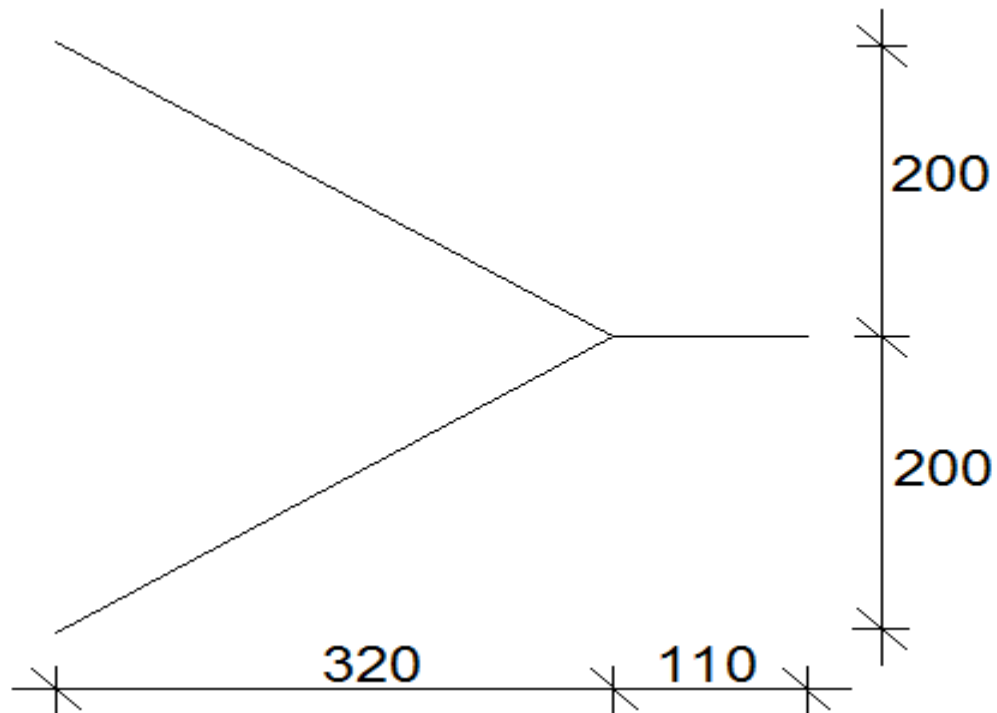


3.4 Perhitungan Tangga

3.4.1 Perhitungan Tangga Dalam



Gambar 3.27 Detail Tangga Utama

Analisa Kelayakan Tangga

Data yang direncanakan sebagai berikut:

F_c : 25 MPa

F_y : 240 MPa

Tinggi tangga : 400 cm

Diperkirakan tinggi optrede : 18 cm

Jumlah optrede : $\frac{400 \text{ cm}}{18 \text{ cm}} = 22,2 \sim 22$ buah

Tangga akan dibagi menjadi 2 bagian, yaitu bagian atas dan bagian bawah

- Bagian bawah : 11 optrede $\rightarrow h_{\text{bawah}} = 18 \text{ m} \times 11 = 198 \text{ cm}$

- Bagian atas : 11 optrede $\rightarrow h_{\text{atas}} = 18 \text{ m} \times 11 = 198 \text{ cm}$

a. Syarat Tangga

2 optride + 1 antride = 65 cm

$$2 \times 18 + 1 \text{ antride} = 65 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ antride} = 65 - 36$$

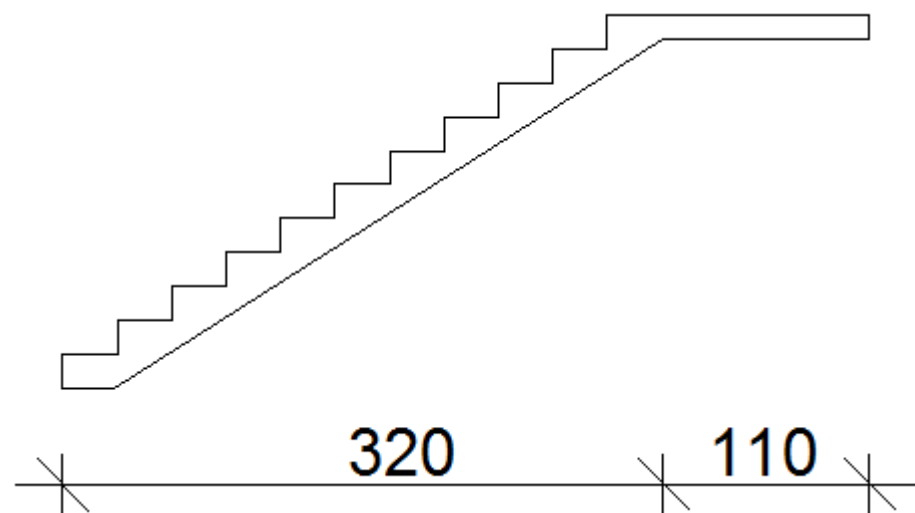
$$1 \text{ antride} = 29 \text{ cm}$$

Sudut Kemiringan Tangga $< 45^\circ$

$$\alpha = \text{Arc tg} \left(\frac{200 \text{ cm}}{320 \text{ cm}} \right) = 32,01^\circ$$

Lebar tangga yang direncanakan untuk 2 orang, maka diambil lebar tangga 170 cm dengan panjang bordes 350 cm.

b. Lebar pelat tangga dan pelat bordes



Gambar 3.28 Detail Jarak Tangga Utama

$$\sin \alpha = 0,53$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0,85$$

Perhitungan pembebanan

a. Tangga

$$L = \sqrt{3,2^2 + 2^2} = 3,77$$

- Tebal pelat tangga

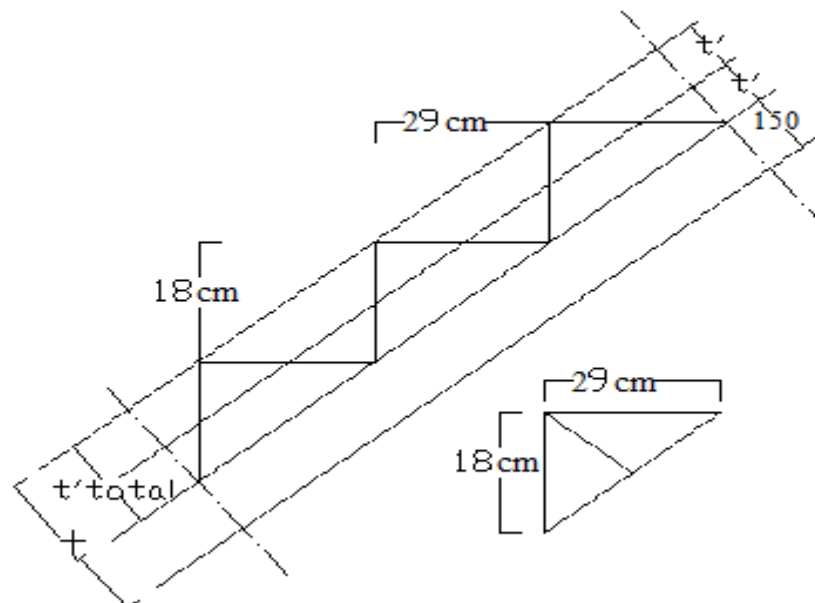
$$\begin{aligned} h_{\min} &= \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700} \right) \\ &= \frac{3770}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700} \right) \\ &= 140,03 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, untuk tebal pelat tangga 150 mm

- Tebal pelat bordes

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\min} &= \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700} \right) \\ &= \frac{1100}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700} \right) \\ &= 40,85 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, untuk tebal pelat bordes 150 mm



$$\begin{aligned} T &= 18 \times \cos(32,01) = 15,3 \\ t &= \frac{1}{2} \times 15,3 = 7,65 \\ t &= 15 + 7,65 = 22,65 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Mati (W_D)

- Berat sendiri pelat + anak tangga	$= 0,2265 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 9,24 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,41 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat Adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,36 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,34 \text{ kN/m}$
	W_D	$= 10,35 \text{ kN/m}$

Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$W_L = 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m} \times 0,85 = 4,33 \text{ kN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 W_D + 1,6 W_L \\
 &= (1,2) 10,35 + (1,6) 4,33 \\
 &= 19,348 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Bordes

Beban Mati (W_D)

- Beban sendiri pelat	$= 0,15 \text{ m} \times 1,7 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$= 6,12 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,36 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat Keramik	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,41 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m}$	$= 0,34 \text{ KN/m}$
	W_D	$= 7,23 \text{ KN/m}$

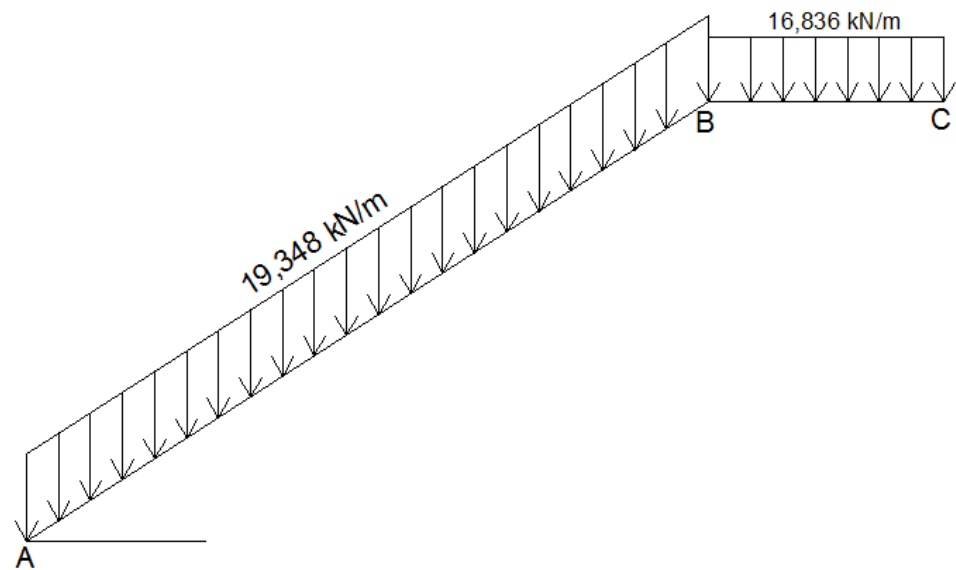
Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$W_L = 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m} = 5,1 \text{ kN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 W_D + 1,6 W_L \\ &= (1,2) 7,23 + (1,6) 5,1 \\ &= 16,836 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Analisa Struktur



Gambar 3.29 Pembebanan Tangga

1. Momen Inersia

$$I_{AB} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot b \cdot H^3 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 170 \cdot 15^3 = 47812 \text{ cm}^4 \quad \text{dimisalkan } I$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot b \cdot H^3 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 170 \cdot 15^3 = 47812 \text{ cm}^4 \quad \text{dimisalkan } I$$

2. Faktor Kekakuan

$$K_{AB} = K_{BA} = \frac{4EI}{L} = \frac{4EI}{3,77} = 1,06$$

$$K_{BC} = K_{CB} = \frac{4EI}{L} = \frac{4EI}{1,1} = 3,636$$

3. Faktor Distribusi

$$\mu_{A-B} = \frac{1,06}{1,06 + 3,636} = 0,23$$

$$\mu_{B-C} = \frac{3,636}{1,06 + 3,636} = 0,77$$

4. Momen Primer

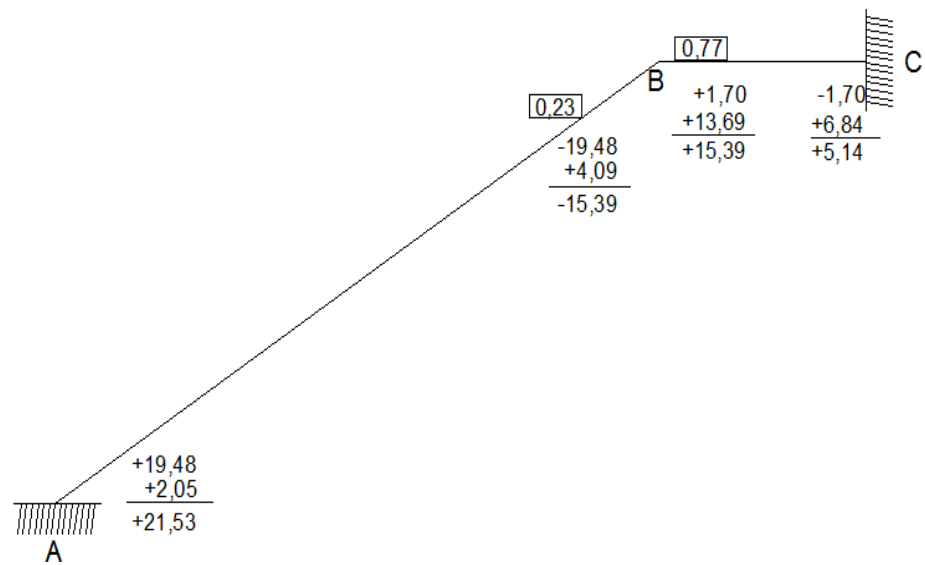
$$M_{AB} = + \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = + \frac{19,348 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 3,77^2}{12} = + 19,48 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{BA} = - \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = - \frac{19,348 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 3,77^2}{12} = - 19,48 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{BC} = + \frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = + \frac{16,836 \cdot 1,1^2}{12} = + 1,70 \text{ kN/m}$$

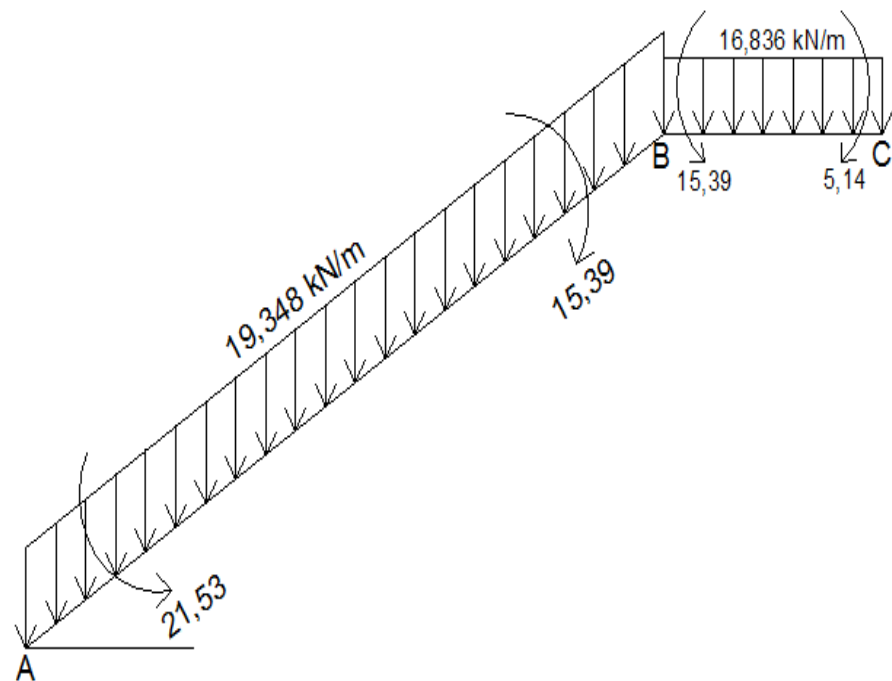
$$M_{CB} = - \frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = - \frac{16,836 \cdot 1,1^2}{12} = - 1,70 \text{ kN/m}$$

5. Perataan Momen



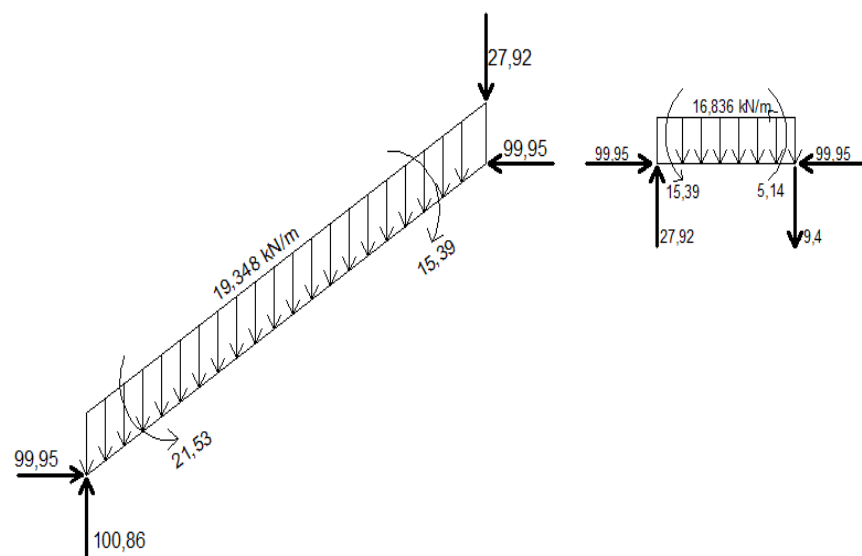
Gambar 3.30 Perataan Momen

6. Momen Design



Gambar 3.31 Momen Design

Free Body



Gambar 3.32 Free Body

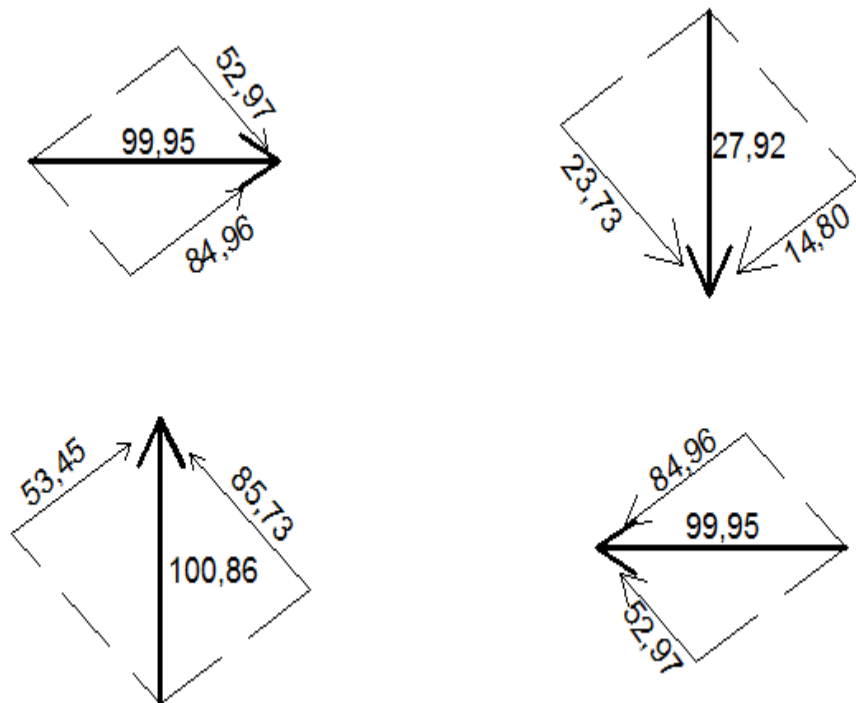
$$\Sigma M_1 = 0$$

$$(100,86 \cdot 3,2) - AH \cdot 21,53 - 19,348 \cdot 3,77 \cdot 1,6 + 15,39$$

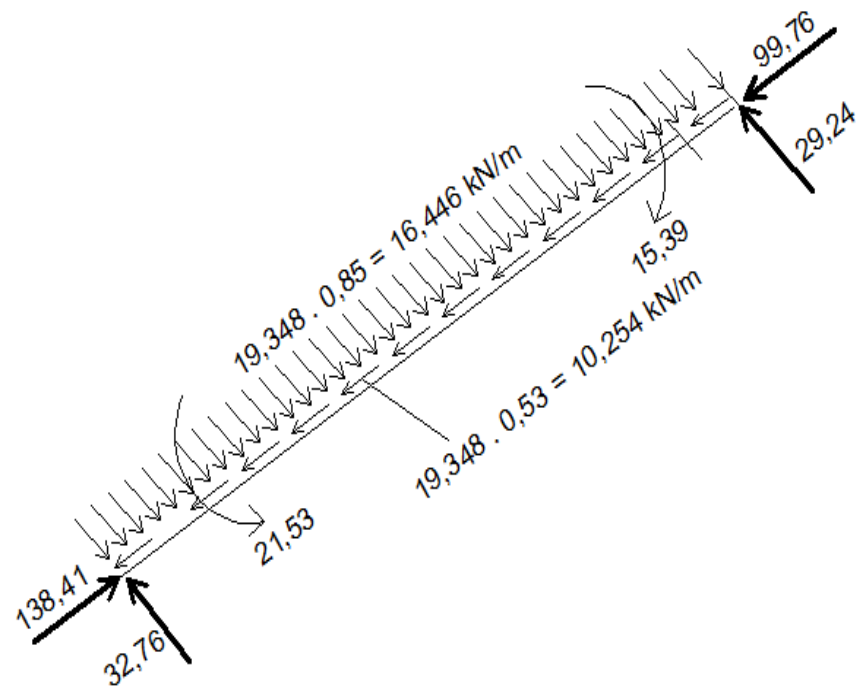
$$AH = \frac{(100,86 \cdot 3,2) - 21,53 - 19,348 \cdot 3,77 \cdot 1,6 + 15,39}{2}$$

$$= 99,95$$

Uraian Gaya



Gambar 3. Uraian Gaya

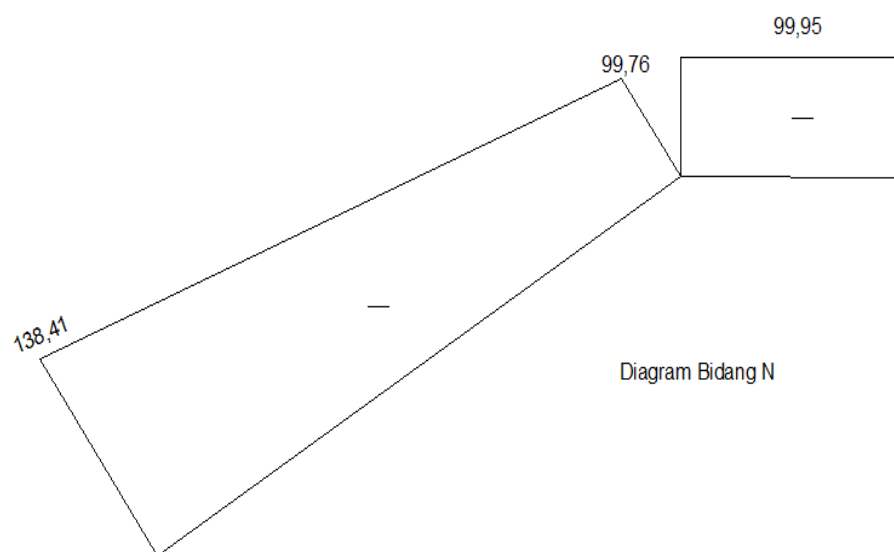


Gambar 3.33 Free Body Batang A1

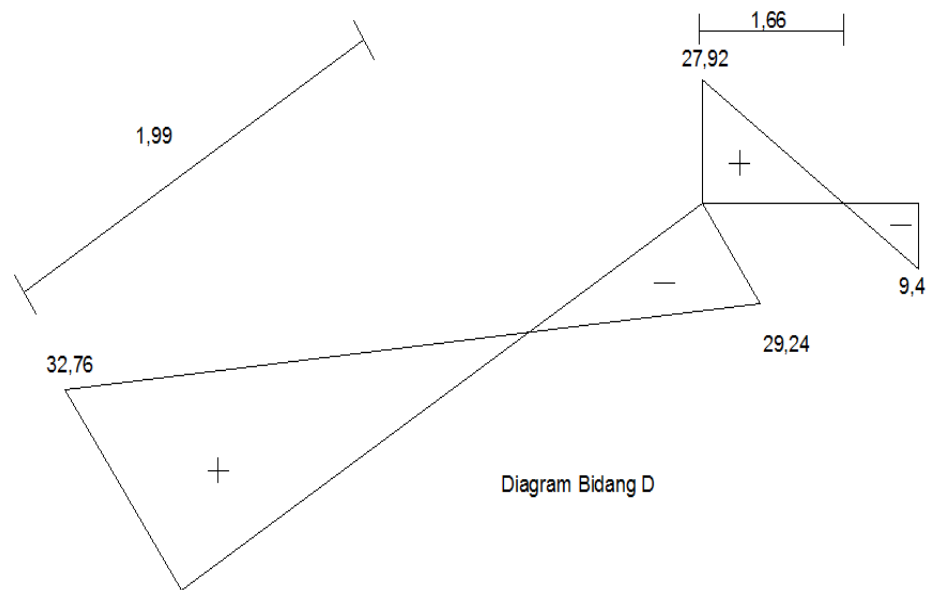
Kontrol:

$$138,41 - (99,76 + (10,254 \times 3,77)) = 0$$

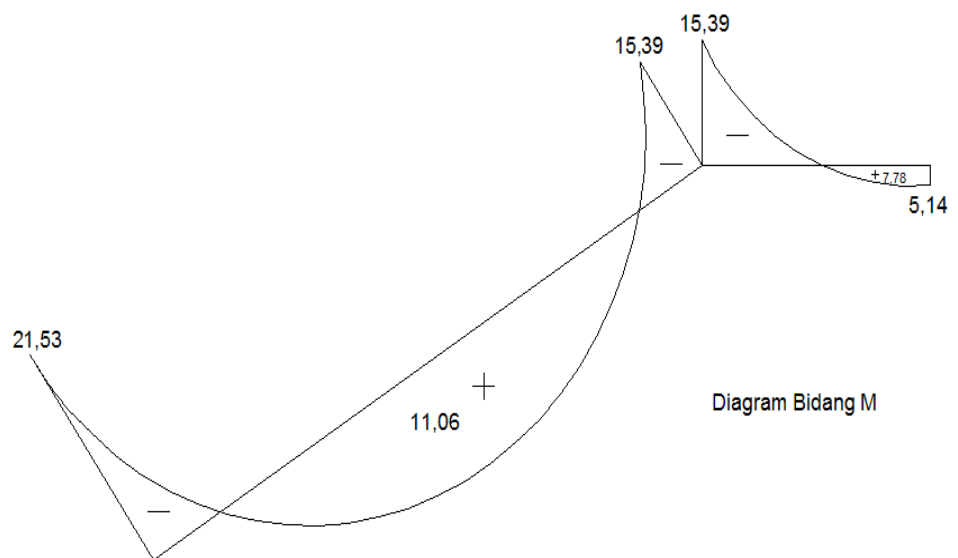
$$(16,446 \times 3,77) - 32,76 - 29,24 = 0$$



Gambar 3.34 Diagram Gaya Normal



Gambar 3.35 Diagram Gaya Lintang



Gambar 3.36 Momen Design

3.4.2 Penulangan Pelat Tangga dan Bordes

- Tebal Pelat Tangga = 150 cm
- Selimut Beton = 20 cm
- F_c' = 25 MPa
- F_y = 240 MPa
- Tulangan = Ø12

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= h - \text{selimut beton} - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\
 &= 150 - 20 - \frac{1}{2} 12 \\
 &= 124 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan Tumpuan A

$$M_u = 21,53 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{21,53 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 1,750 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0077
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0077 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 954,8
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 100 → As pakai 1131,0

2. Tulangan Tumpuan B

$$M_u = 15,39 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{15,39 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 1,251 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 100 → As pakai 1131,0

3. Tulangan Lapangan

$$M_u = 11,06 \text{ KNm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{11,06 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2}$$

$$= 0,899 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058$$

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

$$= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124$$

$$= 719,2$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 100 → As pakai 1131,0

4. Tulangan Pembagi

$$A_s = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= 0,002 \cdot 1500 \cdot 150$$

$$= 450$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø10 – 150 → As pakai 523,6

PENULANGAN PELAT BORDES

F_c	= 25 MPa
F_y	= 240 MPa
Tulangan	= Ø12
Tebal Pelat Bordes	= 150 cm
Selimut Beton (P)	= 20 mm

$$D = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi$$

$$= 150 - 20 - 6$$

$$= 124 \text{ cm}$$

1. Tulangan Tumpuan B

$$M_u = 15,39 \text{ KNm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{15,39 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2}$$

$$= 1,251 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058$$

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

$$= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124$$

$$= 719,2$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

2. Tulangan Tumpuan C

$$M_u = 5,14 \text{ KNm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{5,14 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2}$$

$$= 0,418 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058$$

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

$$= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124$$

$$= 719,2$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

3. Tulangan Lapangan

$$M_u = 7,78 \text{ KNm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{7,78 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2}$$

$$= 0,632 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058$$

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

$$= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124$$

$$= 719,2$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

4. Tulangan Pembagi

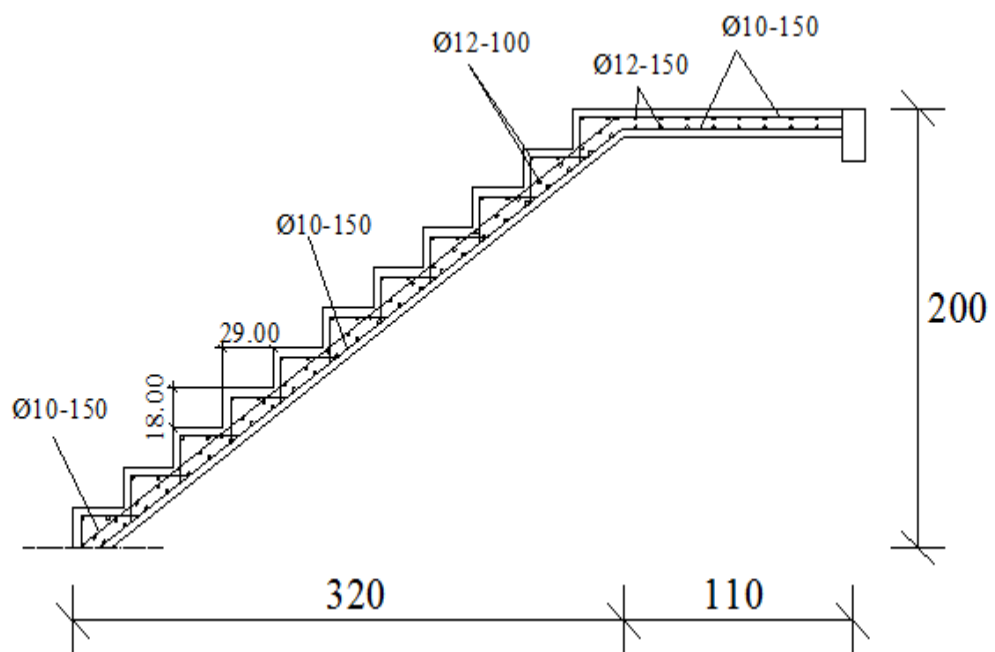
$$A_s = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= 0,002 \cdot 1500 \cdot 150$$

$$= 450$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø10 – 150 → As pakai 523,6



Gambar 3.37 Penulangan Tangga

PENULANGAN BALOK BORDES

$$f_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Dimensi balok} = 30 \times 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tulangan} = \text{Ø}16$$

$$\text{Sengkang} = \text{Ø}8$$

$$\text{Selimut Beton} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= h - \text{selimut beton} - \emptyset \text{sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \text{ tulangan pokok} \\
 &= 400 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} 16 \\
 &= 344 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Pembebanan Balok Bordes

Beban Mati

- Berat Balok	$= 0,3\text{m} \times 0,4\text{m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3$	$= 2,88 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat Plesteran 2cm	$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}^2/\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm}$	$= 1,43 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat dinding	$= 2,5 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 2$	$= 5,00 \text{ KN/m}$
- Beban sendiri pelat	$= 0,15\text{m} \times 1,7\text{m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$= 6,12 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7\text{m}$	$= 0,36 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat Keramik	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7\text{m}$	$= 0,41 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7\text{m}$	$= 0,34 \text{ KN/m}$
WD		$= 16,54 \text{ KN/m}$

Beban Hidup (WL)

$$WL = 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,7 \text{ m} = 5,1 \text{ KN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 WU &= 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} \\
 &= 1,2 (16,54) + 1,6 (5,1) \\
 &= 28,008 \text{ KN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{tumpuan}} &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 28,008 \cdot 3,5^2 \\
 &= 28,591 \text{ KNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

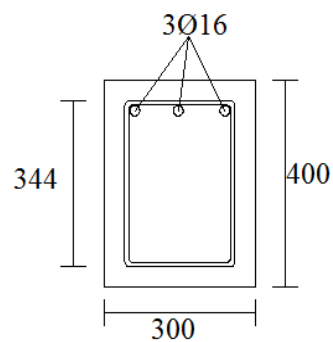
$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{Mu}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{28,591 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 344^2} \\
 &= 1,006
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel Ratio Penulangan Dipohusodo, $\rho < \rho_{min}$ sehingga dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0058$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\ &= 598,56 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \pi d^2} \\ &= \frac{598,56}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= 2,977 \sim 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_s \text{ terpasang} = 670,2 \text{ mm} \longrightarrow 3\emptyset 16$$



Cek momen nominal (M_n)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{670,2 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} \\ &= 25,231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot F_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 670,2 \cdot 240 \left(344 - \frac{25,231}{2} \right) \\ &= 42,6 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

Syarat $\phi M_n > M_u$

$$42,6 \times 10^6 > 28,591$$

b. Tulangan Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= \frac{1}{24} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{24} \cdot 28,008 \cdot 3,5^2 \\
 &= 14,296 \text{ KNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

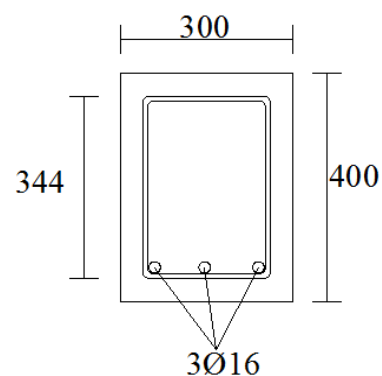
$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{14,296 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 344^2} \\
 &= 0,5033
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel Ratio Penulangan Dipohusodo, $\rho < \rho_{min}$ sehingga dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0058$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\
 &= 598,56 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \pi d^2} \\
 &= \frac{598,56}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} \\
 &= 2,977 \sim 3 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

As terpasang = 670,2 mm $\longrightarrow$ 3Ø16



Dari hasil perhitungan didapat tulangan tumpuan dipakai 3D16 dan tulangan lapangan dipakai 3D16

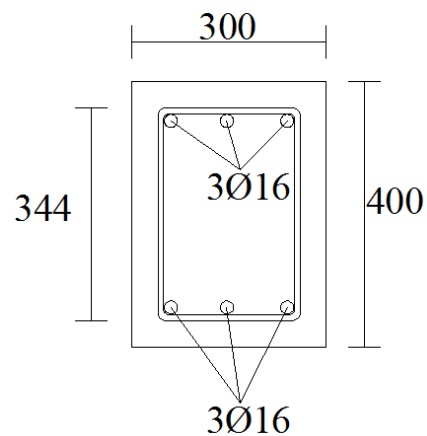
Cek momen nominal (Mn)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{670,2 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} \\ &= 25,231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot F_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 670,2 \cdot 240 \left(344 - \frac{25,231}{2} \right) \\ &= 42,6 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

Syarat $\phi M_n > M_u$

$$42,6 \times 10^6 > 14,296$$



c. Penulangan geser balok bordes

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot L \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 28,008 \cdot 3,5 \\ &= 49,014 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{eff} = 344 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d_{eff} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\
 &= 86 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d + \frac{1}{2} \text{ kolom} &= 344 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 500 \\
 &= 594 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 0,594 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5 = 1,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_u \text{ kritis} &= \frac{V_u \cdot (x-p)}{x} \\
 &= \frac{49,014 \cdot (1,75 - 0,594)}{1,75} \\
 &= 32,377 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 86 \text{ KN} \\
 &= 64,5 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u \text{ kritis} < \phi V_c$$

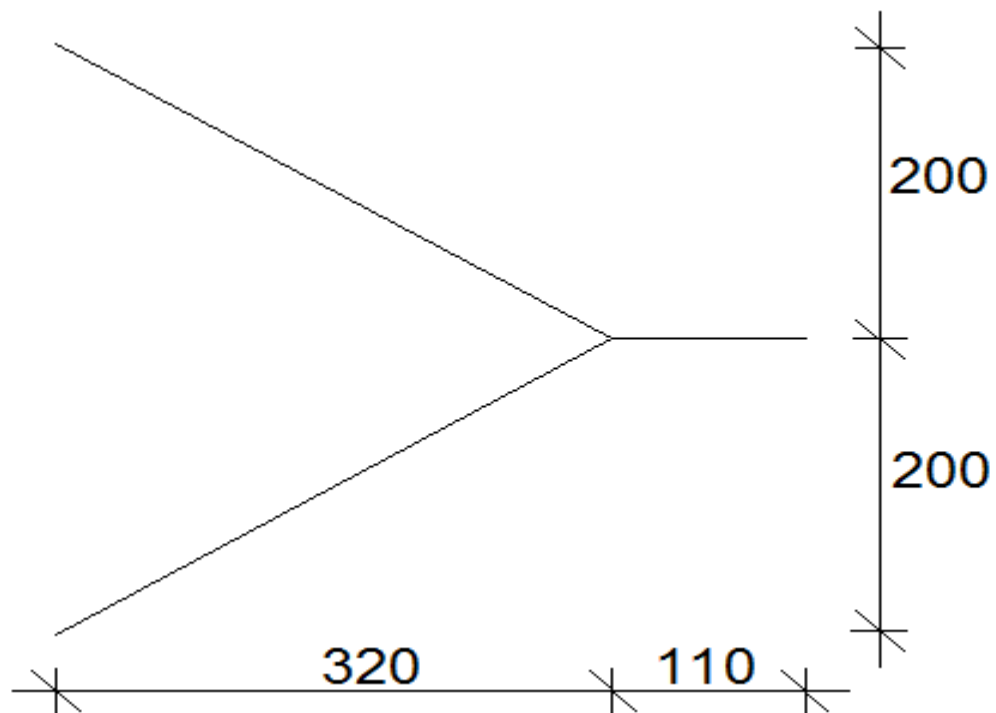
$$32,377 \text{ KN} < 64,5 \text{ KN} \rightarrow \text{Tidak diperlukan tulangan geser}$$

Digunakan tulangan sengkang praktis

$$S_{maks} = \frac{d_{eff}}{2} = \frac{344}{2} = 172 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai Ø8-150

3.4.3 Perhitungan Tangga Darurat



Gambar 3.38 Detail Tangga Darurat

Analisa Kelayakan Tangga

Data yang direncanakan sebagai berikut:

F_c : 25 MPa

F_y : 240 MPa

Tinggi tangga : 400 cm

Diperkirakan tinggi optrede : 18 cm

Jumlah optrede : $\frac{400 \text{ cm}}{18 \text{ cm}} = 22,2 \sim 22$ buah

Tangga akan dibagi menjadi 2 bagian, yaitu bagian atas dan bagian bawah

- Bagian bawah : 11 optrede $\rightarrow h_{\text{bawah}} = 18 \text{ m} \times 11 = 198 \text{ cm}$

- Bagian atas : 11 optrede $\rightarrow h_{\text{atas}} = 18 \text{ m} \times 11 = 198 \text{ cm}$

c. Syarat Tangga

$$2 \text{ optride} + 1 \text{ antride} = 65 \text{ cm}$$

$$2 \times 18 + 1 \text{ antride} = 65 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ antride} = 65 - 36$$

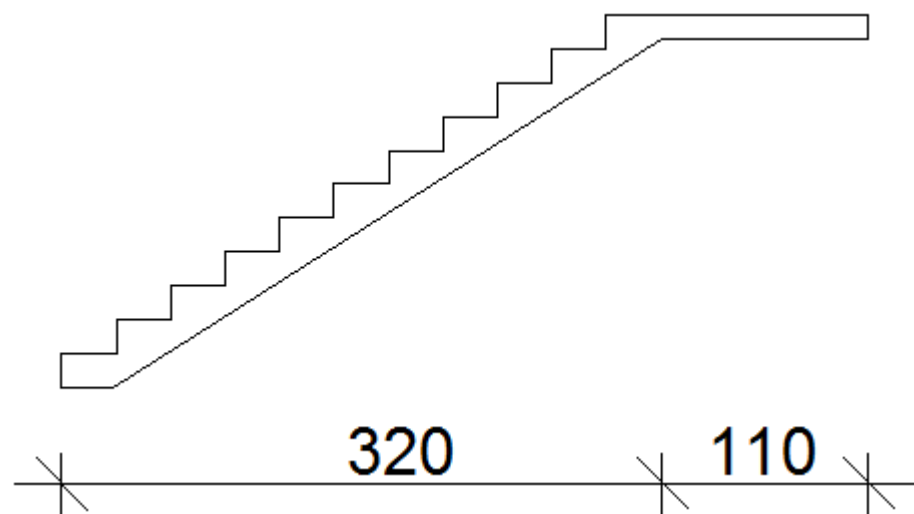
$$1 \text{ antride} = 29 \text{ cm}$$

Sudut Kemiringan Tangga $< 45^\circ$

$$\alpha = \text{Arc tg} \left(\frac{200 \text{ cm}}{320 \text{ cm}} \right) = 32,01^\circ$$

Lebar tangga yang direncanakan untuk 2 orang, maka diambil lebar tangga 120 cm dengan panjang bordes 250 cm.

d. Lebar pelat tangga dan pelat bordes



Gambar 3.39 Detail Jarak Tangga Darurat

$$\sin \alpha = 0,53$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0,85$$

Perhitungan pembebanan

c. Tangga

$$L = \sqrt{3,2^2 + 2^2} = 3,77$$

- Tebal pelat tangga

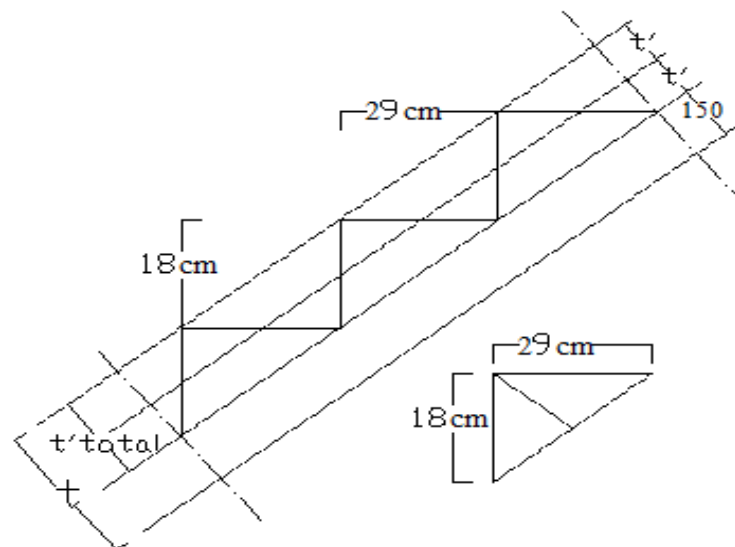
$$\begin{aligned} h_{\min} &= \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700} \right) \\ &= \frac{3770}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700} \right) \\ &= 140,03 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, untuk tebal pelat tangga 150 mm

- Tebal pelat bordes

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\min} &= \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1100}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700}\right) \\
 &= 40,85 \text{ mm} \sim 150 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, untuk tebal pelat bordes 150 mm.



$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 18 \times \cos(32,01) = 15,3 \\
 t &= \frac{1}{2} \times 15,3 = 7,65 \\
 t &= 15 + 7,65 = 22,65
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Mati (W_D)

- Berat sendiri pelat + anak tangga	$= 0,2265 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
	$= 6,52 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
	$= 0,29 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat Adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
	$= 0,25 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}$
	$W_D = 7,30 \text{ kN/m}$

Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$W_L = 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m} \times 0,85 = 3,06 \text{ kN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 W_D + 1,6 W_L \\ &= (1,2) 7,30 + (1,6) 3,06 \\ &= 13,656 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Pembebanan Bordes

Beban Mati (W_D)

-	Beban sendiri pelat	$= 0,15\text{m} \times 1,2\text{m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$= 4,32 \text{ KN/m}$
-	Berat adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,25 \text{ KN/m}$
-	Berat Keramik	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,29 \text{ KN/m}$
-	Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}$

$$W_D = 5,10 \text{ KN/m}$$

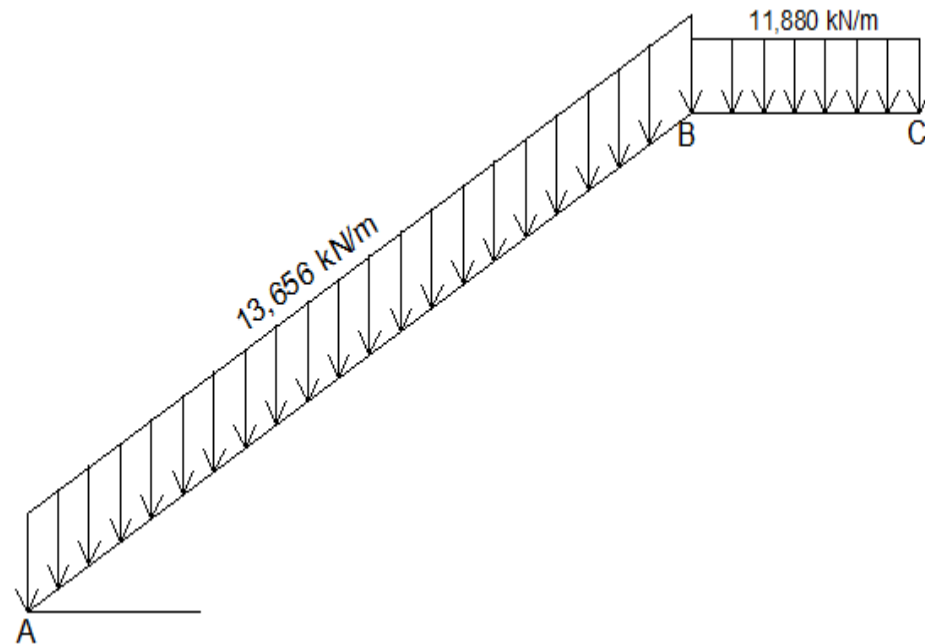
Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$W_L = 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m} = 3,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 W_D + 1,6 W_L \\ &= (1,2) 5,10 + (1,6) 3,6 \\ &= 11,880 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Analisa Struktur



Gambar 3.40 Pembebanan Tangga

7. Momen Inersia

$$I_{AB} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot b \cdot h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 120 \cdot 15^3 = 33750 \text{ cm}^4 \quad \text{dimisalkan } I$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot b \cdot h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 120 \cdot 15^3 = 33750 \text{ cm}^4 \quad \text{dimisalkan } I$$

8. Faktor Kekakuan

$$K_{AB} = K_{BA} = \frac{4EI}{L} = \frac{4EI}{3,77} = 1,06$$

$$K_{BC} = K_{CB} = \frac{4EI}{L} = \frac{4EI}{1,1} = 3,636$$

9. Faktor Distribusi

$$\mu_{A-B} = \frac{1,06}{1,06 + 3,636} = 0,23$$

$$\mu_{B-C} = \frac{3,636}{1,06 + 3,636} = 0,77$$

10. Momen Primer

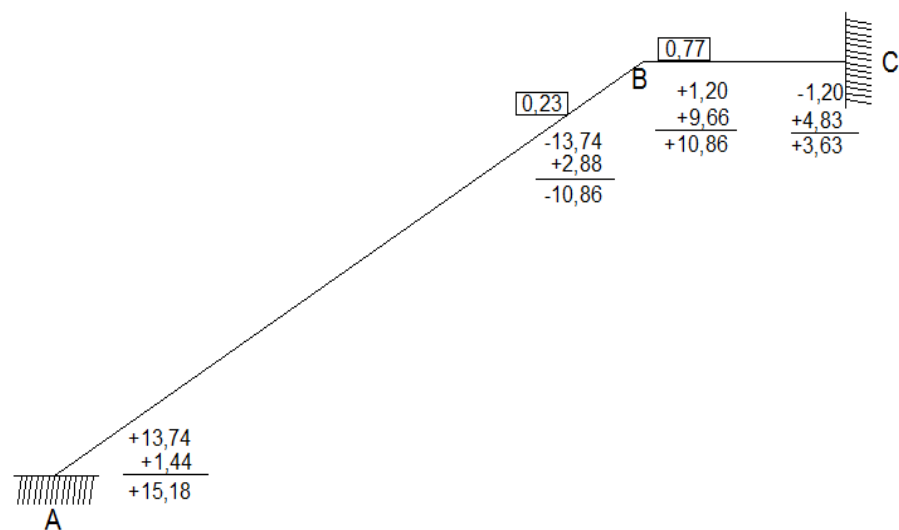
$$M_{AB} = + \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = + \frac{13,656 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 3,77^2}{12} = + 13,74 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{BA} = - \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = - \frac{13,656 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 3,77^2}{12} = - 13,74 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{BC} = + \frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = + \frac{11,880 \cdot 1,1^2}{12} = + 1,20 \text{ kN/m}$$

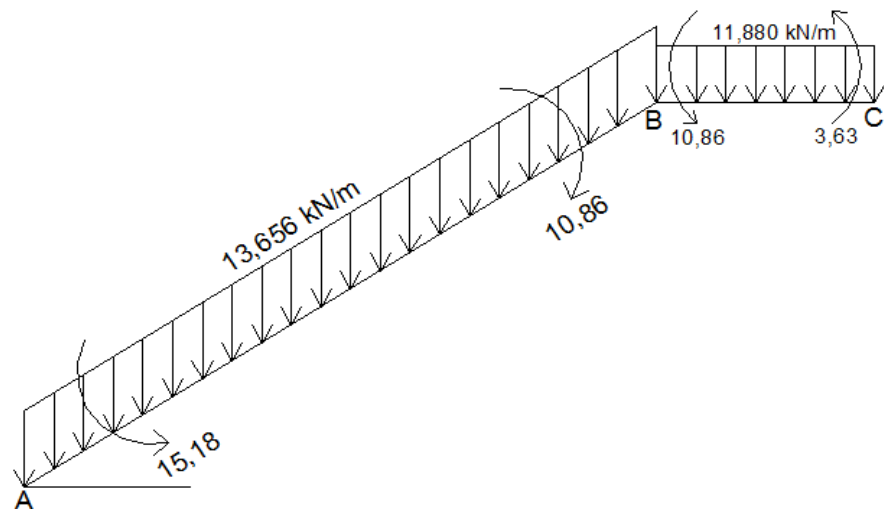
$$M_{CB} = - \frac{q \cdot L^2}{12} = - \frac{11,880 \cdot 1,1^2}{12} = - 1,20 \text{ kN/m}$$

11. Perataan Momen



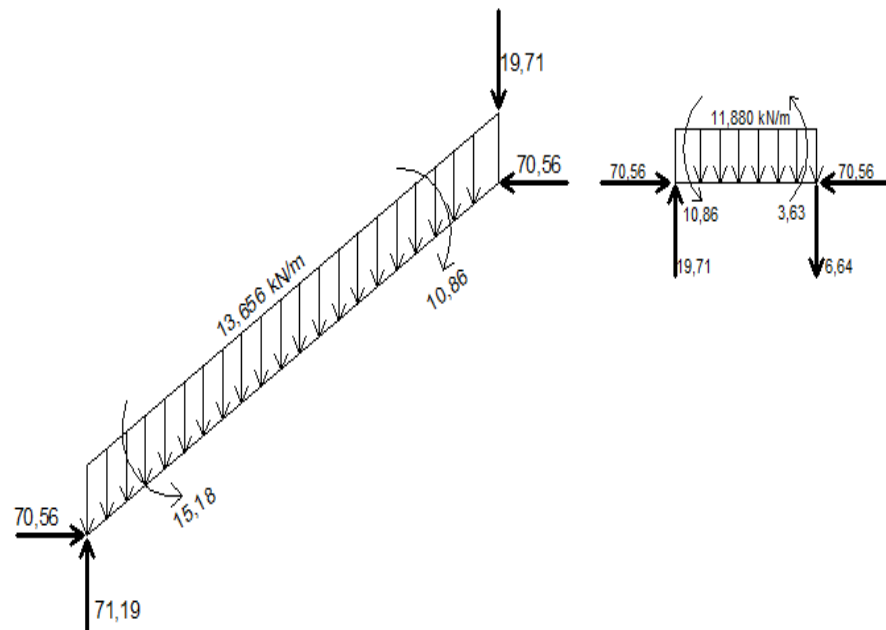
Gambar 3.41 Perataan Momen

12. Momen Design



Gambar 3.42 Momen Design

Free Body



Gambar 3.43 Free Body

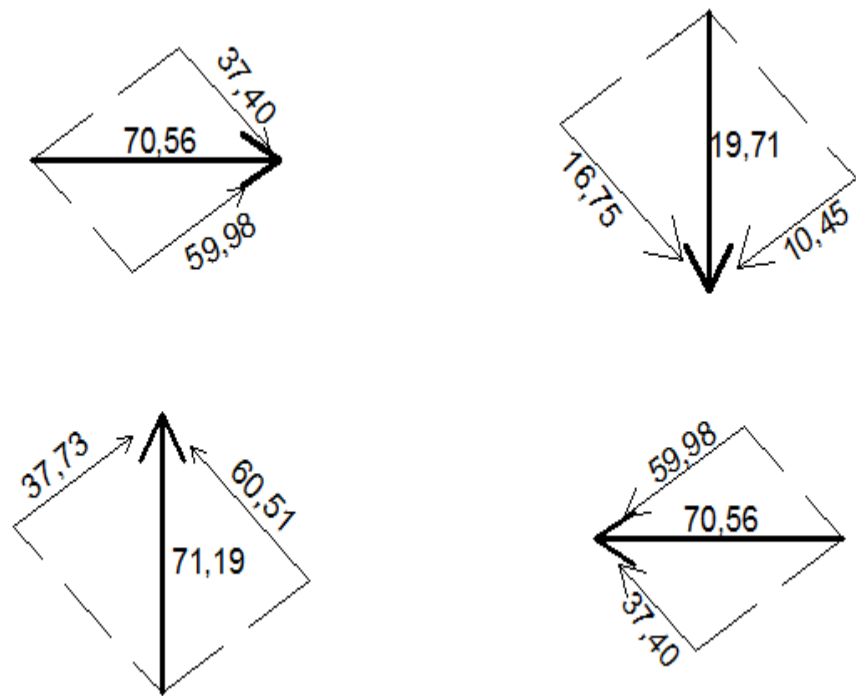
$$\Sigma M_1 = 0$$

$$(71,19 \cdot 3,2) - AH \cdot 2 - 15,18 - 13,656 \cdot 3,77 \cdot 1,6 + 10,86$$

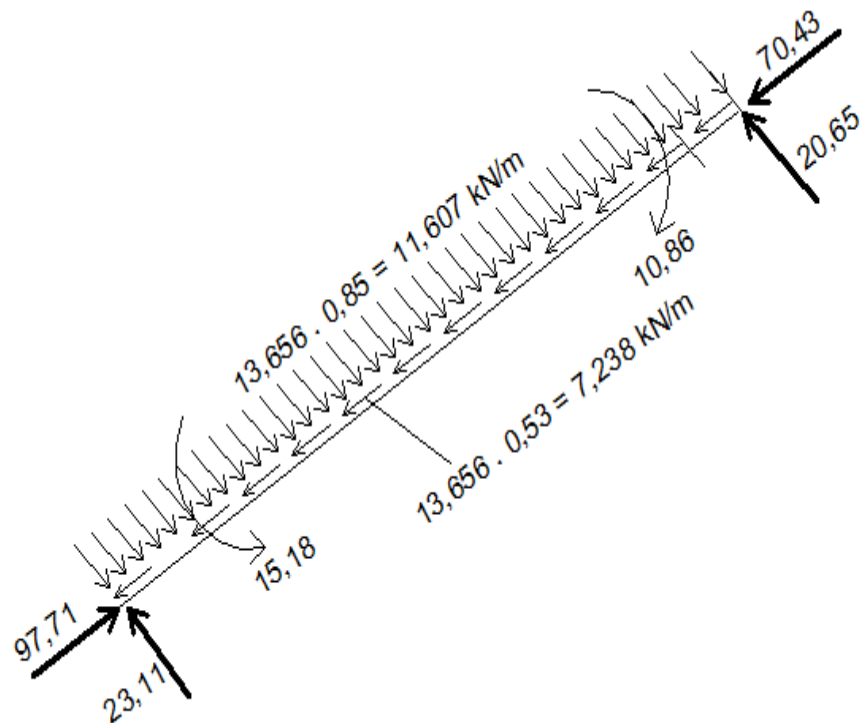
$$AH = \frac{(71,19 \cdot 3,2) - 15,18 - 13,656 \cdot 3,77 \cdot 1,6 + 10,86}{2}$$

$$= 70,56$$

Uraian Gaya



Gambar 3.44 Uraian Gaya

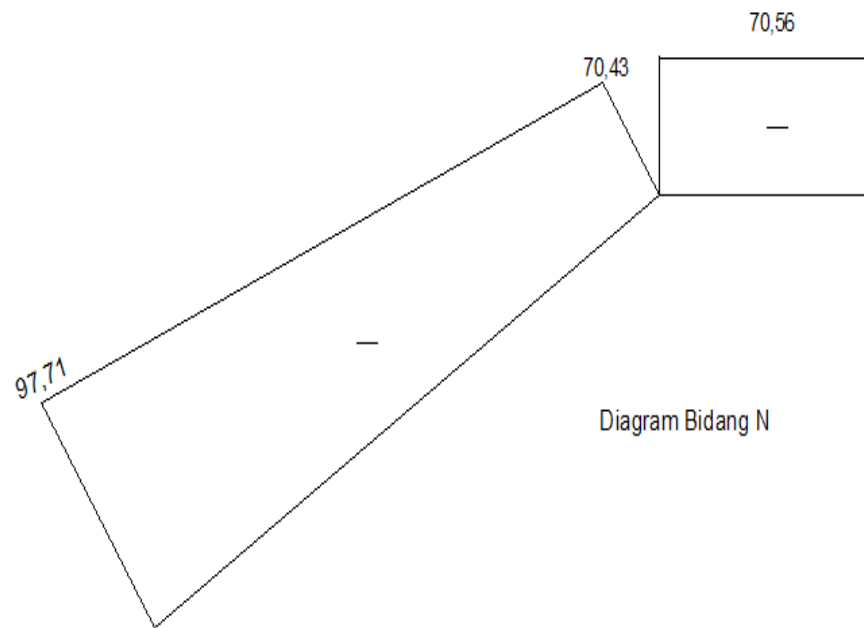


Gambar 3.45 Free Body Batang A1

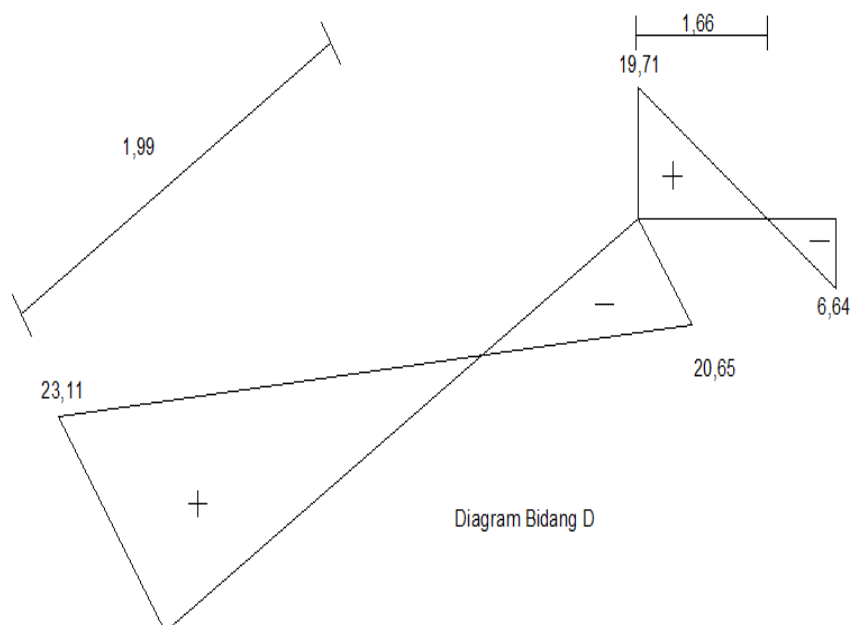
Kontrol:

$$97,71 - (70,43 + (7,238 \times 3,77)) = 0$$

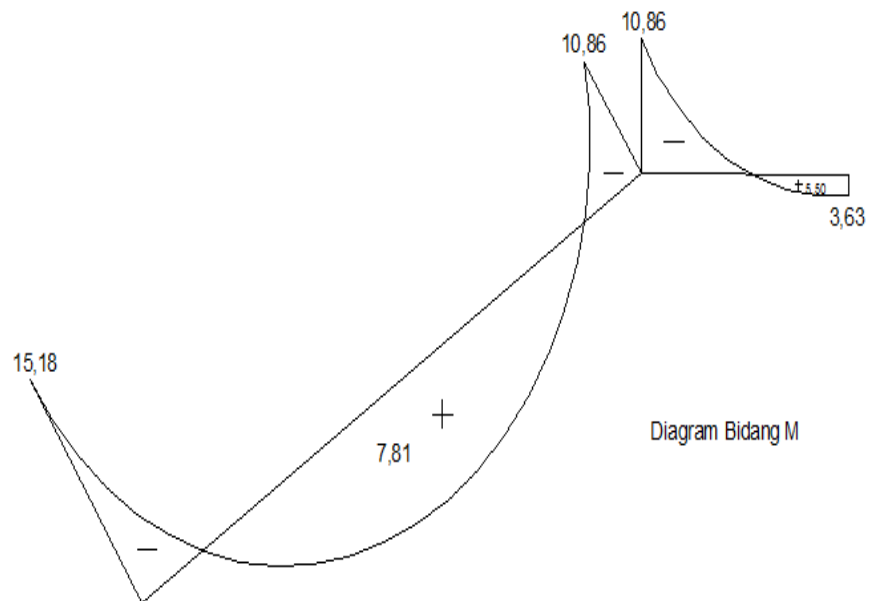
$$(11,607 \times 3,77) - 23,11 - 20,65 = 0$$



Gambar 3.46 Diagram Gaya Normal



Gambar 3.47 Diagram Gaya Lintang



Gambar 3.48 Diagram Gaya Momen

3.4.4 Penulangan Pelat Tangga dan Bordes

- Tebal Pelat Tangga = 150 cm
- Selimut Beton = 20 cm
- F_c' = 25 MPa
- F_y = 240 MPa
- Tulangan = $\emptyset 12$

$$D = h - \text{selimut beton} - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset$$

$$= 150 - 20 - \frac{1}{2} 12$$

$$= 124 \text{ cm}$$

1. Tulangan Tumpuan A

$$M_u = 15,18 \text{ KNm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{15,18 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2}$$

$$= 1,234 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

2. Tulangan Tumpuan B

$$M_u = 10,86 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{10,86 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 0,883 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

3. Tulangan Lapangan

$$M_u = 7,81 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{7,81 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 0,635 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

4. Tulangan Pembagi

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\
 &= 0,002 \cdot 1500 \cdot 150 \\
 &= 450
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø10 – 150 → As pakai 523,6

PENULANGAN PELAT BORDES

Fc	= 25 MPa
Fy	= 240 MPa
Tulangan	= Ø12
Tebal Pelat Bordes	= 150 cm
Selimut Beton (P)	= 20 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \\
 &= 150 - 20 - 6 \\
 &= 124 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan Tumpuan B

$$M_u = 10,86 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{10,86 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 0,883 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

2. Tulangan Tumpuan C

$$M_u = 3,63 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{3,63 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 0,295 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

3. Tulangan Lapangan

$$M_u = 5,50 \text{KNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{5,50 \cdot 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\
 &= 0,447 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0058
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124 \\
 &= 719,2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

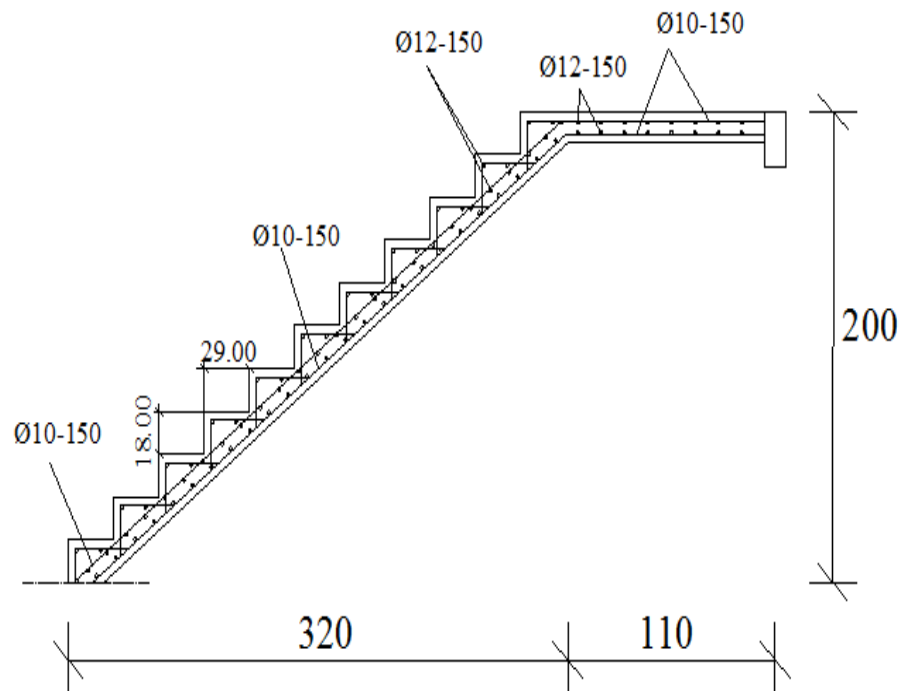
Tulangan Ø12 – 150 → As pakai 754,0

4. Tulangan Pembagi

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\
 &= 0,002 \cdot 1500 \cdot 150 \\
 &= 450
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dari tabel

Tulangan Ø10 – 150 → As pakai 523,6



Gambar 3.49 Penulangan Tangga

PENULANGAN BALOK BORDES

f_c	= 25 MPa
f_y	= 240 MPa
Dimensi balok	= 30 x 40 cm
Tulangan	= Ø16
Sengkang	= Ø8
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= h - \text{selimut beton} - \text{Øsengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ø tulangan pokok} \\
 &= 400 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} 16 \\
 &= 344 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Pembebanan Balok Bordes**Beban Mati**

- Berat Balok	= 0,3m x 0,4m x 24 KN/m ³	= 2,88 KN/m
- Berat Plesteran 2cm	= 0,21 KN/m ² /cm x 4cm	= 1,43 KN/m
- Berat dinding	= 2,5 KN/m ² x 2	= 5,00 KN/m
- Beban sendiri pelat	= 0,15m x 1,2m x 24 kN/m ³	= 4,32 KN/m

- Berat adukan	$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,25 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat Keramik	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,29 \text{ KN/m}$
- Berat sandaran	$= 0,20 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2\text{m}$	$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}$
WD		$= 14,41 \text{ KN/m}$

Beban Hidup (WL)

$$\text{WL} = 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m} = 3,6 \text{ KN/m}$$

Beban Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WU} &= 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} \\ &= 1,2 (14,41) + 1,6 (3,6) \\ &= 23,052 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M.Tumpuan} &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \text{Wu} \cdot \text{L}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 23,052 \cdot 2,5^2 \\ &= 12,006 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

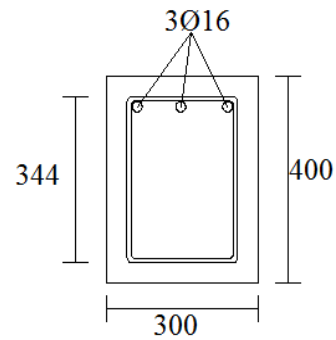
$$\begin{aligned} \text{K} &= \frac{\text{Mu}}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{12,006 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 344^2} \\ &= 0,4227 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel Ratio Penulangan Dipohusodo, $\rho < \rho_{\min}$ sehingga dipakai $\rho_{\min} = 0,0058$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\ &= 598,56 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N} &= \frac{\text{As}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi d^2} \\ &= \frac{598,56}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= 2,976 \sim 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

As terpasang = 670,2 mm $\longrightarrow$ 3Ø16



Cek momen nominal (M_n)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{670,2 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} \\ &= 25,231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot F_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 670,2 \cdot 240 \left(344 - \frac{25,231}{2} \right) \\ &= 42,6 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

Syarat $\phi M_n > M_u$

$$42,6 \times 10^6 > 14,296$$

d. Tulangan Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{24} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \cdot 23,052 \cdot 2,5^2 \\ &= 6,003 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

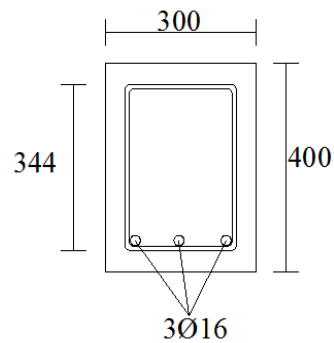
$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{14,296 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 344^2} \\ &= 0,211 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel Ratio Penulangan Dipohusodo, $\rho < \rho_{min}$ sehingga dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0058$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\ &= 598,56 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \pi d^2} \\ &= \frac{598,56}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} \\ &= 2,977 \sim 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

As terpasang = 670,2 mm $\longrightarrow$ 3Ø16



Dari hasil perhitungan didapat tulangan tumpuan dipakai 3D16 dan tulangan lapangan dipakai 3D16

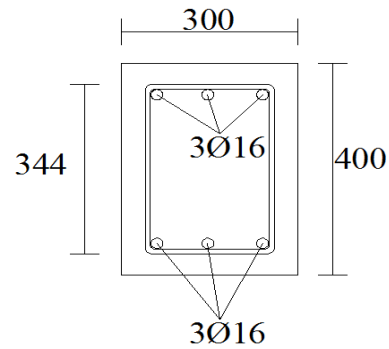
Cek momen nominal (M_n)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{670,2 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} \\ &= 25,231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot F_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 670,2 \cdot 240 \left(344 - \frac{25,231}{2} \right) \\ &= 42,6 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

Syarat $\phi M_n > M_u$

$$42,6 \times 10^6 >$$



e. Penulangan geser balok bordes

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot L \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 23,052 \cdot 2,5 \\ &= 28,815 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{eff} = 344 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b \cdot d_{eff} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 344 \\ &= 86 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d + \frac{1}{2} \text{ kolom} &= 344 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 500 \\ &= 594 \text{ mm} = 0,594 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,5 = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u \text{ kritis} &= \frac{V_u \cdot (x-p)}{x} \\ &= \frac{28,815 \cdot (1,25 - 0,594)}{1,25} \\ &= 15,122 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 86 \text{ KN} \\ &= 64,5 \text{ KN}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_u \text{ kritis} < \phi V_c$$

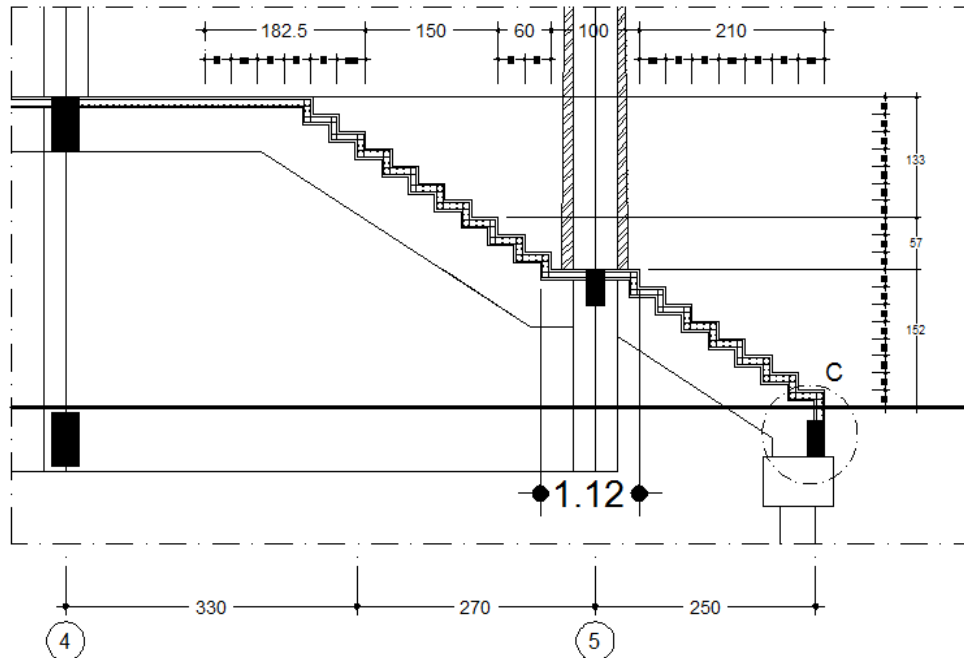
15,122 KN < 64,5 KN → Tidak diperlukan tulangan geser

Digunakan tulangan sengkang praktis

$$S_{maks} = \frac{d_{eff}}{2} = \frac{344}{2} = 172 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai Ø8-150

3.4.5 Perhitungan Tangga Lobby



Gambar 3.50 Detail Tangga Lobby

Data-data Perencanaan Tangga

a. Analisa kelayakan tangga

Direncanakan optride = 19 cm

Jarak lantai 1 dan lantai 2 = 342 cm

Direncanakan optride = $\frac{h}{tinggiptrede}$

$$= \frac{342 \text{ cm}}{19 \text{ cm}}$$

= 18 buah anak tangga

b. Syarat tangga

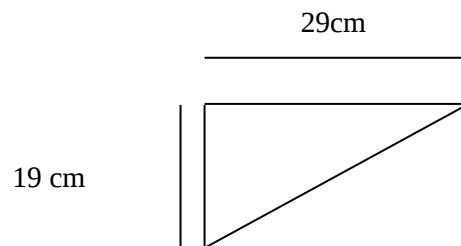
$$(2 \cdot \text{optride}) + (1 \cdot \text{antride}) = 65 \text{ cm (1 langkah kaki manusia)}$$

$$(2 \times 19 \text{ cm}) + (1 \cdot \text{antride}) = 65 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \cdot \text{antride} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jadi, tinggi optride} = 19 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Lebar antride} = 29 \text{ cm}$$



Gambar 3.51 Detail Lebar Antride dan Tinggi Optride

c. Banyak anak tangga

- Tangga bagian bawah

$$\text{Jarak dengan bordes} = 1520 \text{ mm} = 152 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Optride} = 19 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Banyak anak tangga} = \frac{\text{tinggi tangga}}{\text{tinggi optrede}}$$

$$= \frac{152 \text{ cm}}{19 \text{ cm}}$$

$$= 8 \text{ buah}$$

- Tangga bagian atas

$$\text{Jarak dengan bordes} = 1900 \text{ mm} = 190 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Optride} = 19 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Banyak anak tangga} &= \frac{\text{tinggi tangga}}{\text{tinggi optrede}} \\
 &= \frac{190}{19} \\
 &= 10 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Panjang bordes dan panjang tangga

$L_n + (1-2 \text{ antrede}) = 65 \text{ cm} + (2 \times 29 \text{ cm}) = 123 \text{ cm}$ (sudah memenuhi syarat untuk 2 orang)

Panjang tangga

Tangga bagian bawah = antride x (banyak anak tangga – 1)

$$= 29 \text{ cm} \times (8 \text{ buah} - 1)$$

$$= 203 \text{ cm}$$

Tangga bagian atas = antride x (banyak anak tangga – 1)

$$= 29 \text{ cm} \times (10 \text{ buah} - 1)$$

$$= 261 \text{ cm}$$

$$\tan \alpha < 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Arc tan } \frac{19}{29} = 33,23^\circ$$

$$= 33,23 < 45^\circ \text{ OK}$$

f. Tebal pelat bordes dan pelat tangga

$$\text{antrede} = 29 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{optrede} = 19 \text{ cm}$$

Tangga 1

Panjang sisi horizontal = banyak antride x antride

$$= 8 \text{ buah} \times 29 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 232 \text{ cm}$$

Panjang sisi vertical = Banyak optride x optride

$$= 7 \text{ buah} \times 19 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 133 \text{ cm}$$

Sisi miring = $\sqrt{232^2 + 133^2}$

$$= 267,419 \text{ cm}$$

Tebal pelat tangga

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\min} &= \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700} \right) \\ &= \frac{2674,19}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700} \right) \\ &= 99,327 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk tebal pelat tangga direncanakan 100 mm .

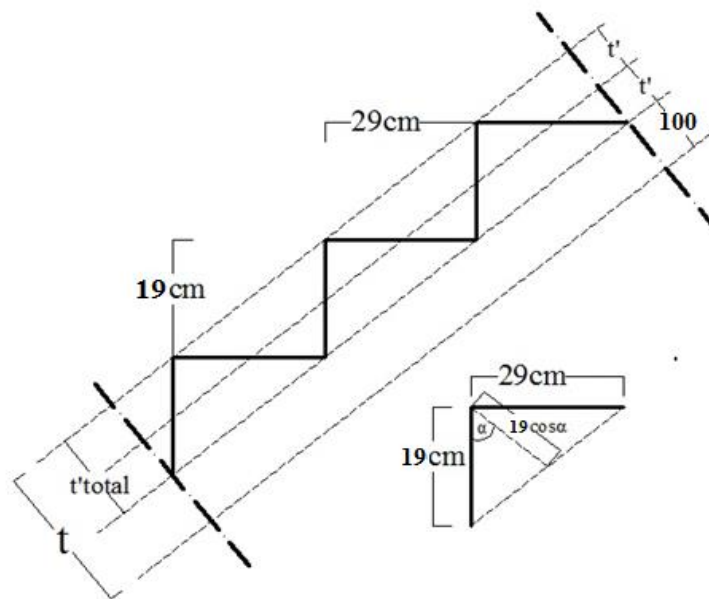
Tebal pelat bordes

$$h_{\min} = \frac{l}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{fy}{700} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1120}{20} \times \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700}\right)$$

$$= 41,6 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi untuk tebal pelat bordes direncanakan sama dengan tebal pelat tangga 100 mm.



Gambar 3.52 Detail Tebal Pelat Tangga

Pembebanan

a. Pembebanan tangga

$$t'_{\text{total}} = 19 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$= 15,893 \text{ cm}$$

$$t' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot t'_{\text{total}}$$

$$= 7,9465 \text{ cm}$$

$$t = \text{tebal pelat} + t'$$

$$= 10 \text{ cm} + 7,946 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 17,946 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tebal pelat tangga akibat beban} = \frac{\text{tebal anak tangga}}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{17,946 \text{ cm}}{\cos(33,23^\circ)}$$

$$= 21,454 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,2145 \text{ m}$$

1. Akibat beban mati (W_{DL})

- Berat sendiri pelat tangga dan anak tangga

$$= 0,2145 \text{ m} \times \gamma_{\text{beton}} \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,2145 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6,1176 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= (24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,288 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Berat adukan spesi

$$= (21 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,252 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Berat sandaran

$$= (20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,240 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban balok

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= 1,948 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka beban mati (W}_{DL}\text{)} &= (6,1176 + 0,288 + 0,252 + 0,240 + 1,948) \\ &= 8,8456 \text{ KN/m}\end{aligned}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (W_{LL})

$$\begin{aligned}\text{- Beban hidup} &= \text{beban hidup untuk tangga} \times 1,2 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \\ &= 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \\ &= 4,303 \text{ KN/m}\end{aligned}$$

3. Beban terfaktor (W_u)

$$\begin{aligned}W_u &= 1,2 W_{DL} + 1,6 W_{LL} \\ &= (1,2 \times 8,845 \text{ KN/m}) + (1,6 \times 4,303 \text{ KN/m}) \\ &= 17,4988 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

b. Pembebanan Bordes

1. Akibat beban mati (W_{DL})

$$\begin{aligned}\text{- Berat sendiri pelat bordes} &= 0,10 \text{ m} \times \gamma_{\text{beton}} \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,10 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,88 \text{ KN/m} \\ \text{- Berat penutup lantai} &= (24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,288 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ \text{- Berat adukan spesi} &= (21 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,240 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ \text{- Beban balok} &= 0,3 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\ &= 2,88 \text{ KN/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka beban mati (W}_{DL}\text{)} = (2,88 + 0,288 + 0,240 + 2,88) \text{ kN/m}$$

$$= 6,288 \text{ KN/m}$$

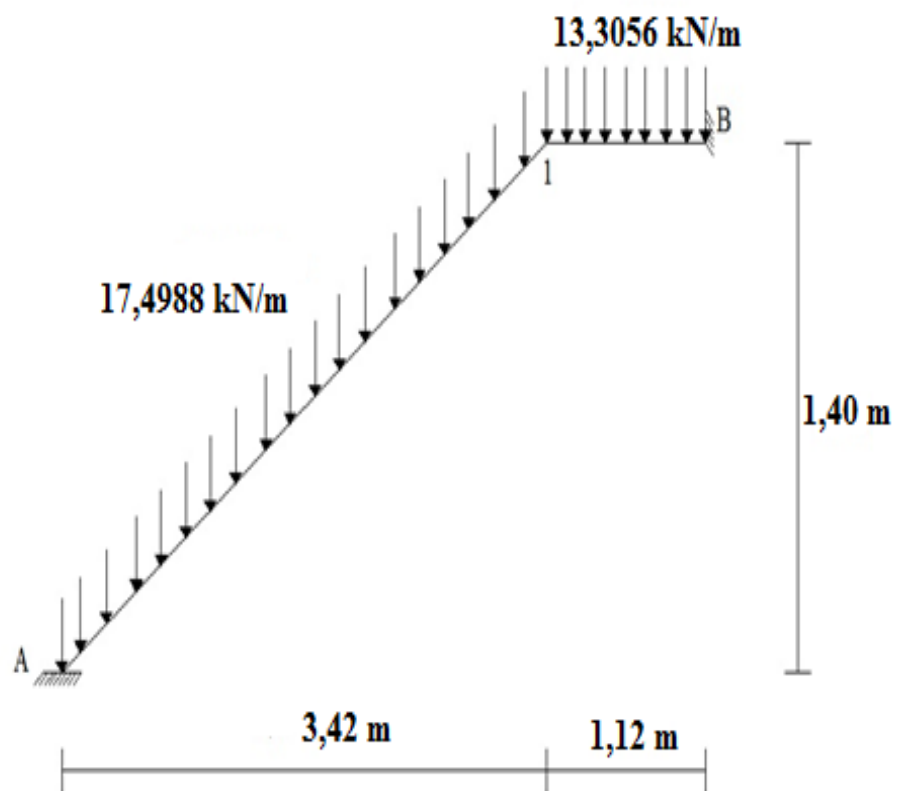
2. Akibat beban hidup (W_{LL})

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Beban hidup} &= \text{beban hidup untuk tangga} \\ &= 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,6 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban terfaktor (W_u)

$$\begin{aligned} W_u &= 1,2 W_{DL} + 1,6 W_{LL} \\ &= (1,2 \times 6,288 \text{ KN/m}) + (1,6 \times 3,6 \text{ KN/m}) \\ &= 13,3056 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Analisa struktur tangga



Gambar 3.53 Pembebanan Tangga

1. Momen Inersia

$$I_{A1} = \left(\frac{1}{12} \times 120 \times 17^3 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{12} \times 30 \times 23^3 \right) = 50452,5 \dots \text{dimisalkan } I$$

$$I_{1B} = \left(\frac{1}{12} \times 120 \times 17^3 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{12} \times 30 \times 23^3 \right) = 50452,5 \dots \text{dimisalkan } I$$

2. Faktor Kekakuan

$$K_{A1} = \frac{4EI}{L_{A1}} = \frac{4EI}{2,676} = 1,494 EI$$

$$K_{1B} = \frac{4EI}{L_{1B}} = \frac{4EI}{1,12} = 3,57 EI$$

3. Faktor distribusi

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{A1} &= \frac{K_{A1}}{K_{A1} + K_{1B}} \\ &= \frac{1,494 EI}{1,494 EI + 3,57 EI} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,295$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{1B} &= \frac{K_{1B}}{K_{1B} + K_{A1}} \\ &= \frac{3,57 EI}{3,57 EI + 1,494 EI} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,705$$

4. Momen Primer

$$M_{A1} = + \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = + \frac{17,4988 \times \cos(33,23) \times 2,674}{12} = + 3,262 \text{ kNm}$$

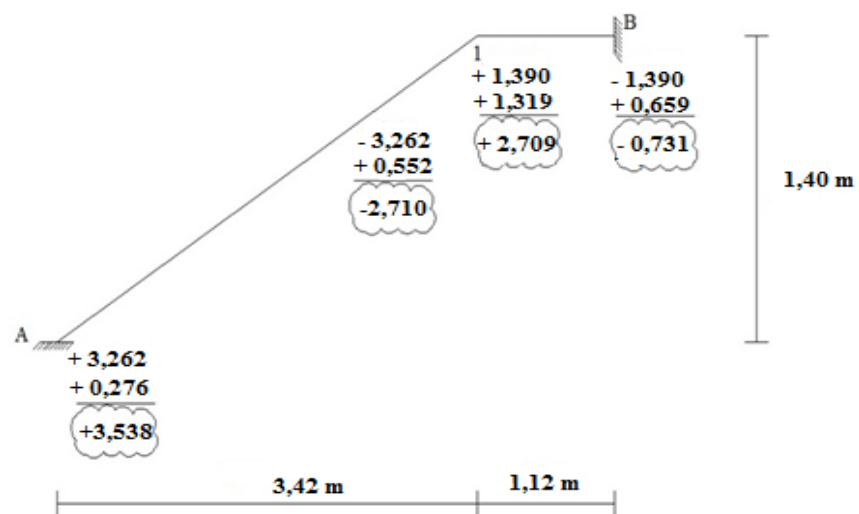
$$M_{1A} = - \frac{q \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot L^2}{12} = - \frac{17,4988 \times \cos(33,23) \times 2,674}{12} = - 3,262 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{1B} = + \frac{qL^2}{12} = + \frac{13,3056 \times 1,12^2}{12} = + 1,390 \text{ KNm}$$

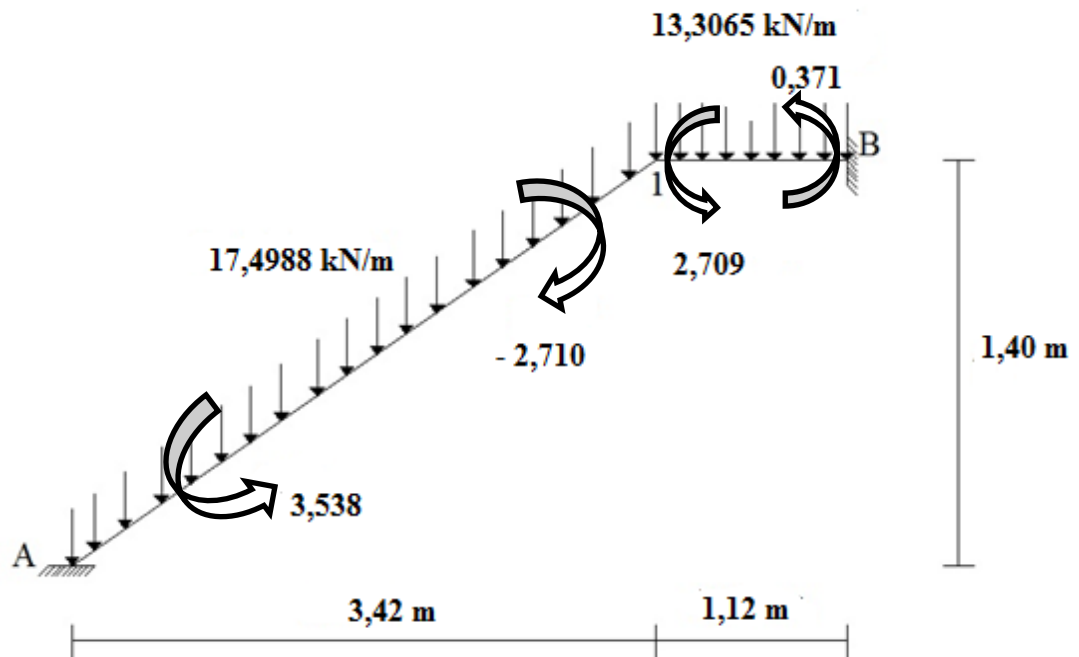
$$M_{1B} = - \frac{qL^2}{12} = - \frac{13,3056 \times 1,12^2}{12} = - 1,390 \text{ KNm}$$

5. Perataan Momen

Kondisi Jepit-jepit

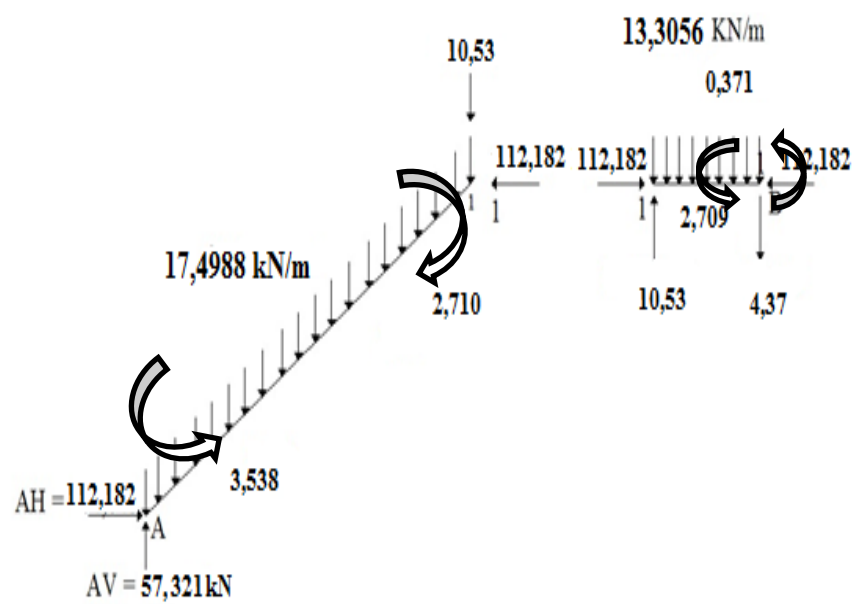


Gambar 3.54 Perataan Momen



Gambar 3.55 Momen Desain

6. Freebody



Gambar 3.56 Free Body

$$AV = (17,4988 \times 2,674) + 10,53$$

$$= 57,321 \text{ kN}$$

$$\underline{\Sigma M_1 = 0}$$

$$= (57,321 \times 3,42) - (AH \times 1,12) - 3,538 - (17,4988 \times 3,42 \times 1,494) + 2,710$$

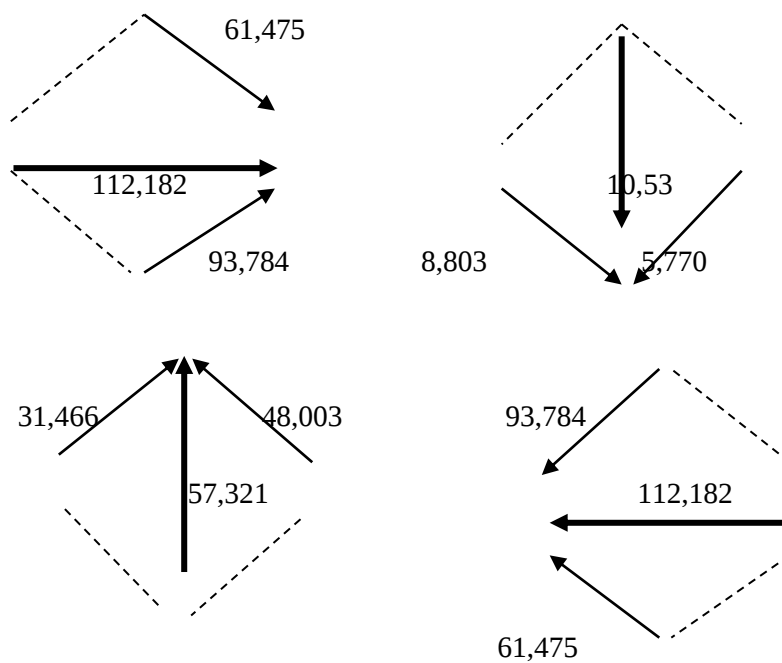
$$= 0$$

$$AH = 112,182$$

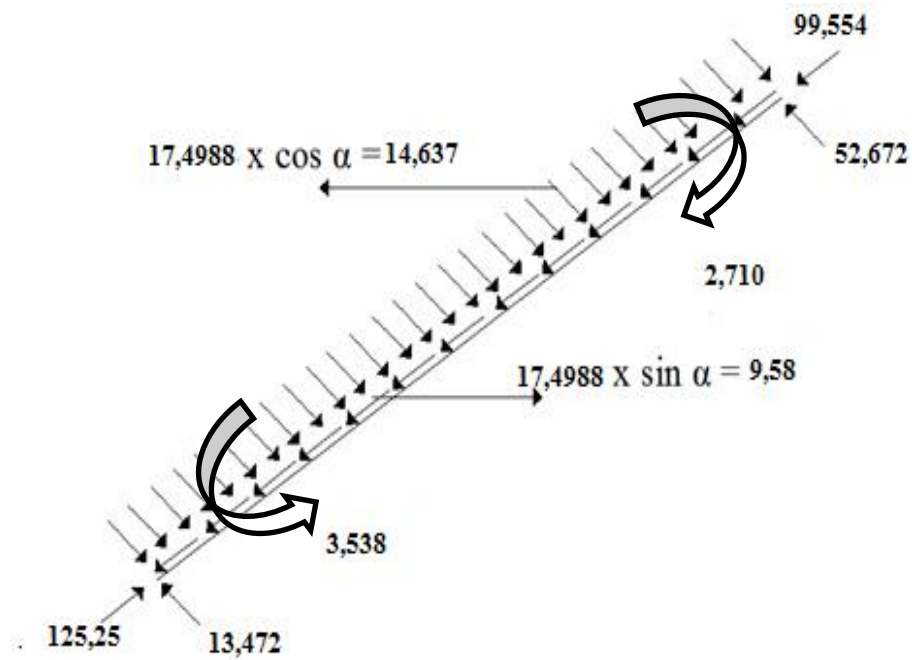
Kontrol

$$\text{Batang 1B} \rightarrow 57,321 - 4,37 + (10,53 \times 1,12) = 0$$

Uraian Gaya



Gambar 3.57 Uraian Gaya



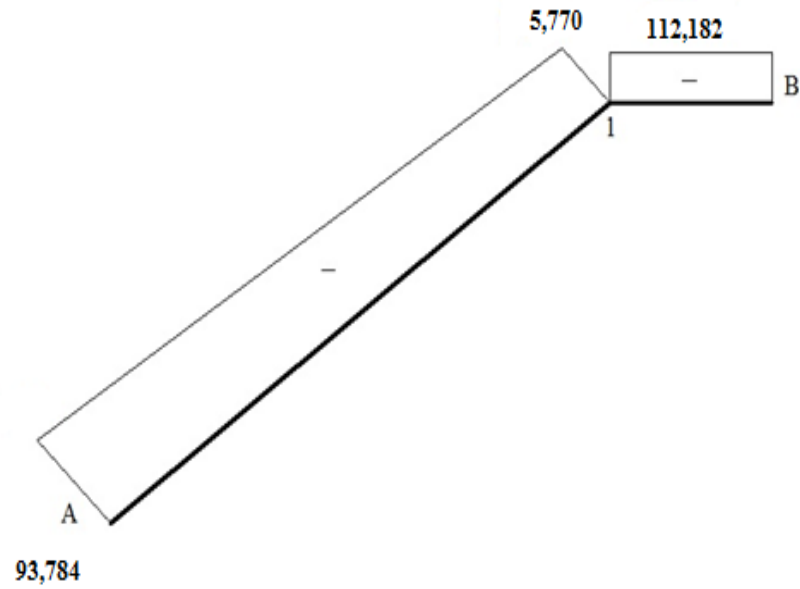
Gambar 3.58 Free Body Batang A1

Kontrol

$$\text{Batang A1} \rightarrow 125,25 - 99,554 + (9,58 \times 2,674) = 0$$

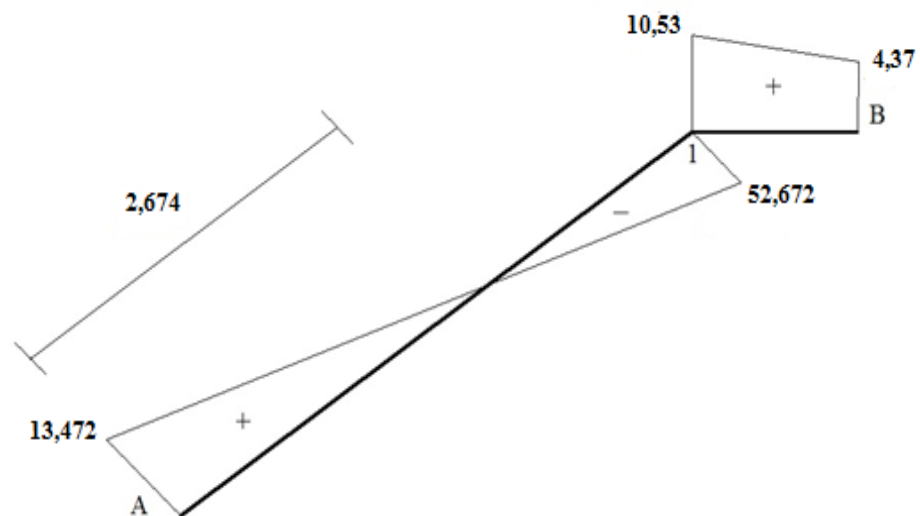
$$\rightarrow (14,637 \times 2,674) - 52,672 - 13,472 = 0$$

7. Diagram Gaya Dalam
Gaya Normal (N)

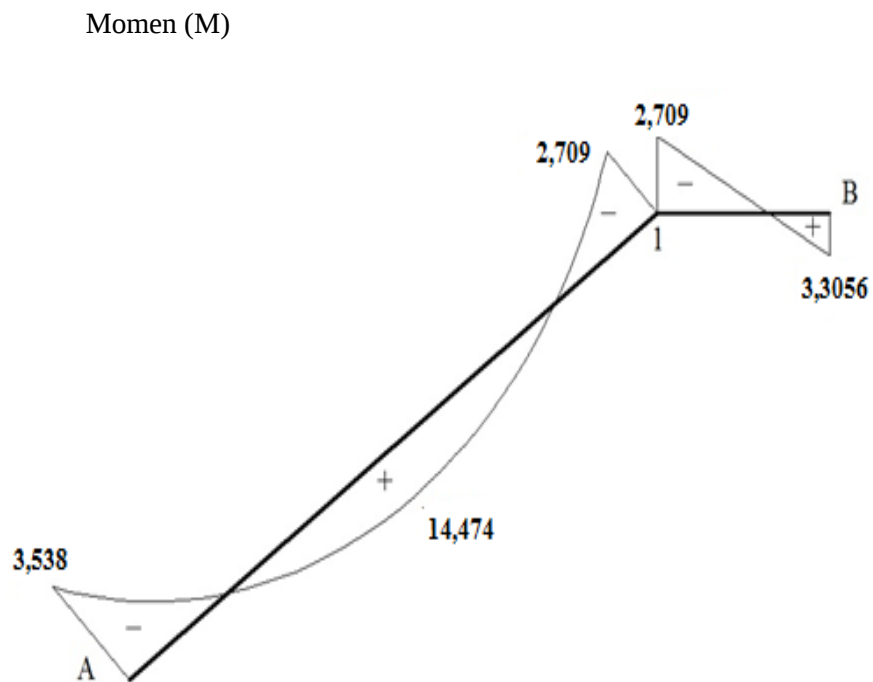


Gambar 3.59 Diagram Gaya Normal

Gaya Lintang(D)



Gambar 3.60 Diagram Gaya Lintang



Gambar 3.61 Diagram Gaya Momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mlapangan} &= \left(\left(\frac{13,472 \text{ kN} \times 2,674 \text{ kN}}{2} \right) - 3,538 \text{ kNm} \right) \\
 &= 14,474 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.4.6 Penulangan Pelat Tangga dan Bordes

A. Penulangan Balok Tangga Lantai 1

Data perencanaan :

Dimensi balok = 300x400 mm

Kuat tekan beton (f'_c) = 30 MPa

$$\text{Leleh baja}(f_y) = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan pokok} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan sengkang} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

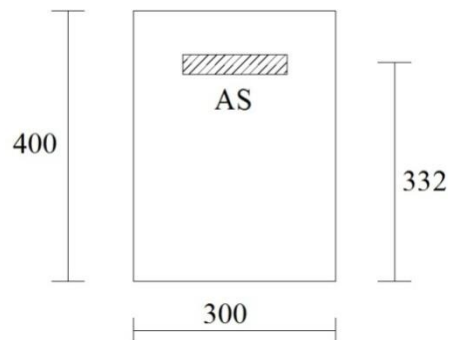
$$D_{\text{eff}} = h - p - \phi_{\text{sengkang}} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul.pokok}}$$

$$= 400 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16$$

$$= 332 \text{ mm}$$

1) Tulangan Tumpuan

$$\text{Momen pada tumpuan } M_{A1} = 3,538 \text{ KNm}$$



Gambar 3.62 Detail Garis As Tulangan Tumpuan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{3,538 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 300^2 \times 332^2} = 0,0004$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0058$$

$$K_{\max} = 0,0004$$

$$MR = \phi \cdot b \cdot d^2 \cdot k_{\max}$$

$$= 0,8 \times 300 \times 332^2 \times 0,0004$$

$$= 9953,664 \text{ kNm}$$

($M_R > M_u$, Balok Bertulangan Tarik Saja)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

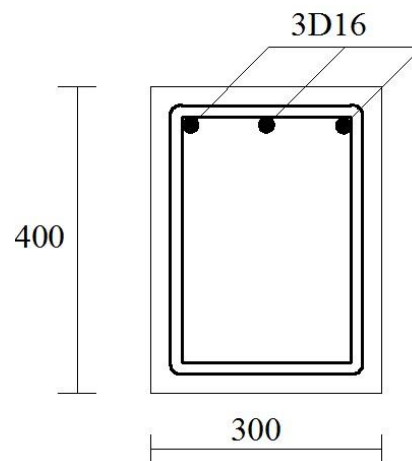
$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0058 \times 300 \times 332$$

$$= 577,68 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{577,68}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} = 2,873 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$$

Jadi pakai tulangan 3Ø16= 603,2 mm²



Gambar 3.63 Tulangan Tumpuan

Kontrol Lebar Balok

Kontrol 1 lapis

$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times \text{Øsengkang} = 2 \times 8 \text{ mm} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$3 \times \text{ØTulangan Pokok} = 3 \times 16 \text{ mm} = 48 \text{ mm}$$

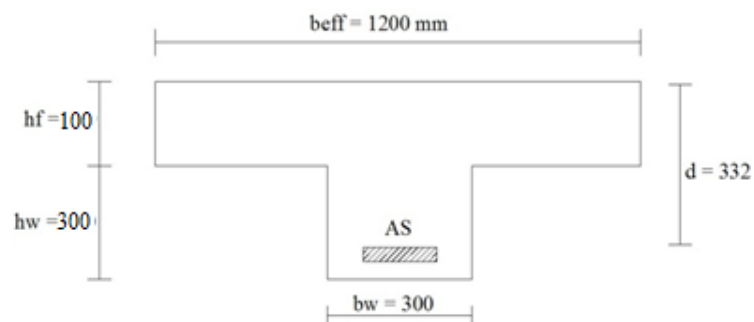
$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = \frac{2 \times 25 \text{ mm}}{2} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 194 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (Oke)}$$

2) Tulangan Lapangan

Momen pada lapangan $M_{A1} = 14,474 \text{ kNm}$

Direncanakan penampang balok T



Gambar 3.64 Detail Garis As Tulangan Lapangan

$$b_{eff} = 4 \cdot b_w = 4 \cdot 300 \text{ mm} = 1200 \text{ mm}$$

Asumsi letak garis netral jatuh dipelat sayap, $a \leq h_f$

$$M_u = \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_{eff} \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$14,474 \times 10^6 = 0,8 \times 0,85 \times 30 \times a \times 1200 \times \left(1200 - \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$14,474 \times 10^6 = 8127360 a - 12240 a^2$$

$$12240 a^2 - 8127360 a + 14,474 \times 10^6 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 664 a + 1155,833 = 0$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus ABC akan didapat nilai a:

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-(-664) + \sqrt{(-664)^2 + 4 \times 1 \times 1155,833}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$a_1 = 665,736 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-(-664) - \sqrt{(-664)^2 + 4 \times 1 \times 1155,833}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$a_2 = 1,745 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = 1,745 \text{ mm} < h_f = 100 \text{ mm (asumsi benar)}$$

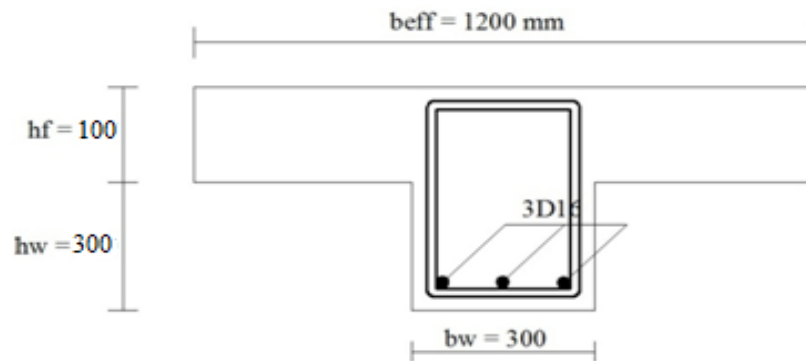
$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_{c.a.def f}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \text{ Mpa} \times 1,745 \text{ mm} \times 1200 \text{ mm}}{240 \text{ Mpa}} \\ &= 222,4875 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s_{\min}} &= \rho_{\min.} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \times 300 \times 332 \\ &= 577,68 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_s < A_{s_{\min}} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } A_{s_{\min}} = 577,68 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{577,68}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} = 2,873 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan 3 D16 (} A_{\text{spakai}} = 603,2 \text{ mm}^2 \text{)}$$



Gambar 3.65 Tulangan Lapangan

Kontrol Lebar Balok

Kontrol 1 lapis

$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times \text{Øsengkang} = 2 \times 8 \text{ mm} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$3 \times \text{ØTulangan Pokok} = 3 \times 16 \text{ mm} = 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = 2 \times 25 \text{ mm} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 194 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (Oke)}$$

Cek Daktilitas

$$A_s \text{ Lapangan} = A_s \text{ tumpuan} = 603,2 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho_{\text{pakai}} \leq \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{pakai}} = \frac{A_s}{b.d} = \frac{603,2}{300 \times 332} = 0,00605$$

$$0,0058 \leq 0,0060 \leq 0,0484 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Cek Momen Nominal

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{603,2 \times 240}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 18,924$$

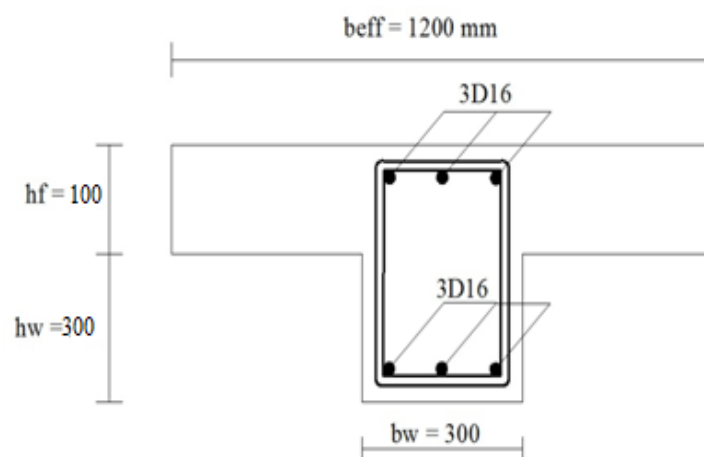
$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \phi \cdot A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 603,2 \cdot 240 \cdot \left(332 - \frac{18,924}{2}\right) \\ &= 37,354 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

1. Momen di Lapangan

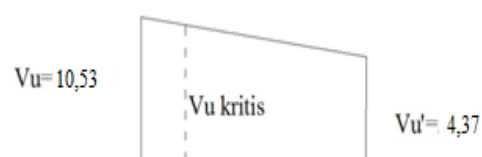
$$37,354 \text{ kNm} \geq 14,474 \text{ kNm (Aman)}$$

2. Momen di tumpuan

$$37,354 \text{ KNm} \geq 3,538 \text{ KNm (Aman)}$$



Gambar 3.66 Detail Tulangan Balok Tangga Lantai 1

3) Penulangan Geser Balok Tangga Lantai 1

Gambar 3.67 Penulangan Geser Balok Tangga Lantai 1

$$d_{\text{eff}} = 332 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b \cdot d_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 300 \cdot 332 = 90,945 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u = 10,53 \text{ KN}$$

Periksa apakah membutuhkan tulangan geser :

$$\phi \cdot V_c = 0,75 \cdot (90,945 \text{ KN}) = 68,209 \text{ KN}$$

$V_u < \phi V_c$, → sehingga tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

Maka dipakai sengkang praktis (A_v praktis) :

$$S_{\text{max}} = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = \frac{332}{2} = 166 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi tulangan geser dipasang tulangan D10 – 160 mm.

B. Penulangan Ring Balok Bordes

1) Pembebanan ring balok bordes

1. Akibat beban mati (W_{DL})

- Berat sendiri pelat bordes $= 0,10 \text{ m} \times \gamma_{\text{beton}} \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,10 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
 $= 2,88 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai $= (24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,288 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Berat adukan spesi $= (21 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,240 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- Beban balok $= 0,2\text{m} \times 0,3\text{m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3$
 $= 1,44\text{kN/m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka beban mati (W}_{\text{DL}}) &= (2,88 + 0,288 + 0,240 + 1,44) \text{ KN/m} \\ &= 4,848 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (W_{LL})

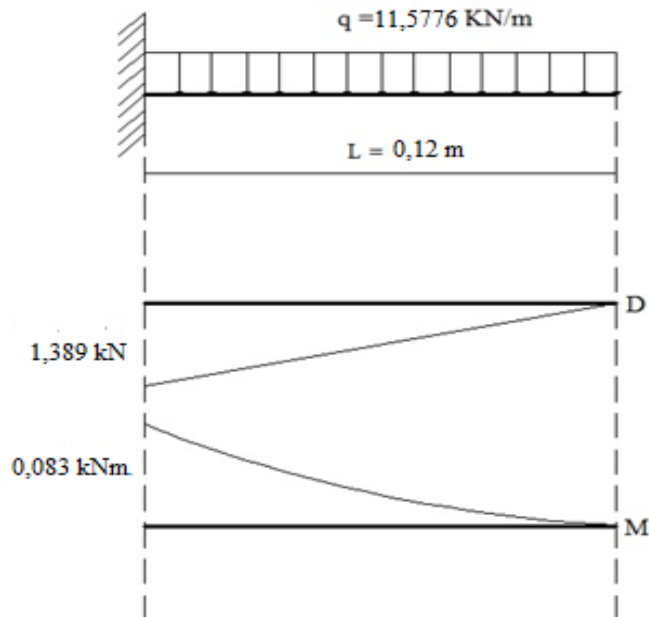
- Beban hidup $= \text{beban hidup untuk tangga}$
 $= 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$
 $= 3,6 \text{ kN/m}$

3. Beban terfaktor (W_u)

$$\begin{aligned} W_u &= 1,2 W_{\text{DL}} + 1,6 W_{\text{LL}} \\ &= (1,2 \times 4,848 \text{ kN/m}) + (1,6 \times 3,6 \text{ KN/m}) \\ &= 11,5776 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{maks}} = \frac{1}{2} \times W_u \times L^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 11,5776 \times 0,12^2 = 0,083 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Gaya Lintang} = W_u \times L = 11,5776 \text{ kN/m} \times 0,12 = 1,389 \text{ kN}$$



Gambar 3.68 Diagram Gaya Dalam Ring Balok Bordes

2) Penulangan Ring Balok Bordes

Data perencanaan :

Dimensi balok = $200 \times 300 \text{ mm}$

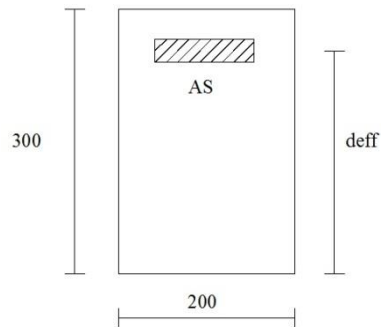
Kuat tekan beton (F'_c) = 30 MPa

Tegangan leleh baja (f_y) = 240 MPa

Diameter tulangan pokok = 12 mm

Diameter tulangan sengkang = 8 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\text{eff}} &= h - p - \phi_{\text{sengkang}} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul.pokok}} \\
 &= 300 - 40 - 8 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \\
 &= 246 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.69 Detail Garis As Tulangan Tumpuan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{0,083 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 200 \times 246^2} = 0,00857$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0058$$

$$K_{\max} = 0,00857$$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \times 200 \times 246 \\ &= 285,36 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{285,36}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2} = 2,5 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$$

Jadi pakai tulangan 3Ø12($A_s = 339,3 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol Lebar Balok

Kontrol 1 lapis

$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times \text{Øsengkang} = 2 \times 8 \text{ mm} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$3 \times \text{ØTulangan Pokok} = 3 \times 12 \text{ mm} = 36 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = 2 \times 25 \text{ mm} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 182 \text{ mm} < 200 \text{ mm} \text{ (Oke)}$$

Cek Daktilitas

$$A_s = 339,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho_{\text{pakai}} \leq \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{pakai}} = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = \frac{339,3}{200 \times 246} = 0,00689$$

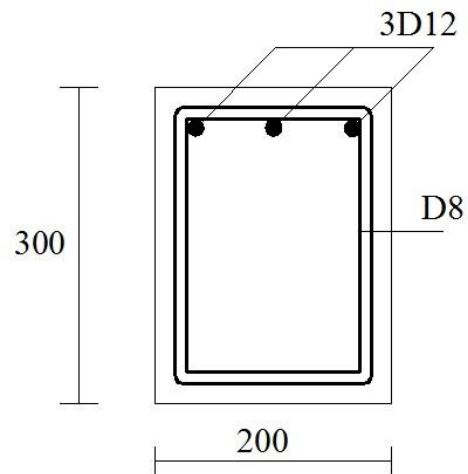
$$0,0058 \leq 0,0081 \leq 0,0484 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Cek Momen Nominal

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{339,3 \times 240}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} = 15,967$$

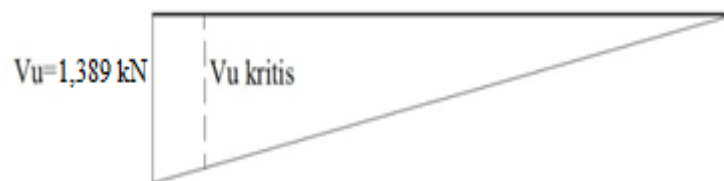
$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \phi \cdot A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 339,3 \cdot 240 \cdot \left(246 - \frac{15,967}{2}\right) \\ &= 15,505 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi M_n > M_u = 1,417 \text{ KNm}$$



Gambar 3.70 Detail Tulangan Ring Balok Bordes

3) Penulangan Geser Ring Balok Bordes



Gambar 3.71 Penulangan Geser Ring Balok Bordes

$$d_{\text{eff}} = 246 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b \cdot d_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 200 \cdot 246 = 44,913 \text{ KN}$$

Periksa apakah membutuhkan tulangan geser

$$\phi \cdot V_c = 0,75 \cdot (44,913 \text{ KN}) = 33,685 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c \rightarrow \text{sehingga tidak diperlukan tulangan geser .}$$

Dipakai sengkang praktis (A_v praktis) :

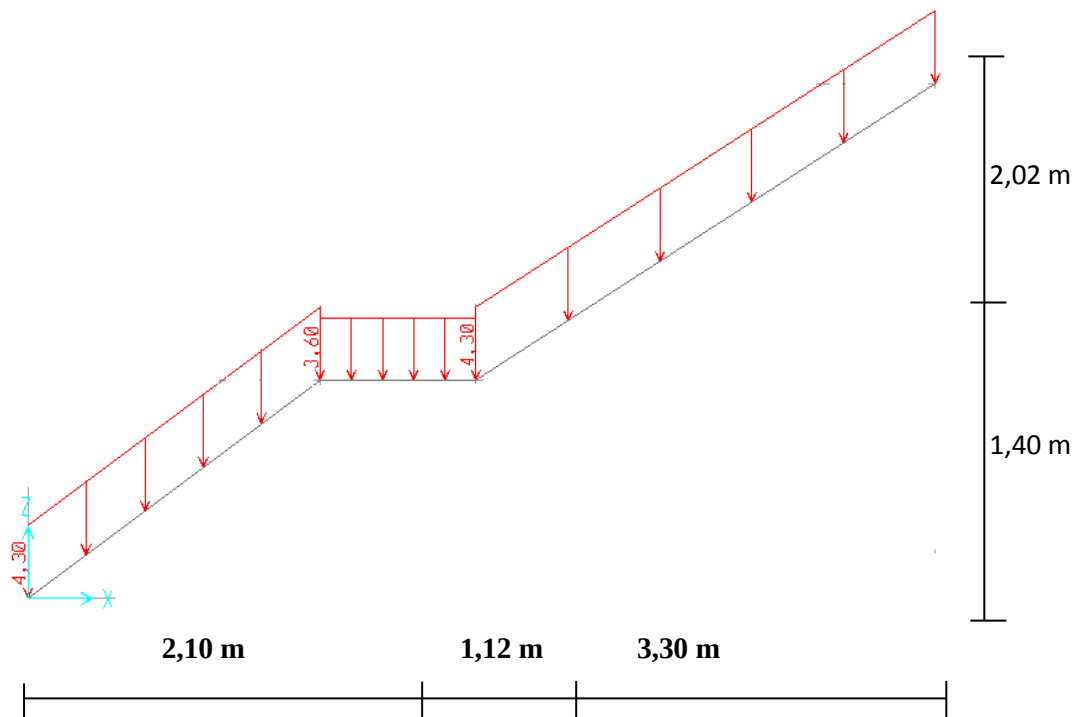
$$S_{\max} = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$S_{\max} = \frac{246}{2} = 123 \text{ mm}$$

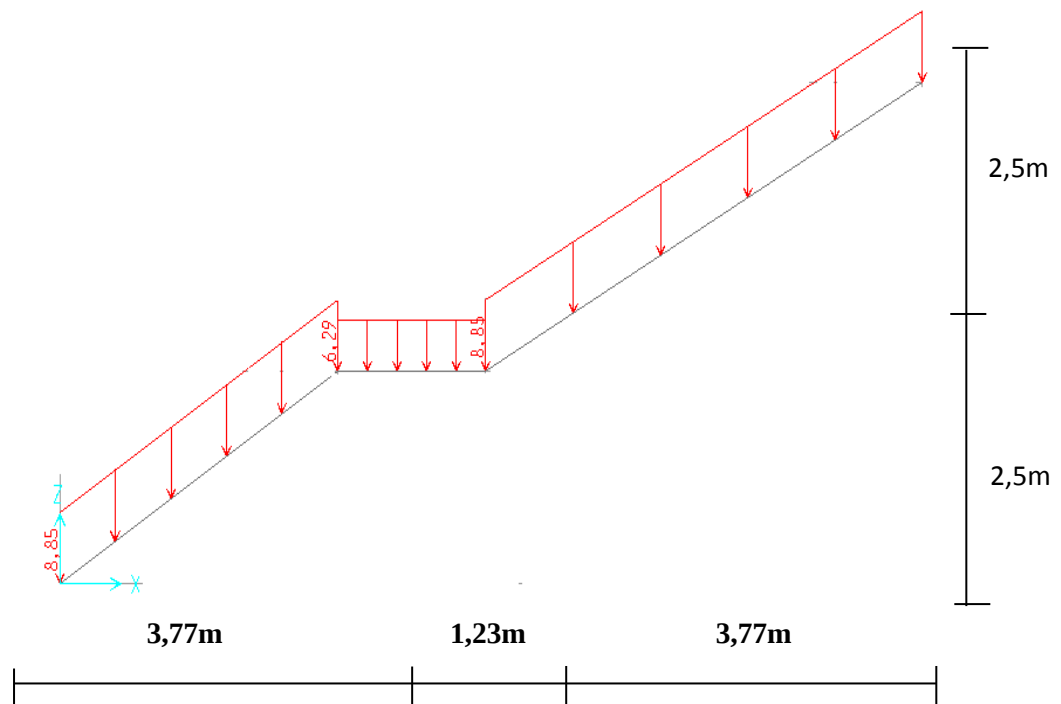
Jadi tulangan geser dipasang tulangan D8 – 120 mm.

C. Penulangan Balok Tangga Lantai 2

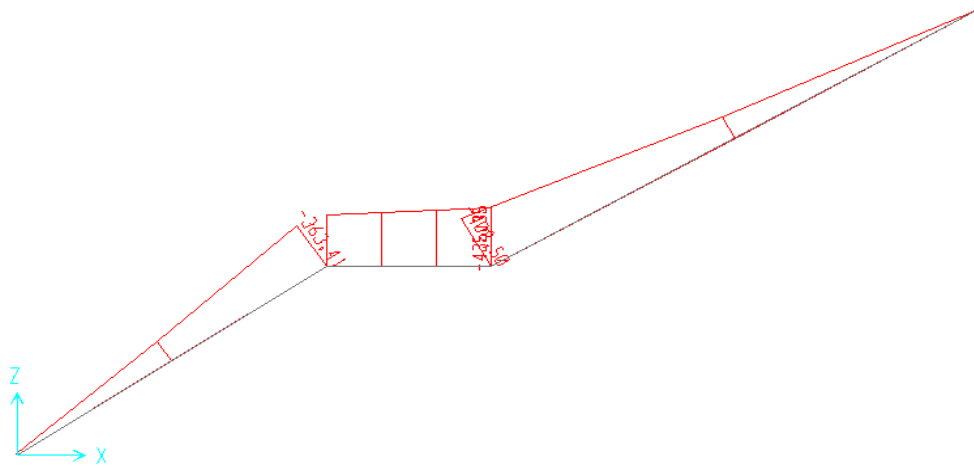
Pada tangga lantai 2 perhitungan gaya batang menggunakan program SAP 2000.



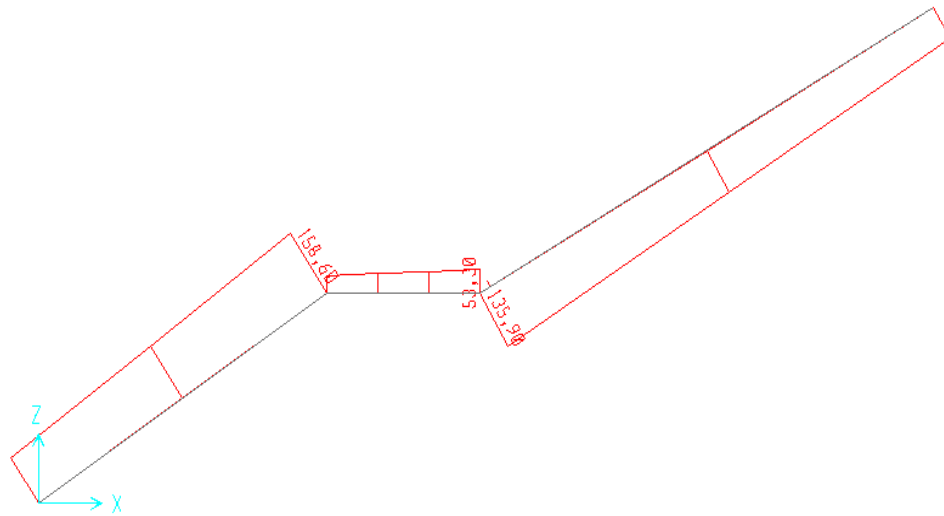
Gambar 3.72 Diagram Beban Mati tangga Lantai 2



Gambar 3.73 Diagram Beban Hidup tangga Lantai 2



Gambar 3.74 Diagram Gaya Momen Balok Tangga Lt.2



Gambar 3.75 Diagram Gaya Lintang Balok Tangga Lt.2

1) Penulangan Balok Tangga Lantai 2

Data perencanaan :

Dimensi balok = 300x400 mm

Kuat tekan beton(F'_c) = 30 MPa

Leleh baja(f_y) = 240 MPa

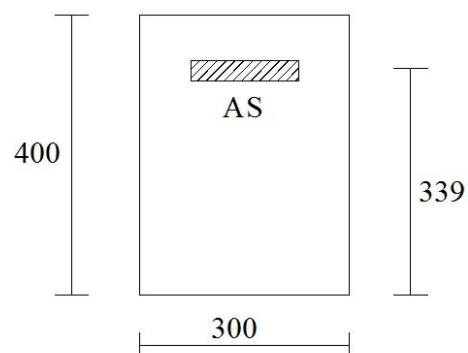
Diameter tulangan pokok = 22 mm

Diameter tulangan sengkang = 10 mm

$$D_{eff} = h - p - \phi_{sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{tul.pokok}$$

$$= 400 - 40 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22$$

$$= 339 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.76 Detail Garis As Tulangan Tumpuan

Momen maksimum pada tumpuan = 435,353 KNm

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{435,353 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 300 \times 339^2} = 15,784$$

$$\rho = 0,0239$$

$$K_{maks} = 15,784$$

$$MR = \phi \cdot b \cdot d^2 \cdot k_{maks}$$

$$= 0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 339^2 \cdot 15,784$$

$$= 435,339 \text{ kNm}$$

($MR > Mu = 435,3 \text{ kNm}$, Balok bertulangan tarik saja)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

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

$$= 0,0293 \times 300 \text{ mm} \times 339 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 2979,81 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{2979,81}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2} = 7,838 \approx 8 \text{ buah}$$

Jadi pakai tulangan 8D 22 ($A_s = 3041 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol Lebar Balok

Kontrol 1 lapis

$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times \text{Ósengkang} = 2 \times 10 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$9 \times \text{ÓTulangan Pokok} = 8 \times 22 \text{ mm} = 176 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = \frac{7 \times 25 \text{ mm}}{1} = 175 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 451 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (Tidak Oke)}$$

Karena kontrol 1 lapis tidak aman jadi menggunakan tulangan 2 lapis

Coba-coba tulangan 2 lapis dengan :

Lapis 1 = 4 buah

Lapis 2 = 4 buah

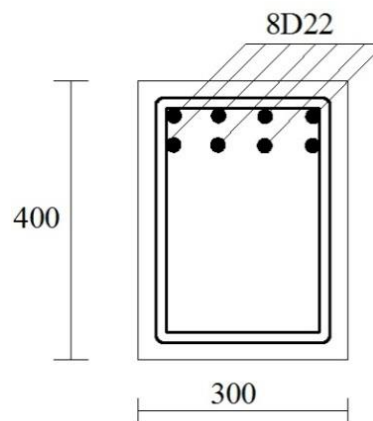
$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$2 \times \phi_{\text{sengkang}} = 2 \times 10 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$4 \times \phi_{\text{Tulangan Pokok}} = 4 \times 22 \text{ mm} = 88 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = \frac{3 \times 25 \text{ mm}}{1} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 263 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (Ok)}$$



Gambar 3.77 Tulangan Balok Lantai 2

Cek Daktilitas

$$A_s = 3041 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho_{\text{pakai}} \leq \rho_{\max}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{pakai}} = \frac{A_s}{b \times d} = \frac{3041}{300 \times 339} = 0,0299$$

$$0,0058 \leq 0,0299 \leq 0,0484 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Cek Momen Nominal

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{3041 \times 240}{0,85 \times 30 \times 300} = 95,403$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \phi \cdot A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 3041 \cdot 240 \cdot \left(339 - \frac{95,403}{2}\right) \\ &= 170,081 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = 170,081 \text{ KNm} \geq M_u = 140,06 \text{ KNm (Aman)}$$

2) Penulangan geser balok tangga lantai 2



Gambar 3.78 Penulangan Geser Balok Tangga Lt.2

$$d = 339 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b \cdot d_{eff} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 300 \cdot 339 = 92,839 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u = 83,14 \text{ KN}$$

Periksa apakah membutuhkan tulangan geser

$$\phi \cdot V_c = 0,75 \cdot (92,839 \text{ KN}) = 69,629 \text{ KN}$$

$V_u > \phi V_c$, → sehingga diperlukan tulangan geser

Pakai tulangan sengkang Ø8

$$A_v = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 \right) = 100,53 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{Perlu}} &= \frac{\phi \cdot A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_u - \phi V_c} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot (100,53) \cdot (240) \cdot (339)}{(83,14 - 69,629) \cdot 10^3} \\ &= 454,026 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Spasi maksimum adalah nilai terkecil dari $\frac{1}{2} \cdot d$ atau 500 mm

$$S_{\text{maks}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot d_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 339 = 169,5 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai sengkang Ø8-160 mm

Penulangan Tangga dan Pelat Bordes

A. Pembebanan Tangga

1. Akibat beban mati (W_{DL})
 - Berat sendiri pelat tangga dan anak tangga
 - $= 0,2900 \text{ m} \times \gamma_{\text{beton}} \times 1 \text{ m}$
 - $= 0,29208 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m}$

$$= 6,96 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= (24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,24 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Berat adukan spesi

$$= (21 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,21 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Berat sandaran

$$= (20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,20 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Maka beban mati (W}_{DL}) = (6,96 + 0,24 + 0,21 + 0,20)$$

$$= 7,61 \text{ KN/m}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (W_{LL})

$$W_{LL} = \text{beban hidup untuk tangga} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ KN/m}$$

3. Beban terfaktor (W_u)

$$W_u = 1,2 W_{DL} + 1,6 W_{LL}$$

$$= (1,2 \times 7,61 \text{ KN/m}) + (1,6 \times 3 \text{ KN/m}). \cos \alpha$$

$$= 11,840 \text{ KN/m}$$

B. Penulangan Tangga

Data Perencanaan

Tebal pelat tangga = 100 mm

Tebal pelat bordes = 100 mm

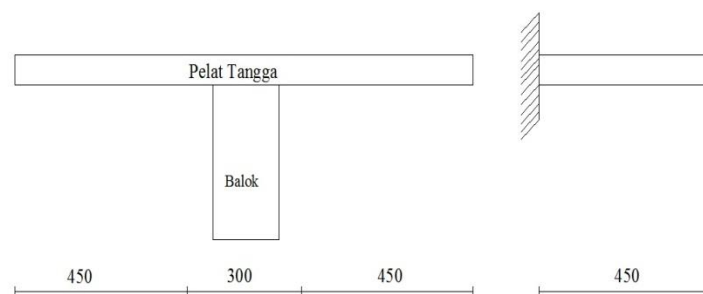
Kuat tekan beton = 30 MPa

Leleh baja = 240 Mpa

Diameter tulangan = 10 mm

Penutup beton (p) = 20 mm

$d_{eff} = 100 - 20 - 10/2 = 75 \text{ mm}$



Gambar 3.79 Pelat Tangga Kantilever

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_u \cdot l^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4,30 \text{ kN/m} \times 0,12^2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,03096 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{1,199 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 1000 \times 145^2} = 0,07128$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{0,03096 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 1000 \times 75^2} = 0,00688$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0058$$

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

$$= 0,0058 \times 1000 \text{ mm} \times 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 435 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{435}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2} = 5,538 \approx 6 \text{ buah}$$

$$s = \frac{1000}{6} = 166,667 \approx 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan Pembagi

$$A_s = 0,0020 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0020 \times 1000 \times 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{200}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2} = 3,97 \approx 4 \text{ buah}$$

$$s = \frac{1000}{4} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi pakai tulangan $\emptyset 8 - 250 \text{ mm}$

C. Pembebanan Pelat Bordes

1. Akibat beban mati (W_{DL})

- Berat sendiri pelat tangga dan anak tangga

$$= 0,10 \text{ m} \times \gamma_{\text{beton}} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,10 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,4 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= (24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat adukan spesi

$$= (21 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,21 \text{ kN/m}$$
- Berat sandaran

$$= (20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ KN/m}^2) \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,20 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Maka beban mati (W}_{DL}) = (4,08 + 0,24 + 0,21 + 0,20)$$

$$= 4,73 \text{ kN/m}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (W_{LL})

$$W_{LL} = \text{beban hidup untuk tangga} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ kN/m}$$

3. Beban terfaktor (W_u)

$$W_u = 1,2 W_{DL} + 1,6 W_{LL}$$

$$= (1,2 \times 4,73 \text{ KN/m}) + (1,6 \times 3 \text{ KN/m})$$

$$= 10,476 \text{ KN/m}$$

D. Penulangan Pelat Bordes

Data Perencanaan

$$\text{Tebal pelat tangga} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal pelat bordes} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Kuat tekan beton} = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Leleh baja} = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Penutup beton (p)} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_{eff} = 100 - 20 - 10/2 = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mu &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot qu \cdot l^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10,476 \text{ kN/m} \times 0,12^2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,0754
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{0,0754 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 1000 \times 75^2} = 0,01675$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 As &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,0058 \times 1000 \text{ mm} \times 75 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 435 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{As}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{435}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2} = 5,538 \approx 6 \text{ buah}$$

$$s = \frac{1000}{6} = 166,667 \approx 170 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan $\phi 10 - 170 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan Pembagi

$$As = 0,0020 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0020 \times 1000 \times 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

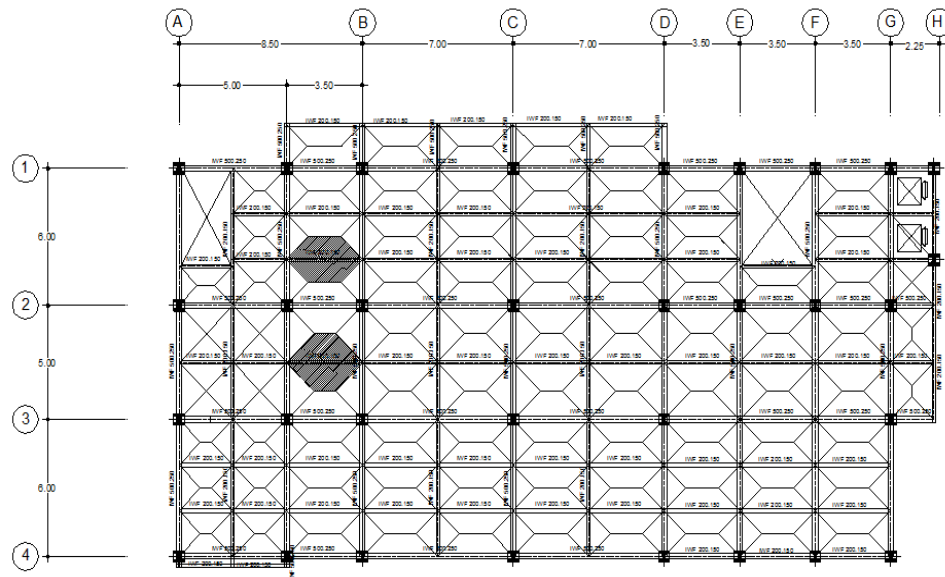
$$n = \frac{As}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = \frac{200}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2} = 3,97 \approx 4 \text{ buah}$$

$$s = \frac{1000}{4} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi pakai tulangan $\phi 8 - 250 \text{ mm}$

3.5 Perhitungan Balok Anak

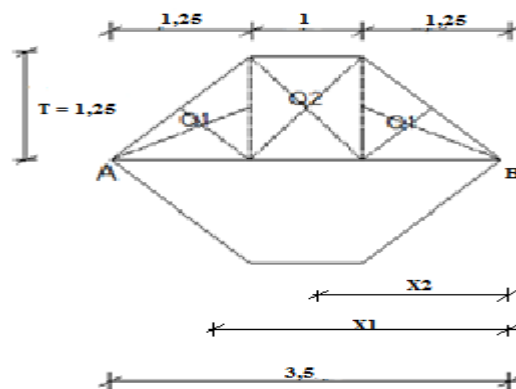
3.5.1 Perhitungan Balok Anak Arah Memanjang



Gambar 3.80 Detail Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Memanjang

Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Memanjang Lantai 1 dan 7

(1) Tipe 1 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.81 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1 \cdot 1,25 = 1,25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ra &= (1,25^2 \times 0,5) + (1,25 \times 0,5) \\ &= 1,40625 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= (Ra \cdot 1,25) - (1,25^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,9167) - (0,5 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 0,25) \\ &= (1,40625 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5) - (1,25^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,9167 - (0,5 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 0,25)) \\ &= 1,5885 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$1,5885 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{1,5885}{1,53125} = 1,0374 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 1,0374 \text{ m} = 2,0748 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 2,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- Berat penutup lantai = $0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) = 0,42 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Batu Bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 4 \text{ m} \quad \underline{\quad \quad \quad} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m} \quad +$$

$$= 8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

- Berat sendiri profil = 30,6 Kg/m = 0,306 kN/m

$$W_d = (8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 2,0748) = 17,667 \text{ kN/m} \quad +$$

$$\underline{\quad \quad \quad} W_d = 17,667 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L) :

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$W_L = 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 2,0748 = 8,2992 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_L = 8,2992 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1,2 (W_D) + 1,6 (W_L)$$

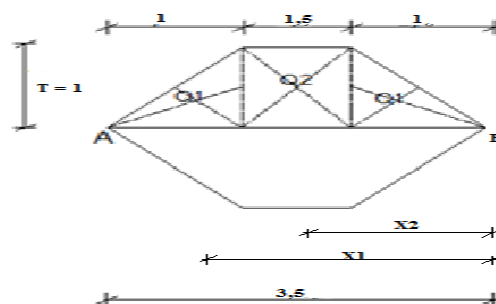
$$= 1,2 \cdot 17,667 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 8,2992 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$= 34,479 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 17,667 = 30,917 \times 2 = 61,834$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 8,2992 = 14,5236 \times 2 = 29,047$$

(2) Tipe 2 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.82 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Memanjang

$$H = T - \frac{4 \times t^3}{3 \times L^2}$$

$$H = 1 - \frac{4 \times 1^3}{3 \times 3,5^2}$$

$$H = 0,891 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,891 \text{ m} = 1,782 \text{ m}$$

1. Beban Terbagi Rata

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 2,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat penutup lantai = $0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) = 0,42 \text{ kN/m}$
 - Batu Bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
-
- $= 8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

- Berat sendiri profil = $30,6 \text{ Kg/m} = 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$
- $$W_d = (8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,782 \text{ m}) = 15,147 \text{ kN/m}$$
-
- $W_d = 15,453 \text{ kN/m}$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L) :

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan
 $W_L = 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,782 \text{ m} = 7,128 \text{ kN/m}$
- $W_L = 7,128 \text{ kN/m}$

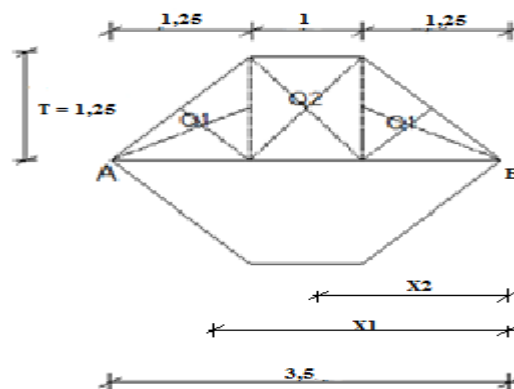
$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 (W_D) + 1,6 (W_L) \\
 &= 1,2 \cdot 15,453 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 7,128 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 29,9484 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 15,453 = 27,042 \times 2 = 54,084$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 7,128 = 12,472 \times 2 = 24,944$$

Pembebanan Balok Anak Memanjang Lantai 2 – 6

(3) Tipe 1 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.83 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$H = T - \frac{4 x t^3}{3 x L^2}$$

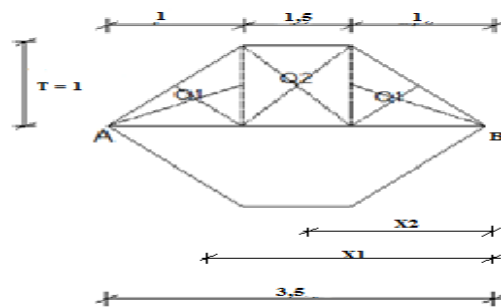
$$H = 1,25 - \frac{4 x 1,25^3}{3 x 3,5^2}$$

$$H = 1,037 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H \text{ total} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 1,037 \text{ m} = 2,074 \text{ m}$$

(4) Tipe 2 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.84 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Memanjang

$$H = T - \frac{4 x t^3}{3 x L^2}$$

$$H = 1 - \frac{4 x 1^3}{3 x 3,5^2}$$

$$H = 0,891 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H \text{ total} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,891 \text{ m} = 1,782 \text{ m}$$

2. Beban Terbagi Rata

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 2,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat penutup lantai = $0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 - Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) = 0,42 \text{ kN/m}$
 - Batu Bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
-
- $= 8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Berat sendiri profil} &= 30,6 \text{ Kg/m} &= 0,306 \text{ kN/m} \\
 W_d &= (8,52 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 1,782) &= 15,182 \text{ kN/m} &+ \\
 &&\hline
 &&W_d = 15,182 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L) :

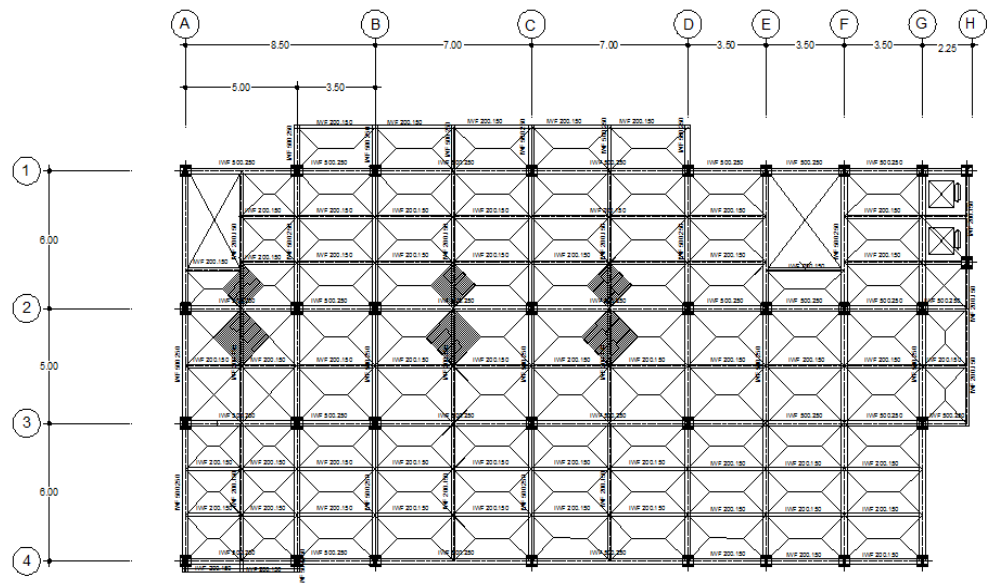
$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas} \\
 W_L &= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,782 \text{ m} &= 4,455 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &&W_L &= 4,455 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 (W_D) + 1,6 (W_L) \\
 &= 1,2 \cdot 15,182 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 4,455 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 25,3464 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 15,182 = 26,568 \times 2 = 53,136$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 3,50 \times 4,455 = 7,796 \times 2 = 15,592$$

3.5.2 Perhitungan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

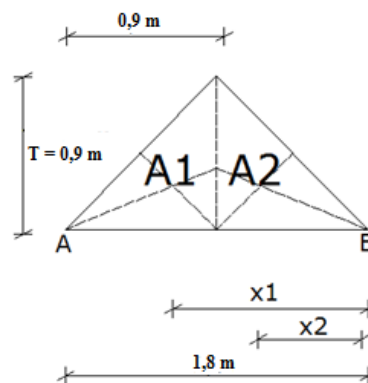


Gambar 3.85 Detail Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang Lantai 1 dan 7

(1) Tipe 1 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.86 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 0,9 = 0,81 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 1,8 - (0,81 \cdot 1,2) - (0,81 \cdot 0,6) = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 1,8 = 0,81 \cdot 1,2 + 0,81 \cdot 0,6$$

$$R_a = \frac{1,458}{1,8} = 0,81 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0,9\right) \\ &= 0,81 \left(\frac{1,8}{2}\right) - 0,81 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0,9\right) \\ &= 0,243 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2 \\ 0,243 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 1,8^2 \\ H &= \frac{0,243}{0,405} = 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 1,728 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,108 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,144 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,252 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

Berat sendiri profil = 30,6 Kg/m.

$$= 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline + \\ W_D = 10,698 \text{ kN/m} \end{array}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 2,4 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_L = 2,4 \text{ kN/m}$$

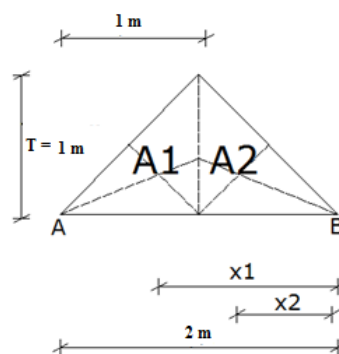
$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 10,698 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 2,4 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 16,6776 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 10,698 = 9,6282 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 2,4 = 2,16 \text{ kN}$$

(2) Tipe 2 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.87 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 2 - (0,5 \cdot 1,333) - (0,5 \cdot 0,667) = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 2 = 0,5 \cdot 1,333 + 0,5 \cdot 0,667$$

$$Ra = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$M_{\max} = Ra \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - 0,5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,167 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$0,167 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 2^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,167}{0,5} = 0,334 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,962 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,039 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,080 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,140 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 30,6 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$$

 +

$$W_D = 9,687 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 1,336 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_L = 1,336 \text{ kN/m}$$

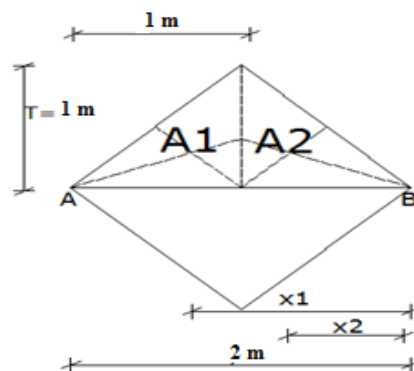
$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 9,687 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,336 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 13,762 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 9,687 = 9,687 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1,336 = 1,336 \text{ kN}$$

(3) Tipe 3 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.88 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 2 - (0,5 \cdot 1,333) - (0,5 \cdot 0,667) = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 2 = 0,5 \cdot 1,333 + 0,5 \cdot 0,667$$

$$Ra = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= Ra \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) \\ &= 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) \\ &= 0,167 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2 \\ 0,167 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 2^2 \\ H &= \frac{0,167}{0,5} = 0,334 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,668 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 1,923 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,120 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,160 \text{ kN/m}$

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,280 \text{ kN/m}$$
- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

Berat sendiri profil = 30,6 Kg/m. $= 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_D = 10,949 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 2,672 \text{ kN/m}$$
- $W_L = 2,672 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 10,949 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 2,672 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$= 17,961 \text{ kN/m}$$

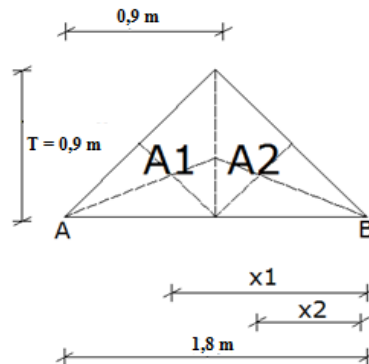
$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10,949 = 10,949 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2,672 = 2,672 \text{ kN}$$

Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang pada Pelat Lantai 2 – 6

(4) Tipe 3 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.89 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 0,9 = 0,81 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma Mb = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 1,8 - (0,81 \cdot 1,2) - (0,81 \cdot 0,6) = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 1,8 = 0,81 \cdot 1,2 + 0,81 \cdot 0,6$$

$$Ra = \frac{1,458}{1,8} = 0,81 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= Ra \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0,9\right) \\ &= 0,81 \cdot \left(\frac{1,8}{2}\right) - 0,81 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0,9\right) \\ &= 0,243 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$0,243 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 1,8^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,243}{0,405} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 1,728 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,108 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,144 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 0,252 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

Berat sendiri profil = 30,6 Kg/m. $= 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$

_____ +

$$W_D = 10,698 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,6 \text{ m} = 1,5 \text{ kN/m}$
- $W_L = 1,5 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 10,698 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

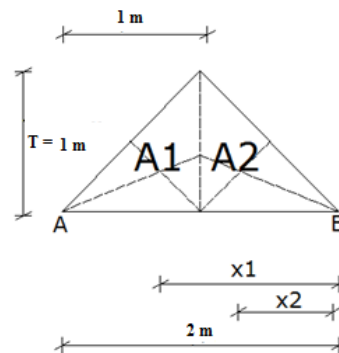
$$= 15,2376 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 10,698 = 9,6282 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,8 \times 1,5 = 1,35 \text{ kN}$$

(5) Tipe 4 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.90 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 - (0,5 \cdot 1,333) - (0,5 \cdot 0,667) = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 = 0,5 \cdot 1,333 + 0,5 \cdot 0,667$$

$$R_a = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$M_{\max} = R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,167 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$0,167 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 2^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,167}{0,5} = 0,334 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,961 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,060 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,080 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,140 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

Berat sendiri profil = 30,6 Kg/m. $= 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$

_____ +

$$W_D = 9,707 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,334 \text{ m} = 1,665 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_L = 1,665 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 9,707 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,665 \text{ kN/m}$$

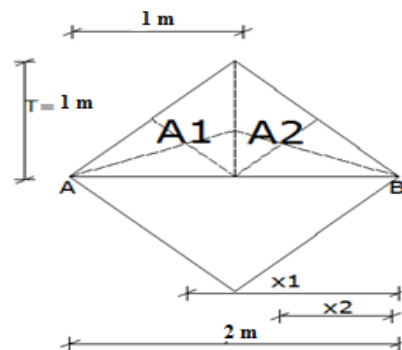
$$= 14,3124 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 14,3124 = 14,3124 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1,665 = 1,665 \text{ kN}$$

(6) Tipe 5 (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.91 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot x1 - A2 \cdot x2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 - (0,5 \cdot 1,333) - (0,5 \cdot 0,667) = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 = 0,5 \cdot 1,333 + 0,5 \cdot 0,667$$

$$R_a = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$M_{\max} = R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - 0,5 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right)$$

$$= 0,167 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

Mmax beban merata :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2 \\
 0,167 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 2^2 \\
 H &= \frac{0,167}{0,5} = 0,334 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,334 \text{ m} = 0,668 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 1,923 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,120 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,160 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 0,280 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 30,6 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,306 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_D = 10,949 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,668 \text{ m} = 1,67 \text{ kN/m}$

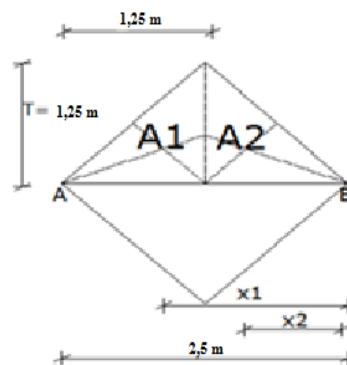
$$W_L = 1,67 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 10,949 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,67 \text{ kN/m} \\ = 15,8108 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10,949 = 15,810 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1,67 = 1,67 \text{ kN}$$

- (7) Tipe 5 (Berbentuk Segitiga)
Beban Terpusat



Gambar 3.92 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,25 \times 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2,5 - (0,78125 \cdot 1,333) - (0,78125 \cdot 0,667) = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2,5 = 0,78125 \cdot 1,333 + 0,78125 \cdot 0,667$$

$$R_a = \frac{1}{2,5} = 0,625 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$M_{\max} = R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1,25\right)$$

$$= 0,625 \left(\frac{2,5}{2} \right) - 0,78125 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1,25 \right)$$

$$= 0,130 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$0,130 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 2,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,130}{0,78125} = 0,166 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,166 \text{ m} = 0,332 \text{ m}$$

Beban Terbagi Rata :

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,332 \text{ m} = 0,956 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,332 \text{ m} = 0,059 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,332 \text{ m} = 0,079 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,332 \text{ m} = 0,139 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 200.150.6.9

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Berat sendiri profil} & = & 30,6 \text{ Kg/m.} \\
 & & = 0,306 \text{ kN/m} \\
 \hline
 & & + \\
 W_D & = & 9,699 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{array}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 - \text{ Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas} & & \\
 = 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,332 \text{ m} & & = 3,33 \text{ kN/m} \\
 W_L & = & 3,33 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 9,699 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 3,33 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 16,9668 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

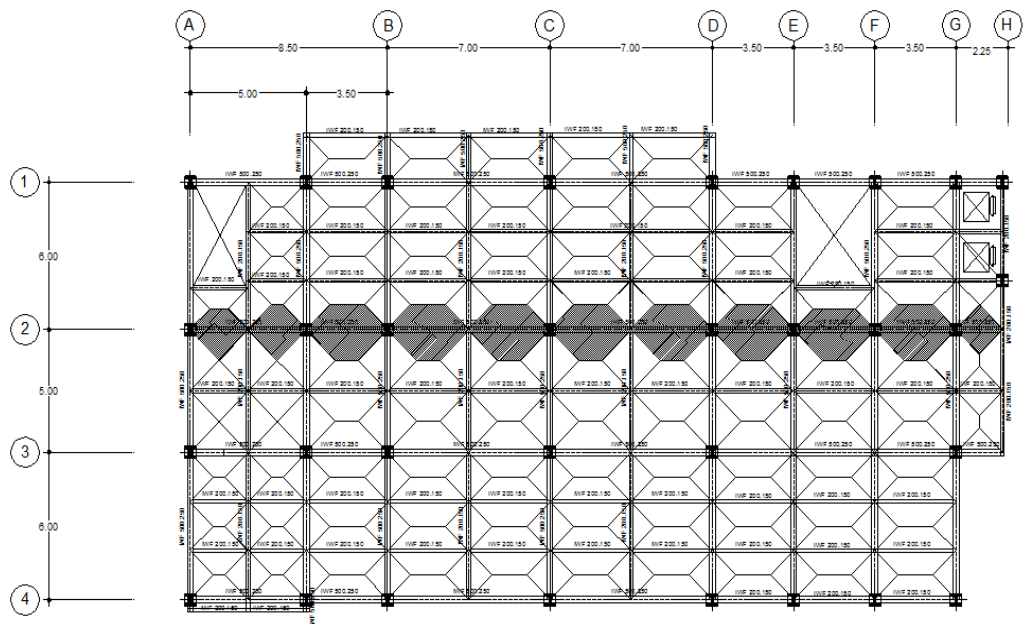
$$P_D = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 9,699 = 9,699 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3,33 = 3,33 \text{ kN}$$

3.6 Perhitungan Portal

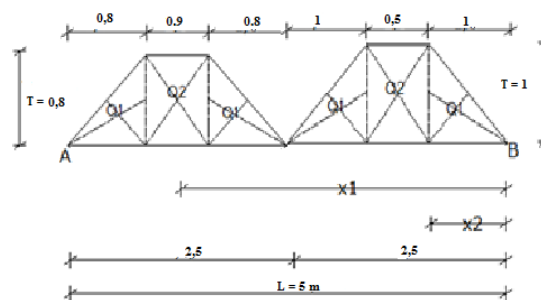
3.6.1 Perhitungan Portal Arah Memanjang as 2

Bentuk pembebanan balok induk pada pelat lantai 1 ada 4 tipe yaitu berbentuk Dua Trapesium (Tipe 1 dan Tipe 3), Dua Segitiga, Trapesium (Tipe 1 dan Tipe 2), dan Segitiga, akan diekivalenkan terlebih dahulu menjadi beban merata.



Gambar 3.97 Denah Perhitungan Portal Arah Memanjang as 2

1. Tipe 1 (Berbentuk Dua Trapesium)



Gambar 3.98 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$A1 : Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,8 = 0,32 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,9 \cdot 0,8 = 0,72 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ra &= 2 Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 2 (0,32) + 0,72 \\ &= 1,36 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A2 : Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1 \cdot 0,5 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ra &= 2 Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 2 (0,5) + 0,5 \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max A1} &= (Ra \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L) - (Q1(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,8 + 1,7) - Q2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,9 + 0,8) - Q1(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,8)) \\ &= (1,36 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,5) - (0,32 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,8 + 1,7) - 0,5 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,9 + 0,8) - 0,32 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,8)) \\ &= 2,0104 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max A2} &= (Ra \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L) - (Q1(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 1,5) - Q2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 + 1) - Q1(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1)) \\ &= (1,5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,5) - (0,5 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 1,5) - 0,5 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 + 1) - 0,5 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1)) \\ &= 1,4291 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max \text{Total}} &= A1 + A2 \\ &= 2,0104 \text{ kNm} + 1,4291 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 3,4395 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

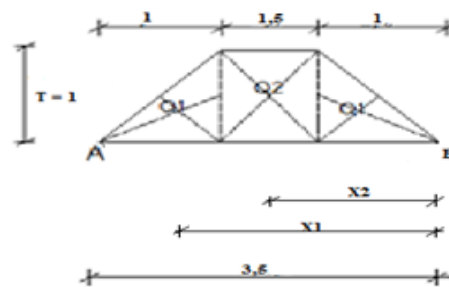
Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$3,4395 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 5^2$$

$$H = \frac{3,4395}{3,125} = 1,101 \text{ m}$$

2. Tipe 2 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.99 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1,5 \cdot 1 = 1,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_a &= 2 Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 2 (0,5) + 1,5 \\ &= 2,5 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= (R_a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L) - (Q1 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5) - Q2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 + 1) - Q1 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1)) \\ &= (2,5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5) - (0,5 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5) - 1,5 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 + 1) - 0,5 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1)) \\ &= 5,916 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

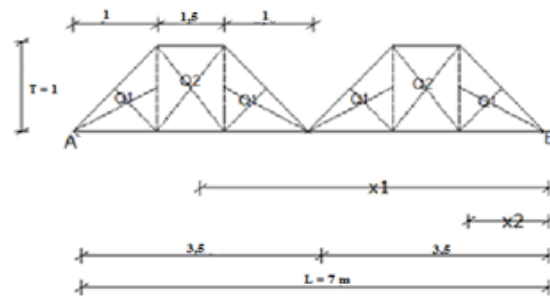
$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$5,916 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{5,916}{1,531} = 3,864 \text{ m}$$

3. Tipe 3 (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium)



Gambar 3.100 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1,5 \cdot 1 = 1,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_a &= 2 Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 2 (0,5) + 1,5 \\ &= 2,5 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= \left(R_a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \right) - \left(Q1 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5 \right) - Q2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 + 1 \right) - Q1 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \left(2,5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \right) - \left(0,5 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5 \right) - 1,5 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 + 1 \right) - 1,5 \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1 \right) \right) \\ &= 10,292 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

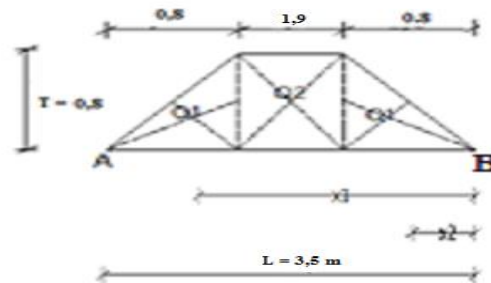
$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$10,292 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{10,292}{6,125} = 1,680 \text{ m}$$

4. Tipe 4 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.101 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,8 = 0,32 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1,9 \cdot 0,8 = 1,52 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ra &= 2 Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 2 (0,32) + 1,52 \\ &= 2,16 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= (Ra \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L) - (Q1 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5) - Q2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,5 + 1) - Q1 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1)) \\ &= (2,16 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5) - (0,32 (\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 2,5) - 1,9 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,9 + 0,8) - 0,32 (\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,8)) \\ &= 6,326 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

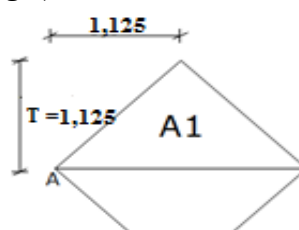
Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$6,326 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{6,326}{1,531} = 4,132 \text{ m}$$

5. Tipe 5 (Berbentuk Segitiga)



Gambar 3.102 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$A1=A2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2,25 - 0,78125 \cdot 1,25 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2,25 = 0,78125 \cdot 1,25$$

$$R_a = \frac{0,976}{2,25} = 0,434 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A1 \left(\frac{L}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,434 \left(\frac{2,25}{2}\right) - 0,78125 \left(\frac{2,25}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,0487 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

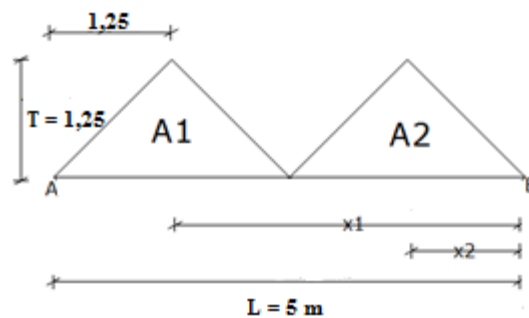
$$0,0487 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 2,25^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,0487}{0,6328} = 0,0769 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,0769 = 0,1538 \text{ m}$$

6. Tipe 6 (Berbentuk 2 Segitiga)



Gambar 3.103 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$A_1 = A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A_1 \cdot x_1 - A_2 \cdot x_2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 5 - 0,78125 \cdot 3,75 - 0,78125 \cdot 1,25 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 5 - 2,929 - 0,976 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 5 = 2,929 + 0,976 = 0$$

$$R_a = \frac{3,905}{5} = 0,781 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{max}} &= R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A_1 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,781 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - 0,78125 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,9759 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

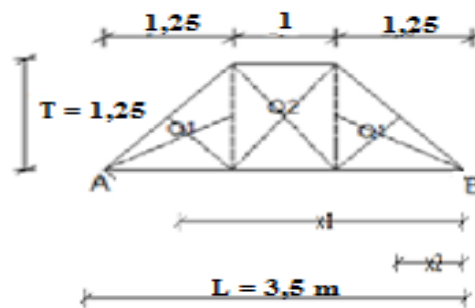
Mmax beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$0,9759 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 5^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,9759}{3,125} = 0,312 \text{ m}$$

7. Tipe 7 (Berbentuk Trapesium)



Gambar 3.104 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 1 \cdot 1,25 = 1,25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$R_a = 2 Q1 + Q2$$

$$= 2 (0,78125) + 1,25$$

$$= 2,8125 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\max} &= \left(R_a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \right) - \left(Q_1 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,25 + 2,25 \right) - Q_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 1,25 \right) - Q_1 \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1,25 \right) \right) \\
 &= \left(2,8125 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5 \right) - \left(0,78125 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,25 + 2,25 \right) - 1,25 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 1,25 \right) - 0,78125 \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1,25 \right) \right) \\
 &= 5,677 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

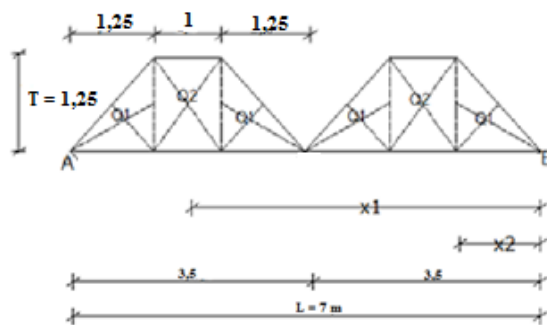
$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$5,677 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{5,677}{1,531} = 3,708 \text{ m}$$

8. Tipe 8 (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium)



Gambar 3.105 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Induk Arah Memanjang

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,25 \cdot 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q_2 = 1 \cdot 1,25 = 1,25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$R_a = 2 Q_1 + Q_2$$

$$= 2 (0,78125) + 1,25$$

$$= 2,8125 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\max} &= (R_a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot L) - (Q_1(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,25 + 2,25) - Q_2(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 1,25) - Q_1(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1,25)) \\
 &= (2,5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7) - (0,78125(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,25 + 2,25) - 1,25(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 1,25) - 1,5(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1,25)) \\
 &= 10,599 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

$$10,599 = \frac{1}{8} H \times 3,5^2$$

$$H = \frac{10,599}{1,531} = 6,922 \text{ m}$$

Pembebanan Portal Memanjang as 2

A. Beban Terbagi Rata Lantai 1

Kolom A – a' (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium dan 2 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m} = 4,07 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m} = 0,25 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m} = 0,34 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 1,413 \text{ m} = 0,59 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$$

+

$$W_D = 14,205$$

kN/m

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m} = 5,652$$

kN/m

$$W_L = 5,652 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 14,205 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 5,652 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$= 26,0892 \text{ kN/m}$$

Kolom a' – B, D – E, dan F - G (Berbentuk Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm

$$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 21,81$$

kN/m

- Berat plafond+penggantung

$$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 7,752$$

kN/m

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 1,82$$

kN/m

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 3,18$$

kN/m

- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80$$

kN/m

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36$$

kN/m

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795$$

kN/m

+

$$W_D = 43,517$$

kN/m

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 30,288$$

kN/m

$$W_L = 30,288$$

kN/m

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 43,517 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 30,288 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$= 100,6812 \text{ kN/m}$$

Kolom B – D (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

kN/m	- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm		
	$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m}$	$= 24,77$	
kN/m	- Berat plafond+penggantung		
	$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m}$	$= 1,55$	
kN/m	- Berat penutup lantai		
	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m}$	$= 2,06$	
kN/m	- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm		
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 8,602 \text{ m}$	$= 3,61$	
kN/m	- Berat dinding Batu bata		
	$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 4,80$	
kN/m	- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)		
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 3,36$	
Coba WF 500.200.9.14			
kN/m	Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m.	$= 0,795$	
+			
		W_D	$= 40,945$
kN/m			

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan		
$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m}$	$= 34,408$	
kN/m		

$$W_L = 34,408$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 40,945 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 34,408 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 104,1868 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kolom E – F (Berbentuk Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} &= 22,58 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat plafond+penggantung} \\ &= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} &= 1,41 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat penutup lantai} \\ &= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} &= 1,88 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat spesi tebal 2 cm} \\ &= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} &= 3,29 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat dinding Batu bata} \\ &= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} &= 4,80 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)} \\ &= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} &= 3,36 \end{aligned}$$

kN/m

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

	Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m.	= 0,795
kN/m		
+		
		$W_D = 38,115$
	kN/m	
	Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)	
	- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan	
	= $4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m}$	= 31,360
	kN/m	
		$W_L = 31,360$
kN/m		
	$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 38,115 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 31,360 \text{ kN/m}$	
	= 95,914 kN/m	

Kolom G – H (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

	- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm	
	= $0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m}$	= 0,221
kN/m		
	- Berat plafond+penggantung	
	= $0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m}$	= 0,013
	kN/m	
	- Berat penutup lantai	
	= $0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m}$	= 0,018
kN/m		
	- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm	

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,032 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795$$

kN/m

+

$$W_D = 9,239 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan

$$= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,3076 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_L = 0,3076$$

kN/m

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 9,239 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 0,3076 \text{ kN/m} = 11,578 \text{ kN/m}$$

Pembebanan Portal Memanjang as 2 Lantai 2 - 6

B. Beban Terbagi Rata

Kolom A – a' (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium dan 2 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm

	$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m}$	$= 4,07$
kN/m		
	- Berat plafond+penggantung	
	$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m}$	$= 0,25$
kN/m		
	- Berat penutup lantai	
	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m}$	$= 0,34 \text{ kN/m}$
	- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm	
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 1,413 \text{ m}$	$= 0,59$
kN/m		
	- Berat dinding Batu bata	
	$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 4,80$
kN/m		
	- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)	
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 3,36$
kN/m		
	Coba WF 500.200.9.14	
	Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m.	$= 0,795$
kN/m +		
		$W_D = 14,205$
kN/m		
	Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)	
	- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas	
	$= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1,413 \text{ m}$	$= 3,5325$
kN/m		
		$W_L = 3,5325$
kN/m		
	$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 14,205 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 3,5325 \text{ kN/m}$	
	$= 22,698 \text{ kN/m}$	

Kolom a' – B, D – E, dan F - G (Berbentuk Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

kN/m	- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm	
	$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m}$	$= 21,81$
kN/m	- Berat plafond+penggantung	
	$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m}$	$= 7,752$
kN/m	- Berat penutup lantai	
	$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m}$	$= 1,82$
kN/m	- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm	
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 7,572 \text{ m}$	$= 3,18$
kN/m	- Berat dinding Batu bata	
	$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 4,80$
kN/m	- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)	
	$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m}$	$= 3,36$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

kN/m	Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m.	$= 0,795$
+		$W_D = 43,517$
	kN/m	

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,572 \text{ m} = 18,93 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_L = 18,93$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 43,517 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 18,93 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 95,5635 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kolom B – C dan C – D (Berbentuk 2 Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m} = 24,77$

kN/m

- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m} = 1,55$

kN/m

- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m} = 2,06$

kN/m

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 8,602 \text{ m} = 3,61$

kN/m

- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80$

kN/m

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36$

kN/m

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

	Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m.	= 0,795
kN/m		
+		
		$W_D = 40,945$
	kN/m	

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas

$$= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 8,602 \text{ m} = 21,505$$

kN/m

$$W_L = 21,505$$

kN/m

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 40,945 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 21,505 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 83,542 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kolom E – F (Berbentuk Trapesium)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm

$$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} = 22,58$$

kN/m

- Berat plafond+penggantung

$$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} = 1,41$$

kN/m

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} = 1,88$$

kN/m

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} = 3,29 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795$$

kN/m

+

$$W_D = 38,115$$

kN/m

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas

$$= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 7,84 \text{ m} = 19,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_L = 19,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 38,115 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 19,6 \text{ kN/m} \\ = 77,098 \text{ kN/m}$$

Kolom G – H (Berbentuk Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm

$$= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,221$$

kN/m

- Berat plafond+penggantung

$$= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,013$$

kN/m

- Berat penutup lantai

$$= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,018$$

kN/m

- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,032$$

kN/m

- Berat dinding Batu bata

$$= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80$$

kN/m

- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)

$$= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36$$

kN/m

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795$$

kN/m

+

$$W_D = 9,239 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas

$$= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,0769 \text{ m} = 0,19225$$

kN/m

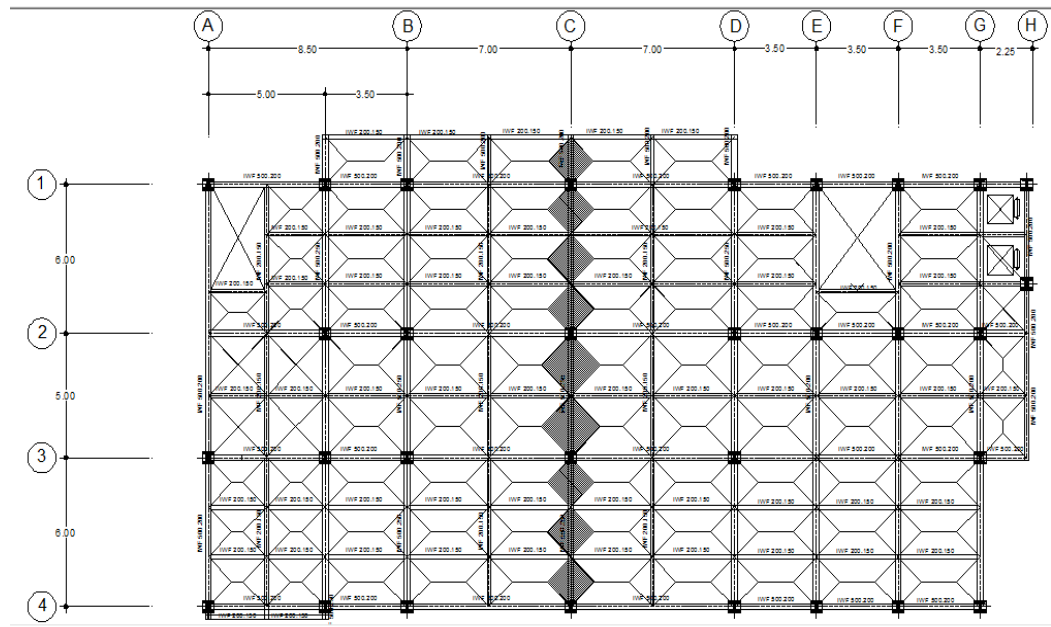
$$W_L = 0,19225$$

kN/m

$$W_U = 1,2 \cdot 9,239 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 0,19225 \text{ kN/m}$$

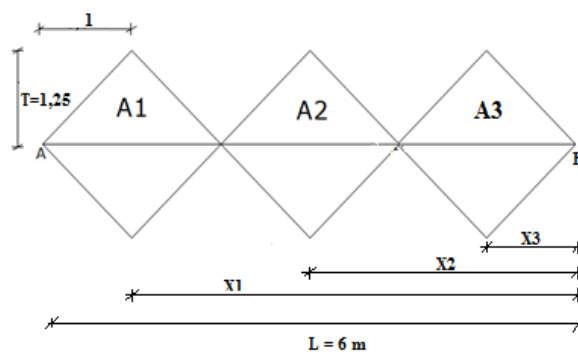
$$= 11,3944 \text{ kN/m}$$

3.6.2 Perhitungan Portal Arah Melintang as C



Gambar 3.106 Denah Perhitungan Portal Arah Melintang as C

(8) Tipe 1 (Berbentuk 3 Segitiga)



Gambar 3.107 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = A3 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma Mb = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 - A3 \cdot X3 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 6 - (0,5 \cdot 5,5) - (0,5 \cdot 2,5) - (0,5 \cdot 0,5) = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 6 - 2,75 - 1,25 - 0,25 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 6 = 2,75 + 1,25 + 0,25$$

$$Ra = \frac{2,75 + 1,25 + 0,25}{6} = 0,708 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$M_{\max} = Ra \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A1 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{4}\right)$$

$$= 0,708 \left(\frac{6}{2}\right) - 0,5 \left(\frac{6}{4}\right)$$

$$= 1,374 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

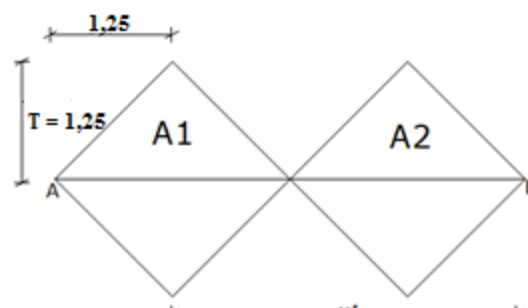
$$1,374 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 6^2$$

$$H = \frac{1,374}{4,5} = 0,305 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,305 \text{ m} = 0,610 \text{ m}$$

(9) Tipe 2 (Berbentuk 2 Segitiga)



Gambar 3.108 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah
Melintang

$$A1 = A2 = \frac{1}{2} L \times T = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,25 \times 1,25 = 0,78125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 5 - (0,78125 \cdot 3,75) - (0,78125 \cdot 1,25) = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 5 - 2,929 - 0,976 = 0$$

$$Ra \cdot 5 = 2,929 + 0,976$$

$$Ra = \frac{2,929 + 0,976}{5} = 0,781 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= Ra \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A1 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,781 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - 0,78125 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \\ &= 0,9759 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Ekivalen beban segitiga menjadi beban merata

$M_{\max}$ beban merata :

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2$$

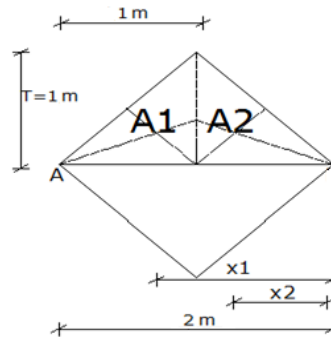
$$0,9759 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot H \times 5^2$$

$$H = \frac{0,9759}{3,125} = 0,312 \text{ m}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,312 \text{ m} = 0,624 \text{ m}$$

(10) Tipe 3 (Berbentuk Segitiga Kantilever)



Gambar 3.109 Pembagian Pembebanan Balok Anak Arah Melintang

$$A1=A2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Sigma M_b = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot L - A1 \cdot X1 - A2 \cdot X2 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 - 0,5 \cdot 1,5 - 0,5 \cdot 0,5 = 0$$

$$R_a \cdot 2 = 0,5 \cdot 1,5 + 0,5 \cdot 0,5$$

$$R_a = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Momen Max pada tengah bentang :

$$M_{\max} = R_a \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) - A1 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{4}\right)$$

$$= 0,5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) - 0,5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{4}\right)$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ kNm}$$

Ekivalen beban trapesium menjadi beban merata

Mmax beban merata :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} H \times L^2 \\
 0,25 &= \frac{1}{8} H \times 2^2 \\
 H &= \frac{0,25}{0,5} = 0,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena beban terdiri dari 2 arah, yaitu sisi atas dan sisi bawah, maka :

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 2 \times H = 2 \times 0,5 = 1 \text{ m}$$

Pembebanan Portal Melintang as C Lantai 1 dan 7

A. Beban Terbagi Rata

Kolom 4 – 3 dan 2 – 1 (Berbentuk 3 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 1,76 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,15 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$$

+

$$W_D = 11,235 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan} \\ & = 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 2,44 \text{ kN/m} \\ & W_L = 2,44 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 11,235 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 2,44 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 17,386 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kolom 3 – 2 (Berbentuk 2 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm} \\ & = 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 1,80 \text{ kN/m} \\ & \text{- Berat plafond+penggantung} \\ & = 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ kN/m} \\ & \text{- Berat penutup lantai} \\ & = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,15 \text{ kN/m} \\ & \text{- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm} \\ & = (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ kN/m} \\ & \text{- Berat dinding Batu bata} \\ & = 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m} \\ & \text{- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)} \\ & = (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$$

+

$$W_D = 11,275 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

$$\text{- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} &= 2,496 \text{ kN/m} \\
 & &W_L = 2,496 \text{ kN/m} \\
 W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 11,275 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 2,496 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 17,524 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kolom 1 – 0 (Berbentuk Segitiga Kantilever)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 2,88 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,42 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$$

+

$$W_D = 12,675 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai perpustakaan
 $= 4,0 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_L = 4 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 12,675 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 4 \text{ kN/m} \\ &= 21,61 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Pembebanan Portal Melintang as C Lantai 2 - 6

B. Beban Terbagi Rata

Kolom 4 – 3 dan 2 – 1 (Berbentuk 3 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 1,76 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,15 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$
- Coba WF 500.200.9.14**
 Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m. $= 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$

+

$$W_D = 11,235 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,610 \text{ m} = 1,525 \text{ kN/m}$
 $W_L = 1,525 \text{ kN/m}$
- $W_U = 1,2 \cdot 11,235 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,525 \text{ kN/m}$
 $= 15,922 \text{ kN/m}$

Kolom 3 – 2 (Berbentuk 2 Segitiga)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 1,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,15 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

Berat sendiri profil = 79,5 Kg/m. $= 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$

+

$$W_D = 11,275 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 0,624 \text{ m} = 1,56 \text{ kN/m}$
 $W_L = 1,56 \text{ kN/m}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 11,275 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 1,56 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 16,026 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kolom 1 – 0 (Berbentuk Segitiga Kantilever)

Akibat Beban Mati (W_D) :

- Berat sendiri pelat dengan tebal 12 cm
 $= 0,12 \text{ m} \cdot 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 2,88 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plafond+penggantung
 $= 0,11 + 0,07 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat penutup lantai
 $= 0,24 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,24 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat spesi tebal 2 cm
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 2 \text{ cm}) \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 0,42 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat dinding Batu bata
 $= 1,2 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 4,80 \text{ kN/m}$
- Berat plesteran dinding (luar+dalam @2cm)
 $= (0,21 \text{ kN/m}^2/\text{cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm}) \cdot 4 \text{ m} = 3,36 \text{ kN/m}$

Coba WF 500.200.9.14

$$\text{Berat sendiri profil} = 79,5 \text{ Kg/m.} = 0,795 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_D = 12,675 \text{ kN/m}$$

Akibat Beban Hidup (W_L)

- Beban hidup untuk lantai ruang kelas
 $= 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 2,5 \text{ kN/m}$

$$W_L = 2,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_U &= 1,2 \cdot 12,675 \text{ kN/m} + 1,6 \cdot 2,5 \text{ kN/m} \\
 &= 19,21 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$