

3.6.4 Perhitungan Sambungan Balok dan Kolom

A. Sambungan pada balok anak melintang ke balok anak memanjang

Diketahui:

Balok anak memanjang menggunakan profil WF 200.150.6.9, BJ 37

Balok anak melintang menggunakan profil WF 200.150.6.9, BJ 37

$$h = d = 194 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t_w = 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_o = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = 3901 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$I_x = 2690 \text{ cm}^4; I_y = 507 \text{ cm}^4$$

Mutu baja BJ 37

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

$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$

Didapat reaksi perletakan pada balok anak melintang:

$$V_A \text{ akibat beban mati} = 9,850 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_A \text{ akibat beban hidup} = 2,400 \text{ kN}$$

Misal gunakan baut Ø6 dengan mutu BJ 37

- Beban terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} R_u &= 1,2.(9,850) + 1,6.(2,400) \\ &= 15,660 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan tumpu pada bagian web dari balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi R_n &= 0,75.2,4.f_u^p.d_b.t_p \\ &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 370 \times 6 \times 6 \\ &= 23,976 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan geser baut dengan dua bidang geser

$$\begin{aligned}\phi R_n &= 0,75 \cdot 0,5 \cdot f_u^b \cdot m \cdot A_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,5 \times 370 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 \right) \\ &= 7,846 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Ambil nilai terkecil antara tahanan tumpu dan tahanan geser, yaitu 7,846 kN.

- Jumlah baut

$$n = \frac{15,660}{7,846} = 1,995 \approx 2 \text{ buah baut}$$

- Jarak antar baut dan tebal profil penyambung

Direncanakan:

Tebal Plat, $t \geq (h + b) / 90 \rightarrow \text{SNI 03-1729-2002 hal 131}$

$$t \geq (194 + 150) / 90 = 3,82 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 4 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi, gunakan profil siku L30.30.4 sebagai penyambung.

Jarak maksimum

$$S_1 < 1500 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_1 < 4 \cdot t_p + 100 \text{ mm} = 116 \text{ mm}$$

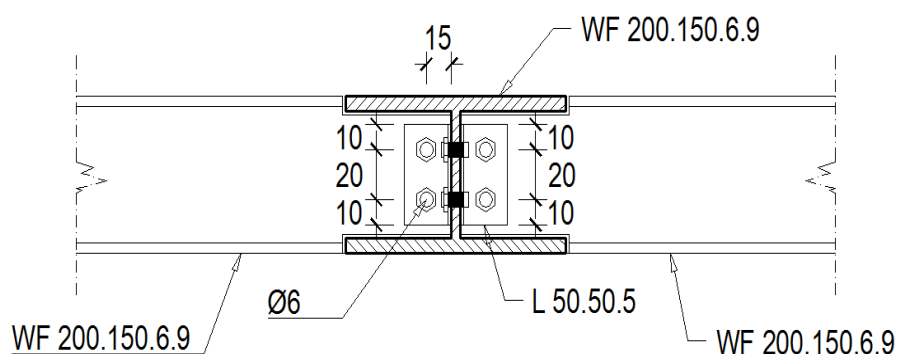
$$S < 200$$

Diambil $S_1 = 10 \text{ mm}$; $S = 20 \text{ mm}$

Jarak minimum

$$S_1 > 1,5d_b = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > 3d_b = 18 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.119 Sambungan Balok Anak Melintang

- Periksa geser blok

$$A_{gv} = 30.(4) = 120 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{nv} = (30 - 1,5.(6 + 2)).4 = 72 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{gt} = 15.(4) = 60 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{nt} = (15 - 0,5.(6 + 2)).4 = 44 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$f_u.A_{nt} = 370.(44) = 16280 \text{ N}$$

$$0,6.f_u.A_{nv} = 0,6.370.(72) = 15986 \text{ N}$$

$$f_u.A_{nt} < 0,6.f_u.A_{nv} \rightarrow \text{Geser fraktur - tarik leleh}$$

$$\phi T_n = \phi.(0,6.f_u.A_{nv} + f_y.A_{gt})$$

$$= 0,75.(15986 + 240.60)$$

$$= 22789,5 \text{ N}$$

$$= 22,789 \text{ kN} > R_u = 15,660 \text{ kN (OKE)}$$

B. Sambungan pada balok anak memanjang ke balok induk

Diketahui:

Balok induk menggunakan profil WF 500.200.9.14

Balok anak memanjang menggunakan profil WF 200.150.6.9, BJ 37

$$h = d = 194 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t_w = 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_o = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = 3901 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$I_x = 2690 \text{ cm}^4; I_y = 507 \text{ cm}^4$$

Mutu baja BJ 37

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

$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$

Didapat reaksi perletakan pada balok anak memanjang:

VA akibat beban mati = 31,800 kN

VA akibat beban hidup = 14,940 kN

Misal gunakan baut Ø12 dengan mutu BJ 37

- Beban terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} Ru &= 1,2.(31,800) + 1,6.(14,940) \\ &= 62,064 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan tumpu pada bagian web dari balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Rn &= 0,75.2.4.fu^p.d_b.t_p \\ &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 370 \times 12 \times 6 \\ &= 47,952 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Tahanan geser baut dengan dua bidang geser

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Rn &= 0,75.0,5.fu^b.m.A_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,5 \times 370 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2 \right) \\ &= 31,384 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Ambil nilai terkecil antara tahanan tumpu dan tahanan geser, yaitu 31,385 kN.

- Jumlah baut

$$n = \frac{62,064}{31,384} = 1,977 \approx 3 \text{ buah baut}$$

- Jarak antar baut dan tebal profil penyambung

Direncanakan:

Tebal Plat, $t \geq (h + b) / 90 \rightarrow \text{SNI 03-1729-2002 hal 131}$

$$t \geq (194 + 150) / 90 = 3,82 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 5 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi, gunakan profil siku L 50.50.5 sebagai penyambung.

Jarak maksimum

$$S_1 < 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_1 < 4.t_p + 100 \text{ mm} = 120 \text{ mm}$$

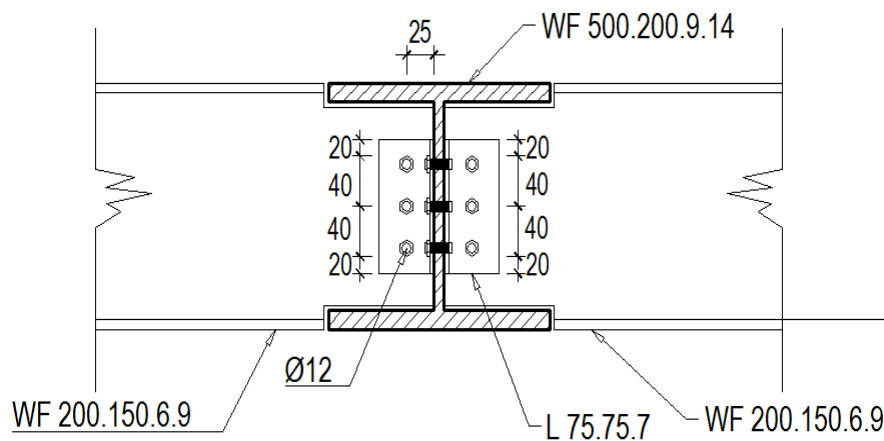
$$S < 200$$

Diambil $S_1 = 20 \text{ mm}$; $S = 40 \text{ mm}$

Jarak minimum

$$S_1 > 1,5d_b = 18 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > 3d_b = 36 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.120 Sambungan Balok Anak Memanjang

- Periksa geser blok

$$A_{gv} = 100.(5) = 500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{nv} = (100 - 1,5.(12 + 2)).5 = 325 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{gt} = 25.(5) = 125 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{nt} = (25 - 0,5.(12 + 2)).5 = 90 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$f_u.A_{nt} = 370.(90) = 35890 \text{ N}$$

$$0,6.f_u.A_{nv} = 0,6.370.(325) = 72150 \text{ N}$$

$$f_u.A_{nt} < 0,6.f_u.A_{nv} \rightarrow \text{Geser fraktur - tarik leleh}$$

$$\phi T_n = \phi.(0,6.f_u.A_{nv} + f_y.A_{gt})$$

$$= 0,75.(72150 + 240.90)$$

$$= 70312,5 \text{ N}$$

$$= 70,312 \text{ kN} > R_u = 62,064 \text{ kN (OKE)}$$

C. Sambungan pada balok induk melintang lantai 4 ke kolom

Diketahui:

Kolom menggunakan profil WF 300.300.10.15

Balok induk menggunakan profil WF 500.200.9.14

$$h = d = 496 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 199 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_w = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 14 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_o = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = 101,3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_x = 41900 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 1840 \text{ cm}^4$$

Mutu baja, BJ 37

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

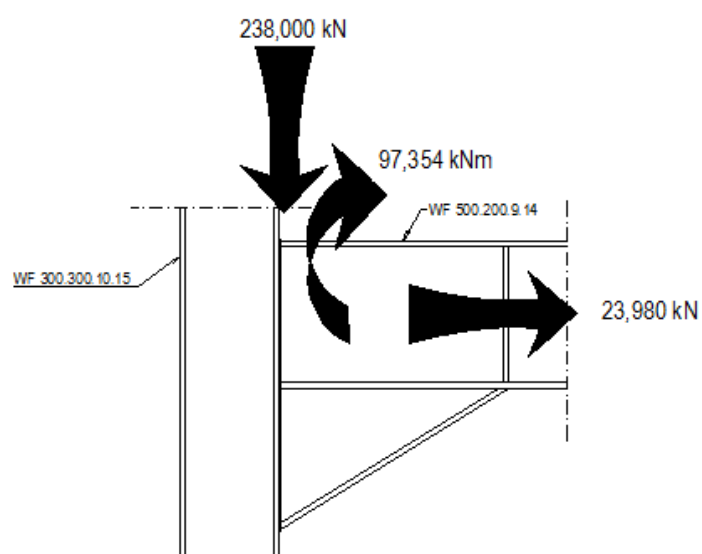
$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$

Misal gunakan 8 buah baut Ø20 dan tebal las 3 mm dengan mutu BJ 37

$$N_u = 23,980 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 238,000 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 97,354 \text{ kNm}$$



Gambar 3.121 Gaya Dalam pada Sambungan Balok Melintang ke Kolom

- Jarak antar baut dan tebal profil penyambung

Direncanakan:

Tebal Plat, $t \geq (h + b) / 90 \rightarrow \text{SNI 03-1729-2002 hal 131}$

$$t \geq (496 + 199) / 90 = 7,72 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 8 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak maksimum

$$S_1 < 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_1 < 4 \cdot t_p + 100 \text{ mm} = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$S < 200$$

Diambil $S_1 = 150 \text{ mm}$; $S = 196 \text{ mm}$

Jarak minimum

$$S_1 > 1,5d_b = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > 3d_b = 60 \text{ mm}$$

a. Sambungan Las

Tebal las (t_w) = 3 mm

$$Lw_1 = (95 \times 3) + (199 \times 2) = 683 \text{ mm}$$

$$Lw_2 = 468 \times 4 = 1872 \text{ mm}$$

$$Lw = Lw_1 + Lw_2$$

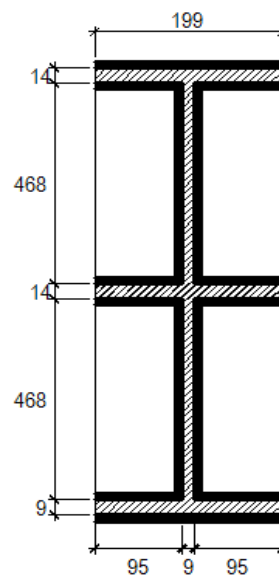
$$= 683 + 1872$$

$$= 2555 \text{ mm}$$

Mutu las

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

$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$



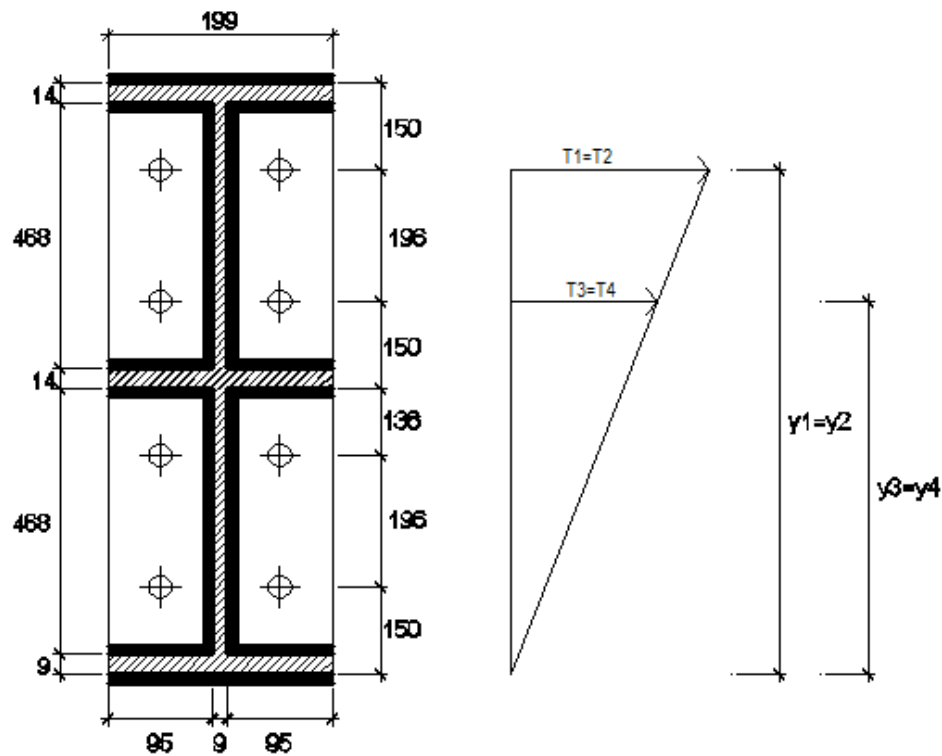
Gambar 3.122 Penampang Sambungan Las pada Balok Induk Melintang

$$\begin{aligned}
Tn_1 &= \phi.(0,6.fu.0,707.tw.Lw_1) \\
&= 0,75.(0,6.370.0,707.3.683) \\
&= 241199,06 \text{ N} \\
Tn_2 &= \phi.(0,6.fu.0,707.tw.Lw_2) \\
&= 0,75.(0,6.370.0,707.3.1872) \\
&= 661090,25 \text{ N} \\
Tn &= Tn_1 + Tn_2 \\
&= 241199,06 + 661090,25 \\
&= 902289,31 \text{ N} \\
&= 902,289 \text{ kN} > Vu \text{ (238,000 kN)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_R &= \phi.Mn \\
Mn_{las} &= Zx_{las} \cdot fy_{las} \\
Zx_{las} &= 2.(199.3.490,5) + 4.(95.3.476,5) + 4.(95.3.8,5) \\
&\quad + 4.(468.3.241) = 2492013 \text{ mm}^3 \\
Mn_{las} &= 2492013 \times 240 \\
&= 598083120 \text{ Nmm} \\
&= 598,083 \text{ kNm} \\
\phi Mn_{las} &= 0,9 \times 598,083 \\
&= 538,275 \text{ kNm} > Mu \text{ (97,354 kNm)}
\end{aligned}$$

b. Sambungan Baut

$$\begin{aligned}
Nu &= 23,980 \text{ kN} \\
Vu &= 238,000 \text{ kN} \\
Mu &= 97,354 \text{ kNm} \\
fu^b &= 370 \text{ MPa}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.123 Sambungan Baut pada Balok Induk Melintang

- Kuat geser baut

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{nv} &= 0,5 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\
 &= 0,5 \cdot 370 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 20^2 \right) \\
 &= 58119,46 \text{ N} \\
 &= 58,119 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kuat tarik baut

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{nt} &= 0,75 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 370 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 20^2 \right) \\
 &= 87179,19 \text{ N} \\
 &= 87,179 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya lintang dipikul bersama oleh baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{uv} &= \frac{V_u}{n} \\ &= \frac{238,00}{8} \\ &= 29,75 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

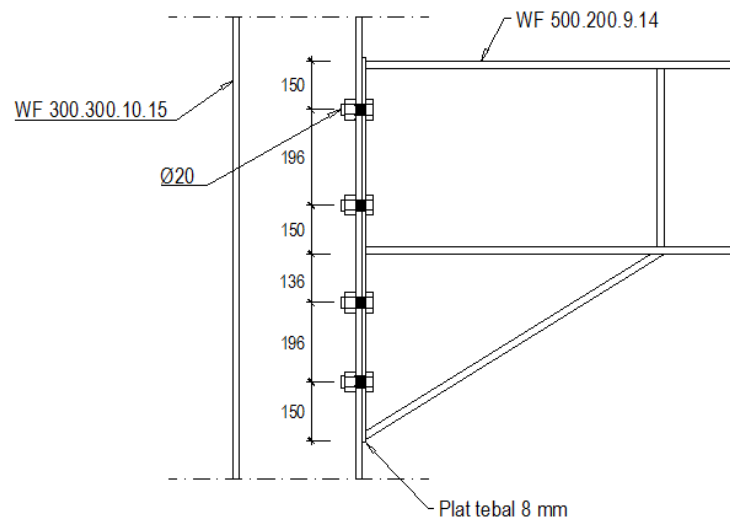
- Gaya normal dipikul bersama oleh baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ut} &= \frac{N_u}{n} \\ &= \frac{23,980}{8} \\ &= 2,997 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tarik akibat momen

$$\begin{aligned} T_i &= \frac{M \cdot y_i}{\sum y_i^2} \\ y_1 = y_2 &= (196 \times 2) + (150 \times 2) + 136 = 828 \text{ mm} \\ y_3 = y_4 &= (196 \times 1) + (150 \times 2) + 136 = 632 \text{ mm} \\ \sum y^2 &= 2 \cdot (828^2 + 632^2) = 2170016 \text{ mm}^2 \\ R_{ut} &= \frac{97,354 \times 828 \times 10^{-3}}{2170016 \times 10^{-6}} = 37,147 \text{ kN} \\ R_{ut} &= 37,147 + 2,997 = 40,144 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{R_{uv}}{\phi R_{nv}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{R_{ut}}{\phi R_{nt}} \right)^2 &\leq 1 \\ \left(\frac{29,75}{0,75 \cdot 58,119} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{40,144}{0,75 \cdot 87,179} \right)^2 &\leq 1 \\ 0,84 &< 1 \text{ (OKE)} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.124 Sambungan pada Balok Induk Melintang ke Kolom

D. Sambungan pada balok induk memanjang lantai 4 ke kolom

Diketahui:

Kolom menggunakan profil WF 300.300.10.15

Balok induk menggunakan profil WF 500.200.9.14

$$h = d = 496 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 199 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_w = 9 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 14 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_o = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = 101,3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_x = 41900 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 1840 \text{ cm}^4$$

Mutu baja, BJ 37

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

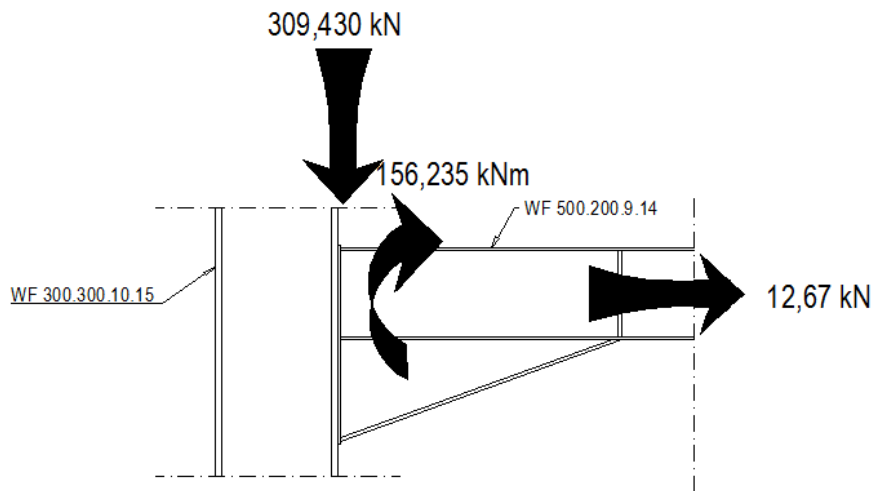
$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$

Misal gunakan 12 buah baut Ø20 dan tebal las 3 mm dengan mutu BJ 37

$$N_u = 12,67 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 309,43 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 156,235 \text{ kNm}$$



Gambar 3.125 Gaya dalam pada Sambungan Balok Induk Memanjang ke Kolom

- Jarak antar baut dan tebal profil penyambung

Direncanakan:

Tebal Plat, $t \geq (h + b) / 90 \rightarrow \text{SNI 03-1729-2002 hal 131}$

$$t \geq (496 + 199) / 90 = 7,72 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 8 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak maksimum

$$S_1 < 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_1 < 4.t_p + 100 \text{ mm} = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$S < 200$$

Diambil $S_1 = 85 \text{ mm}$; $S = 130 \text{ mm}$

Jarak minimum

$$S_1 > 1,5d_b = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > 3d_b = 60 \text{ mm}$$

c. Sambungan Las

Tebal las (tw) = 3 mm

$$Lw_1 = (95 \times 3) + (199 \times 2) = 683 \text{ mm}$$

$$Lw_2 = 468 \times 4 = 1872 \text{ mm}$$

$$Lw = Lw_1 + Lw_2$$

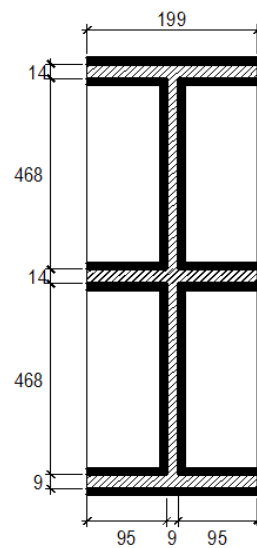
$$= 683 + 1872$$

$$= 2555 \text{ mm}$$

Mutu las

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

$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$



Gambar 3.126 Penampang Sambungan Las pada Balok Induk Memanjang

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tn_1 &= \phi \cdot (0,6 \cdot fu \cdot 0,707 \cdot tw \cdot Lw_1) \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot (0,6 \cdot 370 \cdot 0,707 \cdot 3 \cdot 683) \\
 &= 241199,06 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tn_2 &= \phi \cdot (0,6 \cdot fu \cdot 0,707 \cdot tw \cdot Lw_2) \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot (0,6 \cdot 370 \cdot 0,707 \cdot 3 \cdot 1872) \\
 &= 661090,25 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tn &= Tn_1 + Tn_2 \\
 &= 241199,06 + 661090,25 \\
 &= 902289,31 \text{ N} \\
 &= 902,289 \text{ kN} > Vu \text{ (309,43 kN)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = \phi \cdot Mn$$

$$Mn_{las} = Zx_{las} \cdot fy_{las}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Zx_{las} &= 2 \cdot (199 \cdot 3 \cdot 490,5) + 4 \cdot (95 \cdot 3 \cdot 476,5) + 4 \cdot (95 \cdot 3 \cdot 8,5) \\
 &\quad + 4 \cdot (468 \cdot 3 \cdot 241) = 2492013 \text{ mm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn_{las} &= 2492013 \cdot 240 \\
 &= 598083120 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 598,083 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn_{las} &= 0,9 \cdot 598,083 \\
 &= 538,275 \text{ kNm} > Mu \text{ (156,235 kNm)}
 \end{aligned}$$

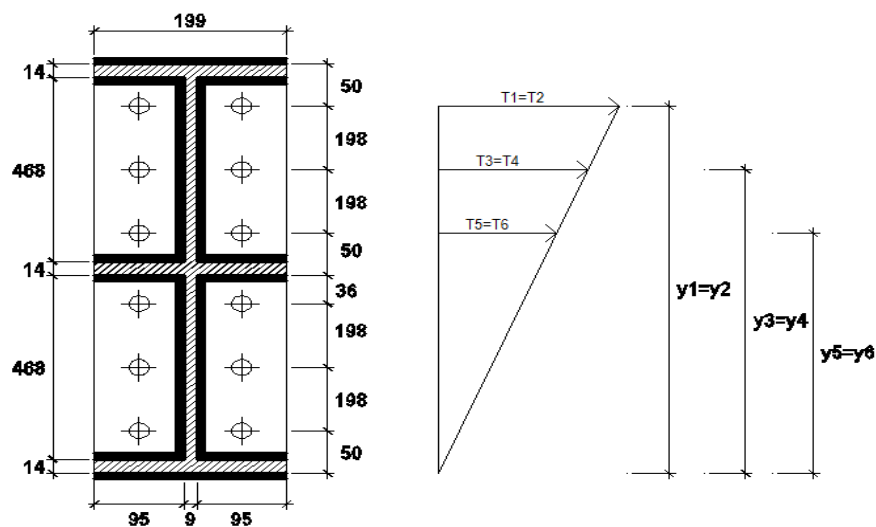
d. Sambungan Baut

$$N_u = 12,67 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 309,43 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 156,235 \text{ kNm}$$

$$f_u^b = 370 \text{ MPa}$$



Gambar 3.127 Sambungan Baut pada Balok Induk Memanjang

- Kuat geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{nv} &= 0,5 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\ &= 0,5 \cdot 370 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 20^2 \right) \\ &= 58119,464 \text{ N} \\ &= 58,119 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Kuat tarik baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{nt} &= 0,75 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 370 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 20^2 \right) \\ &= 87179,196 \text{ N} \\ &= 87,179 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya lintang dipikul bersama oleh baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{uv} &= \frac{V_u}{n} \\ &= \frac{309,43}{12} \\ &= 25,786 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

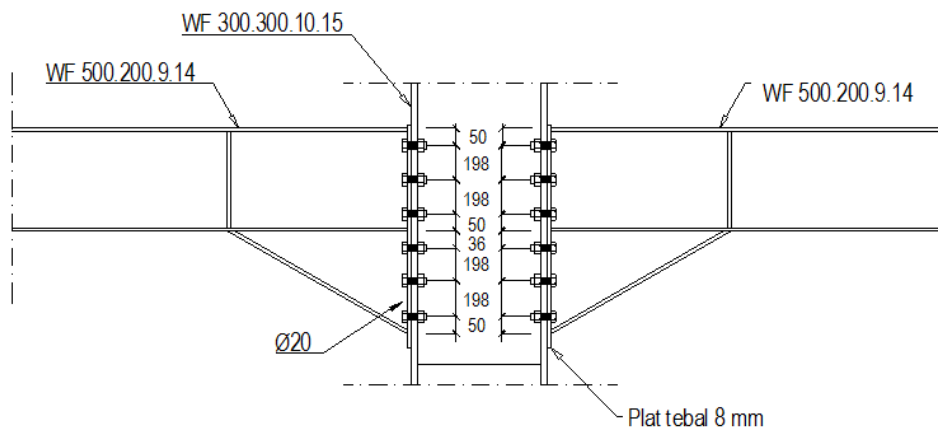
- Gaya normal dipikul bersama oleh baut

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ut} &= \frac{N_u}{n} \\ &= \frac{12,67}{12} \\ &= 1,056 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tarik akibat momen

$$\begin{aligned} T_i &= \frac{M \cdot y_i}{\sum y_i^2} \\ y_1 &= y_2 = (198 \times 4) + (50 \times 2) + 36 = 928 \text{ mm} \\ y_3 &= y_4 = (196 \times 3) + (150 \times 2) + 136 = 730 \text{ mm} \\ y_5 &= y_6 = (196 \times 2) + (150 \times 2) + 136 = 532 \text{ mm} \\ \sum y^2 &= 2 \cdot (928^2 + 730^2 + 532^2) = 3354216 \text{ mm}^2 \\ R_{ut} &= \frac{156,235 \times 928 \times 10^{-3}}{3354216 \times 10^{-6}} = 43,225 \text{ kN} \\ R_{ut} &= 43,225 + 1,056 = 44,281 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{R_{uv}}{\phi R_{nv}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{R_{ut}}{\phi R_{nt}} \right)^2 &\leq 1 \\ \left(\frac{25,786}{0,75 \cdot 58,119} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{44,281}{0,75 \cdot 87,179} \right)^2 &\leq 1 \\ 0,81 &< 1 \text{ (OKE)} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.128 Sambungan pada Balok Induk Memanjang ke Kolom

3.6.5 Perhitungan Sambungan pada Kolom

A. Sambungan memanjang kolom

Diketahui:

Menggunakan profil WF 300.300.10.15

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

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

$$W = 94,0 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$t_w = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 15 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_o = 18 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_g = 119,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_x = 20,400 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 6,750 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$r_x = 13,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_y = 7,51 \text{ cm}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$$

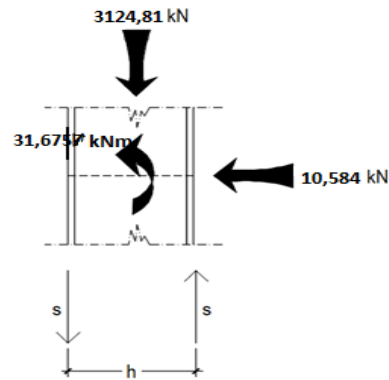
$$N_u = 3124,81 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 10,584 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 31,6757 \text{ kNm}$$

Menggunakan baut Ø16, mutu baut dan plat penyambung adalah BJ 37

Sambungan plat sayap



Gambar 3.129 Gaya Dalam pada Sambungan Kolom

$$M = h.s$$

$$s = \frac{31,6757 \times 10^6}{300}$$

$$s = 105585,6667 \text{ N}$$

- Kuat geser baut

$$\begin{aligned} \phi R_n &= \phi . 0,5 . f_u^b . m . A_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,5 \times 370 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} . \pi . 16^2 \right) \\ &= 27897,343 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

- Kuat tumpu baut

$$\begin{aligned} \phi R_n &= \phi . 2 . 0 . d_b . f_u^p . t_p \\ &= 0,75 \times 2 \times 16 \times 370 \times t_p \\ &= 8880 . t_p \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah baut

$$= \frac{s}{\phi R_n} = \frac{105585,6667}{27897,343} = 3,78 \approx 4 \text{ baut}$$

- Tebal plat penyambung

$$s \leq \phi R_n$$

$$20285 \leq 8880 \cdot tp$$

$$\frac{20285}{8880} \leq tp \leq tf$$

$$2,28 \leq tp \leq 21$$

$$\text{Jadi, } tp = 5 \text{ mm}$$

- Jarak baut dan panjang plat penyambung :

Jarak maksimum

Jarak minimum

$$S_1 < 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_1 > 1,5d_b = 24 \text{ mm}$$

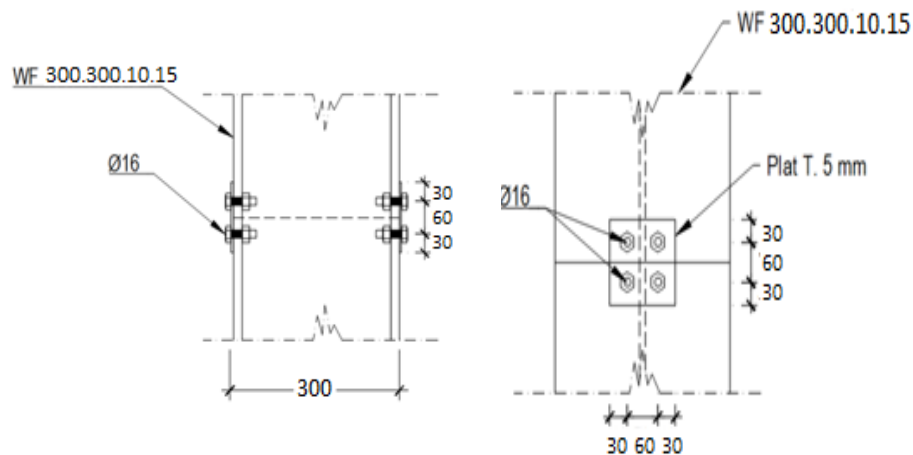
$$S_1 < 4 \cdot tp + 100 \text{ mm} = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > 3d_b = 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$S < 200$$

$$\text{Diambil } S_1 = 30 \text{ mm ; } S = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Panjang plat penyambung} = (30 \times 4) + 60 = 180 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.130 Sambungan Plat Sayap pada Kolom

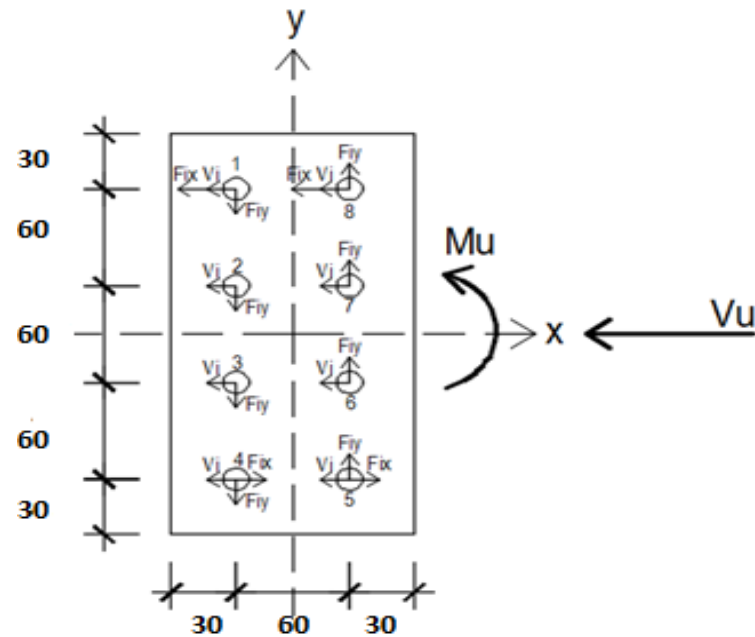
Sambungan plat badan

Coba menggunakan 8 buah baut.

- Beban yang harus dipikul baut akibat gaya geser

$$V_i = \frac{Vu}{n} = \frac{260,257}{8} = 32,532 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_i = \frac{Vu}{n} = \frac{10,584}{8} = 1,323 \text{ kN}$$



Gambar 3.131 Beban yang Bekerja pada Baut

Tabel 3.10 Nilai gaya pada baut

Baut	xi (mm)	yi (mm)	Fix (N)	Fiy (N)	Ri (N)
1	-30	90	-21997,014	65991,041	69560,246
2	-30	30	-21997,014	21997,014	31107,540
3	-30	-30	-21997,014	-21997,014	21995,68
4	-30	-90	-65991,042	-21997,014	62221,911
5	30	-90	-65991,041	21997,014	69559,410
6	30	-30	21997,014	-21997,014	241,2588
7	30	30	21997,014	21997,014	31107,540
8	30	90	21997,014	65991,041	69561,083

$$\sum x_i^2 = 4. (-30)^2 + 4. (30)^2 = 7200 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sum y_i^2 = 2. (90)^2 + 2. (30)^2 + 2. (-30)^2 + 2. (-90)^2 = 36000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sum r_i^2 = \sum x_i^2 + \sum y_i^2$$

$$= 7200 + 36000 = 43200 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Fix = \frac{M.yi}{\sum ri^2} = \frac{31,6757 \cdot 10^6 \cdot yi}{43200}$$

$$Fiy = \frac{M.xi}{\sum ri^2} = \frac{31,6757 \cdot 10^6 \cdot xi}{43200}$$

$$Ri = \sqrt{(Vi + Fix)^2 + Fiy^2}$$

Nilai R_u yang menentukan adalah pada baut 1, 5 dan 8 dengan memikul beban sebesar 69561,083 N = 69,567 kN.

- Kuat geser baut

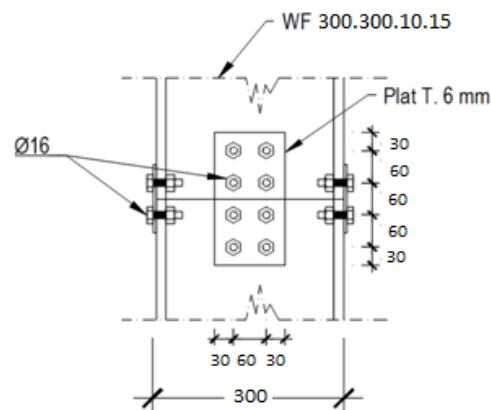
$$\begin{aligned}\phi Rn &= \phi \cdot 0,5 \cdot fu^b \cdot m \cdot Ab \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,5 \times 370 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2 \right) \\ &= 55794,686 \text{ N} > R_u = 47268,678 \text{ N (OKE)}\end{aligned}$$

- Kuat tumpu baut

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Rn &= \phi \cdot 2 \cdot 0,db \cdot fu^p \cdot tp \\ &= 0,75 \times 2 \times 16 \times 370 \times tp \\ &= 8880 \cdot tp\end{aligned}$$

- Tebal plat penyambung

$$\begin{aligned}R_u &\leq \phi Rn \\ 47268,678 &\leq 8880 \cdot tp \\ \frac{47268,678}{8880} &\leq tp \leq \frac{tw}{2} \\ 5,3 &\leq tp \leq 6,5 \\ \text{Jadi, } tp &= 6 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.132 Sambungan Plat Badan pada Kolom

B. Sambungan Sepatu Kolom

Diketahui:

Menggunakan profil WF 300.300.10.15

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

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

$$t_w = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_f = 15 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_o = 18 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_g = 119,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_x = 20.400 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 6,750 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$i_x = 13,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$i_y = 7,51 \text{ cm}$$

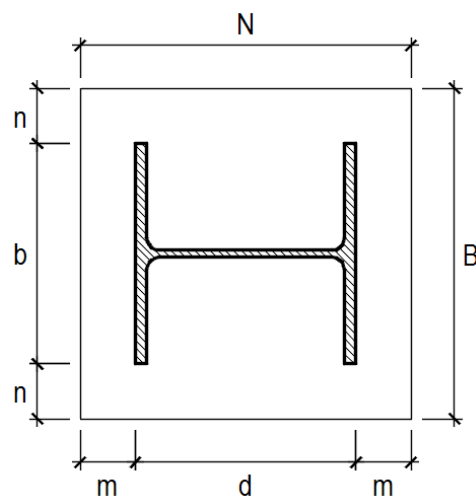
$$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$N_u = 3124,81 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 10,584 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 31,6757 \text{ kNm}$$

Coba menggunakan 6 baut Ø30 mm dengan mutu baut dan plat penyambung adalah BJ 37.



Gambar 3.133 Detail Sambungan Sepatu Kolom

- Tebal plat dasar kolom

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(N - 0,95 \cdot d)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(500 - 0,95 \cdot 300)}{2} \\ &= 107,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{B - 0,8 \cdot bf}{2} \\ &= \frac{500 - 0,8 \cdot 300}{2} \\ &= 130 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

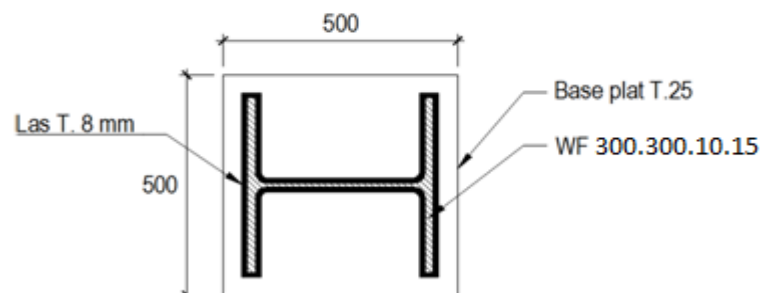
Nilai diambil yang terbesar dari m dan n untuk menentukan tebal plat.

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot Pu \cdot n^2}{B \cdot N \cdot (0,9) \cdot fy}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 3124,81 \cdot 10^3 \times 90^2}{500 \times 500 \cdot (0,9) \times 240}} = 30,617 \text{ mm} \approx 30 \text{ mm}$$

- Periksa ukuran luas permukaan kolom terhadap $f'c$ beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{Pu}{Ag} \right) + \left(\frac{Mu}{w} \right) &\leq \phi \cdot f'c ; w = \frac{1}{6} \cdot B \cdot N^2 \\ \left(\frac{3124,81 \cdot 10^3}{119800} \right) + \left(\frac{31,6757 \cdot 10^6}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 500 \cdot 500^2} \right) &\leq 0,85 \times 30 \\ 27,60 &< 25,5 \end{aligned}$$

e. Sambungan Las



Gambar 3.134 Penampang Sambungan Las Sepatu Kolom

$$L_{w1} = (300 \times 2) + (500 \times 4) = 2600 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{w2} = 46,2 \times 2 = 92,4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{w \text{ total}} &= L_{w1} + L_{w2} \\ &= 2600 + 92,4 \\ &= 2692,4 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Mutu las

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

$$f_u = 370 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{n1} &= \phi \cdot (0,6 \cdot f_u \cdot 0,707 \cdot t_w \cdot L_{w1}) \\ &= 0,75 (0,6 \times 370 \times 0,707 \times 8 \times 2600) \\ &= 2448482,4 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{n2} &= \phi (0,6 \cdot f_u \cdot 0,707 \cdot t_w \cdot L_{w2}) \\ &= 0,75 (0,6 \cdot 370 \cdot 0,707 \cdot 8 \times 92,4) \\ &= 87015,2976 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_{n1} + T_{n2} \\ &= 2448482,4 + 87015,2976 \\ &= 2535497,698 \text{ N} \\ &= 2535,497 \text{ kN} > V_u (10,584 \text{ kN}) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = \phi \cdot M_n$$

$$M_{n_{Las}} = Z_{x_{Las}} \cdot F_{y_{Las}}$$

- Kuat geser baut

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{nv} &= 0,5 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\
 &= 0,5 \cdot 370 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 30^2\right) \\
 &= 130768,794 \text{ N} \\
 &= 130,769 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kuat tarik baut

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_u &= 0,75 \cdot f_u \cdot A_b \\
 &= 0,75 \times 370 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 30^2\right) \\
 &= 196153,1913 \text{ N} \\
 &= 196,153 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya Lintang dipikul bersama oleh baut :

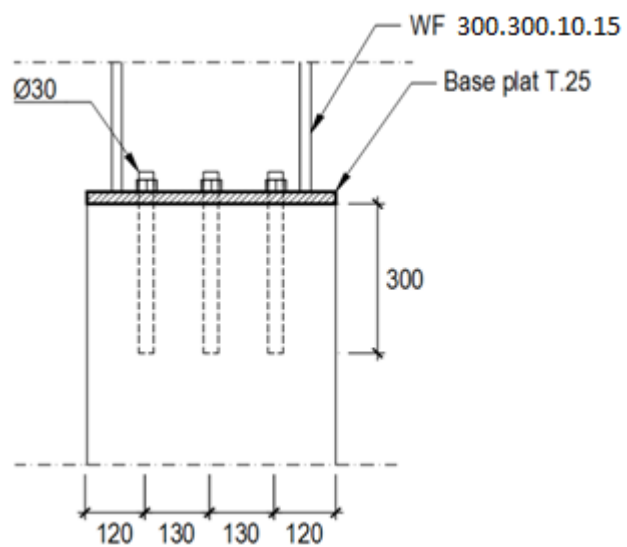
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{uv} &= \frac{V_u}{n} \\
 &= \frac{10,584}{6} \\
 &= 1,764 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tarik akibat momen :

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{ut} &= \frac{M \cdot x}{2 \sum x^2} \\
 &= \frac{31,6757 \times 10^6 \times 130}{2 (130+130)^2} \\
 &= 30,457 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang penjangkaran

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \sqrt{\frac{A_{plat}}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{500 \times 500}{3,14}} \\
 &= 282,16 \text{ mm} \approx 300 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.136 Sambungan Plat Dasar Kolom

3.7 Perencanaan Sloof

3.7.1 Perencanaan Sloof Memanjang

Data Perencanaan

Dimensi Sloof	= 30 x 60 cm
Mutu Beton (f'_c)	= 25 MPa
Mutu Baja (f_y)	= 240 MPa
Tulangan Utama	= D16
Tulangan geser (sengkang)	= Ø10
Tebal selimut beton (p)	= 40 mm

Pembebanan sloof

Beban Mati

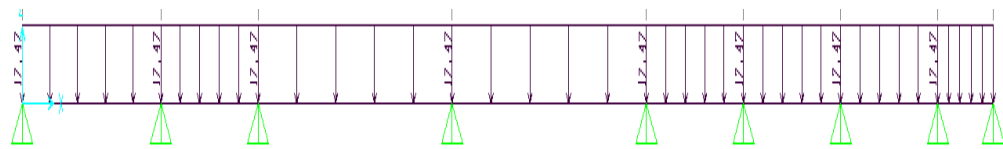
a. Berat sendiri sloof	= $0,3\text{m} \times 0,6\text{m} \times 24\text{KN/m}^3$	= 4,32 kN/m
b. Berat dinding $\frac{1}{2}$ bata	= $4\text{m} \times 1,2\text{KN/m}^3$	= 4,8 kN/m
c. Plesteran (4cm)	= $0,21\text{KN/m}^2 \times 4 \times 4\text{m}$	= 3,36 kN/m
	W_D	= 12,48 kN/m

Beban Hidup	W_L	= 0 KN/m
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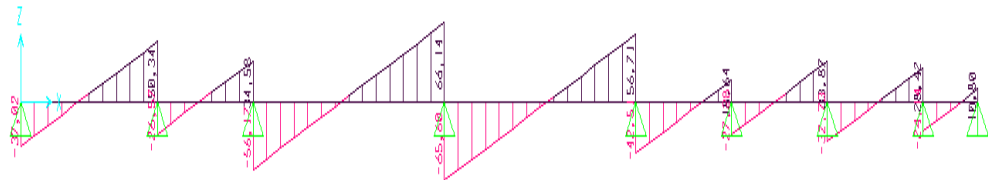
Beban Terfaktor (W_u)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_u &= 1,4 W_D \\
 &= 1,4 \times 12,48 \text{ KN/m} \\
 &= 17,472 \text{ KN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

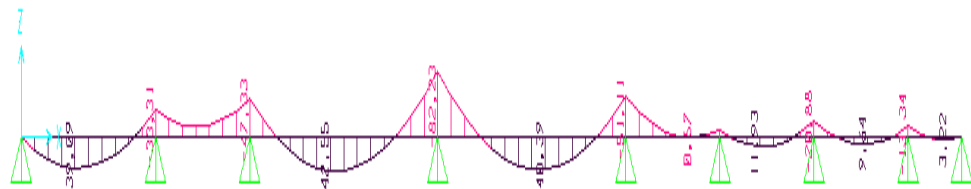
Data-data perencanaan dan pembebanan akan dimasukkan kedalam program SAP2000 versi 10 untuk selanjutnya di analisa dan hasil analisa akan ditampilkan berupa diagram.



Gambar 3.137 Pembebanan Sloof Memanjang



Gambar 3.138 Diagram Gaya Lintang Sloof Memanjang



Gambar 3.139 Diagram Gaya Momen Sloof Memanjang

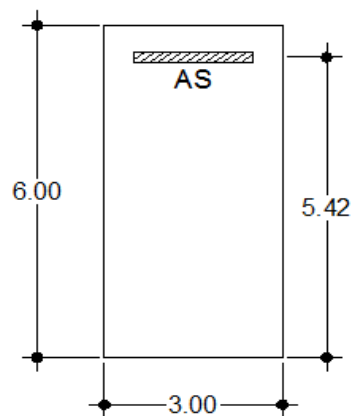
Penulangan Sloof Memanjang

1. Tulangan Tumpuan

Dimensi Balok = 30 x 60 cm

M_u = 82,23 kNm

Tinggi Efektif (d) = $h - p - \phi_{\text{sengkang}} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tulangan utama}}$
 = $600 - 40 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} 16$
 = 542 mm



Gambar 3.140 Detail Garis As Tulangan Tumpuan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{82,23 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot (542)^2} = 1,166$$

Dari tabel ρ dengan melihat nilai k yaitu 1,166 didapat nilai $\rho = 0,0058$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 542 \\ &= 943,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

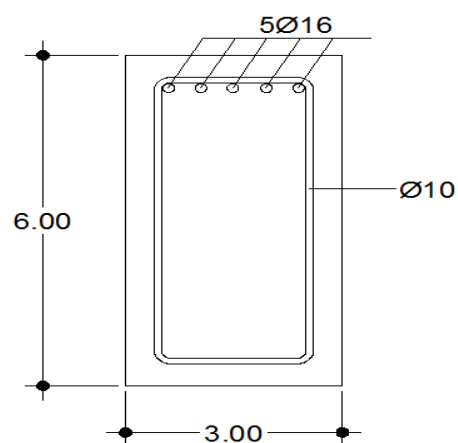
Jumlah tulangan

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{943,08}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} = 4,69 \sim 5 \text{ buah}$$

sehingga tulangan yang dipakai adalah 5 Ø 16

Kontrol Lebar Balok

2 x p	= 2 x 40 mm	= 80 mm
2 x Ø sengkang	= 2 x 10 mm	= 20 mm
5 x Ø tulangan pokok	= 5 x 16 mm	= 80 mm
Jarak antar tulangan	= 4 x 25 mm	= 100 mm
Jumlah	= 280 mm < 300 mm (OK)	



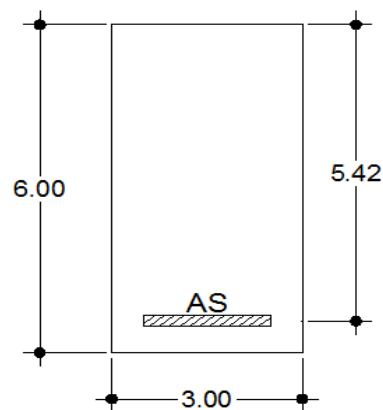
Gambar 3.141 Detail Tulangan Tumpuan Sloof Memanjang

2. Tulangan Lapangan

Dimensi Balok = 30 x 60 cm

Mu = 42,55 KNm

Tinggi Efektif (d) = $h - p - \text{Øsengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ø tulangan utama}$
 $= 600 - 40 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} 16$
 $= 542 \text{ mm}$



Gambar 3.142 Detail Garis As Tulangan Lapangan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{42,55 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot (542)^2} = 0,604$$

Dari tabel ρ dengan melihat nilai k yaitu 0,604 didapat nilai $\rho = 0,0058$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 542 \\ &= 943,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

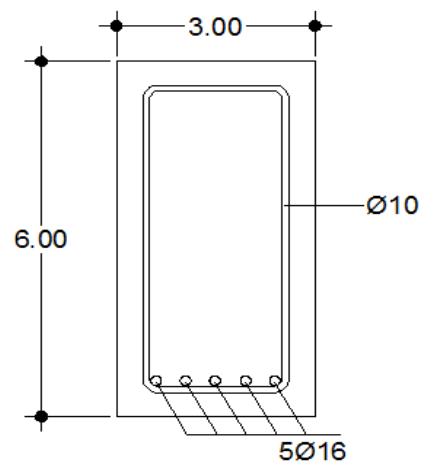
Jumlah tulangan

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{943,08}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 16^2} = 4,69 \sim 5 \text{ buah}$$

sehingga tulangan yang dipakai adalah 5 Ø 16

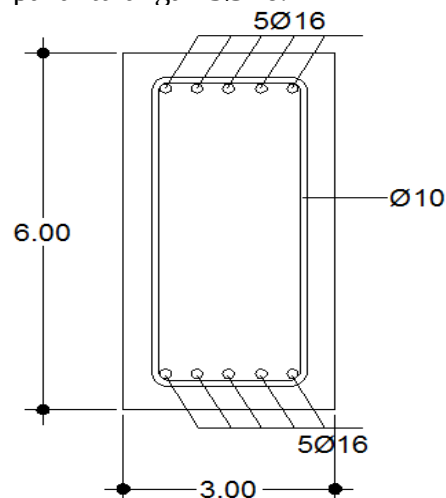
Kontrol Lebar Balok

2 x p	= 2 x 40 mm	= 80 mm
2 x Ø sengkang	= 2 x 10mm	= 20 mm
5 x Ø tulangan pokok	= 5 x 16mm	= 80 mm
Jarak antar tulangan	= 4 x 25 mm	= 100 mm
Jumlah = 280 mm < 300 mm (OK)		



Gambar 3.143 Detail Tulangan Lapangan Sloof Memanjang

Dari perhitungan penulangan sloof memanjang diatas maka didapatkan bahwa untuk daerah tumpuan dipakai tulangan 5Ø16 dan daerah lapangan dipakai tulangan 5Ø16.



Gambar 3.144 Detail Tulangan Sloof Memanjang

Cek Daktilitas

$$AS_{\text{tumpuan}} = AS_{\text{lapangan}} = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{AS}{bd} = \frac{1005,3}{300 \cdot 542} = 0,0062$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,0403$$

Maka $\rho_{\min} < \rho_{\text{aktual}} < \rho_{\max}$ (oke)

Cek momen nominal

$$a = \frac{AS \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{1005,3 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 37,847$$

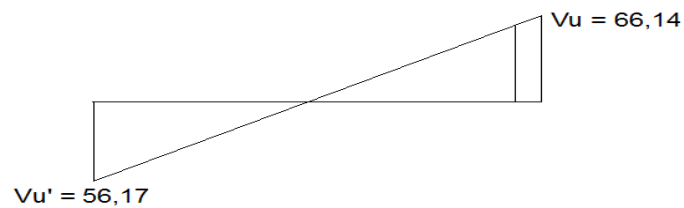
$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \phi \cdot AS \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 1005,3 \cdot 240 \left(542 - \frac{37,847}{2}\right) \\ &= 100,963 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen dilapangan

$$100,963 \text{ KNm} > 82,23 \text{ kNm (Aman)}$$

$$100,963 \text{ KNm} > 42,55 \text{ kNm (Aman)}$$

Penulangan tulangan geser



Gambar 3.145 Diagram Tulangan Geser

$$Deff = 542$$

$$Vu = 66,14 \text{ KN}$$

$$P = deff + \frac{1}{2} \text{ kolom}$$

$$= 542 + \frac{1}{2} 500$$

$$= 792 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,7920 \text{ m}$$

$$X = \frac{Vu}{Vu+Vu'} L = \frac{66,14}{66,14 + 56,17} \cdot 7 = 3,785 \text{ m}$$

$$Vu \text{ kritis} = \frac{Vu \cdot (X-P)}{X} = \frac{66,14 \cdot (3,785-0,7920)}{3,785} = 52,30 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi Vc = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{fc'} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,75 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 542 = 101,62 \text{ KN}$$

$\Phi Vc > Vu \text{ kritis}$, tidak memerlukan tulangan geser

Digunakan tulangan praktis

$$AV = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 = 157,08$$

$$AV = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{b \cdot S}{fy}$$

$$S = \frac{3 \cdot AV \cdot fy}{b} = \frac{3 \cdot 157,08 \cdot 240}{300} = 376,99 \text{ mm}$$

$$Smaks = \frac{deff}{2} = \frac{542}{2} = 271$$

Jadi, dipasang tulangan praktis Ø10-260

3.7.2 Perencanaan Sloof Melintang

Data Perencanaan

Dimensi Sloof = 30 x 60 cm

Mutu Beton ($f'c$) = 25 MPa

Mutu Baja (fy) = 240 MPa

Tulangan Utama = Ø19

Tulangan geser (sengkang) = Ø10

Tebal selimut beton (p) = 40 mm

Pembebanan sloof

Beban Mati

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| a. Berat sendiri sloof | $= 0,3\text{m} \times 0,6\text{m} \times 24\text{KN/m}^3$ | $= 4,32 \text{ KN/m}$ |
| b. Berat dinding $\frac{1}{2}$ bata | $= 4\text{m} \times 1,2\text{KN/m}^3$ | $= 4,8 \text{ KN/m}$ |
| c. Plesteran (4cm) | $= 0,21\text{KN/m}^2 \times 4 \times 4\text{m}$ | $= 3,36 \text{ KN/m}$ |
| | WD | $= 12,48 \text{ KN/m}$ |

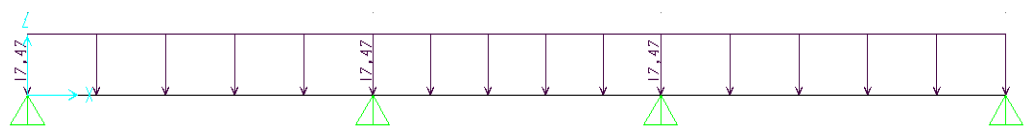
Beban Hidup

WL = 0 KN/m

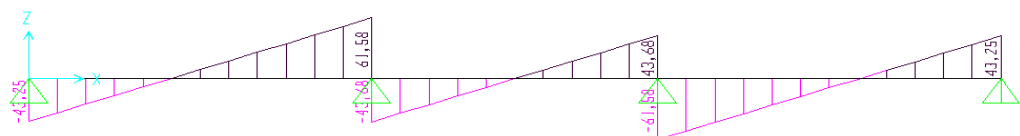
Beban Terfaktor (WU)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WU} &= 1,4 \text{ WD} \\
 &= 1,4 \times 12,48 \text{ KN/m} \\
 &= 17,472 \text{ KN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

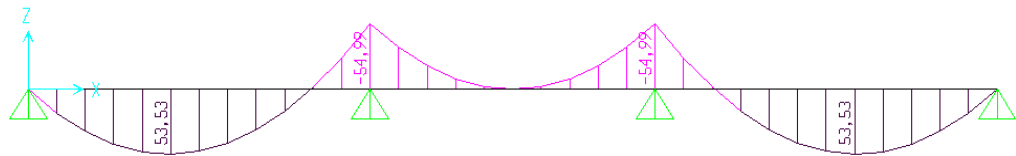
Data-data perencanaan dan pembebanan akan dimasukkan kedalam program SAP2000 versi 10 untuk selanjutnya di analisa dan hasil analisa akan ditampilkan berupa diagram.



Gambar 3.146 Pembebanan Sloof Melintang



Gambar 3.147 Diagram Gaya Lintang Sloof Melintang



Gambar 3.148 Diagram Gaya Momen Sloof Melintang

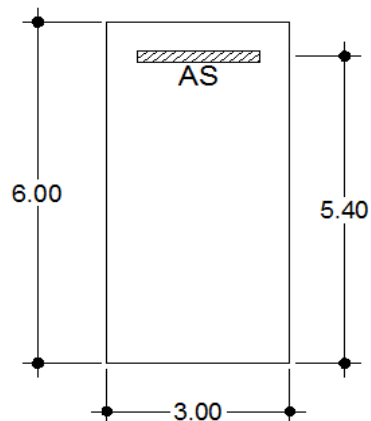
Penulangan Sloof Melintang

3. Tulangan Tumpuan

Dimensi Balok = 30 x 60 cm

Mu = 54,99 KNm

Tinggi Efektif (d) = h – p – Øsengkang - ½ Ø tulangan utama
 = 600 – 40 – 10 – ½ 19
 = 540,5 mm



Gambar 3. 149 Detail Garis As Tulangan Tumpuan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{54,99 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot (540,5)^2} = 0,784$$

Dari tabel ρ dengan melihat nilai k yaitu 0,784 didapat nilai $\rho = 0,0058$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 540,5 \\ &= 940,47 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{940,47}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} = 3,32 \sim 4 \text{ buah}$$

sehingga tulangan yang dipakai adalah 4 Ø 19

Kontrol Lebar Balok

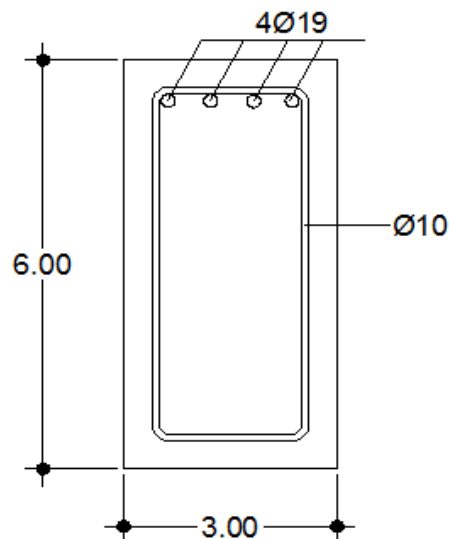
$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$5 \times \text{Ø tulangan pokok} = 4 \times 19 \text{ mm} = 76 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\text{Jumlah} = 251 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (OK)}$$



Gambar 3.150 Detail Tulangan Tumpuan Sloof Melintang

4. Tulangan Lapangan

$$\text{Dimensi Balok} = 30 \times 60 \text{ cm}$$

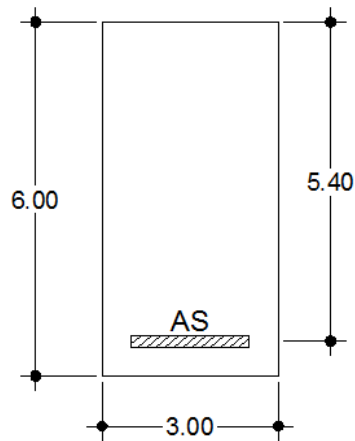
$$M_u = 53,53 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Efektif (d)} = h - p - \text{Ø sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ø tulangan utama}$$

$$= 600 - 40 - 10 - \frac{1}{2} 19$$

$$= 540,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{53,53 \times 10^6}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot (540,5)^2} = 0,763$$



Gambar 3.151 Detail Garis As Tulangan Lapangan

Dari tabel ρ dengan melihat nilai k yaitu 0,763 didapat nilai $\rho = 0,0058$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,0058 \cdot 300 \cdot 540,5 \\ &= 940,47 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan

$$n = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{940,47}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 19^2} = 3,32 \sim 4 \text{ buah}$$

sehingga tulangan yang dipakai adalah 4 Ø 19

Kontrol Lebar Balok

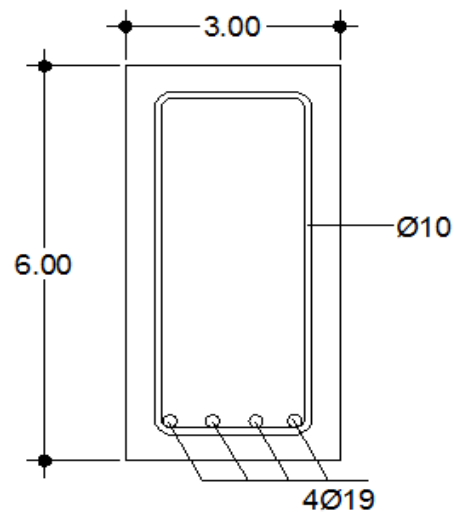
$$2 \times p = 2 \times 40 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$5 \times \text{Ø tulangan pokok} = 4 \times 19 \text{ mm} = 76 \text{ mm}$$

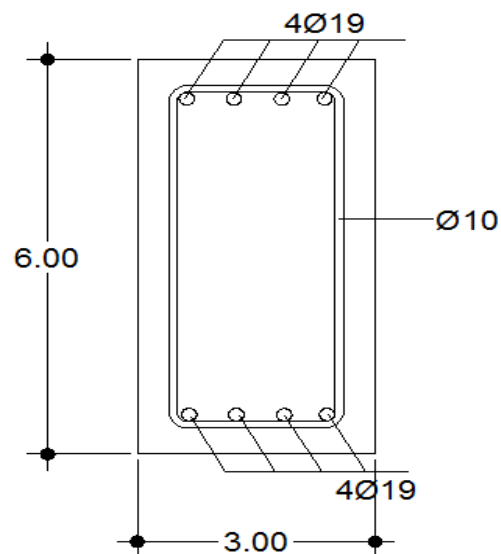
$$\text{Jarak antar tulangan} = 3 \times 25 \text{ mm} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 251 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm (OK)}$$



Gambar 3.152 Detail Tulangan Lapangan Sloof Melintang

Dari perhitungan penulangan sloof memanjang diatas maka didapatkan bahwa untuk daerah tumpuan dipakai tulangan 5Ø16 dan daerah lapangan dipakai tulangan 5Ø16.



Gambar 3.153 Detail Tulangan Sloof Melintang

Cek Daktilitas

$$AS_{\text{tumpuan}} = AS_{\text{lapangan}} = 1134,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{AS}{bd} = \frac{1134,1}{300 \cdot 540,5} = 0,0070$$

$$\rho_{\text{maks}} = 0,0403$$

Maka $\rho_{\min} < \rho_{\text{aktual}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ (oke)

Cek momen nominal

$$a = \frac{AS \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{1134,1 \cdot 240}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 42,695$$

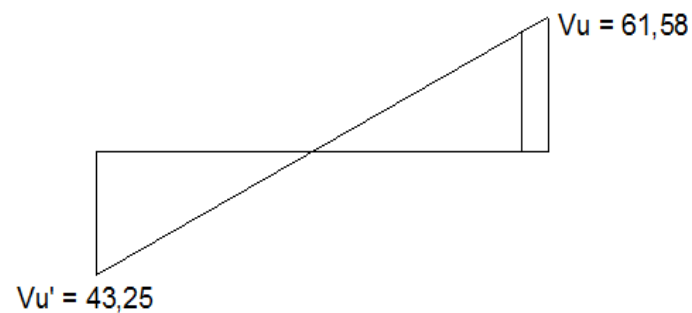
$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \phi \cdot AS \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 1134,1 \cdot 240 \left(540,5 - \frac{42,695}{2}\right) \\ &= 113,044 \text{ KNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen dilapangan

$$113,044 \text{ KNm} > 54,99 \text{ KNm} \text{ (Aman)}$$

$$113,044 \text{ KNm} > 53,53 \text{ KNm} \text{ (Aman)}$$

Penulangan tulangan geser



Gambar 3.154 Detail Tulangan Geser

$$D_{\text{eff}} = 540,5$$

$$V_u = 61,58 \text{ KN}$$

$$P = d_{\text{eff}} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ kolom}$$

$$= 540,5 + \frac{1}{2} 500$$

$$= 790,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,7905 \text{ m}$$

$$X = \frac{Vu}{Vu+Vu'} L = \frac{61,58}{61,58 + 43,25} \cdot 6 = 3,525 \text{ m}$$

$$Vu \text{ kritis} = \frac{Vu \cdot (X-P)}{X} = \frac{61,58 \cdot (3,525 - 0,7905)}{3,525} = 47,77 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi Vc = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{fc'} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,75 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 300 \cdot 540,5 = 101,34 \text{ KN}$$

$\phi Vc > Vu \text{ kritis}$, tidak memerlukan tulangan geser

Digunakan tulangan praktis

$$AV = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 = 157,08$$

$$AV = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{b \cdot S}{fy}$$

$$S = \frac{3 \cdot AV \cdot fy}{b} = \frac{3 \cdot 157,08 \cdot 240}{300} = 376,99 \text{ mm}$$

$$Smaks = \frac{deff}{2} = \frac{540,5}{2} = 270,25$$

Jadi, dipasang tulangan praktis Ø10-260

3.8 Perencanaan Pondasi

Dari data sondir dapat diketahui bahwa nilai konus (NK) dan jumlah hambatan pelekak (JHP).

Data-data perencanaan :

Proyek Pembangunan : Gedung Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sriwijaya

Diameter Pile : 30 x 30 cm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas Ab} &: = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 60^2 \\ &= 2827,433 \text{ cm}^2 = 282743,3 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kedalaman pondasi : 12 m

Ukuran kolom : (50 x 50) cm

Keliling Penampang(O) : $= \pi \cdot D = \pi \cdot 60 = 188,495 \text{ cm}$

Nilai konus (NK) : 139,1 Kg/cm²

Jmlh Hambatan Pelekat : 4909,575 Kg/cm

Beban yang bekerja

Portal C – C (Melintang) = 2301,31 KN/m

Portal 2-2 (Memanjang) = 4675,28 KN/m

Sloof Melintang = 61,58 KN/m

Sloof Memanjang = 66,14 KN/m

Pu = 7104,31 KN/m

Momen Portal Melintang C-C (Mx) = 41,43 KNm

Momen Portal Memanjang 2-2 (My) = 47,92 KNm

3.8.1 Perhitungan Pondasi

1. Daya Dukung Ijin Tiang

- Terhadap Kekuatan Bahan Tiang

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{tiang}} &= \sigma \cdot A_{\text{tiang}} \\ &= 0,3 \cdot f_c' \cdot A_{\text{tiang}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,3 \times 25 \times 282743,3 \\
&= 2120574,75 \text{ N} \\
&= 2120,574 \text{ KN} \rightarrow \text{diambil yang terkecil}
\end{aligned}$$

- Terhadap Kekuatan Tanah

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{ijin} &= \frac{NK.Ab}{F_b} + \frac{JHP.O}{F_s} \\
&= \frac{139,1 \cdot 2827,433}{3} + \frac{4909,575 \cdot 188,495}{5} \\
&= 316184,71 \text{ kg} = 3161,84 \text{ KN}
\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan Jumlah Pondasi

Berat pondasi tiang pancang ditaksir 10% dari berat total

$$\begin{aligned}
Q &= (P \times 10\%) + P + \text{Berat poer} \\
&= (7104,31 \times 10\%) + 7104,31 + (2,5\text{m} \times 2,5\text{m} \times 0,80\text{m} \times 24\text{KN/cm}^3) \\
&= 7934,741\text{KN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{Q}{Q_{ijin}} = \frac{7934,741}{2120,574} = 3,74 \sim 4 \text{ tiang}$$

Jarak antar tiang (s)

$S_{min} = 0,6 \text{ m}$ dan $S_{maks} = 2,0 \text{ m}$

Direncanakan $S = 2,5$. $D = 2,5 \times 60 = 150 \text{ cm} = 1,5 \text{ m}$

Efisiensi kelompok tiang, E_g :

$$\text{Arc tan} = \frac{D}{s} = \frac{60}{150} = 21,801$$

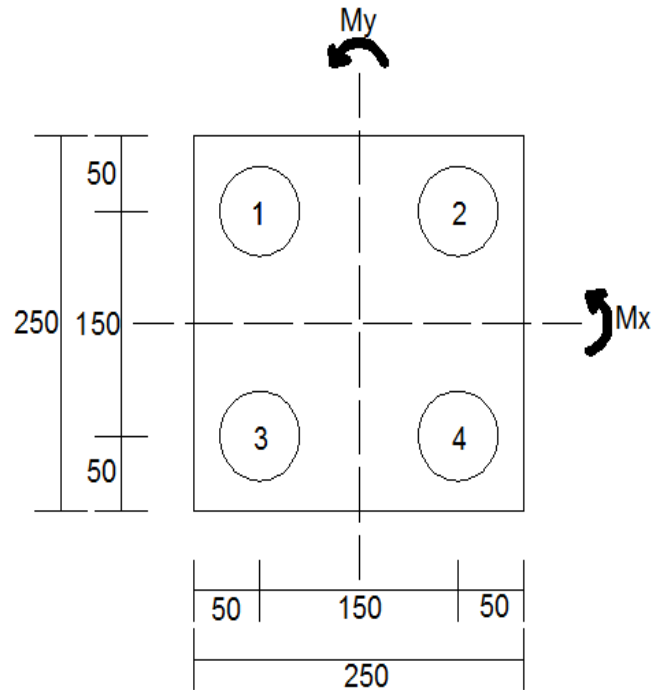
$$m = 2, n = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_g &= 1 - \frac{\theta}{90^\circ} \left\{ \frac{(m-1)n + (n-1)m}{m.n} \right\} \\
&= 1 - \frac{21,801^\circ}{90^\circ} \left\{ \frac{(2-1).2 + (2-1).2}{2.2} \right\} \\
&= 0,7577
\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{ijin \text{ group}} = Q_{ijin} \cdot n \cdot E_g$$

$$= 3161,84 \text{ KN} \cdot 4 \cdot 0,7577$$

$$= 9582,904 \text{ KN}$$



Gambar 3.155 Jumlah Pondasi Tiang

- Beban yang bekerja pada masing – masing tiang

$$P = 7934,741 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_x = 41,43 \text{ KNm}$$

$$M_y = 47,92 \text{ KNm}$$

Diametr 30

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma y^2 &= y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2 \\ &= (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 \\ &= 2,25 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma x^2 &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 \\ &= (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 + (0,75)^2 \\ &= 2,25 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Tiang no. 1

$$X_1 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Y_1 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{Q}{n} \pm \frac{Mx.y1}{\Sigma y^2} \pm \frac{My.x1}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{7934,741}{4} + \frac{41,43 \cdot 0,75}{2,25} + \frac{47,92 \cdot 0,75}{2,25}$$

$$= 2013,468 \text{ KN}$$

- Tiang no. 2

$$X_2 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Y_2 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{Q}{n} \pm \frac{Mx.y2}{\Sigma y^2} \pm \frac{My.x2}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{7934,741}{4} + \frac{41,43 \cdot 0,75}{2,25} - \frac{47,92 \cdot 0,75}{2,25}$$

$$= 1981,522 \text{ KN}$$

- Tiang no. 3

$$X_3 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Y_3 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{Q}{n} \pm \frac{Mx.y3}{\Sigma y^2} \pm \frac{My.x3}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{7934,741}{4} - \frac{41,43 \cdot 0,75}{2,25} + \frac{47,92 \cdot 0,75}{2,25}$$

$$= 1985,849 \text{ KN}$$

- Tiang no. 4

$$X_4 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Y_4 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{Q}{n} \pm \frac{Mx.y4}{\Sigma y^2} \pm \frac{My.x4}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$Q_4 = \frac{7934,741}{4} - \frac{41,43 \cdot 0,75}{2,25} - \frac{47,92 \cdot 0,75}{2,25}$$

$$= 1953,902 \text{ KN}$$

Cek jumlah total Q setiap tiang terhadap Q_{total}

$$Q_{\text{total}} = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4$$

$$7934,741 \text{ KN} = 2013,468 + 1981,522 + 1985,849 + 1953,902$$

$$7934,741 \text{ KN} = 7934,741 \text{ KN}$$

Karena Q ijin grup = 9582,904 KN > Q_{total} yang bekerja = 7934,741 KN, maka pondasi ini aman.

3.8.2 Perhitungan Bore Pile

Beban pada tiap-tiap Bore Pile, $P = 7934,741 \text{ KN} / 4 \text{ bh} = 1983,685 \text{ KN}$

Mutu Baja (f_y) : 400 Mpa

Mutu Beton (f'_c) : 25 Mpa

Diameter Bore pile : 600 mm

Diameter Tul. Pokok : D36

Diameter Tul. Sengkang : D10

$$d' = 75 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 = 103 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 600 - 103 = 497 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_g = 2 \%$$

$$A_s = A_s' = 0,02 \cdot 600 \cdot 497 = 5964$$

(6D36, $A_s = 6107,2 \text{ mm}^2$)

Periksa Pu terhadap keadaan seimbang

Tebal Penampang segiempat ekivalen = $0,8 (600) = 480$

$$\text{Lebar Penampang segiempat ekivalen (b)} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}(600)^2}{480} = 589,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = A_s' = \frac{1}{2} A_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6107,2 = 3053,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_b = \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \cdot d = \frac{600}{600 + 400} \cdot 497 = 298,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_b = 0,85 \cdot C_b = 0,85 \cdot 298,2 = 253,47 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon'_s = \frac{C_b - d'}{C_b} \cdot 0,003 = \frac{298,2 - 103}{298,2} \cdot 0,003 = 0,0018$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,0020$$

$$\epsilon'_s < \epsilon_y$$

$$f_s' = E_s \cdot \epsilon'_s = 200000 \cdot 0,0018 = 360 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\phi P_{nb} = \phi (0,85 f'_c \cdot a_b \cdot b + A_s' \cdot f_s' - A_s \cdot f_y)$$

$$\phi P_{nb} = 0,65 (0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 253,47 \cdot 589,1 + 3053,6 \cdot 360 - 3053,6 \cdot 400)$$

$$\phi P_{nb} = 1957869,94 \text{ N} = 1957,869 \text{ Kn} < 1983,685 \text{ Kn}$$

$\phi P_{nb} < P_u$ maka akan mengalami hancur dengan diawali beton didaerah tekan.

Periksa terhadap kekuatan Penampang :

$$D_s = 600 - 2 (75) = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_{\min} = 15 + 0,03 \cdot 600 = 33 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{3e}{D_s} = \frac{3 \cdot 33}{450} = 0,22$$

$$\frac{9,6 h \cdot e}{(0,8h + 0,67 D_s)^2} = \frac{9,6 \cdot 600 \cdot 33}{(0,8 \cdot 600 + 0,67 \cdot 450)^2} = 0,311$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{\left(\frac{3e}{D_s}\right) + 0,5} + \frac{A_g \cdot f_c'}{\frac{9,6 h \cdot e}{(0,8h + 0,67 D_s)^2} + 1,18} \\ &= \frac{6107,2 \cdot 400}{(0,22) + 0,5} + \frac{282743,3 \cdot 25}{(0,311) + 1,18} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_n = 8133722,22 \text{ n} = 8133,722 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,65 \cdot 8133,72 \text{ kn} = 5286,918 \text{ kn}$$

$$\phi P_n = 5286,918 > P_{u \text{ maks}} = 1983,685 \text{ kn (oke)}$$

Dengan demikian ukuran bor pile 60 cm dengan tulangan 6D36 dapat digunakan.

Merencanakan Penulangan spiral

$$\rho_{s \text{ perlu}} = 0,45 \cdot \left(\frac{A_g}{A_c} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{f_c'}{f_y}$$

Digunakan tulangan spiral D10 dengan $f_{sy} = 400 \text{ Mpa}$, tebal bersih selimut beton $d_c = 75 \text{ mm}$.

$$D_c = h - 2d_c = 600 - 2 \cdot 75 = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_c = \frac{1}{4} \pi (450)^2 = 159043,13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_g = 282743,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho_s = 0,45 \cdot \left(\frac{282743,3}{159043,13} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{25}{400} = 0,022$$

Sedangkan spasi spiral adalah :

$$S = \frac{4A_s(D_c - d_s)}{D_c^2 \rho_s} = \frac{4 \cdot 78,5(450 - 10)}{450^2 \cdot 0,022} = 31,01 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spiral yang di izinkan SNI 03-2847-2002 minimal 25 mm dan maksimal 75 mm, jadi spiral batang D10 – 30 mm

Perhitungan Tulangan Pasak

Digunakan tulangan pasak dengan $f_{sy} = 240 \text{ Mpa}$

Kuat tekan rencana kolom

$$\begin{aligned}\phi.P_n &= \phi.0,85.F_c'.A_g \\ &= 0,65.0,85.25.(500.500).10^{-3} \\ &= 3453,125 \text{ kn}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, $\phi.P_n = 3453,125 \text{ kn} > P = 1983,685 \text{ kn}$

$\phi.P_n > P \rightarrow$ Beban pada kolom dapat dipindahkan dengan dukungan saja. Tetapi disyaratkan untuk menggunakan tulangan pasak minimum.

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s_{min}} &= 0,005 \times A_g \\ &= 0,005 \times 500 \times 500 \\ &= 1250 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tulangan yang dipakai} = \frac{A_s}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{1250}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2} = 3,29 = 4 \text{ bh}$$

Kontrol Panjang Penyaluran Tulangan Pasak :

$$\begin{aligned}L_{db} &= 0,25 \cdot f_y \cdot \frac{d_b}{\sqrt{f'_c}} \geq 0,04 \cdot F_y \cdot d_b \\ &= 0,25 \cdot 240 \cdot \frac{22}{\sqrt{25}} \geq 0,04 \cdot 240 \cdot 22 \\ &= 264 \text{ mm} \geq 211,2 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L_1 &= h - p - 2 \phi_{pondasi} - d_b \\ &= 800 - 75 - 2.22 - 10 \\ &= 371 \text{ mm} > 264 \text{ mm (Oke)}\end{aligned}$$

Karena jumlah tulangan kolom lantai dasar adalah D22 maka jumlah tulangan pasak mengikuti jumlah tulangan kolom, maka dipakai tulangan pasak D22.

3.8.3 Perhitungan Pilecap

Data – data:

- Tebal pilecap : 800 mm = 0,80 m
- Panjang (L) : 250 cm
- Lebar (B) : 250 cm
- Dimensi (A) : 2,5 m x 2,5 m = 6,25 m²
- P : 75 mm = 0,75 cm
- Diameter tulangan : 22 mm
- f'_c : 25 Mpa
- f_y : 240 Mpa

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{\text{eff}} &= h - p - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{Øtulangan} - \text{Øtulangan} \\
 &= 800 \text{ mm} - 75 \text{ mm} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22 \text{ mm} - 22 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 692 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

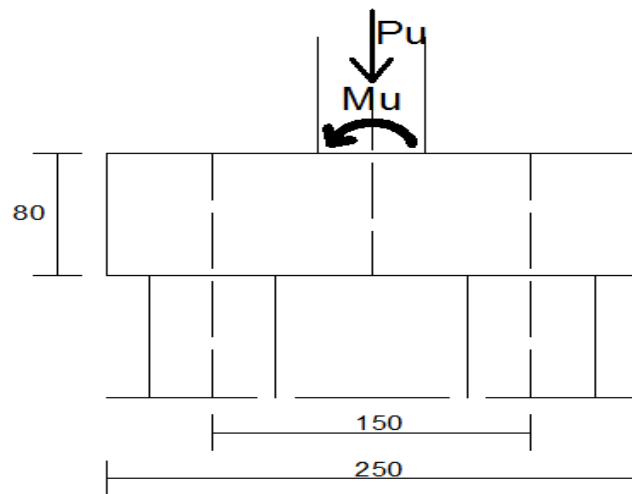
Beban P_u :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 P_u \text{ kombinasi dari kolom} & = & 7624,75 \text{ KN} \\
 \text{Sloof memanjang} & = & 66,14 \text{ KN} \\
 \text{Sloof melintang} & = & 61,58 \text{ KN} \\
 \hline
 P_u & = & 7752,47 \text{ KN}
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Mu Melintang} = 41,43 \text{ KNm}$$

$$\text{Mu Memanjang} = 47,92 \text{ KNm}$$

Diambil momen terbesar pada Mu portal melintang dan memanjang. $\text{Mu} = 47,92 \text{ KNm}$ (Arah memanjang).



Gambar 3.156 Sketsa Pembebanan Pilecap

$$R_B = \frac{(7752,47 \text{ KN} \times 1,25 \text{ m}) - 47,92 \text{ KNm}}{2,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 3857,067 \text{ KN}$$

$$R_A = 7752,47 \text{ KN} - 3857,067 \text{ KN}$$

$$= 3895,403 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Mu maks} = 3895,403 \text{ KN} \times 1,25 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4869,253 \text{ knm}$$

$$K = \frac{\text{Mu}}{\phi \times b \times d^2} = \frac{4869,253 \times 10^6}{0,8 \times 2500 \times 692^2} = 5,1123 \rightarrow \rho = 0,0249$$

$$\text{As} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,0249 \times 2500 \times 692$$

$$= 43077 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tulangan yang dipakai} = \frac{\text{As}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{43077}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 22^2}$$

$$= 113,32 \sim 114 \text{ bh}$$

$$\text{As 1 D 22} = 380,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jarak tulangan

$$= \frac{As \text{ Tulangan}}{As \text{ Pakai}} \times \text{Lebar poer}$$

$$= \frac{380,1}{43077} \times 2500$$

$$= 22,05 \sim 25 \text{ OK}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan D22–25.

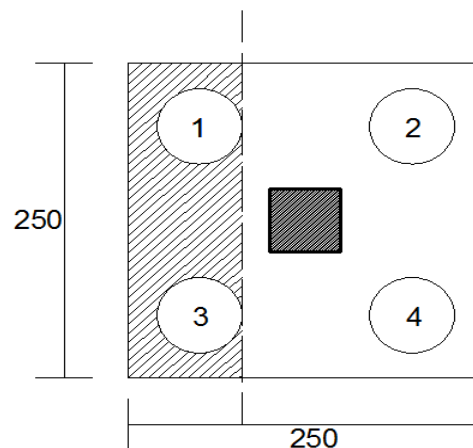
Pengecekan Tebal Pile Cap

Tebal pile cap dipakai = 0,8 m

$P_u = 1983,685 \text{ KN}$ untuk satu bore pile

Untuk Aksi Satu Arah

Tiang yang berada diluar daerah kritis adalah 2 buah, maka gaya geser pada penampang kritis adalah:



Gambar 3.157 Detail Gaya Geser Pilecap

Gaya geser terfaktor $\rightarrow V_u = 2 \times P_u = 2 \times 1983,685 \text{ KN} = 3967,37 \text{ KN}$

Gaya geser normal $\rightarrow \phi V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot b_w \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f_c'}$

$$= \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2500 \cdot 692 \cdot \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 1081250 \text{ N} = 1081,25 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u > \phi V_c \rightarrow 3967,37 \text{ KN} > 1081,25 \text{ KN}$$

Jadi, tebal pelat tidak mencukupi untuk memikul gaya geser tanpa memerlukan tulangan geser.

$$A_v = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \cdot 22^2}{4} = 380,132 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{\phi \cdot A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_u - \phi V_c} = \frac{0,75 \times 380,132 \times 240 \times 692}{3967,37 - 1081,25} = 164,05 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S_{maks} = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{692}{2} = 346 \text{ mm (diambil jarak 170 mm)}$$