkang = 8 mm
- f'c = 25 MPa s (tebal selimut) = 40 mm

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh gaya terbesar pada **batang nomor 789**, dan momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 509**

$$P_u = 18992,64 \text{ kg} = 189926,4 \text{ N}$$

$$M_u = 524,97 \text{ kgm} = 0,525 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$d = h - s - \emptyset \text{ sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \text{ tulangan utama}$$

$$= 300 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16$$

$$= 244 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = h - d = 300 - 244 = 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{0,525 \times 10^7}{189926,4}$$

$$= 27,64 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_{\min} = 0,1 \cdot h = 0,1 \cdot 300 = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \cdot d = \frac{600}{600 + 360} \cdot 244$$

$$= 152,5$$

$$a_b = \beta_1 \cdot c_b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 152,5$$

$$= 129,625$$

$$P_{nb} = 0,85 \times f'_c \times a_b \times b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 25 \times 129,625 \times 300$$

$$= 8,264 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$0,1 \times f'_c \times A_g = 0,1 \times 25 \times 300 \times 300 = 2,25 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N}$$

→ karena $P_u = 8,264 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} > 0,1 \times f'_c \times A_g$, maka $\emptyset = 0,65$

$$P_n \text{ Perlu} = \frac{P_{nb}}{0,65} = \frac{8,264 \times 10^5}{0,65} = 12,714 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$P_{n_{\text{perlu}}} > P_{n_b}$ → analisis keruntuhan tekan

$$K_1 = \frac{e}{d - d'} + 0,5$$

$$= \frac{27,64}{244 - 56} + 0,5 = 0,647$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$K_2 = \frac{3 \times h \times e}{d^2} + 1,18$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 300 \times 27,64}{244^2} + 1,18 = 1,599$$

$$K_3 = b \times h \times f_c'$$

$$= 300 \times 300 \times 25$$

$$= 2,25 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$A_s' = \frac{1}{f_y} \left(K_1 \cdot P_n \text{ Perlu} - \frac{K_1}{K_2} \cdot K_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{360} \left(0,647 \times 12,714 \times 10^3 - \frac{0,647}{1,599} \times 2,25 \times 10^6 \right)$$

$$= -243,936 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luas memanjang minimum :

$$A_{s_t} = 1 \% A_g = 0,01 \cdot 300 \cdot 300 = 900 \text{ mm}^2$$

Sehingga, $A_s = A_s'$

$$A_s = \frac{A_{s_t}}{2} = \frac{900}{2} = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

Menghitung jumlah tulangan :

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (D)^2} = \frac{450}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (16)^2} = 2,239 \sim 3 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \text{ perlu} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16

b. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$V_u = 228,31 \text{ kg} = 2283,1 \text{ N}$$

$$P_u = 18992,64 \text{ kg} = 189926,4 \text{ N}$$

$$V_c = \left(1 + \frac{P_u}{14 \cdot A_g} \right) \sqrt{\frac{f'_c}{6}} \cdot b \cdot d$$

commit to user



Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \left(1 + \frac{189926,4}{14 \times 300 \times 300} \right) \sqrt{\frac{25}{6}} \times 300 \times 244 = 171981,124 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0,6 \times V_c = 103188,675 \text{ N}$$

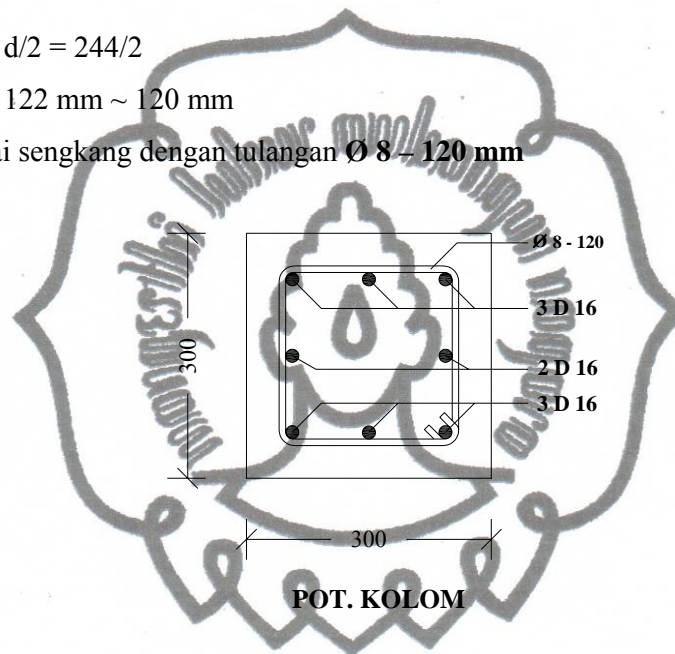
$$0,5 \emptyset V_c = 51594,337 \text{ N}$$

$V_u < 0,5 \emptyset V_c \Rightarrow$ tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = 244/2$$

$$= 122 \text{ mm} \sim 120 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 120 \text{ mm}$

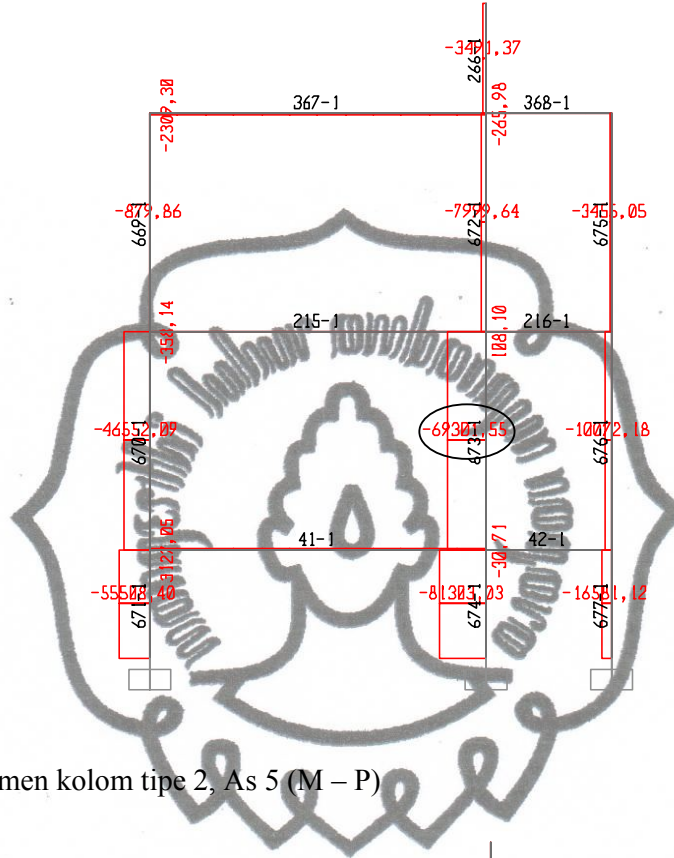


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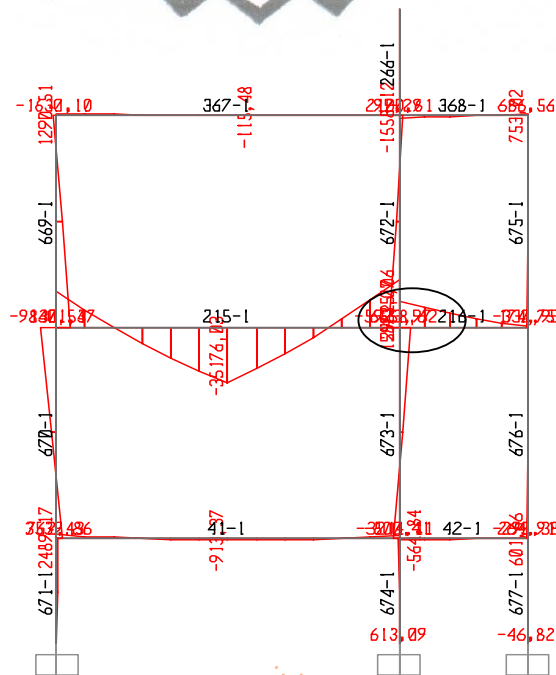


7.4.2. Penulangan Kolom Tipe 2

Bidang aksial kolom tipe 2, As 5 (M – P)



Bidang momen kolom tipe 2, As 5 (M – P)



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a. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

Gaya aksial terbesar kolom terletak pada As 5 (kolom O)

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 400 \text{ mm} & \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ tulangan} &= 19 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ sengkang} &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ f'c &= 25 \text{ MPa} & s \text{ (tebal selimut)} &= 40 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya terbesar pada batang nomor 673, dan momen terbesar pada batang nomor 673

$$P_u = 69301,55 \text{ kg} = 69301,55 \text{ N}$$

$$M_u = 6558,62 \text{ kgm} = 6,559 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - s - \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \text{\textcircled{O}} \text{ tulangan utama} \\ &= 400 - 40 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 19 \\ &= 344 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d' = h - d = 400 - 340,5 = 59,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{6,559 \times 10^7}{69301,55} \\ &= 94,64 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$e_{\min} = 0,1 \cdot h = 0,1 \cdot 400 = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \cdot d = \frac{600}{600 + 360} \cdot 340,5 \\ &= 212,825 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_b &= \beta_1 \cdot c_b \\ &= 0,85 \times 212,825 \\ &= 180,89 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n_b} &= 0,85 \times f'c \times a_b \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 25 \times 180,89 \times 400 \\ &= 15,375 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,1 \times f'c \times A_g = 0,1 \times 25 \times 400 \times 400 = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N}$$

→ karena $P_u = 15,375 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N} > 0,1 \times f'c \times A_g$, maka $\text{\textcircled{O}} = 0,65$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$P_n \text{ Perlu} = \frac{P_{nb}}{0,65} = \frac{15,375 \times 10^5}{0,65} = 23,654 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$P_{n \text{ perlu}} > P_{n_b} \rightarrow$ analisis keruntuhan tekan

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{e}{d-d'} + 0,5 \\ &= \frac{94,64}{340,5 - 59,5} + 0,5 = 0,837 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 &= \frac{3 \times h \times e}{d^2} + 1,18 \\ &= \frac{3 \times 400 \times 94,64}{340,5^2} + 1,18 = 2,160 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 &= b \times h \times f_c' \\ &= 400 \times 400 \times 25 \\ &= 4 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s' &= \frac{1}{f_y} \left(K_1 \cdot P_n \text{ Perlu} - \frac{K_1}{K_2} \cdot K_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{360} \left(0,837 \times 23,654 \times 10^5 - \frac{0,837}{2,160} \times 4 \times 10^6 \right) \\ &= 1193,99 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai $A_s' = 1193,99 \text{ mm}^2$

Menghitung jumlah tulangan :

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (D)^2} = \frac{1205,52}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (19)^2} = 4,213 \sim 5 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ ada} &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 1416,925 \text{ mm}^2 > 1193,99 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$A_s \text{ ada} > A_s \text{ perlu} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 5 D 19

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b. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser Kolom

$$V_u = 3354,45 \text{ kg} = 33544,5 \text{ N}$$

$$P_u = 69301,55 \text{ kg} = 693015,5 \text{ N}$$

$$V_c = \left(1 + \frac{P_u}{14.A_g}\right) \sqrt{\frac{f'_c}{6}} . b.d$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{693015,5}{14 \times 400 \times 400}\right) \sqrt{\frac{25}{6}} \times 400 \times 340,5 = 363924,365 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \times V_c = 218354,619 \text{ N}$$

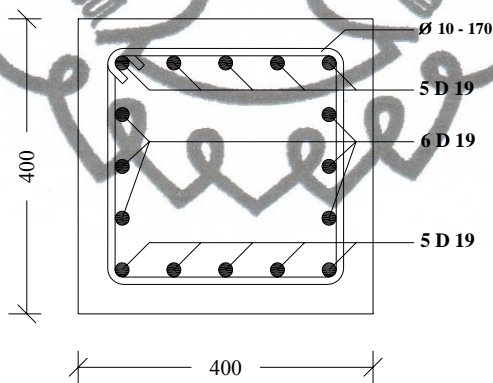
$$0,5 \phi V_c = 109177,310 \text{ N}$$

$V_u < 0,5 \phi V_c \Rightarrow$ tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

$$S_{\max} = d/2 = 340,5/2$$

$$= 170,25 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\phi 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$



POT. KOLOM

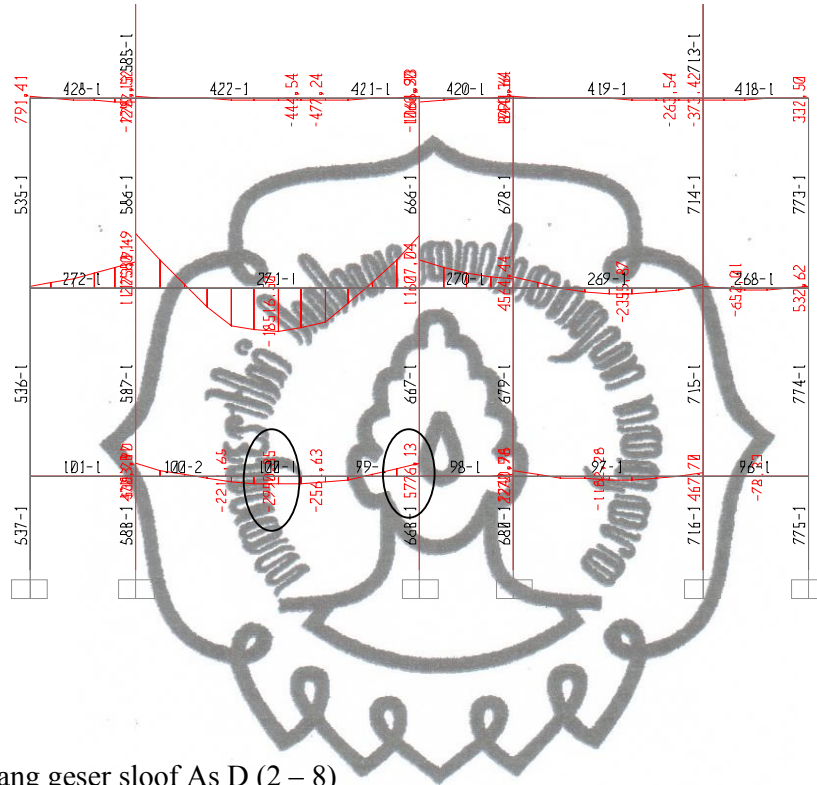
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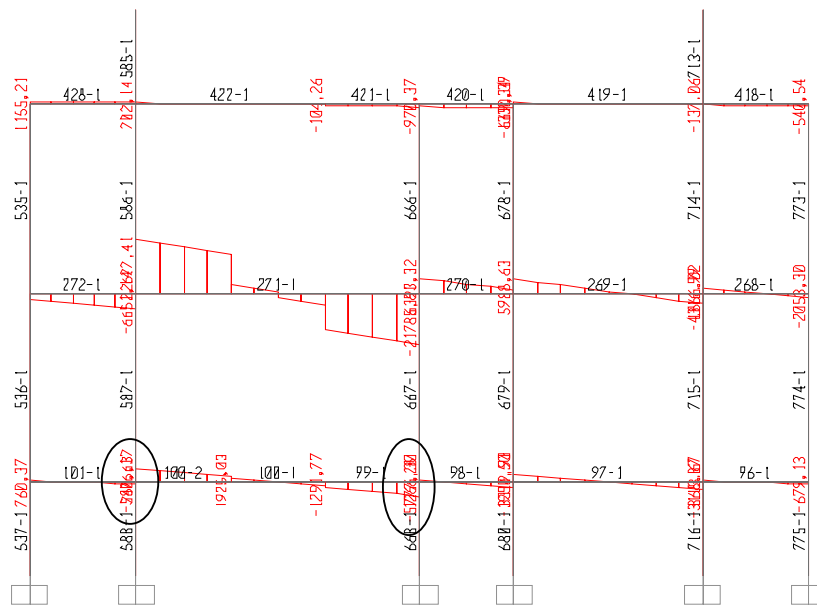
7.5. Penulangan Sloof

7.5.1. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur Sloof

Bidang momen sloof As D (2 – 8)



Bidang geser sloof As D (2 – 8)



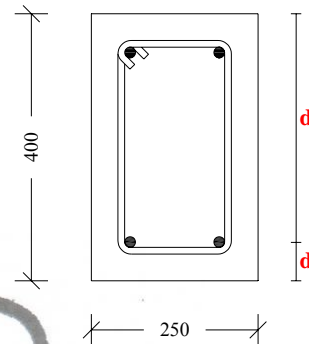
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Momen dan gaya geser terbesar sloof terletak pada As D (5 – 7)

Data perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 400 \text{ mm} & \phi_t &= 16 \text{ mm} \\ b &= 250 \text{ mm} & \phi_s &= 8 \text{ mm} \\ p &= 40 \text{ mm} & d &= h - p - \phi_s - \frac{1}{2}\phi_t \\ f_y &= 360 \text{ Mpa} & &= 400 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \\ f'_c &= 25 \text{ Mpa} & &= 344 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,0235 \end{aligned}$$

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

a. Daerah tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 99**.

$$M_u = 5776,13 \text{ kgm} = 5,576 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{5,576 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 6,97 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{6,97 \times 10^7}{250 \times 344^2} = 2,356$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

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

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 2,356}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0069$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai tulangan tunggal}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } \rho = 0,0069$$

$$\text{As perlu} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0069 \cdot 250 \cdot 344$$

$$= 599,036 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{\text{As perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{599,036}{200,96} = 2,98 \sim 3 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm}$$

$$\text{As ada} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 602,88 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As perlu (599,036)} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

$$a = \frac{\text{As ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} = \frac{602,88 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 51,06$$

$$\text{Mn ada} = \text{As ada} \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2)$$

$$= 602,88 \cdot 360 \cdot (344 - 51,06/2)$$

$$= 6,912 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Mn ada} > \text{Mn} \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 3 D 16 mm

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b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 100**.

$$M_u = 2990,85 \text{ kgm} = 2,99 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{2,99 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 3,736 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,736 \times 10^7}{250 \times 344^2} = 1,263$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{360}{0,85 \times 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16,94 \times 1,263}{360}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0036$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} < \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0039 \cdot 250 \cdot 344$$

$$= 335,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s \text{ perlu}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= \frac{335,4}{200,96} = 1,669 \sim 2 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ perlu} (335,4) \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$a = \frac{As \text{ ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} = \frac{401,92 \cdot 360}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} = 27,24$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ ada} &= As \text{ ada} \cdot f_y (d - a/2) \\ &= 401,92 \cdot 360 (344 - 27,24/2) \\ &= 4,780 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$M_n \text{ ada} > M_n \rightarrow \text{Aman..!!}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan 2 D 16 mm

7.5.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

a. Daerah Tumpuan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser pada **batang nomor 99**,

$$V_u = 5777,28 \text{ kg} = 57772,8 \text{ N}$$

$$f'c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\ &= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356 \\ &= \text{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_c &= 0,6 \cdot 74166,67 \text{ N} \\ &= 44500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \emptyset V_c &= 3 \cdot 44500 \text{ N} \\ &= 133500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Syarat tulangan geser : } \emptyset V_c &< V_u < 3 \emptyset V_c \\ &: 44500 \text{ N} < 57772,8 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi diperlukan tulangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_s &= V_u - \emptyset V_c \\ &= 57772,8 - 44500 = 13272,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

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Tugas Akhir

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$$V_s \text{ perlu} = \frac{\phi V_s}{0,6} = \frac{13272,8}{0,6} = 22121,33 \text{ N}$$

Digunakan sengkang $\varnothing 8$

$$A_v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi (8)^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 64 = 100,48 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{100,48 \cdot 240 \cdot 356}{22121,33} = 388,08 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$

b. Daerah Lapangan

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya geser pada **batang nomor 100**,

$$V_u = 3364 \text{ kg} = 33640 \text{ N}$$

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing$$

$$= 400 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} (8) = 356 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 356$$

$$= \text{N}$$

$$\varnothing V_c = 0,6 \cdot 74166,67 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$3 \varnothing V_c = 3 \cdot 44500 \text{ N}$$

$$= 133500 \text{ N}$$

Syarat tulangan geser : $\varnothing V_c < V_u < 3 \varnothing V_c$

$$: 44500 \text{ N} > 33640 \text{ N} < 133500 \text{ N}$$

Jadi tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

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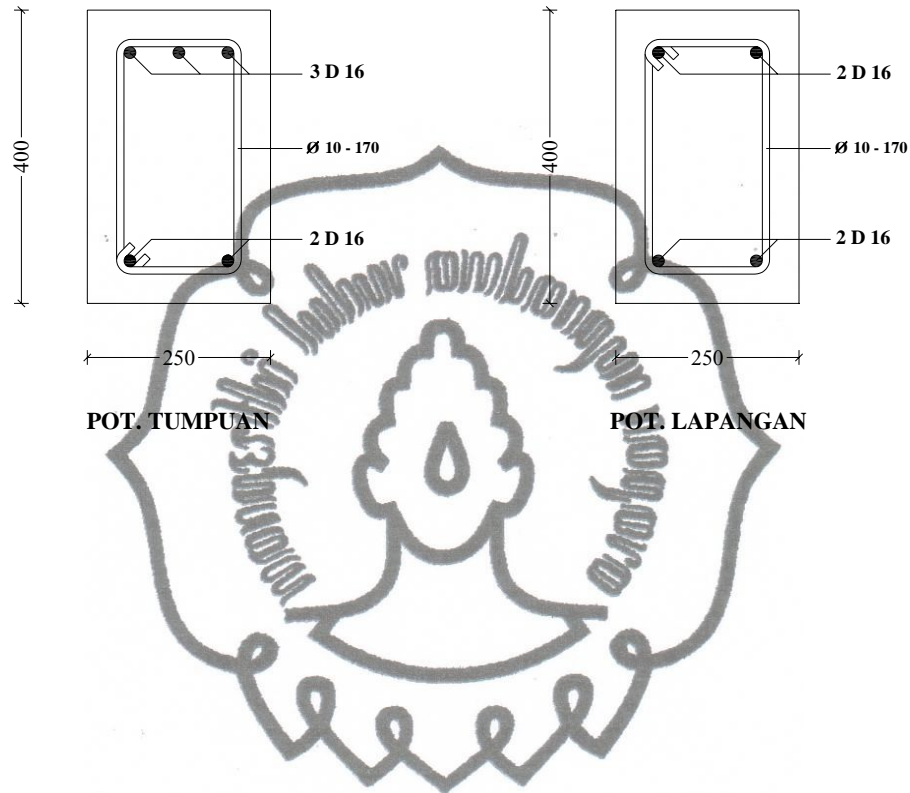
**Tugas Akhir**

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = \frac{356}{2} = 178 \text{ mm} \sim 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai sengkang dengan tulangan $\varnothing 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$



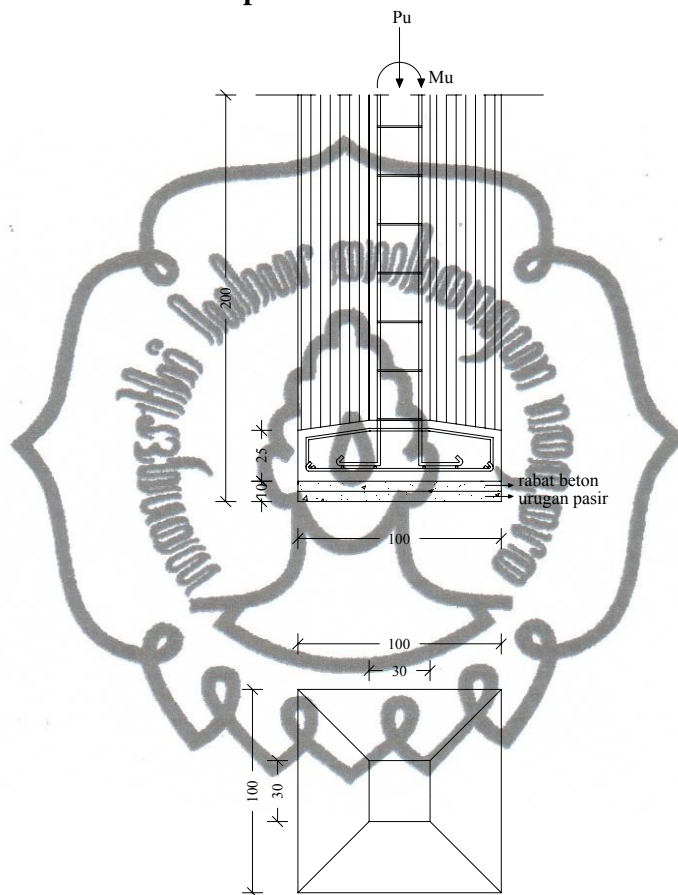
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BAB 8

PERENCANAAN PONDASI

8.1. Perencanaan Pondasi Tipe 1



Gambar 8.1 Perencanaan Pondasi Tipe 1

Dimensi Pondasi

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = \frac{Pu}{A}$$

$$A = \frac{Pu}{\sigma_{\text{tanah}}} = \frac{23775,55}{50000} = 0,475 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B = L = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{0,475} = 0,689 \text{ m} \sim 1 \text{ m}$$

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Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 2 m ukuran 1,0 m x 1,0 m

Dari Perhitungan SAP 2000 diperoleh gaya aksial terbesar pada **batang nomor 790**, dan momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 516** :

$$P_u = 23775,55 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_u = 336,23 \text{ kgm}$$

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = 5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\gamma_{\text{tanah}} = 1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\gamma_{\text{beton}} = 2,4 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul. utama}}$$

$$= 250 - 50 - 6,5$$

$$= 193,5 \text{ mm}$$

8.2. Perencanaan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi

8.2.1. Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi

Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat telapak pondasi} = 1 \times 1 \times 0,25 \times 2400 = 600 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah} = \{(1^2 \times 1,6) - (0,3^2 \times 1,6)\} \times 1700 = 2475,2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat kolom} = (0,3 \times 0,3 \times 1,6) \times 2400 = 345,6 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_u = 23775,55 \text{ kg} +$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = 27196,35 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = \frac{\sum M_u}{\sum P} = \frac{336,23}{27196,35}$$

$$= 0,013 \text{ kg} < 1/6 \cdot B = 0,167$$

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

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Tugas Akhir

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\sigma_{\text{maksimum}} = \frac{27196,35}{1.1} + \frac{336,23}{1/6.1(1)^2}$$

$$= 29213,73 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{minimum}} = \frac{27196,35}{1.1} - \frac{336,23}{1/6.1(1)^2}$$

$$= 25178,97 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= \sigma_{\text{tan ahterjadi}} < \sigma \text{ ijin tanah} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}$$

8.2.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$M_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 29213,73 \cdot (0,5)^2$$

$$= 3651,716 \text{ kgm} = 3,652 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{3,652 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 4,56 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot 20} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

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

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right)$$

$$= 0,03136$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 0,03136$$

$$= 0,0235$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{4,56 \cdot 10^7}{1000(193,5)^2} = 1,218$$

commit to user



$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{21,176} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 1,218}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0035\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} < \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As perlu} &= \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0039 \cdot 1000 \cdot 193,5 \\ &= 754,65 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Digunakan tul D 13} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (13)^2 \\ &= 132,665 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{754,65}{132,665} = 5,688 \sim 6 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1000}{6} = 166,67 \text{ mm} \sim 160 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai tulangan **D 13 - 160 mm**

$$\text{As yang timbul} = 6 \times 132,665 = 795,99 > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$$

8.2.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned}V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 29213,73 \times (0,35 \times 1) \\ &= 10224,81 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 1000 \cdot 193,5 \\ &= 161250 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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**Tugas Akhir**

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

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

$$= 0,6 \cdot 161250$$

$$= 96750 \text{ N}$$

$$0,5\phi V_c = 0,5 \cdot 96750 \text{ N}$$

$$= 48375 \text{ N}$$

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

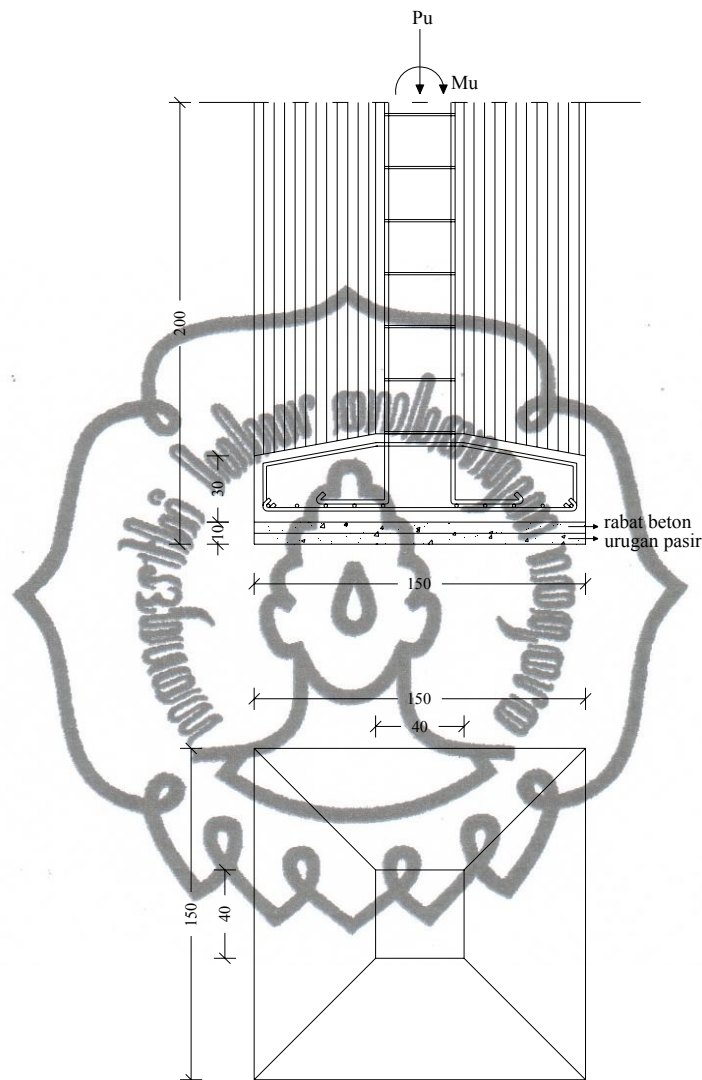
Digunakan tulangan geser minimum $\phi 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$



commit to user



8.3. Perencanaan Pondasi Tipe 2



Gambar 8.2 Perencanaan Pondasi Tipe 2

Dimensi Pondasi

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = \frac{Pu}{A}$$

$$A = \frac{Pu}{\sigma_{\text{tanah}}} = \frac{81303,03}{50000} = 1,626 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B = L = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{1,626} = 1,275 \text{ m} \sim 1,5 \text{ m}$$

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Direncanakan pondasi telapak dengan kedalaman 2 m ukuran 1,5 m x 1,5 m

Dari Perhitungan **SAP 2000** diperoleh gaya aksial terbesar pada **batang nomor 674**, dan momen terbesar pada **batang nomor 638** :

$$P_u = 81303,03 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_u = 2042,50 \text{ kgm}$$

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah}} = 5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 50000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\gamma_{\text{tanah}} = 1,7 \text{ t/m}^3 = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\gamma_{\text{beton}} = 2,4 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul. utama}}$$

$$= 300 - 50 - 8$$

$$= 242 \text{ mm}$$

8.4. Perencanaan Kapasitas Dukung Pondasi

8.4.1. Perhitungan kapasitas dukung pondasi

Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat telapak pondasi} = 1,5 \times 1,5 \times 0,40 \times 2400 = 2160 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah} = \{(1,5^2 \times 1,5) - (0,4^2 \times 1,5)\} \times 1700 = 5329,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat kolom} = (0,4 \times 0,4 \times 1,5) \times 2400 = 576 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_u = 81303,03 \text{ kg} +$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = 89368,53 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = \frac{\sum M_u}{\sum P} = \frac{2042,50}{89368,53}$$

$$= 0,023 \text{ kg} < 1/6 \cdot B = 0,167$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{maksimum}} &= \frac{89368,53}{1,5 \cdot 1,5} + \frac{2042,50}{1/6 \cdot 1,5(1,5)^2} \\ &= 43350,458 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ \sigma_{\text{minimum}} &= \frac{89368,53}{1,5 \cdot 1,5} - \frac{2042,50}{1/6 \cdot 1,5(1,5)^2} \\ &= 36082,237 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ &= \sigma_{\text{tan ahterjadi}} < \sigma_{\text{ijin tanah}} \dots \dots \dots \text{Ok!}\end{aligned}$$

8.4.2. Perhitungan Tulangan Lentur

$$\begin{aligned}M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 43350,458 \cdot (0,75)^2 \\ &= 12192,316 \text{ kgm} = 12,193 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{12,193 \cdot 10^7}{0,8} = 15,241 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot 20} = \frac{360}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 16,94$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c}{f_y} \beta \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{360} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 360} \right) \\ &= 0,03136\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{max}} &= 0,75 \cdot \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 0,03136 \\ &= 0,0235\end{aligned}$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{15,241 \cdot 10^7}{1500(242)^2} = 1,735$$

commit to user



$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16,94} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 16,94 \cdot 1,735}{360}} \right) \\ &= 0,0051\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min}$$

$\rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai tulangan tunggal

Digunakan $\rho = 0,0051$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As perlu} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0051 \times 1500 \times 242 \\ &= 1842,79 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Digunakan tul D 16} &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot (16)^2 \\ &= 200,96 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan (n)} = \frac{1842,79}{200,96} = 9,16 \sim 10 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak tulangan} = \frac{1000}{10} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai tulangan **D 16 - 100 mm**

As yang timbul = $10 \times 200,96 = 2009,6 > \text{As} \dots \dots \dots \text{ok!}$

8.4.3. Perhitungan Tulangan Geser

$$\begin{aligned}V_u &= \sigma \times A_{\text{efektif}} \\ &= 43350,458 \times (0,55 \times 1,5) \\ &= 35764,128 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 1500 \cdot 242 \\ &= 302250 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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**Tugas Akhir**

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,6 \cdot V_c \\ &= 0,6 \cdot 302250 \\ &= 181500 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}0,5\phi V_c &= 0,5 \cdot 181500 \text{ N} \\ &= 90750 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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

Digunakan tulangan geser minimum $\phi 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$



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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

BAB 10

REKAPITULASI

10.1. Konstruksi kuda-kuda

a. Setengah kuda-kuda

Nomor Batang	Panjang Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	1,523 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
2	1,523 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
3	1,523 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
4	1,500 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
5	1,831 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
6	1,831 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
7	1,831 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
8	1,831 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
9	0,786 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
10	1,588 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
11	1,572 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
12	1,990 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
13	2,357 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
14	3,723 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
15	3,408 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7

b. Jurai

Nomor Batang	Panjang Batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	2,138 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
2	2,138 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
3	2,138 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
4	2,121 m	┘┘ 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7

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Tugas Akhir

Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

5	2,367 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
6	2,367 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
7	2,367 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
8	2,367 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
9	0,730 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
10	2,184 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
11	2,492 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
12	1,572 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
13	2,492 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
14	4,014 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7
15	3,408 m	JL 40 . 40 . 5	2 Ø 12,7

c. Kuda-kuda utama A

Nomor Batang	Panjang batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
2	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
3	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
4	1,500 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
5	1,500 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
6	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
7	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
8	1,523 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
9	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
10	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
11	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
12	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
13	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
14	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
15	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
16	1,831 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

17	0,786 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
18	1,588 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
19	1,572 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
20	1,990 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
21	2,357 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
22	3,723 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
23	3,408 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
24	3,723 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
25	2,357 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
26	1,990 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
27	1,572 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
28	1,588 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7
29	0,786 m	JL 70 . 70 . 7	4 Ø 12,7

d. Kuda-kuda utama B

Nomor Batang	Panjang batang	Dimensi Profil	Baut (mm)
1	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
2	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
3	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
4	1,500 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
5	1,500 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
6	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
7	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
8	1,523 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
9	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
10	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
11	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
12	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
13	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
14	1,831 m	JL 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7

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15	1,831 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
16	1,831 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
17	0,786 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
18	1,588 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
19	1,572 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
20	1,990 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
21	2,357 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
22	3,723 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
23	3,408 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
24	3,723 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
25	2,357 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
26	1,990 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
27	1,572 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
28	1,588 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7
29	0,786 m	┘┘ 50 . 50 . 6	2 Ø 12,7

10.2. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Tangga

No.	Jenis Penulangan	Jumlah Tulangan
1.	Pelat tangga daerah tumpuan	Ø 12 mm – 100 mm
2.	Pelat tangga daerah lapangan	Ø 12 mm – 200 mm
3.	Tulangan lentur balok bordes	2 D16 mm
4.	Tulangan geser balok bordes	Ø 8 – 170 mm
5.	Tulangan lentur pondasi tangga	D 13– 200 mm
6.	Tulangan geser pondasi tangga	Ø 8 – 200 mm

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

10.3. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Pelat 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	126,61	126,61	-307,48	-307,48	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
A2	230,61	99,48	-479,31	-352,70	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
A3	334,62	185,39	-	-520,01	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
A4	180,87	58,78	-370,79	-257,74	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B1	262,27	90,44	538,10	-	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B1	180,87	122,09	-402,44	-334,62	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B2	168,81	168,81	-418,02	-418,02	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B3	168,81	209,01	-442,13	-488,33	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B4	196,50	75,03	-407,30	-278,68	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
B5	146,48	42,83	-296,54	-203,65	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
C1	528,77	443,03	-1200,46	-	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
C2	300,12	300,12	-743,14	-743,14	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
D1	239,95	239,95	-582,73	-582,73	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120
D2	179,96	222,81	-471,33	-514,18	Ø10-240	Ø10-240	Ø10-120	Ø10-120

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10.4. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Balok Anak

No.	As Balok Anak	Tulangan Tumpuan	Tulangan Lapangan	Tulangan Geser	Tulangan Geser
1.	As 2''(A – D),(M – P)	2D16	2D16	Ø8–125	Ø8–125
2.	As C(2–4) = As N(2–4)	7D19	5D19	Ø8–75	Ø8–120
3.	As 5 (L – M)	2D19	3D19	Ø8–160	Ø8–170
4.	As D' (5 – 6)	2D16	2D16	Ø8–170	Ø8–170
5.	3'' (D – E)	2D12	7D19	Ø8–60	Ø8–125
6.	As 5 (D – E)	2D19	4D19	Ø8–100	Ø8–170

10.5. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Balok

No.	Jenis Balok	Tulangan Tumpuan	Tulangan Lapangan	Tulangan Geser	Tulangan Geser
1.	Ring Balk 200 x 350	2 D 16	2 D 16	Ø10 – 150	Ø10 – 150
2.	Balok Memanjang 300 x 500	5D19	4D19	Ø10–120	Ø10–200
3.	Balok Memanjang 300 x 600	6D22	8D22	Ø10–60	Ø10–90
4.	Balok Melintang 300 x 600	6D19	5D19	Ø10–80	Ø10–130
5.	Balok Kanopi 250 x 400	2D16	2D16	Ø10–170	Ø10–170
6.	Sloof 250 x 400	3D16	2D16	Ø10–170	Ø10–170

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

10.6. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Kolom

No	Jenis Kolom	Tulangan Lentur	Tulangan Geser
1.	Kolom 1 300 x 300	3 D 16 mm	Ø 10 – 120 mm
2.	Kolom 2 400 x 400	5 D 19 mm	Ø 10 – 170 mm

10.7. Rekapitulasi Penulangan Pondasi

No.	Jenis Pondasi	Tulangan Lentur	Tulangan Geser
1.	Pondasi P1 (100 x 100)	D 13 – 160 mm	Ø 10 – 200 mm
2.	Pondasi P2 (150 x 150)	D 16 – 100 mm	Ø 10 – 200 mm

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Perencanaan Struktur dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya Gedung Kuliah 2 Lantai

10.8. Rekapitulasi Rencana Anggaran Biaya

NO	URAIAN PEKERJAAN	TOTAL	
I	PEKERJAAN PERSIAPAN	Rp.	96.860.000,00
II	PEKERJAAN TANAH	Rp.	25.491.969,43
III	PEKERJAAN BETON	Rp.	1.596.215.736,21
IV	PEKERJAAN PASANGAN	Rp.	518.829.319,04
V	PEKERJAAN ATAP	Rp.	1.030.998.311,92
VI	PEKJ. KAYU, BESI, DAN KACA	Rp.	106.279.294,99
VII	PEKERJAAN LISTRIK	Rp.	41.060.000,00
VIII	PEKERJAAN SANITASI	Rp.	58.212.852,00
IX	PEKERJAAN PENGECATAN	Rp.	63.137.340,40
X	PEKERJAAN LAIN-LAIN	Rp.	25.000.000,00
	JUMLAH	Rp.	3.562.084.823,99
	JASA KONSTRUKSI 7 %	Rp.	249.345.937,68
		Rp.	3.811.430.761,66
	PPN 10 %	Rp.	381.143.076,17
		Rp.	4.192.573.837,83
	DIBULATKAN	Rp.	4.192.500.000,00
	<i>Terbilang :</i>		
<i>Empat Milyar Seratus Sembilan Puluh Dua Juta Lima Ratus Ribu Rupiah</i>			

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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 dengan analisa statis equivalent.
4. Dari perhitungan diatas diperoleh hasil sebagai berikut :

➤ **Perencanaan atap**

Kuda – kuda utama A dipakai dimensi profil $\int \int$ siku 70.70.7 diameter baut 12,7 mm jumlah baut 4

Kuda – kuda utama B dipakai dimensi profil $\int \int$ siku 50.50.6 diameter baut 12,7 mm jumlah baut 2

Setengah kuda – kuda dipakai dimensi profil $\int \int$ siku 40.40.5 diameter baut 12,7 mm jumlah baut 2

Jurai dipakai dimensi profil $\int \int$ siku 40.40.5 diameter baut 12,7 mm jumlah baut 2

➤ **Perencanaan Tangga**

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan \varnothing 12– 100 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan \varnothing 12– 200 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan \varnothing 8 – 200 mm

Tulangan arah sumbu panjang yang digunakan pada pondasi D 13 – 170 mm

Tulangan arah sumbu pendek yang digunakan pada pondasi D 13 – 170 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan pada pondasi \varnothing 8 – 200 mm

commit to user



➤ **Perencanaan plat lantai**

Tulangan arah X

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 10 - 240$ mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 10 - 120$ mm

Tulangan arah Y

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 10 - 240$ mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 10 - 120$ mm

➤ **Perencanaan balok anak**

- Balok Anak Tipe 1 (20/30)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 2 D16 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D16 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 125$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 125$ mm

- Balok Anak Tipe 2 (25/45)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 5 D19 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 7 D19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 75$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 120$ mm

- Balok Anak Tipe 3 (25/40)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 3 D19 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 160$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 170$ mm

- Balok Anak Tipe 4 (25/40)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 2 D16 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D16 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 170$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\varnothing 8 - 170$ mm

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

- Balok Anak Tipe 5 (25/40)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 7 D19 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 60$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 125$ mm

- Balok Anak Tipe 6 (25/40)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 4 D169 mm

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 100$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 170$ mm

➤ **Perencanaan portal**

Perencanaan tulangan balok portal Arah Memanjang (30/50)

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 5 D 19 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 4 D 19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 120$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 200$ mm

Perencanaan tulangan balok portal Arah Memanjang (30/60)

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 6 D 22 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 8 D 22 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 60$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 90$ mm

Perencanaan tulangan balok portal Arah Melintang (30/60)

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 6 D 19 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 5 D 19 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 80$ mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan $\emptyset 8 - 130$ mm

commit to user



➤ **Perencanaan Tulangan Kolom**

Kolom tipe 1 (30/30)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 3 D 16 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 3 D 16 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan \emptyset 8 – 120 mm

Kolom tipe 2 (40/40)

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 4 D 19 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 4 D 19 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan \emptyset 10 – 170 mm

➤ **Perencanaan Tulangan Ring Balk**

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 2 D 16 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 2 D 16 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan \emptyset 8 – 150 mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan \emptyset 8 – 150 mm

➤ **Perencanaan Tulangan Sloof**

Tulangan tumpuan yang digunakan 3 D 16 mm

Tulangan lapangan yang digunakan 2 D 16 mm

Tulangan geser tumpuan yang digunakan \emptyset 8 – 170 mm

Tulangan geser lapangan yang digunakan \emptyset 8 – 170 mm

➤ **Perencanaan pondasi portal**

Pondasi Foot Plate 1

Tulangan lentur yang digunakan D13 - 160 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan \emptyset 10 – 200 mm

Pondasi Foot Plate 2

Tulangan lentur yang digunakan D16 - 100 mm

Tulangan geser yang digunakan \emptyset 10 – 200 mm

commit to user



5. 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 (PBBI), 1971, N.1-2 Cetakan ke-7, Direktorat Penyelidik Masalah Bangunan, Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik, Bandung.