

BAB V

STRUKTUR SEKUNDER

5.1 Struktur Sekunder

Struktur sekunder tidak dirancang untuk menahan gaya gempa, melainkan hanya dirancang untuk menerima beban lentur saja. Walaupun demikian, struktur sekunder tetap menjadi beban yang mempengaruhi struktur utama. Adapun yang termasuk ke dalam struktur sekunder antara lain yaitu pelat atap, pelat lantai, tangga, balok penggantung *lift* dan balok anak.

5.2 Perencanaan Pelat Atap

5.2.1 Pembebanan Pelat Atap

- **Akibat Beban Mati**

Berat pelat	= $0,10 \times 2400$	= 240 Kg/m ²
Aspal 1 cm	= 14	= 14 Kg/m ²
Ducting AC	= 20	= 20 Kg/m ²
Plumbing	= 10	= 10 Kg/m ²
Plafond	= 18	= 18 Kg/m ²
Spesi 2 cm	= 21×2	= 42 Kg/m ²
<i>Finishing</i> (rabatan kedap air)	= 21	= 21 Kg/m ²
Jumlah beban mati pada atap (Qd)		= $\frac{365 \text{ Kg/m}^2}{+}$

- **Akibat Beban Hidup**

Beban hidup pelat atap (Ql) = 100 Kg/m²

- **Akibat Air Hujan**

Beban air hujan (Qr) = $0,05 \times 1000$ = 50 Kg/m²

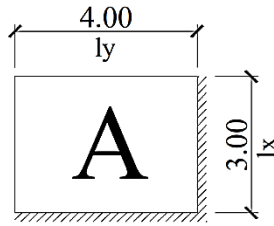
- **Kombinasi Pembebanan Pelat Atap**

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u &= 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R \\ &= 1,2(365) + 1,6(100) + 0,5(50) \\ &= 623 \text{ Kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5.2.2 Perhitungan Momen Pelat Atap

Untuk perhitungan momen pada pelat atap, digunakan pelat A (Gambar 5.1) sebagai contoh perhitungan.

Jenis pelat : Jepit di kedua sisinya
 Tebal pelat : 100 mm



Gambar 5. 1 Tipe Pelat Atap

$$\frac{l_y}{l_x} = \frac{4}{3} = 1,3 < 2,5 \text{ (Pelat dua arah/Two way slab)}$$

Momen pelat atap berdasar dari PBI'71 Tabel 13.3.1 dengan jenis pelat III:

$$M_{lx} = +0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_x^2 \cdot C = +0,001 \cdot 623 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 42 = 235,49 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = +0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_y^2 \cdot C = +0,001 \cdot 623 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 27 = 151,39 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_x^2 \cdot C = -0,001 \cdot 623 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 92 = -515,84 \text{ Kgm}$$

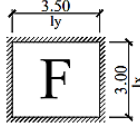
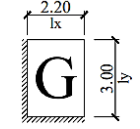
$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_y^2 \cdot C = -0,001 \cdot 623 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 76 = -426,13 \text{ Kgm}$$

Diambil momen terbesar arah X yaitu $M_{tx} = -515,84 \text{ Kgm}$ dan momen terbesar arah Y yaitu $M_{ty} = -426,13 \text{ Kgm}$

Tabel 5. 1 Momen Pelat Atap

Tipe Pelat	Ukuran Pelat (m)	l_y/l_x	Keterangan	C	Momen	Mu (Kgm)	Tulangan
	4,0 × 3,0	1,30	Two way slab	42	M_{lx}	235,49	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				27	M_{ly}	151,39	
				92	M_{tx}	-515,84	
				76	M_{ty}	-426,13	
	4,0 × 3,0	1,30	Two way slab	35	M_{lx}	196,25	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				18	M_{ly}	100,93	
				74	M_{tx}	-414,92	
				57	M_{ty}	-319,60	
	3,0 × 3,0	1,00	Two way slab	21	M_{lx}	117,75	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				26	M_{ly}	145,78	
				55	M_{tx}	-308,39	
				60	M_{ty}	-336,42	
	3,0 × 3,0	1,00	Two way slab	21	M_{lx}	117,75	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				21	M_{ly}	117,75	
				52	M_{tx}	-291,56	
				52	M_{ty}	-291,56	
	3,5 × 3,0	1,17	Two way slab	31	M_{lx}	173,82	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				28	M_{ly}	157,00	
				74	M_{tx}	-414,92	
				69	M_{ty}	-386,88	

Tabel 5. 1 Momen Pelat Atap
(lanjutan)

Type Pelat	Ukuran Pelat (m)	I_y/I_x	Keterangan	C	Momen	Mu (Kgm)	Tulangan
	3,5 × 3,0	1,17	Two way slab	28	M_{I_x}	157,00	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				20	M_{I_y}	112,14	
				64	M_{t_x}	-358,85	
				56	M_{t_y}	-313,99	
	3,0 × 2,2	1,36	Two way slab	36	M_{I_x}	135,69	Arah X = Ø10–200 Arah Y = Ø10–200
				17	M_{I_y}	78,40	
				77	M_{t_x}	-292,50	
				58	M_{t_y}	-232,18	

5.2.3 Perhitungan Penulangan Pelat Atap

- Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f'c - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

- Penulangan Pelat Atap Arah X**

Tebal pelat atap (h) = 100 mm

Tebal selimut beton (s) = 20 mm (SNI 2847-2019 Tabel 20.6.1.3.1)

Faktor reduksi kekuatan = 0,9 (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.3.2.1)

Direncanakan menggunakan tulangan dengan diameter Ø10 mm

Maka, jarak dari serat tekan terluar ke pusat tulangan tarik (d_x) yaitu:

$$d_x = h - s - (\frac{1}{2} \varnothing) = 100 - 20 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = M_{t_x} = -515,84 \text{ Kgm} = -5158400 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ diminta} = \frac{M_u}{\varnothing} = \frac{5158400}{0,9} = 5731555,56 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n \text{ diminta}}{b \cdot d_x^2} = \frac{5731555,56}{1000 \cdot 75^2} = 1,02 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{perlu} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 1,02}{400}} \right) = 0,0026$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0026 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}})$$

Tulangan perlu arah X:

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d_x = 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75 = 262,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\emptyset 10\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan susut arah X:

$$A_{ss \text{ perlu}} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\emptyset 10\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

• Penulangan Pelat Atap Arah Y

$$d_y = h - s - \emptyset_{\text{tul. arah x}} - (\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. arah x}}) = 100 - 20 - 10 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) = 65 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = M_{ty} = -426,13 \text{ Kgm} = -4261300 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ diminta} = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{4261300}{0,9} = 4734777,78 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n \text{ diminta}}{b \cdot d_y^2} = \frac{4734777,78}{1000 \cdot 65^2} = 1,12 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 1,12}{400}} \right) = 0,0028$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0028 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}})$$

Tulangan perlu arah Y:

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d_y = 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 65 = 227,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\emptyset 10\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan susut arah Y:

$$A_{ss \text{ perlu}} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\emptyset 10\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

5.2.4 Kontrol Kekuatan Pelat Atap

• Tulangan Arah X

$$\rho = \frac{A_s \text{ pakai}}{b \cdot d_x} = \frac{393}{1000 \cdot 75} = 0,0052$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 4,62 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_s \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(75 - \frac{4,62}{2} \right) = 11426868 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 11426868 \text{ Nmm} > M_n \text{ awal} = 5731555,56 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times 100$ mm

200 mm \leq 300 mm (OK)

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{SS \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \emptyset^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 391,5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 200 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

- **Tulangan Arah Y**

$$\rho = \frac{As \text{ pakai}}{b \cdot dy} = \frac{393}{1000 \cdot 65} = 0,0060$$

$$a = \frac{As \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot fc' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 4,62 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = As \cdot fy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(65 - \frac{4,62}{2} \right) = 9854868 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 9854868 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 4734777,78 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times 100$ mm

200 \leq 300 mm (OK)

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{SS \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \emptyset^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 392,5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 200 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

5.3 Perencanaan Pelat Lantai

5.3.1 Pembebanan Pelat Lantai

- **Akibat Beban Mati**

Berat pelat = $0,12 \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}^2$

Ducting AC = 20 = 20 Kg/m^2

Plumbing = 10 = 10 Kg/m^2

Plafond = 18 = 18 Kg/m^2

Spesi 2 cm = $21 \times 2 = 42 \text{ Kg/m}^2$

Keramik = 24 = 24 Kg/m^2

Jumlah beban mati pada lantai (Qd) = 402 Kg/m^2 +

- **Akibat Beban Hidup**

Beban hidup pelat lantai (Ql) = 250 Kg/m^2

- **Kombinasi Pembebanan Pelat Lantai**

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L$$

$$= 1,2(402) + 1,6(250)$$

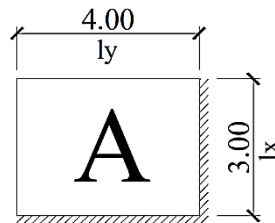
$$= 882,4 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

5.3.2 Perhitungan Momen Pelat Lantai

Untuk perhitungan momen pada pelat lantai, digunakan pelat A (Gambar 5.2) sebagai contoh perhitungan.

Jenis pelat : Jepit di kedua sisinya

Tebal pelat : 120 mm



Gambar 5. 2 Tipe Pelat Lantai

$$\frac{l_y}{l_x} = \frac{4}{3} = 1,3 < 2,5 \text{ (Pelat dua arah/Two way slab)}$$

Momen pelat atap berdasar dari PBI'71 Tabel 13.3.1 dengan jenis pelat III:

$$M_{lx} = +0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_x^2 \cdot C = +0,001 \cdot 882,4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 42 = 333,55 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{ly} = +0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_y^2 \cdot C = +0,001 \cdot 882,4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 27 = 214,42 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{tx} = -0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_x^2 \cdot C = -0,001 \cdot 882,4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 92 = -730,63 \text{ Kgm}$$

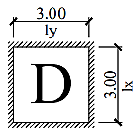
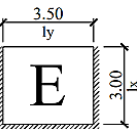
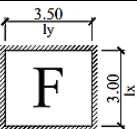
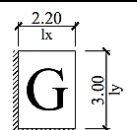
$$M_{ty} = -0,001 \cdot q \cdot l_y^2 \cdot C = -0,001 \cdot 882,4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 76 = -603,56 \text{ Kgm}$$

Diambil momen terbesar arah X yaitu $M_{tx} = -730,63 \text{ Kgm}$ dan momen terbesar arah Y yaitu $M_{ty} = -603,56 \text{ Kgm}$

Tabel 5. 2 Momen Pelat Lantai

Type Pelat	Ukuran Pelat (m)	l_y/l_x	Keterangan	C	Momen	Mu (Kgm)	Tulangan
	4,0 × 3,0	1,30	Two way slab	42	M_{lx}	333,55	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				27	M_{ly}	214,42	
				92	M_{tx}	-730,63	
				76	M_{ty}	-603,56	
	4,0 × 3,0	1,30	Two way slab	35	M_{lx}	277,96	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				18	M_{ly}	142,95	
				74	M_{tx}	-587,68	
				57	M_{ty}	-452,67	
	3,0 × 3,0	1,00	Two way slab	21	M_{lx}	166,77	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				26	M_{ly}	206,48	
				55	M_{tx}	-436,79	
				60	M_{ty}	-476,50	

Tabel 5. 2 Momen Pelat Lantai
(lanjutan)

Type Pelat	Ukuran Pelat (m)	l_y/l_x	Keterangan	C	Momen	Mu (Kgm)	Tulangan
	3,0 × 3,0	1,00	Two way slab	21	M_{lx}	166,77	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				21	M_{ly}	166,77	
				52	M_{tx}	-412,96	
				52	M_{ty}	-412,96	
	3,5 × 3,0	1,17	Two way slab	31	M_{lx}	246,19	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				28	M_{ly}	222,36	
				74	M_{tx}	-587,68	
				69	M_{ty}	-547,97	
	3,5 × 3,0	1,17	Two way slab	28	M_{lx}	222,36	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				20	M_{ly}	158,83	
				64	M_{tx}	-508,26	
				56	M_{ty}	-444,73	
	3,0 × 2,2	1,36	Two way slab	45	M_{lx}	192,19	Arah X = Ø12–200 Arah Y = Ø12–200
				26	M_{ly}	111,04	
				98	M_{tx}	-418,54	
				77	M_{ty}	-328,85	

5.3.3 Perhitungan Penulangan Pelat Lantai

- Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f'c - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

- Penulangan Pelat Lantai Arah X**

Tebal pelat lantai (h) = 120 mm

Tebal selimut beton (s) = 20 mm (SNI 2847-2019 Tabel 20.6.1.3.1)

Faktor reduksi kekuatan = 0,9 (SNI 2847-2019 Tabel 21.2.1)

Direncanakan menggunakan tulangan dengan diameter Ø12 mm

Maka, jarak dari serat tekan terluar ke pusat tulangan tarik (d_x) yaitu:

$$d_x = h - s - (\frac{1}{2} \phi) = 120 - 20 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12) = 94 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = M_{tx} = -730,63 \text{ Kgm} = -7306300 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ diminta} = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{7306300}{0,9} = 8118111,11 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n \text{ diminta}}{b \cdot dx^2} = \frac{8118111,11}{1000 \cdot 94^2} = 0,91 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{fy}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,91}{400}} \right) = 0,0023$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0023 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}})$$

Tulangan perlu arah X:

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot dx = 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 94 = 329 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 12\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan susut arah X:

$$A_{ss} \text{ perlu} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 240 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 12\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Penulangan Pelat Lantai Arah Y**

$$d_y = h - s - \phi_{\text{tul. arah x}} - (\frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul. arah x}}) = 120 - 20 - 12 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12) = 82 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = M_{ty} = -603,56 \text{ Kgm} = -6035600 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ diminta} = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{6035600}{0,9} = 6706222,22 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n \text{ diminta}}{b \cdot dy^2} = \frac{6706222,22}{1000 \cdot 82^2} = 0,99 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{fy}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,99}{400}} \right) = 0,0025$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0025 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}})$$

Tulangan perlu arah Y:

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d_y = 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 82 = 287 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 12\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan susut arah Y:

$$A_{ss} \text{ perlu} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 240 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 12\text{--}200$ mm ($A_s = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

5.3.4 Kontrol Kekuatan Pelat Lantai

- **Tulangan Arah X**

$$\rho = \frac{As \text{ pakai}}{b \cdot dx} = \frac{565}{1000 \cdot 94} = 0,0060$$

$$a = \frac{As \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot fc' \cdot b} = \frac{565 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 6,65 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = As \cdot fy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 565 \cdot 400 \left(94 - \frac{6,65}{2} \right) = 20492550 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 20492550 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 8118111,11 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times 120 \text{ mm}$

$$200 \text{ mm} \leq 360 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{ss \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \emptyset^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 12^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 565,2 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{ss \text{ perlu}} = 240 \text{ mm}^2 (\text{OK})$$

- **Tulangan Arah Y**

$$\rho = \frac{As \text{ pakai}}{b \cdot dy} = \frac{565}{1000 \cdot 82} = 0,0069$$

$$a = \frac{As \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot fc' \cdot b} = \frac{565 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 6,65 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = As \cdot fy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 565 \cdot 400 \left(82 - \frac{6,65}{2} \right) = 17780550 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 17780550 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 6706222,22 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times 120 \text{ mm}$

$$200 \leq 360 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{ss \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \emptyset^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 12^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 565,2 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{ss \text{ perlu}} = 240 \text{ mm}^2 (\text{OK})$$

5.4 Kontrol Retak Pelat

5.4.1 Kontrol Retak Pelat Atap

$$Z = fs \sqrt{dc \cdot A}$$

$$fs = 60\% \times fy = 0,6 \times 400 = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$dc = P + \left(\frac{1}{2} \emptyset \right) = 20 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \right) = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2,5c_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{240} \right) - 2,5 \times 20 = 393,33 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = 2 \times d_c \times s = 2 \times 25 \times 393,33 = 19666,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Z = 240 \sqrt[3]{25 \cdot 19666,5} = 18942 = 18,94 \text{ MN/m} < 30 \text{ MN/m} \quad (\text{OK})$$

5.4.2 Kontrol Retak Pelat Lantai

$$Z = f_s \sqrt[3]{d_c \cdot A}$$

$$f_s = 60\% \times f_y = 0,6 \times 400 = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$d_c = P + \left(\frac{1}{2} \phi \right) = 20 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \right) = 26 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2,5c_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{240} \right) - 2,5 \times 20 = 393,33 \text{ mm}$$

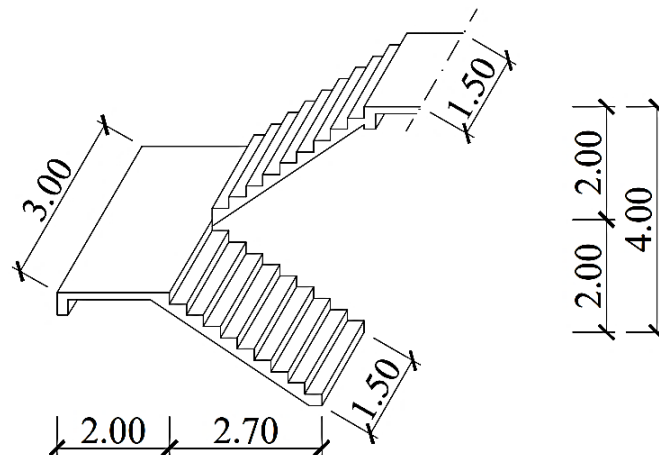
$$A = 2 \times d_c \times s = 2 \times 26 \times 393,33 = 20453,16 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Z = 240 \sqrt[3]{26 \cdot 20453,16} = 19444,16 = 19,44 \text{ MN/m} < 25 \text{ MN/m} \quad (\text{OK})$$

5.5 Perencanaan Tangga

Adapun data perencanaan tangga adalah sebagai berikut:

Selisih tinggi lantai	= 4,00 m
Panjang tangga	= 4,70 m
Lebar tangga	= 3,00 m
Lebar bordes	= 2,00 m
Panjang bordes	= 3,00 m
Elevasi bordes	= 2,00 m
Mutu beton (f_c')	= 40 MPa
Mutu baja (f_y)	= 400 MPa



Gambar 5. 3 Perencanaan Tangga

- **Hitungan tangga**

Lebar anak tangga (*Antrade*) = 30 cm, Syarat : $26 \text{ cm} \leq A \leq 30 \text{ cm}$ (OK)

Tinggi anak tangga (*Optrade*) = 20 cm, Syarat : $16 \text{ cm} \leq O \leq 20 \text{ cm}$ (OK)

Jumlah tanjakan = $\frac{200}{20} = 10$ anak tangga

Jumlah injakan = $10 - 1 = 9$ anak tangga

Syarat kemiringan tangga = $25^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 40^\circ$

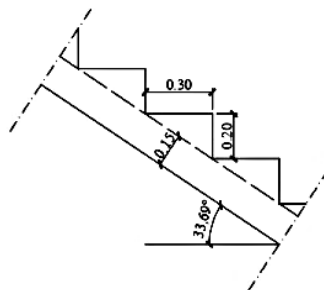
Sudut kemiringan tangga (α) = $\text{Arc. Tan } \frac{O}{A} = \text{Arc. Tan } \frac{20}{30} = 33,69^\circ \leq 40^\circ$ (OK)

- **Menghitung tebal pelat tangga**

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

Tebal pelat tangga (h_{\min}) = $\frac{H}{27} = \frac{(200 / \sin 33,69)}{27} = 13,35 \text{ cm}$

Digunakan tebal pelat tangga = 15 cm



Gambar 5. 4 Tebal Pelat Tangga

$$h' = h + \left(\frac{O}{2} \times \cos \alpha\right) = 15 + \left(\frac{20}{2} \times \cos 33,69\right) = 23,32 \text{ cm}$$

Maka, tebal equivalen pelat tangga = $23,32 - 15 = 8,32 \text{ cm} = 0,0832 \text{ m}$

5.5.1 Pembebanan Tangga

- **Beban Pelat Tangga**

Beban Mati

Berat sendiri = $(0,15 \times 2400 \times (1/\cos 33,69^\circ)) \times 1,5 = 648,54 \text{ Kg/m}$

Berat anak tangga = $0,0832 \times 1,5 \times 2400 = 299,52 \text{ Kg/m}$

Spesi (2 cm) = $2 \times 21 \times 1,5 = 63 \text{ Kg/m}$

Keramik (1 cm) = $1 \times 24 \times 1,5 = 36 \text{ Kg/m}$

Berat sandaran = 30 = 30 Kg/m

Jumlah beban mati (Qd) = $1077,06 \text{ Kg/m} +$

Beban Hidup

Beban hidup pelat tangga (Ql) = $300 \text{ Kg/m}^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} = 450 \text{ Kg/m}$

Kombinasi Pembebanan

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(1077,06) + 1,6(450) = 2012,47 \text{ Kg/m}$$

• **Beban Pelat Bordes**

Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,15 \times 1,5 \times 2400 = 540 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Spesi (2 cm)} = 2 \times 21 \times 1,5 = 63 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Keramik (1 cm)} = 1 \times 24 \times 1,5 = 36 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Berat sandaran} = 30 = 30 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah beban mati (Qd)} = 669 \text{ Kg/m} +$$

Beban Hidup

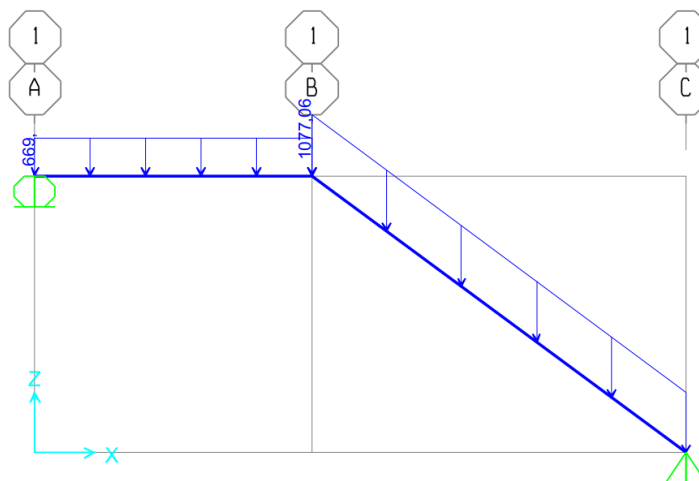
Beban hidup pelat bordes (Ql) = $300 \text{ Kg/m}^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} = 450 \text{ Kg/m}$

Kombinasi Pembebanan

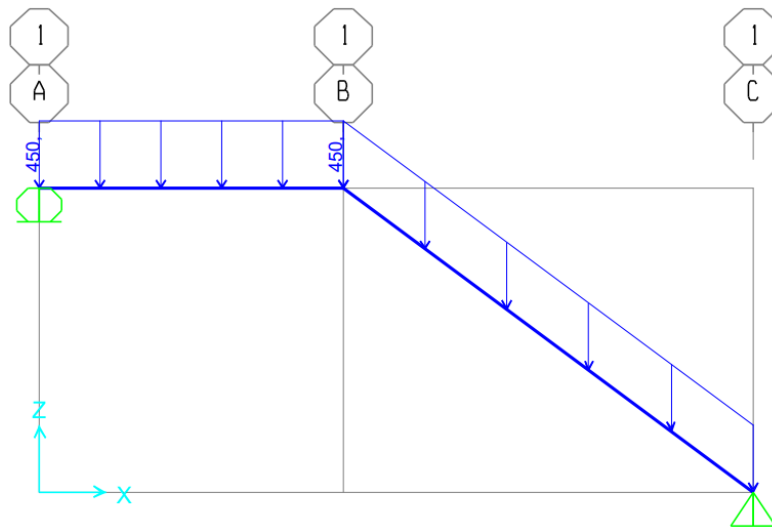
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(669) + 1,6(450) = 1552,8 \text{ Kg/m}$$

5.5.2 Analisa Statika Tangga

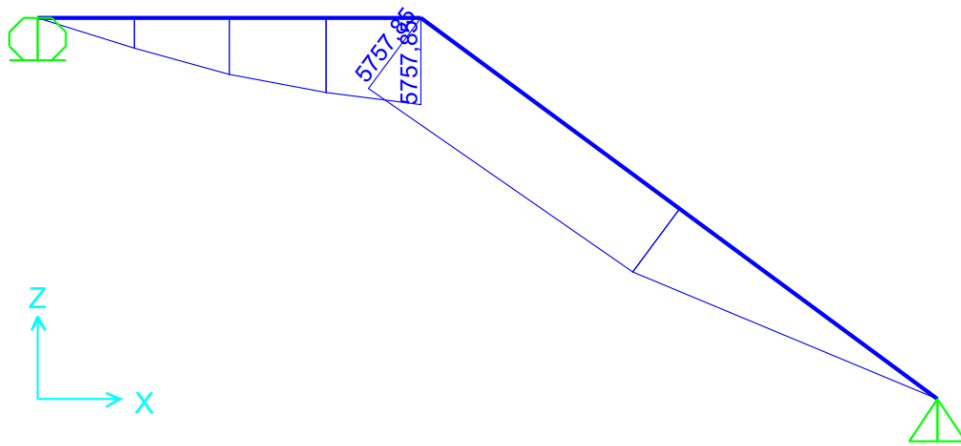
Selanjutnya, dilakukan perhitungan untuk mencari gaya-gaya dalam dari tangga dengan menggunakan program bantu struktur. Tangga dianggap sebagai konstruksi statis tertentu yang memiliki tumpuan sendi dan rol, dengan metode kesetimbangan gaya dalam (M, D, N), maka analisa tangga dilakukan sesuai dengan pembebanan seperti pada Gambar 5.5 dan Gambar 5.6 berikut:



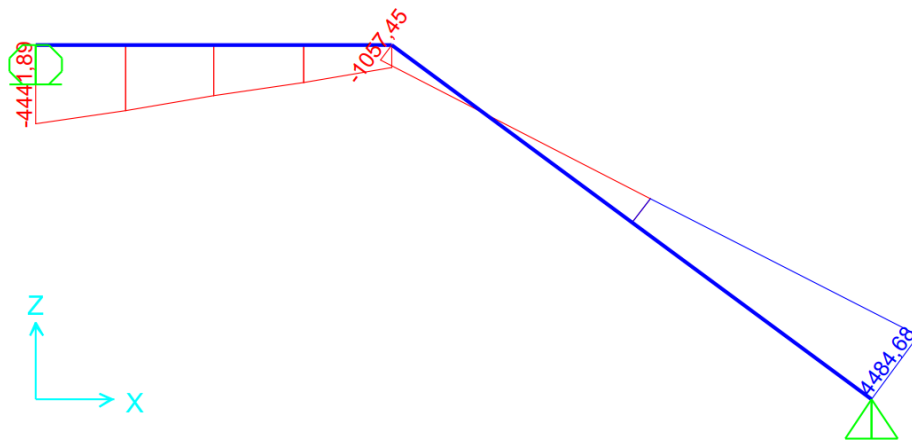
Gambar 5. 5 Beban Mati pada Tangga dan Bordes



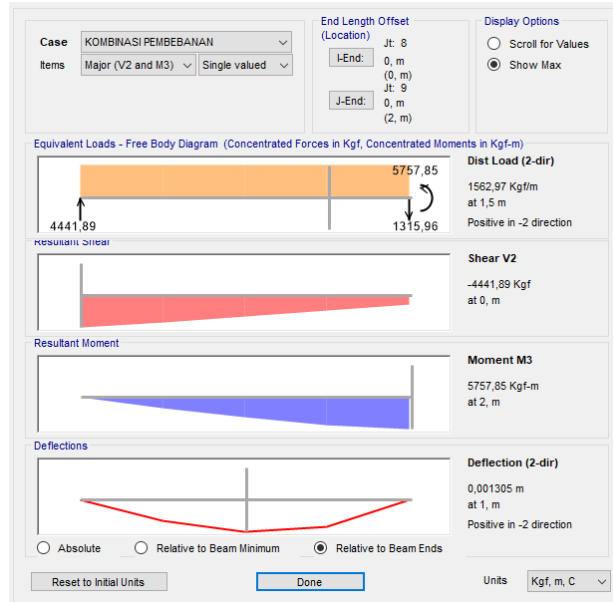
Gambar 5. 6 Beban Hidup pada Tangga dan Bordes



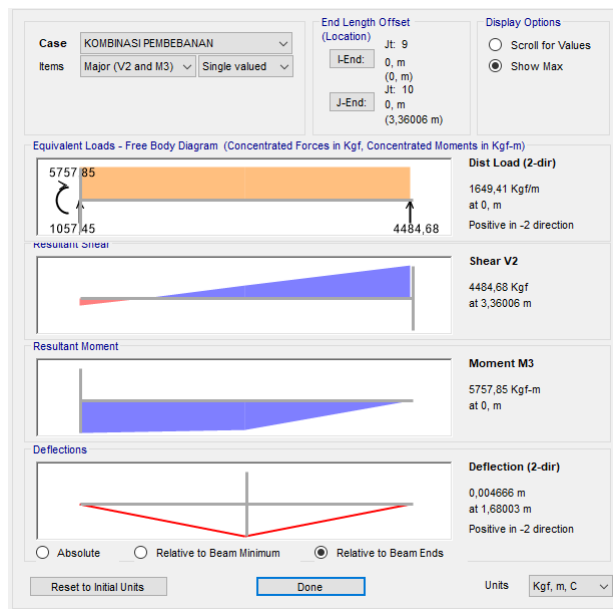
Gambar 5. 7 Gaya Momen pada Tangga



Gambar 5. 8 Gaya Geser pada Tangga



Gambar 5. 9 Gaya Dalam Bordes



Gambar 5. 10 Gaya Dalam Tangga

Dari analisa perhitungan menggunakan program struktur yang telah dilakukan, maka diperoleh hasil M_u tangga = 5757,85 Kgm dan M_u bordes = 5757,85 Kgm

- **Gaya dalam pada tangga**

Momen yang terjadi (M_u) = 5757,85 Kgm

$$M_n = \frac{Mu}{\phi} = \frac{5757,85}{0,9} = 6397,61 \text{ Kgm} = 63976100 \text{ Nmm}$$

- **Gaya dalam pada bordes**

Momen yang terjadi (M_u) = 5757,85 Kgm

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{5757,85}{0,9} = 6397,61 \text{ Kgm} = 63976100 \text{ Nmm}$$

5.5.3 Penulangan Pelat Tangga

- **Data perencanaan**

Mutu beton (f_c') = 40 MPa

Mutu baja (f_y) = 400 MPa

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

Diameter tulangan = $\phi 13$ mm

$M_n = 63976100$ Nmm

- **Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

$$d_x = h - s - (\frac{1}{2} \phi) = 150 - 20 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d_x^2} = \frac{63976100}{1000 \cdot 123,5^2} = 4,19 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 4,19}{400}} \right) = 0,0112$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0112 < \rho_{\max} = 0,029 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0112)$$

- **Tulangan Perlu**

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d_x = 0,0112 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 1386,60 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai D13–75 mm ($A_s = 1770 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Tulangan Susut**

$$A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\emptyset 12\text{--}200$ mm ($A_S = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Kontrol Kekuatan Pelat Tangga**

$$a = \frac{A_S \text{ pakai} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{1770 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 52,06$$

$$M_n = A_S \text{ pakai} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 1770 \cdot 400 \left(123,5 - \frac{52,06}{2} \right) = 69009176,47 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 69009176,47 \text{ Nmm} > M_n \text{ awal} = 63976100 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

$$75 \leq 3 \times 150$$

$$75 \text{ mm} \leq 450 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{SS \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \emptyset^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 12^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 565,20 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 300 \text{ mm}^2 (\text{OK})$$

5.5.4 Penulangan Pelat Bordes

- **Data perencanaan**

Mutu beton (f_c') = 40 Mpa

Mutu baja (f_y) = 400 MPa

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

Diameter tulangan = $\emptyset 13$ mm

$M_n = 63976100 \text{ Nmm}$

- **Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7} \right) (0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

$$d_x = h - s - (\frac{1}{2} \phi) = 150 - 20 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot dx^2} = \frac{63976100}{1000 \cdot 123,5^2} = 4,19 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{fy}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 4,19}{400}} \right) = 0,0112$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0112 < \rho_{\text{max}} = 0,029 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0112)$$

- **Tulangan Perlu**

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b \cdot d_x = 0,0112 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 1386,60 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 13-75$ mm ($A_S = 1770 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Tulangan Susut**

$$A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai $\phi 12-200$ mm ($A_S = 565 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Kontrol Kekuatan Pelat Bordes**

$$a = \frac{A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot fc' \cdot b} = \frac{1770 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 1000} = 52,06$$

$$M_n = A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot fy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 1770 \cdot 400 \left(123,5 - \frac{52,06}{2} \right) = 69009176,47 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 69009176,47 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 63976100 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Jarak tulangan $\leq 3 \times$ tebal pelat

$$75 \leq 3 \times 150$$

$$75 \text{ mm} \leq 450 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan susut:

$$A_{SS \text{ pakai}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \phi^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{b}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 12^2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \frac{1000}{200} = 565,20 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{SS \text{ perlu}} = 300 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

5.5.5 Perencanaan Balok Bordes

- **Dimensi Balok Bordes**

$$h = \frac{\ell}{16} = \frac{300}{16} = 18,75 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_w = 0,3h = 0,3 \cdot 18,75 = 5,63 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai dimensi balok bordes sebesar 20/25 cm

- **Pembebanan Balok Bordes**

Berat sendiri balok $= 0,20 \times 0,25 \times 2400 = 120 \text{ Kg/m}$

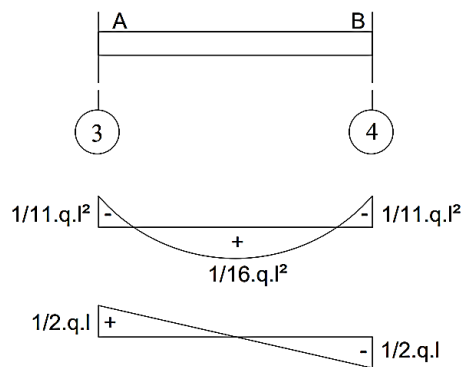
Beban bekerja pada pelat bordes $= 1552,8 = 1552,8 \text{ Kg/m}$

Kombinasi pembebanan:

$Q_u = 1,2 D + 1,6 L = 1,2(120) + 1,6(1552,8) = 2628,48 \text{ Kg/m}$

- **Analisa Statika Balok Bordes**

Adapun momen yang bekerja pada balok dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5.11.



Gambar 5. 11 Gaya yang Bekerja pada Balok Bordes

$M_{tumpuan} = \frac{1}{11} \times Q_u \times L^2 = \frac{1}{11} \times 2628,48 \times 3^2 = 2150,57 \text{ Kgm}$

$M_{lapangan} = \frac{1}{16} \times Q_u \times L^2 = \frac{1}{16} \times 2628,48 \times 3^2 = 1478,51 \text{ Kgm}$

$V_u = V_1 = V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times Q_u \times L = \frac{1}{2} \times 2628,48 \times 3 = 3942,72 \text{ Kg}$

- **Penulangan Lentur Balok Bordes**

Data perencanaan

Mutu beton (f_c') $= 40 \text{ MPa}$

Mutu baja (f_y) $= 400 \text{ MPa}$

Tebal selimut beton (s) $= 40 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan utama $= D12 \text{ mm}$

Tulangan sengkang $= \emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$

Syarat Batas

$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,78$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

Daerah Tumpuan

$$d = h - s - \phi_{\text{tul. utama}} - (\frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul. sengkang}}) = 250 - 40 - 12 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) = 193 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 2150,57 \text{ Kgm} = 21505700 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{21505700}{0,9} = 23895222,22 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{23895222,22}{200 \cdot 193^2} = 3,2 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 3,2}{400}} \right) = 0,0084$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0084 < \rho_{\max} = 0,029 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0084)$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0084 \cdot 200 \cdot 193 = 324,24 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D12** ($A_S = 339 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan tumpuan bawah:

$$A_{S'} = \delta \times A_{S \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 339 = 169,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **2D12** ($A_S = 226 \text{ mm}^2$)

Daerah Lapangan

$$d = h - s - \phi_{\text{tul. utama}} - (\frac{1}{2} \phi_{\text{tul. sengkang}}) = 250 - 40 - 12 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) = 193 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 1478,51 \text{ Kgm} = 14785100 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{14785100}{0,9} = 16427888,89 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{16427888,89}{200 \cdot 193^2} = 2,2 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 2,2}{400}} \right) = 0,0057$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0057 < \rho_{\max} = 0,029 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0057)$$

Tulangan lapangan atas:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0057 \cdot 200 \cdot 193 = 220,02 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **2D12** ($A_S = 226 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan lapangan bawah:

$$A_{S'} = \delta \times A_{S \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 226 = 113 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **2D12** ($A_S = 226 \text{ mm}^2$)

• Penulangan Geser Balok Bordes

Beban geser terfaktor (V_u) = 3942,72 Kg = 39427,2 N

$$\text{Kekuatan geser beton } (V_C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{40} \cdot 200 \cdot 193 = 40687,97 \text{ N}$$

Periksa kategori desain:

$$\phi V_C = 0,75 \times 40687,97 = 30515,98 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \phi V_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 30515,98 = 15258 \text{ N}$$

$$V_S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{3} \times 200 \times 193 = 12866,67 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_S = 0,75 \times 12866,67 = 9650 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi V_S = 30515,98 + 9650 = 40165,98 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{min.} \phi V_S = 0,6 \times 12866,67 = 7720 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \text{min.} \phi V_S = 30515,98 + 7720 = 38235,98 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 200 \times 193 = 48825,57 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 30515,98 + 48825,57 = 79341,55 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 200 \times 193 = 97651,13 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 30515,98 + 97651,13 = 128167,11 \text{ N}$$

Kategori desain:

$$V_{u1} = \frac{V_u (\frac{1}{2} Ln - d)}{\frac{1}{2} Ln} = \frac{39427,2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (300 - 35 - 10) - 19,3)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (300 - 35 - 10)} = 33459 \text{ N}$$

Untuk $V_u = 33459 \text{ N}$, termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-3, dimana

$$(\phi V_C) < V_u \leq (\phi V_C + \text{min.} \phi V_S) = 30515,98 \text{ N} < 33459 \text{ N} \leq 38235,98 \text{ N}$$

Sehingga diperlukan tulangan geser minimum dengan sengkang yang harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{d}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{193}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Max. $s \leq 96,5 \text{ mm} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$

Dipakai sengkang dengan jarak $s = 95 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{Maka luas } A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{bw \cdot s}{3 \cdot fy} = \frac{200 \cdot 95}{3 \cdot 400} = 15,83 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 15,83 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot fy \cdot d}{s} = \frac{157 \cdot 400 \cdot 193}{95} = 127583,16 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_s = 0,75 \times 127583,16 = 95687,37 \text{ N}$$

Untuk jarak 80 cm dari muka (daerah lapangan):

$$V_{u2} = \frac{Vu (\frac{1}{2} Ln - 80)}{\frac{1}{2} Ln} = \frac{39427,2 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (300 - 35 - 10) - 80)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (300 - 35 - 10)} = 14688,56 \text{ N}$$

$V_{u2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset V_C = 14688,56 \text{ N} \leq 15258 \text{ N}$, Maka termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-1 (tanpa syarat tulangan)

Rencana menggunakan tulangan $\emptyset 10 - 200 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{bw \cdot s}{3 \cdot fy} = \frac{200 \cdot 200}{3 \cdot 400} = 33,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 33,33 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot fy \cdot d}{s} = \frac{157 \cdot 400 \cdot 193}{200} = 60602 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_s = 0,75 \times 60602 = 45451,5 \text{ N} > \text{min.} \emptyset V_s = 7720 \text{ N} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka, dipakai tulangan sengkang $\emptyset 10 - 95 - 200 \text{ mm}$.

5.6 Perencanaan Balok Lift

Perencanaan balok *lift* meliputi balok-balok yang berkaitan dengan ruang mesin *lift*, yaitu balok penggantung *lift*. *Lift* yang digunakan untuk bangunan gedung Hotel Delmare menggunakan merk dari *Abtech Elevator* dengan data-data sebagai berikut:

Tipe <i>lift</i>	= P17(15) – CO
Merek	= <i>Abtech Elevator</i>
Kapasitas	= 15 orang (1150 Kg)
Kecepatan	= 105 m/menit
Lebar pintu (<i>open width</i>)	= 1000 mm
Dimensi sangkar (<i>car size</i>): <i>Outside</i>	= 1000 mm × 2100 mm

<i>Inside</i>	= 1800 mm × 1500 mm
Dimensi ruang luncur (<i>hoistway</i>)	= 2350 mm × 2250 mm
Dimensi ruang mesin	= 3000 mm × 4200 mm
Beban reaksi ruang mesin: R1	= 7000 Kg
R2	= 5500 Kg
Dimensi balok <i>lift</i>	= 30/40 cm

5.6.1 Koefisien Kejut Beban Hidup Oleh Crane

Beban keran yang dipikul oleh balok penggantung *lift* terdiri dari berat sendiri keran ditambah dengan berat muatan yang diangkatnya. Sebagai beban rencana harus diambil beban keran tersebut dan dikalikan dengan suatu koefisien yang ditentukan menurut rumus berikut:

$$\psi = (1 + k_1 \times k_2 \times V) \geq 1,15$$

$$\psi = (1 + 0,6 \times 1,3 \times 1) \geq 1,15$$

$$\psi = 1,78 \geq 1,15$$

Dimana:

ψ = Koefisien kejut yang nilainya tidak boleh diambil kurang dari 1,15

k_1 = Koefisien yang tergantung pada kekuatan keran induk. Untuk keran induk dengan struktur rangka pada umumnya nilai k_1 diambil sebesar 0,6.

k_2 = Koefisien yang tergantung pada sifat-sifat mesin angkat dari keran angkatnya, dapat diambil sebesar 1,3.

V = Kecepatan angkat maksimum (m/dt) pada pengangkatan muatan maksimum dalam keran induk dan keran angkat yang paling menentukan bagi struktur yang ditinjau dan nilai V tidak perlu lebih dari 1,00 m/dt.

Jadi, balok yang bekerja pada balok penggantung adalah:

$$P_{u1} = R1 \times \psi = 7000 \times 1,78 = 12460 \text{ Kg}$$

$$P_{u2} = R2 \times \psi = 5500 \times 1,78 = 9790 \text{ Kg}$$

$$P = 12460 + 9790 = 22250 \text{ Kg}$$

5.6.2 Pembebanan Balok Penggantung Lift

Adapun pembebanan untuk balok penggantung *lift* terdiri dari beban merata dan beban terpusat sebagai berikut:

Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,3 \times 0,4 \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

Beban Hidup

$$\text{Beban bekerja} = 100 = 100 \text{ Kg/m}$$

Beban Ultimate

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(288) + 1,6(100) = 505,6 \text{ Kg/m}$$

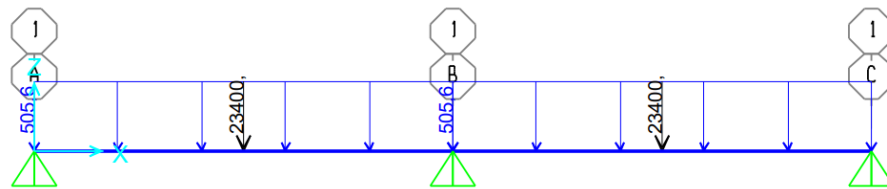
Beban Terpusat

$$\text{Beban terpusat lift} = 22250 = 22250 \text{ Kg}$$

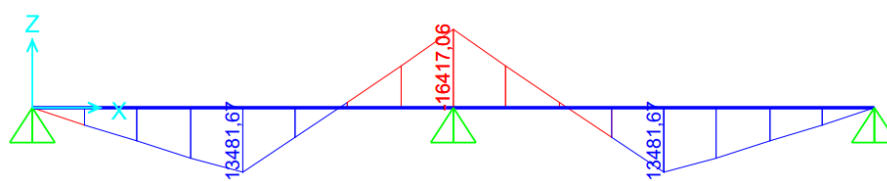
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban kapasitas lift} &= 1150 = 1150 \text{ Kg} \\ \text{Total beban terpusat} &= 23400 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

5.6.3 Analisa Statika Balok Penggantung Lift

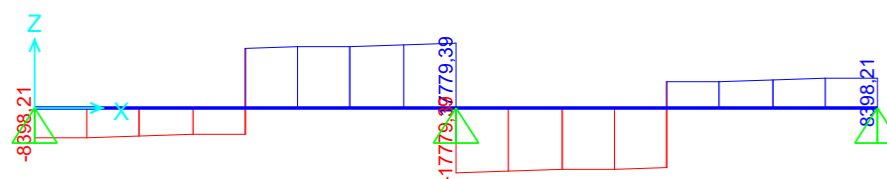
Selanjutnya, dilakukan perhitungan untuk mencari gaya-gaya dalam dari balok penggantung lift dengan menggunakan program bantu struktur. Tangga dianggap sebagai konstruksi statis tertentu yang memiliki tumpuan sendi, dengan metode kesetimbangan gaya dalam (M, D, N), maka analisa balok penggantung lift dilakukan sesuai dengan pembebanan seperti pada Gambar 5.12 berikut:



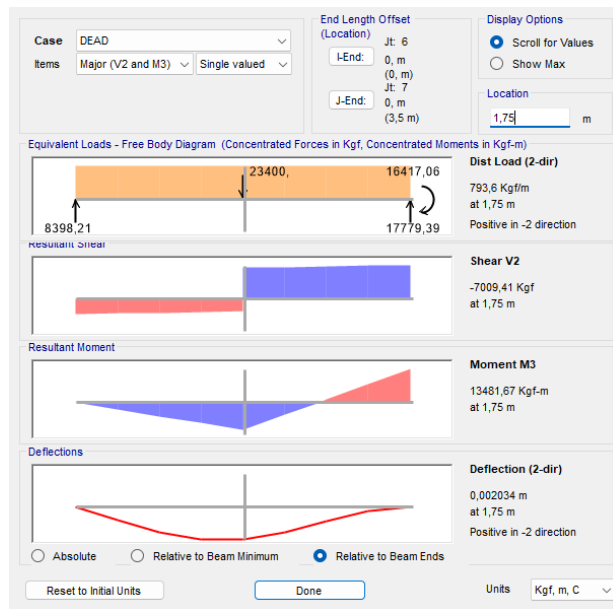
Gambar 5. 12 Pembebanan Balok Penggantung Lift



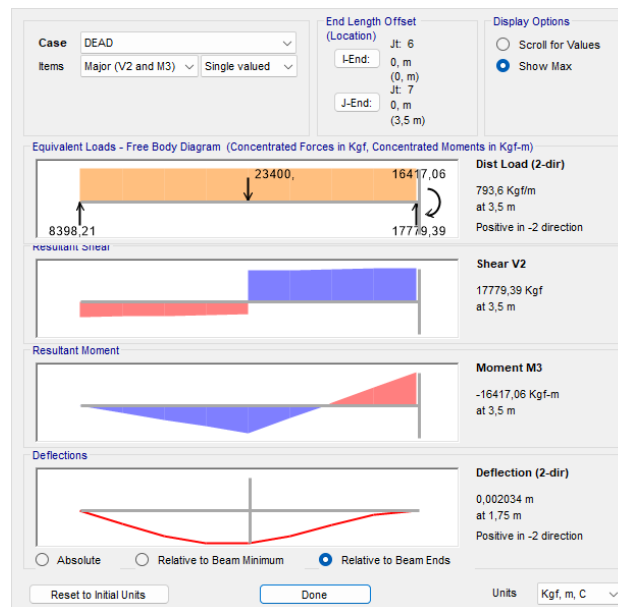
Gambar 5. 13 Gaya Momen pada Balok Penggantung Lift



Gambar 5. 14 Gaya Geser pada Balok Penggantung Lift



Gambar 5. 15 Gaya Dalam Lapangan Balok Penggantung Lift



Gambar 5. 16 Gaya Dalam Tumpuan Balok Penggantung Lift

Dari analisa perhitungan menggunakan program bantu yang telah dilakukan, maka diperoleh hasil sebagai berikut:

- M_u tumpuan = 16417,06 Kgm
- M_u lapangan = 13481,67 Kgm
- $V = 17779,39$ Kg

5.6.4 Penulangan Balok Penggantung Lift

• Penulangan Lentur Balok Penggantung Lift

Data perencanaan

Mutu beton (f_c')	= 40 MPa
Mutu baja (f_y)	= 400 MPa
Dimensi balok	= 30/40 cm
Tebal selimut beton (s)	= 40 mm
Tulangan utama	= D19 mm
Tulangan sengkang	= \emptyset 10 mm

Lebar efektif balok penggantung lift:

$$d = h - s - \left(\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}\right) - \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 400 - 40 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 19\right) - 10 = 340,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = s + \left(\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}\right) + \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 40 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 19\right) + 10 = 59,5 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat Batas

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400}\right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

Daerah Tumpuan

$$M_u = 16417,06 \text{ Kgm} = 164170600 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{164170600}{0,9} = 182411777,78 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{182411777,78}{300 \cdot 340,5^2} = 5,24 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}}\right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 5,17}{400}}\right) = 0,014$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,014 < \rho_{\max} = 0,029 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,014)$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,014 \cdot 300 \cdot 340,5 = 1462,40 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **6D19** ($A_s = 1701 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan tumpuan bawah:

$$A_s' = \delta \times A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 1701 = 850,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D19** ($A_s = 851 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ pakai} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{1701 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 66,71$$

$$M_n = A_{s \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 1701 \cdot 400 \left(340,5 - \frac{66,71}{2} \right) = 208982858,82 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 \times 208982858,82 = 188084572,94 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 188084572,94 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 182411777,78 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 13481,67 \text{ Kgm} = 134816700 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{134816700}{0,9} = 149796333,33 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{149796333,3}{300 \cdot 340,5^2} = 4,31 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 4,31}{400}} \right) = 0,011$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 < \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,011 < \rho_{\text{max}} = 0,029 \quad (\text{dipakai } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,011)$$

Tulangan lapangan bawah:

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,011 \cdot 300 \cdot 340,5 = 1179,97 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **5D19** ($A_s = 1418 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan lapangan atas:

$$A_s' = \delta \times A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 1418 = 709 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D19** ($A_s = 851 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_s \text{ pakai} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{1418 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 55,61$$

$$M_n = A_{s \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 1418 \cdot 400 \left(340,5 - \frac{55,61}{2} \right) = 177361215,69 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 \times 177361215,69 = 159625094,12 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 159625094,12 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 149796333,33 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

- **Penulangan Geser Balok Penggantung Lift**

Beban geser terfaktor (V_u) = 17779,39 Kg = 177793,9 N

Kekuatan geser beton (V_C) = $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{40} \cdot 300 \cdot 340,5 = 107675,55$ N

Periksa kategori desain:

$$\phi V_C = 0,75 \times 107675,55 = 80756,67 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \phi V_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 80756,67 = 40378,33 \text{ N}$$

$$V_S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{3} \times 300 \times 340,5 = 34050,00 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_S = 0,75 \times 34050 = 25537,50 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi V_S = 80756,67 + 25537,50 = 106294,17 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{min.} \phi V_S = 0,6 \times 34050 = 20430,00 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \text{min.} \phi V_S = 80756,67 + 20430 = 101186,67 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 340,5 = 129210,67 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 80756,67 + 129210,67 = 209967,33 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 340,5 = 258421,33 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_C + \phi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 80756,67 + 258421,33 = 339178,00 \text{ N}$$

Kategori desain:

$$V_{u1} = \frac{V_u (\frac{1}{2} Ln - d)}{\frac{1}{2} Ln} = \frac{177793,9 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (350 - 20 - 15) - 34,1)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (350 - 20 - 15)} = 139300,11 \text{ N}$$

Untuk $V_u = 139300,11$ N, termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-4, dimana

$$(\phi V_C + \text{min.} \phi V_S) < V_u \leq (\phi V_C + \phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d)$$

$$101186,67 \text{ N} < 139300,11 \text{ N} \leq 209967,33 \text{ N}$$

Sehingga diperlukan tulangan geser minimum dengan sengkang yang harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:

Kuat geser nominal tulangan:

$$\phi V_S = V_U - \phi V_C$$

$$V_S = \frac{V_U}{\phi} - V_C = \frac{139300,11}{0,75} - 107675,55 = 78057,93 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Syarat: } V_S < \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 78057,93 \text{ N} < \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{40} \cdot 300 \cdot 340,5 = 78057,93 \text{ N} < 215351 \text{ N}$$

Cek Max. s:

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{d}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{340,5}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq 170,25 \text{ mm} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai sengkang dengan jarak $s = 100 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{Maka, } A_v \text{ min} = \frac{b \cdot s}{3 \cdot f_y} = \frac{300 \cdot 100}{3 \cdot 400} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$, $A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2 > A_v \text{ min} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_s \cdot s}{f_y \cdot d} = \frac{78057,93 \cdot 100}{400 \cdot 340,5} = 57,31 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_{s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{57,31 \cdot 400 \cdot 340,5}{100} = 78056,22 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi V_n :

Syarat: $\emptyset V_n \geq V_u$

$$\emptyset(V_c + V_{s \text{ perlu}}) \geq V_u$$

$$0,75(107675,55 + 78056,22) \geq 139300,11 \text{ N}$$

$$139298,83 \text{ N} \geq 139300,11 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Untuk daerah lapangan:

$$V_{u2} = \frac{V_u (\frac{1}{2} L_n - 80)}{\frac{1}{2} L_n} = \frac{177793,90 \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 315 - 80)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 315} = 87485,89 \text{ N}$$

Untuk $V_u = 87485,89 \text{ N}$, termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-3, dimana

$$\emptyset V_c < V_u \leq (\emptyset V_c + \text{min.} \emptyset V_s)$$

$$80756,67 \text{ N} < 87485,89 \text{ N} \leq 101186,67 \text{ N}$$

Sehingga diperlukan tulangan geser minimum dengan sengkang yang harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{d}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{340,5}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq 170,25 \text{ mm} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai sengkang dengan jarak $s = 150 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{Maka luas } A_v \text{ min} = \frac{b_w \cdot s}{3 \cdot f_y} = \frac{300 \cdot 150}{3 \cdot 400} = 37,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2 > A_v \text{ min} = 37,5 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_{s \text{ perlu}} = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s} = \frac{157 \cdot 400 \cdot 340,5}{150} = 142556 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi V_n :

Syarat: $\phi V_n \geq V_U$

$$\phi(V_C + V_S \text{ perlu}) \geq V_U$$

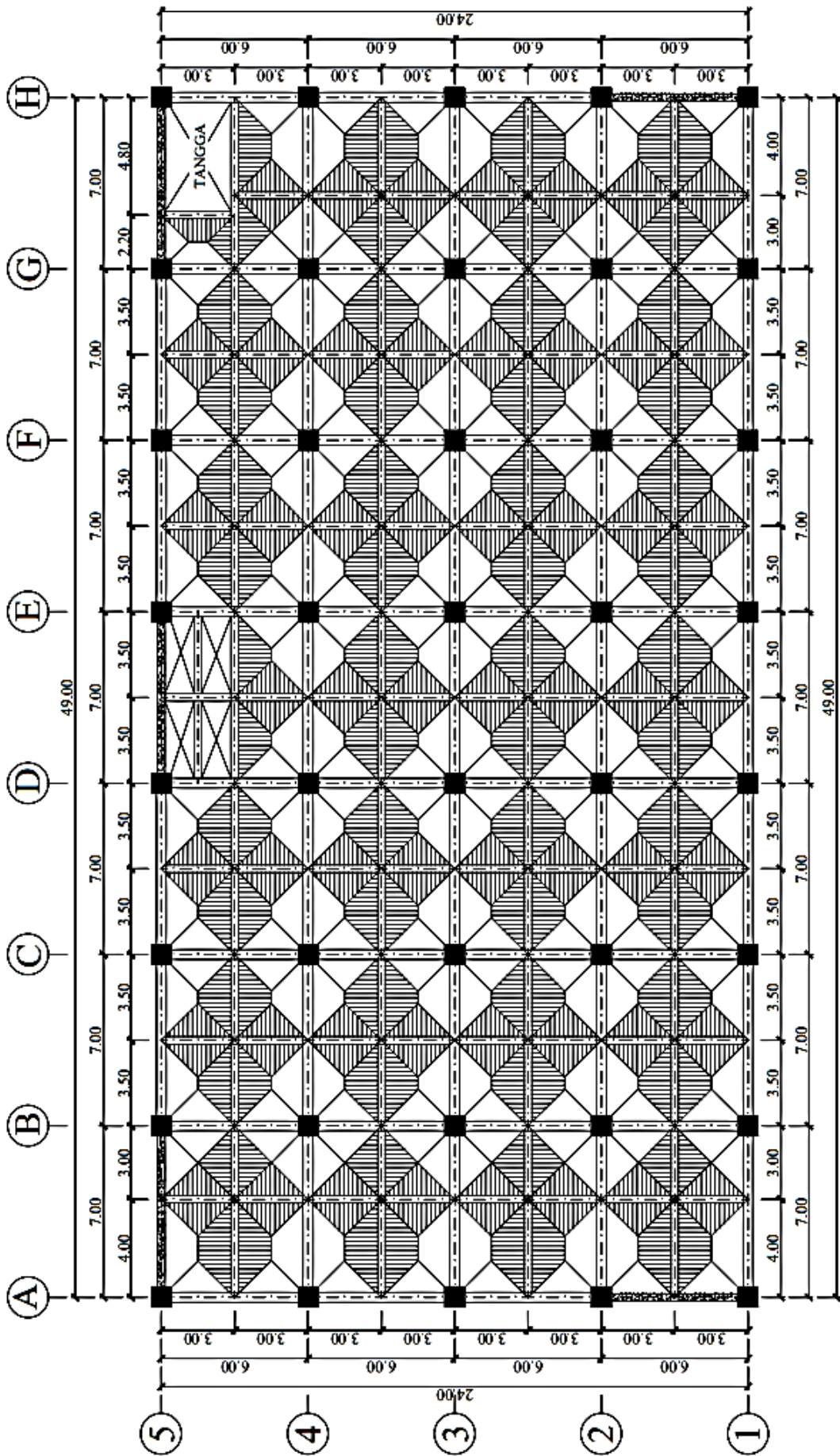
$$0,75(107675,55 + 142556) \geq 87485,89 \text{ N}$$

$$187673,66 \text{ N} \geq 87485,89 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Digunakan tulangan sengkang $\phi 10 - 100 - 150 \text{ mm}$.

5.7 Perencanaan Balok Anak Atap

Pada subbab ini akan direncanakan stuktur sekunder berupa balok anak atap, dimana perhitungannya meliputi perhitungan beban, momen hingga perhitungan penulangan yang dibutuhkan. Balok anak merupakan elemen struktur sekunder yang tidak berfungsi untuk menerima beban lateral. Melainkan, balok anak berfungsi untuk pengaku yang dapat membantu memperkecil lendutan yang terjadi pada pelat. Berdasarkan Gambar 5.17 di bawah, diketahui bahwa terdapat tujuh jenis pembebanan yaitu beban T1, T2, T3, S1 dan S2.



Gambar 5. 17 Tributary Area Pembebanan Balok Anak Atap

5.7.1 Pembebanan Balok Anak Atap

Pembebanan balok anak atap meliputi berat sendiri, berat perlengkapan dan berat *finishing*. Beban-beban tersebut harus dihitung guna memperoleh hasil penulangan yang tepat dan sesuai kebutuhan balok anak.

- **Pembebanan Pelat Atap**

Dari data pembebanan pelat atap didapat:

$$Q_d = 365 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

$$Q_l = 100 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

$$Q_r = 50 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

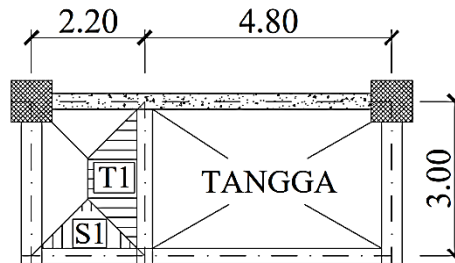
- **Pembebanan untuk Beban Trapezium**

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \times Q \times L_x \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{L_x}{L_y} \right)^2 \right)$$

- **Pembebanan untuk Beban Segitiga**

$$q = \frac{1}{3} \times Q \times L_x$$

Balok Anak Atap dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T1



Gambar 5. 18 Pembebanan Trapezium T1 pada Balok Anak Atap

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,10) \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban mati pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 365 \times 2,2 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2,2}{3,0} \right)^2 \right) = 329,53 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$Q_d = 617,53 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 2,2 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2,2}{3,0} \right)^2 \right) = 90,28 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hujan**

$$\text{Beban air hujan} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 2,2 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2,2}{3,0} \right)^2 \right) = 45,14 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Ultimate

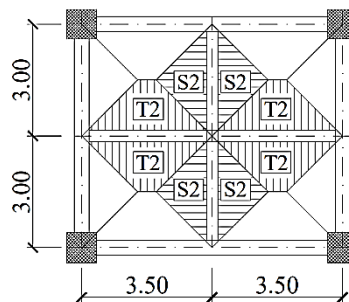
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R = 1,2(617,53) + 1,6(90,28) + 0,5(45,14) = 908,05 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{908,05 \cdot 2,7^2}{11} = 601,79 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{16} = \frac{908,05 \cdot 2,7^2}{16} = 413,73 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 617,53 \times \frac{2,7}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 90,28 \times \frac{2,7}{2}\right) \\ &= 1195,40 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Atap dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T2



Gambar 5. 19 Pembebanan Trapezium T2 pada Balok Anak Atap

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,10) \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 365 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{3,5}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 826,84 \text{ Kg/m} \\ \text{Qd} &= 1114,84 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Hidup

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{3,5}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 226,53 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Hujan

$$\text{Beban air hujan} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{3,5}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 113,27 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Ultimate

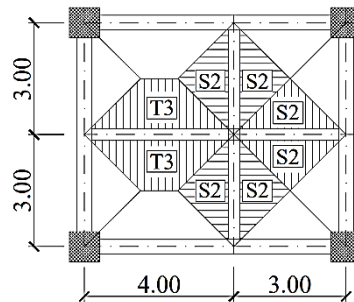
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R = 1,2(1114,84) + 1,6(226,53) + 0,5(113,27) = 1756,89 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{1756,89 \cdot 3,15^2}{11} = 1584,79 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{16} = \frac{1756,89 \cdot 3,15^2}{16} = 1089,54 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 1114,84 \times \frac{3,15}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 226,53 \times \frac{3,15}{2}\right) \\ &= 2677,899 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Atap dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T3



Gambar 5. 20 Pembebanan Trapezium T3 pada Balok Anak Atap

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,10) \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 365 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{4,0}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 889,70 \text{ Kg/m} \\ &+ \\ &Q_d = 1177,69 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{4,0}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 243,75 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hujan**

$$\text{Beban air hujan} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{4,0}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 121,88 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Ultimate**

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R = 1,2(1177,69) + 1,6(243,75) + 0,5(121,88) = 1864,16 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{11} = \frac{1864,16 \cdot 3,65^2}{11} = 2257,75 \text{ Kgm}$$

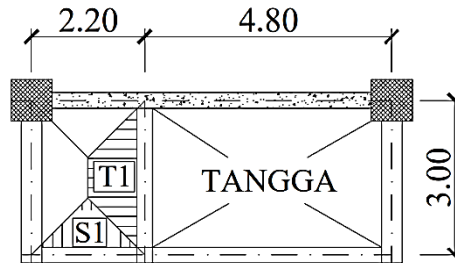
$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{16} = \frac{1864,16 \cdot 3,65^2}{16} = 1552,21 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$V_u = \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{ln}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(1,2 \times 1177,69 \times \frac{3,65}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 243,75 \times \frac{3,65}{2}\right)$$

$$= 3290,89 \text{ Kg}$$

Balok Anak Atap dengan Pembebanan Segitiga S1



Gambar 5. 21 Pembebanan Segitiga S1 pada Balok Anak Atap

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,10) \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban mati pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 365 \times 2,2 = 267,67 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Qd} = 555,67 \text{ Kg/m} +$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 100 \times 2,2 = 73,33 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hujan**

$$\text{Beban air hujan} = \frac{1}{3} \times 50 \times 2,2 = 36,67 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Ultimate**

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R = 1,2(555,67) + 1,6(73,33) + 0,5(36,67) = 802,47 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{802,47 \cdot 1,85^2}{11} = 249,68 \text{ Kgm}$$

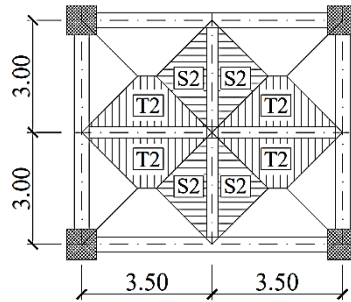
$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{16} = \frac{802,47 \cdot 1,85^2}{16} = 171,65 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$V_u = \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(1,2 \times 555,67 \times \frac{1,85}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 73,33 \times \frac{1,85}{2}\right)$$

$$= 725,32 \text{ Kg}$$

Balok Anak Atap dengan Pembebanan Segitiga S2



Gambar 5. 22 Pembebanan Segitiga S2 pada Balok Anak Atap

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,10) \times 2400 = 288 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban mati pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 365 \times 3,0 \times 2 = 730 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Qd} = 1018 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 100 \times 3,0 \times 2 = 200 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Hujan**

$$\text{Beban air hujan} = \frac{1}{3} \times 50 \times 3,0 \times 2 = 100 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Ultimate**

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L + 0,5R = 1,2(1018) + 1,6(200) + 0,5(100) = 1591,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{1591,60 \cdot 2,65^2}{11} = 1016,09 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{16} = \frac{1591,60 \cdot 2,65^2}{16} = 698,56 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$V_u = \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(1,2 \times 1018 \times \frac{2,65}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 200 \times \frac{2,65}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2042,62 \text{ Kg}$$

Dari semua pembebanan untuk balok anak atap di atas, maka diambil beban yang paling besar yaitu pada pembebanan balok anak atap dengan jenis pembebanan trapezium T3.

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = 2257,75 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = 1552,21 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$V_u = 3290,89 \text{ Kg}$$

5.7.2 Penulangan Lentur Balok Anak Atap

- **Data perencanaan**

Mutu beton (f_c')	= 40 MPa
Mutu baja (f_y)	= 400 MPa
Dimensi balok	= 30/50 cm
Tebal selimut beton (s)	= 40 mm
Tulangan utama	= D10 mm
Tulangan sengkang	= \emptyset 8 mm

Lebar efektif balok anak atap:

$$d = h - s - (\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}) - \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 400 - 40 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) - 8 = 347 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = s + (\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}) + \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 40 + (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10) + 8 = 53 \text{ mm}$$

- **Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400}\right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

- **Daerah Tumpuan**

$$M_u = 2257,75 \text{ Kgm} = 22577500 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{22577500}{0,9} = 25086111,11 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot d}{600 + f_y} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot 347}{600 + f_y} = 156,15 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak $x \leq x_{\text{max}}$, maka diambil nilai $x = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{sc} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta \cdot b \cdot x}{f_y} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78 \cdot 300 \cdot 120}{400} = 2386,80 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$M_{nc} = A_{sc} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{\beta \cdot x}{2}\right) = 2386,80 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(347 - \frac{0,78 \cdot 120}{2}\right) = 286606944 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{ns} = M_n - M_{nc} = 25086111,11 - 286606944 = -261520832,89 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_{ns} \leq 0$ maka tidak perlu tulangan tekan dan hanya didesain dengan tulangan tunggal.

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{25086111,11}{300 \cdot 347^2} = 0,69 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,69}{400}} \right) = 0,0018$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0018 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035)$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0035 \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 364,35 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **5D10** ($A_S = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan tumpuan bawah:

$$A_{S'} = \delta \times A_{S \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 393 = 196,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D10** ($A_S = 236 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 15,41$$

$$M_n = A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(347 - \frac{15,41}{2} \right) = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm} > M_n \text{ awal} = 25086111,11 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

• Daerah Lapangan

$$M_u = 1552,21 \text{ Kgm} = 15522100 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{15522100}{0,9} = 17246777,78 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$x_{\text{max}} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot d}{600 + f_y} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot 347}{600 + f_y} = 156,15 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak $x \leq x_{\text{max}}$, maka diambil nilai $x = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{sc} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta \cdot b \cdot x}{f_y} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78 \cdot 300 \cdot 120}{400} = 2386,80 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$M_{nc} = A_{sc} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{\beta \cdot x}{2} \right) = 2386,80 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(347 - \frac{0,78 \cdot 120}{2} \right) = 286606944 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{ns} = M_n - M_{nc} = 17246777,78 - 286606944 = -269360166,22 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_{ns} \leq 0$ maka tidak perlu tulangan tekan dan hanya didesain dengan tulangan tunggal.

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{17246777,78}{300 \cdot 347^2} = 0,48 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,48}{400}} \right) = 0,0012$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0012 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035)$$

Tulangan lapangan bawah:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0035 \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 364,35 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **5D10** ($A_S = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan lapangan atas:

$$A_{S'} = \delta \times A_{S \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 393 = 196,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D10** ($A_S = 236 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 15,41$$

$$M_n = A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(347 - \frac{15,41}{2} \right) = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm} > M_{n \text{ awal}} = 17246777,78 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

5.7.3 Penulangan Geser Balok Anak Atap

Beban geser terfaktor (V_u) = 3290,89 Kg = 32908,90 N

Sengkang pertama harus dipasang pada jarak 120 mm di muka tumpuan.

$$V_{ul} = V_u \cdot \frac{x - x_1}{x} = 32908,90 \cdot \frac{4000 - 120}{4000} = 31921,63 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Kekuatan geser beton } (V_C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{40} \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 109731,03 \text{ N}$$

Periksa kategori desain:

$\emptyset V_C$	$= 0,75 \times 109731,03$	$= 82298,28 \text{ N}$
$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset V_C$	$= \frac{1}{2} \times 82298,28$	$= 41149,14 \text{ N}$
$V_S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot b_w \cdot d$	$= \frac{1}{3} \times 300 \times 347$	$= 34700,00 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset V_S$	$= 0,75 \times 23133,33$	$= 26025,00 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset V_S$	$= 82298,28 + 26025,00$	$= 108323,28 \text{ N}$
$\text{min.} \emptyset V_S$	$= 0,6 \times 34700,00$	$= 20820,00 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset V_C + \text{min.} \emptyset V_S$	$= 82298,28 + 20820,00$	$= 103118,28 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot B_w \cdot d$	$= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 347$	$= 131677,24 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot B_w \cdot d$	$= 82298,28 + 131677,24$	$= 213975,52 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot B_w \cdot d$	$= 0,6 \times \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 347$	$= 263354,48 \text{ N}$
$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot B_w \cdot d$	$= 82298,28 + 263354,48$	$= 345652,76 \text{ N}$

Kategori desain:

Untuk $V_u = 31921,63 \text{ N}$, termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-1 (tanpa syarat tulangan)

$$V_u \leq (\frac{1}{2} \phi V_c) = 31921,63 \text{ N} \leq 41149,14 \text{ N}$$

Rencana menggunakan tulangan $\phi 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{Maka luas } A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{bw \cdot s}{3 \cdot f_y} = \frac{300 \cdot 100}{3 \cdot 400} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\phi 8 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 100,50 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s} = \frac{100,50 \cdot 400 \cdot 347}{100} = 139494 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_s = 0,75 \times 139494 = 104620,50 \text{ N}$$

Untuk jarak 100 cm dari muka (daerah lapangan):

$$V_{u2} = \frac{V_u (\frac{1}{2} L_n - 100)}{\frac{1}{2} L_n} = \frac{31921,63 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (400 - 20 - 15) - 100)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (400 - 20 - 15)} = 14430,32 \text{ N}$$

$V_{u2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \phi V_c = 14430,32 \text{ N} \leq 82298,28 \text{ N}$, Maka termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-1 (tanpa syarat tulangan)

Rencana menggunakan tulangan $\phi 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{bw \cdot s}{3 \cdot f_y} = \frac{300 \cdot 200}{3 \cdot 400} = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\phi 8 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 100,50 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 50 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

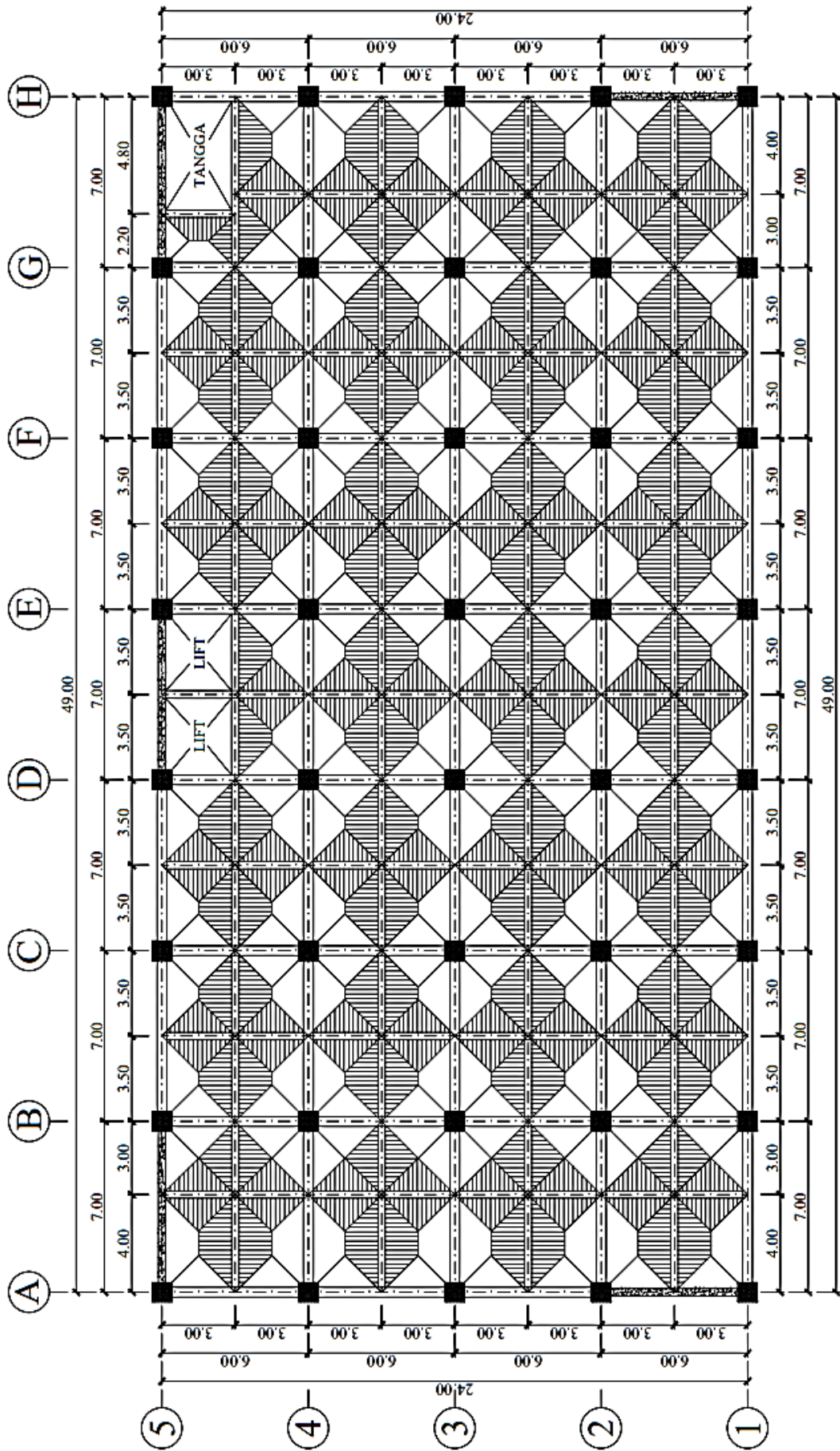
$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s} = \frac{100,50 \cdot 400 \cdot 347}{200} = 69747 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_s = 0,75 \times 69747 = 52310,25 \text{ N} > \text{min.} \phi V_s = 20820,00 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Maka, dipakai tulangan sengkang $\phi 8 - 100 - 200 \text{ mm}$.

5.8 Perencanaan Balok Anak Lantai

Pada subbab ini akan direncanakan stuktur sekunder berupa balok anak lantai, dimana perhitungannya meliputi perhitungan beban, momen hingga perhitungan penulangan yang dibutuhkan. Balok anak merupakan elemen struktur sekunder yang tidak berfungsi untuk menerima beban lateral. Melainkan, balok anak berfungsi untuk pengaku yang dapat membantu memperkecil lendutan yang terjadi pada pelat. Berdasarkan Gambar 5.25, diketahui bahwa terdapat lima jenis pembebanan yaitu beban T1, T2, T3, S1 dan S2.



Gambar 5. 23 Tributary Area Pembebanan Balok Anak Lantai

5.8.1 Pembebanan Balok Anak Lantai

Pembebanan balok anak lantai meliputi berat sendiri, berat perlengkapan dan berat *finishing*. Beban-beban tersebut harus dihitung guna memperoleh hasil penulangan yang tepat dan sesuai kebutuhan balok anak.

- Pembebanan Pelat Lantai

Dari data pembebanan pelat lantai didapat:

$$Q_d = 412 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

$$Q_l = 250 \text{ Kg/m}^2$$

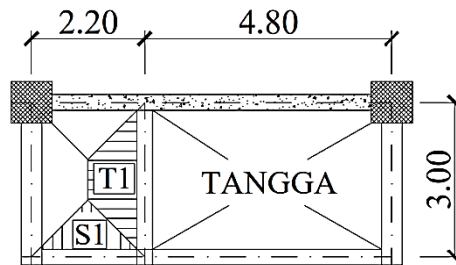
- Pembebanan untuk Beban Trapezium

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \times Q \times L_x \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{L_x}{L_y} \right)^2 \right)$$

- Pembebanan untuk Beban Segitiga

$$q = \frac{1}{3} \times Q \times L_x$$

Balok Anak Lantai dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T1



Gambar 5. 24 Pembebanan Trapezium T1 pada Balok Anak Lantai

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\text{Beban mati pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 402 \times 2,2 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2,2}{3,0} \right)^2 \right) = 362,93 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$Q_d = 636,53 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Hidup

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 250 \times 2,2 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2,2}{3,0} \right)^2 \right) = 225,70 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Ultimate

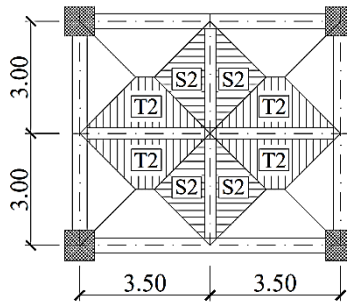
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(636,53) + 1,6(225,70) = 1124,96 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{1124,96 \cdot 2,7^2}{11} = 745,54 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{16} = \frac{1124,96 \cdot 2,7^2}{16} = 512,56 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 636,53 \times \frac{2,7}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 225,70 \times \frac{2,7}{2}\right) \\ &= 1518,70 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Lantai dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T2



Gambar 5. 25 Pembebanan Trapezium T2 pada Balok Anak Lantai

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 402 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{3,5}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = \underline{910,65 \text{ Kg/m}} + \\ Q_d &= 1184,25 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 250 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{3,5}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 566,33 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Ultimate**

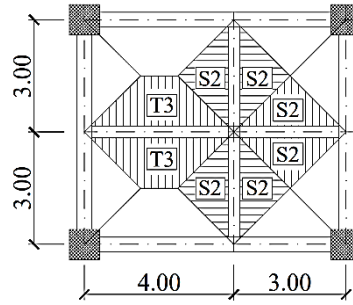
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(1184,25) + 1,6(566,33) = 2327,23 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{11} = \frac{2327,23 \cdot 3,15^2}{11} = 2099,26 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{16} = \frac{2327,23 \cdot 3,15^2}{16} = 1443,24 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 1184,25 \times \frac{3,15}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 566,33 \times \frac{3,15}{2}\right) \\ &= 3665,38 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Lantai dengan Pembebanan Trapezium T3



Gambar 5. 26 Pembebanan Trapezium T3 pada Balok Anak Lantai

Dimensi balok anak lantai 30/50 cm

- Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 402 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{4,0}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 979,88 \text{ Kg/m} \\ \text{Qd} &= 1253,48 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Hidup

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 250 \times 3,0 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{3,0}{4,0}\right)^2\right) \times 2 = 609,38 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Ultimate

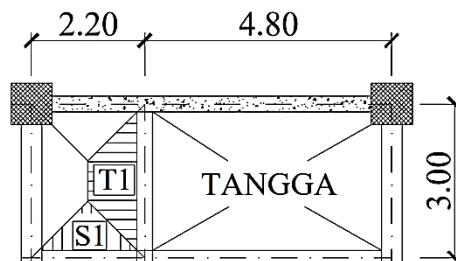
$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(1253,48) + 1,6(609,38) = 2479,17 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{2479,17 \cdot 3,65^2}{11} = 3002,61 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{16} = \frac{2479,17 \cdot 3,65^2}{16} = 2064,30 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 1253,48 \times \frac{3,65}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 609,38 \times \frac{3,65}{2}\right) \\ &= 4524,49 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Lantai dengan Pembebanan Segitiga S1



Gambar 5. 27 Pembebanan Segitiga S1 pada Balok Anak Lantai

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{3} \times 402 \times 2,2 &&= 294,80 \text{ Kg/m} \\ &&& \underline{\hspace{10em}} + \\ &&& \text{Qd} = 568,40 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Beban Hidup**

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 250 \times 2,2 = 183,33 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- **Beban Ultimate**

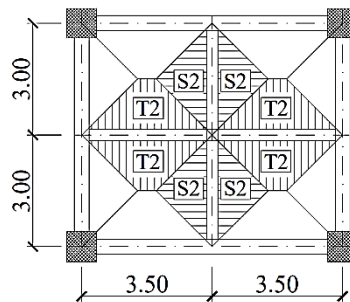
$$\text{Qu} = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(568,40) + 1,6(183,33) = 975,41 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{11} = \frac{975,41 \cdot 1,85^2}{11} = 303,49 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Qu \cdot ln^2}{16} = \frac{975,41 \cdot 1,85^2}{16} = 208,65 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{ln}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 568,40 \times \frac{1,85}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 183,33 \times \frac{1,85}{2}\right) \\ &= 902,26 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Balok Anak Lantai dengan Pembebanan Segitiga S2



Gambar 5. 28 Pembebanan Segitiga S2 pada Balok Anak Lantai

Dimensi balok anak atap 30/50 cm

- **Beban Mati**

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,30 \times (0,50 - 0,12) \times 2400 = 273,60 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban mati pelat} &= \frac{1}{3} \times 402 \times 3,0 \times 2 &&= 804,00 \text{ Kg/m} \\ &&& \underline{\hspace{10em}} + \\ &&& \text{Qd} = 1077,60 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Hidup

$$\text{Beban hidup pelat} = \frac{1}{3} \times 250 \times 3,0 \times 2 = 500 \text{ Kg/m}$$

- Beban Ultimate

$$Q_u = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1,2(1077,60) + 1,6(500) = 2093,12 \text{ Kg/m}$$

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{11} = \frac{2093,12 \cdot 2,65^2}{11} = 1336,27 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = \frac{Q_u \cdot l_n^2}{16} = \frac{2093,12 \cdot 2,65^2}{16} = 918,68 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \left(1,2 \times Q_d \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times Q_l \times \frac{l_n}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(1,2 \times 1077,60 \times \frac{2,65}{2}\right) + \left(1,6 \times 500 \times \frac{2,65}{2}\right) \\ &= 2773,38 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Dari semua pembebanan untuk balok anak lantai di atas, maka diambil beban yang paling besar yaitu pada pembebanan balok anak atap dengan jenis pembebanan trapezium T3.

$$M_{\text{tumpuan}} = 3002,61 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$M_{\text{lapangan}} = 2064,30 \text{ Kgm}$$

$$V_u = 4524,49 \text{ Kg}$$

5.8.2 Penulangan Lentur Balok Anak Lantai

- **Data perencanaan**

$$\text{Mutu beton } (f_c') = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Mutu baja } (f_y) = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Dimensi balok} = 30/50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tebal selimut beton } (s) = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tulangan utama} = D10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tulangan sengkang} = \emptyset 8 \text{ mm}$$

Lebar efektif balok anak lantai:

$$d = h - s - \left(\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}\right) - \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 400 - 40 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\right) - 8 = 347 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = s + \left(\frac{1}{2} \emptyset_{\text{tul. utama}}\right) + \emptyset_{\text{tul. sengkang}} = 40 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\right) + 8 = 53 \text{ mm}$$

- **Syarat Batas**

$$\beta = 0,85 - \left(\frac{f_c' - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,85 - \left(\frac{40 - 30}{7}\right)(0,05) = 0,78$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta}{f_y} \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78}{400} \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,039$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,039 = 0,029$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 40} = 11,76$$

- **Daerah Tumpuan**

$$M_u = 3002,61 \text{ Kgm} = 30026100 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{30026100}{0,9} = 33362333,33 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$x_{\max} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot d}{600 + f_y} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot 347}{600 + f_y} = 156,15 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak $x \leq x_{\max}$, maka diambil nilai $x = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{sc} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta \cdot b \cdot x}{f_y} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78 \cdot 300 \cdot 120}{400} = 2386,80 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$M_{nc} = A_{sc} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{\beta \cdot x}{2} \right) = 2386,80 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(347 - \frac{0,78 \cdot 120}{2} \right) = 286606944 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{ns} = M_n - M_{nc} = 33362333,33 - 286606944 = -253244610,67 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_{ns} \leq 0$ maka tidak perlu tulangan tekan dan hanya didesain dengan tulangan tunggal.

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{33362333,33}{300 \cdot 347^2} = 0,92 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,92}{400}} \right) = 0,0023$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0023 < \rho_{\min} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,0035)$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas:

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0035 \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 364,35 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **5D10** ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan tumpuan bawah:

$$A_{s'} = \delta \times A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 393 = 196,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D10** ($A_s = 236 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_{s \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 15,41$$

$$M_n = A_{s \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(347 - \frac{15,41}{2} \right) = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm} > M_n \text{ awal} = 33362333,33 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

- **Daerah Lapangan**

$$M_u = 2064,30 \text{ Kgm} = 26043000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{26043000}{0,9} = 28936666,67 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$x_{\max} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot d}{600 + f_y} = 0,75 \frac{600 \cdot 347}{600 + f_y} = 156,15 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak $x \leq x_{\max}$, maka diambil nilai $x = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{sc} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta \cdot b \cdot x}{f_y} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 0,78 \cdot 300 \cdot 120}{400} = 2386,80 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$M_{nc} = A_{sc} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{\beta \cdot x}{2} \right) = 2386,80 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(347 - \frac{0,78 \cdot 120}{2} \right) = 286606944 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{ns} = M_n - M_{nc} = 28936666,67 - 286606944 = -257670277,33 \text{ Nmm}$$

$M_{ns} \leq 0$ maka tidak perlu tulangan tekan dan hanya didesain dengan tulangan tunggal.

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{28936666,67}{300 \cdot 347^2} = 0,80 \text{ N/mm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{11,76} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 11,76 \cdot 0,80}{400}} \right) = 0,0020$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0020 < \rho_{\min} = 0,0035 \text{ (dipakai } \rho_{\min} = 0,0035)$$

Tulangan lapangan bawah:

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0035 \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 364,35 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **5D10** ($A_S = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan lapangan atas:

$$A_{S'} = \delta \times A_{S \text{ pakai}} = 0,5 \times 393 = 196,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai **3D10** ($A_S = 236 \text{ mm}^2$)

Kontrol tulangan:

$$a = \frac{A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} = \frac{393 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 40 \cdot 300} = 15,41$$

$$M_n = A_{S \text{ pakai}} \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 393 \cdot 400 \left(347 - \frac{15,41}{2} \right) = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = 53337035,29 \text{ Nmm} > M_n \text{ awal} = 28936666,67 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

5.8.3 Penulangan Geser Balok Anak Lantai

Beban geser terfaktor (V_u) = 4524,49 Kg = 45244,9 N

Sengkang pertama harus dipasang pada jarak 120 mm di muka tumpuan.

$$V_{ul} = V_u \cdot \frac{x - x_1}{x} = 45244,9 \cdot \frac{4000 - 120}{4000} = 43887,55 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Kekuatan geser beton } (V_C) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{40} \cdot 300 \cdot 347 = 109731,03 \text{ N}$$

Periksa kategori desain:

$$\emptyset V_C = 0,75 \times 109731,03 = 82298,28 \text{ N}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset V_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 82298,28 = 41149,14 \text{ N}$$

$$V_S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{3} \times 300 \times 347 = 34700,00 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_S = 0,75 \times 34700,00 = 26025,00 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset V_S = 82298,28 + 26025,00 = 108323,28 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{min.} \emptyset V_S = 0,6 \times 34700,00 = 20820,00 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_C + \text{min.} \emptyset V_S = 82298,28 + 20820,00 = 103118,28 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 347 = 131677,24 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 82298,28 + 131677,24 = 213975,52 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,6 \times \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{40} \times 300 \times 347 = 263354,48 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_C + \emptyset \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 82298,28 + 263354,48 = 345652,76 \text{ N}$$

Kategori desain:

Untuk $V_u = 43887,55 \text{ N}$, termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-2, dimana

$$(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset V_C) < V_u \leq \emptyset V_C = 41149,14 \text{ N} < 43887,55 \text{ N} \leq 82298,28 \text{ N}$$

Sehingga diperlukan tulangan geser minimum dengan sengkang yang harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{d}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq \frac{347}{2} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Max. } s \leq 173,5 \text{ mm} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai sengkang dengan jarak $s = 100 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{Maka luas } A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{b_w \cdot s}{3 \cdot f_y} = \frac{300 \cdot 100}{3 \cdot 400} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\emptyset 8 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 100,50 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_S = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{s} = \frac{100,50 \cdot 400 \cdot 347}{100} = 139494 \text{ N}$$

$$\emptyset V_S = 0,75 \times 139494 = 104620,5 \text{ N}$$

Untuk jarak 100 cm dari muka (daerah lapangan):

$$V_{u2} = \frac{Vu (\frac{1}{2} Ln - 100)}{\frac{1}{2} Ln} = \frac{43887,55 (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (400 - 20 - 15) - 100)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (400 - 20 - 15)} = 31863,57 \text{ N}$$

$V_{u2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \phi V_C = 31863,57 \text{ N} \leq 41149,14 \text{ N}$, Maka termasuk ke dalam kategori desain ke-1 (tanpa syarat tulangan)

Rencana menggunakan tulangan $\phi 8 - 200 \text{ mm}$

$$A_{v \text{ min}} = \frac{bw \cdot s}{3 \cdot fy} = \frac{300 \cdot 200}{3 \cdot 400} = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki $\phi 8 \text{ mm}$ dengan $A_v = 100,50 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ min}} = 50 \text{ mm}^2$ (OK)

Gaya geser perlawanan sengkang:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot fy \cdot d}{s} = \frac{100,50 \cdot 400 \cdot 347}{200} = 69747 \text{ N}$$

$\phi V_s = 0,75 \times 69747 = 52310,25 \text{ N} > \text{min.} \phi V_s = 20820 \text{ N}$ (OK)

Maka, dipakai tulangan sengkang $\phi 8 - 100 - 200 \text{ mm}$.