

BAB V

PERHITUNGAN STRUKTUR

Berdasarkan Manual For Assembly And Erection of Permanent Standart Truss Spans Volume 2/A – Bridges, Direktorat Jenderal Bina Marga, tebal pelat lantai kendaraan = 20 cm dan tebal lapis perkerasan = 5 cm. Sesuai desain dari Konstruksi Baja Indonesia (KBI) untuk jembatan kelas B dengan bentang 55 m, jarak antar gelagar memanjang 1,5 m dan jarak antar gelagar melintang = 5 m.

Pada jembatan rangka baja, elemen struktur komposit terbentuk melalui kerjasama antara gelagar melintang dengan pelat beton. Untuk menjaga lekatan antara gelagar melintang dengan pelat beton tetap ada, perlu dipasang penghubung geser (shear connector) yang berfungsi menahan gaya geser memanjang yang terjadi pada bidang pertemuan antara pelat beton dengan gelagar melintang. Pemakaian dek baja dibawah pelat beton berfungsi sebagai cetakan tetap dari pelat beton serta untuk menahan momen positif yang terjadi pada pelat beton. Dek baja dipasang dengan posisi gelombang dek sejajar balok penumpu (gelagar melintang)

Spesifikasi jembatan adalah sebagai berikut :

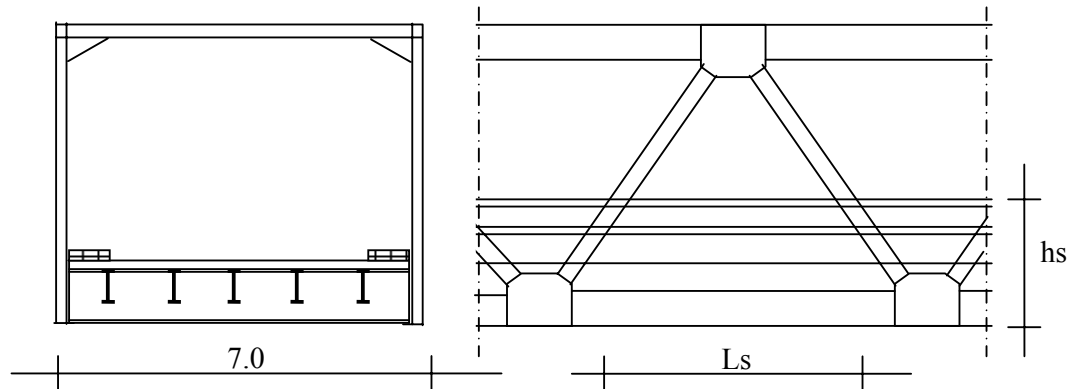
- Tipe Jembatan : Rangka Baja Transfield Australia
- Bentang Jembatan : 55 m
- Lebar Jembatan : 7 m (2 x 3 m + 2 x 0,5 m)

Asumsi perencanaan :

- Bangunan Atas (*Super Structure*)
 - a. Sandaran : pipa ϕ 76,3 mm (3 inchi), mutu BJ 37
 - b. Lantai kendaraan : beton bertulang K-350, tebal = 20 cm
perkerasan : lapis aspal beton, tebal = 5 cm
 - c. *Trottoir* : beton tumbuk K-125, tebal = 25 cm
beton bertulang K-350, tebal = 20 cm
 - d. Gelagar memanjang : baja IWF 400.200, mutu BJ 52
 - e. Gelagar melintang : baja IWF 800.300, mutu BJ 52
 - f. Rangka induk : baja IWF 400.400, mutu BJ 52
 - g. Ikatan angin : tertutup, baja IWF 250.175 &
L 150.150.16 , mutu BJ 37
- Bangunan Bawah (*Sub Structure*)
 - *Abutment* : beton bertulang K-350
 - Pondasi : tiang pancang beton pracetak \emptyset 30 cm
 - *Wing Wall* : beton bertulang K-250
- Bangunan Pelengkap
 - Dinding penahan tanah : pasangan batu kali

5.1. PERHITUNGAN STRUKTUR BANGUNAN ATAS

5.1.1. PERHITUNGAN SANDARAN (*RAILLING*)



Gambar 5.1. Sandaran Pada Jembatan

Sandaran (*railling*) merupakan pagar untuk pengamanan pengguna jembatan khususnya pejalan kaki. Menurut Pedoman Perencanaan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya hal 10 : “ *Tiang-tiang sandaran pada setiap tepi trotoir harus diperhitungkan untuk dapat menahan beban horizontal sebesar 100 kg/m` yang bekerja pada tinggi 90 cm diatas lantai trotoir`* ”

Jika gelagar melintang diasumsikan menggunakan IWF 800.300 dengan ketinggian profil 80 cm, sedangkan tinggi pelat lantai 20 cm, maka tinggi sandaran dari titik terbawah rangka induk :

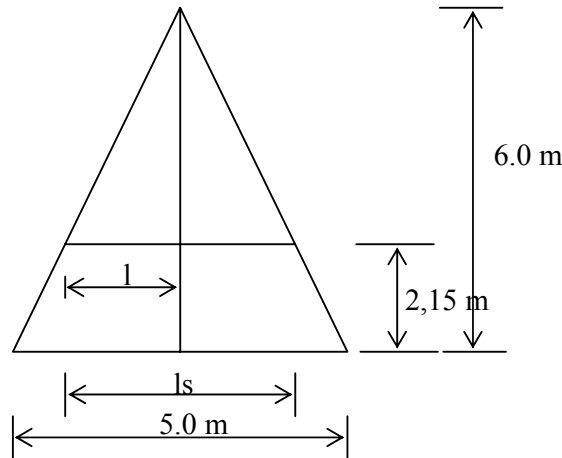
$$hs = 0,8 + 0,2 + 0,25 + 0,9 = 2,15 \text{ m}$$

sedangkan tinggi total rangka :

$$h \text{ total rangka} = 5 + 0,2 + 0,8 = 6 \text{ m}$$

Sandaran diasumsikan menumpu sendi pada rangka induk, adapun panjang sandaran yang menumpu pada rangka induk sebesar (pada tengah bentang) :

Dengan menggunakan rumus segitiga :

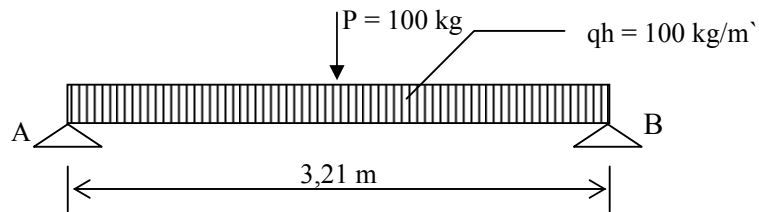


$$\frac{l}{2,5} = \frac{6 - 2,15}{6} ; \text{dimana } l = 0,5 \text{ } ls$$

$$l = 1,604 \text{ m} \rightarrow ls = 2 \times l$$

$$ls = 2 \times 1,604 = 3,21 \text{ m}$$

gaya yang terjadi akibat beban 100 kg/m :



Gambar 5.2. Pembebanan Pada Sandaran Jembatan

$$RA = RB = \frac{qh * ls}{2} + \frac{P}{2} = \frac{100 * 3,21}{2} + \frac{100}{2} = 210,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{8} * qh * Ls^2 + \frac{1}{4} * P * L = \frac{1}{8} * 100 * 3,21^2 + \frac{1}{4} * 100 * 3,21 = 209,05 \text{ kg.m}$$

Sandaran direncanakan menggunakan pipa ϕ 76,3 mm (3 inchi)

a. Data Perencanaan :

σ ijin = 1600 kg/cm² (mutu BJ 37)

E baja = 2,1x10⁶ kg/cm²

data teknis profil :

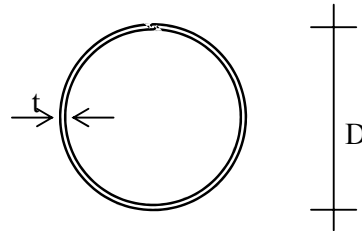
Diameter (D) = 7,63 cm

Tebal (t) = 0,5 cm

Luas (F) = 11,2 cm²

Berat (G) = 8,79 kg/m'

Momen Tahanan (W) = S = 18,7 cm



b. Kontrol terhadap bahan dan tegangan yang ada

1) Terhadap lendutan

$$\frac{5xql^4}{384EI} + \frac{1xPl^3}{48EI} < \frac{l}{300}$$

$$\frac{5x1x(321)^4}{384x2,1x10^6 x71,5} + \frac{1x1x321^3}{48x2,1x10^6 x71,5} = 0,926 \text{ cm} < 1,07 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots Ok$$

2) Terhadap momen

$\sigma_u < \sigma_{ijin}$

$$\frac{Mu}{W} = \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$\frac{20905}{18,7} = 1117,91 \text{ kg} / \text{cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg} / \text{cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots Ok$$

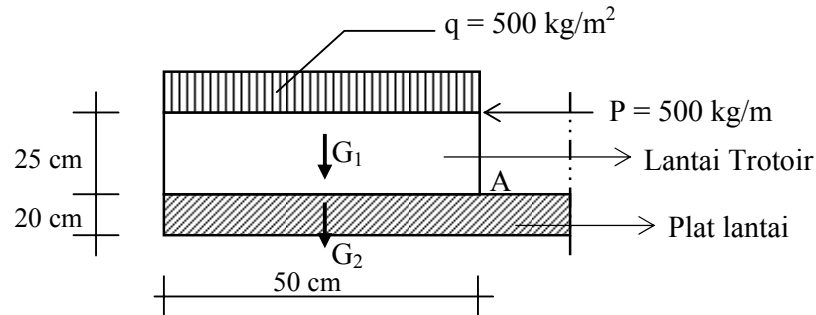
3) Terhadap geser

$$\tau = \frac{DxS}{l} = \frac{210,5x18,7}{71,5} = 55,05 \text{ kg} / \text{cm}^2$$

$\tau_{ijin} = 0,58 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 0,58 \times 1600 = 928 \text{ kg/cm}^2$.

$\tau < \tau_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots Ok$

Maka pipa ϕ 76,3 mm (3 inchi) dapat dipakai untuk sandaran.

5.1.2. PERHITUNGAN PELAT LANTAI *TROTOIR*Gambar 5.3. Pola Pembebanan Pada *Trotoir***Data Perencanaan**

- γ_c = 2400 kg/m³
- f'_c = 35 MPa
- f_y = 400 MPa
- $\varnothing_{Tul\ Utama}$ = 16 mm
- d = $h - p - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing_{Tul\ Utama} = 155 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} 16 = 107$ mm

Pembebanan**a. Akibat Beban Mati**

- 1) G_1 (berat *trotoir*) = $0,25 \times 1,0 \times 0,5 \times 2200 = 275$ kg
 - 2) G_2 (berat pelat lantai) = $0,20 \times 1,0 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = \underline{240}$ kg
- Beban Mati = 515 kg

b. Akibat Beban Hidup

- 1) P (beban horisontal pada *kerb*) = $1,0 \times 500 = 500$ kg
- 2) q (beban hidup pada *trotoir*) = $1,0 \times 0,5 \times 500 = 275$ kg

c. Perhitungan Momen dan Gaya Lintang

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_A &= 1,3 \cdot \{(G_1 \cdot L_1) + (G_2 \cdot L_2)\} + 1,6 \cdot \{(q \cdot L) + (P \cdot L)\} \\
 &= 1,3 \cdot \{(275 \cdot 0,25) + (240 \cdot 0,25)\} + 1,6 \cdot \{(500 \cdot 0,25) + (500 \cdot 0,45)\} \\
 &= 1,3 \cdot \{68,75 + 60\} + 1,6 \cdot \{125 + 225\} = 727,375 \text{ kg.m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_A = q + G_1 + G_2$$

$$= (500 \cdot 0,5) + 275 + 240 = 765 \text{ kg}$$

d. Perhitungan Tulangan

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{7,27375}{0,8 * 0,5 * 0,107^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 53,39 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c}{f_y} (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot k})$$

$$= \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 0,05339}) = 0,00408$$

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

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * f'c * \beta}{f_y} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * 35 * 0,81}{400} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271$$

$$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho = 0,00408$$

$$A_s = \rho * b * d$$

$$= 0,00408 * 500 * 107 = 218,28 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Dipakai tulangan D12 – 100 mm ($A_s = 905 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$V_u = 765 \text{ kg} = 7650 \text{ N}$$

$$V_c = \left(\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'c} \right) * b * d$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{35} \right) * 500 * 107$$

$$= 105503,423 \text{ N} \geq V_u$$

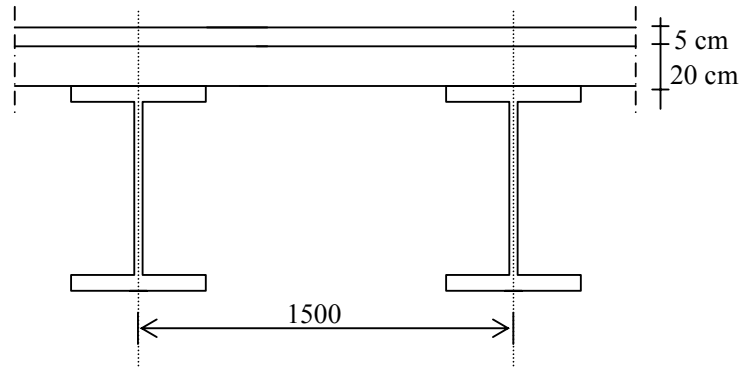
menurut Peraturan Beton Bertulang Indonesia (PBI) 1971, dalam arah tegak lurus terhadap tulangan utama harus disediakan tulangan pembagi (untuk tegangan susut dan suhu) \rightarrow untuk $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$

$$A_s = 0,0025 * b * d$$

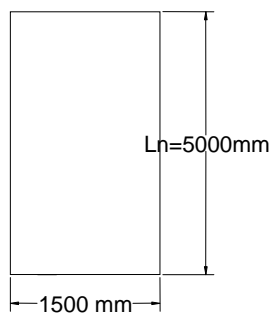
$$A_s = 0,0025 * 500 * 107 = 133,75 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Digunakan tulangan bagi D8 – 200 mm ($A_s = 251 \text{ mm}^2$)

5.1.3. PERHITUNGAN PELAT LANTAI KENDARAAN



Gambar 5.4. Penampang Komposit



- $L_y/L_x = 5000/1500 = 3,333$

$$L_y/L_x \geq 3$$

Plat lantai kendaraan menumpu pada 2 sisi
(arah L_x)

- Alternatif tebal plat minimum :

$$(L_n / 24) = 5000 / 24 = 208.33 \text{ mm}$$

$$(L_n / 28) = 5000 / 28 = 178.57 \text{ mm}$$

tebal plat lantai kendaraan diambil = 200 mm

Data Perencanaan

Tebal plat lantai kendaraan = 20 cm

Tebal lapis perkerasan = 5 cm

Mutu Beton (f^c) = 35 MPa

Mutu Tulangan (f_y) = 400 MPa

Berat jenis beton (γ_c) = 2,4 t/m³

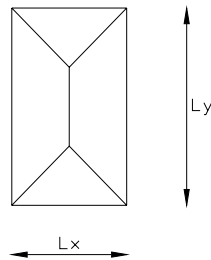
Berat jenis aspal (γ_a) = 2,2 t/m³

Pembebanan

1. Akibat Beban Sendiri

- Berat sendiri pelat = $0,20 \times 1 \times 2,4 = 0,48 \text{ t/m}^1$
 - Berat aspal = $0,05 \times 1 \times 2,2 = 0,11 \text{ t/m}^1$
 - Air hujan = $0,05 \times 1 \times 1,0 = 0,05 \text{ t/m}^1$
-
- Berat Total (Wd) = $0,64 \text{ t/m}^1$

Berdasarkan Grafik dan Tabel Perhitungan Beton Bertulang:



$L_y/L_x \geq 3$ (nilai x = 113 , 20 , 112)

$M_{lx} = 0,001 * W_u * l_x^2 * x$

$M_{ly} = 0,001 * W_u * l_y^2 * x$

$M_{tx} = - 0,001 * W_u * l_x^2 * x$

$M_{ty} = \frac{1}{2} * M_{lx}$

$W_u = 1,3 * W_d = 1,3 * 0,64 = 0,832 \text{ t/m}^1$

Perhitungan momen :

$M_{lx} = 0,001 * 0,832 * 1,5^2 * 113 = 0,2115 \text{ t.m}$

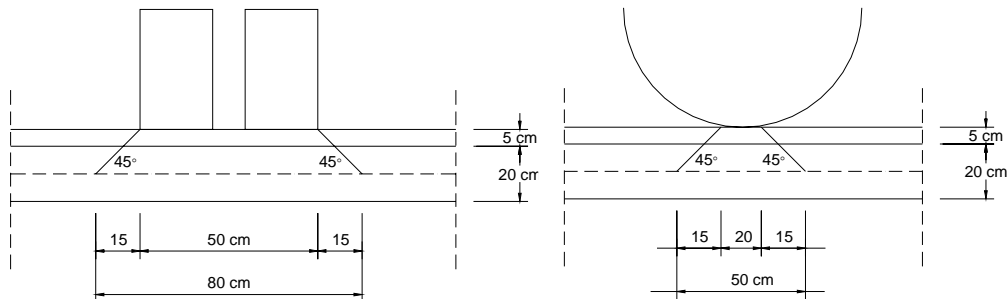
$M_{ly} = 0,001 * 0,832 * 1,5^2 * 20 = 0,0374 \text{ t.m}$

$M_{tx} = - 0,001 * 0,832 * 1,5^2 * 112 = - 0,2097 \text{ t.m}$

$M_{ty} = \frac{1}{2} * M_{lx} = \frac{1}{2} * 0,2115 = 0,1058 \text{ t.m}$

2. Akibat Tekanan Roda

Beban roda T = 10 ton untuk roda ganda (PPPJJR hal 5)

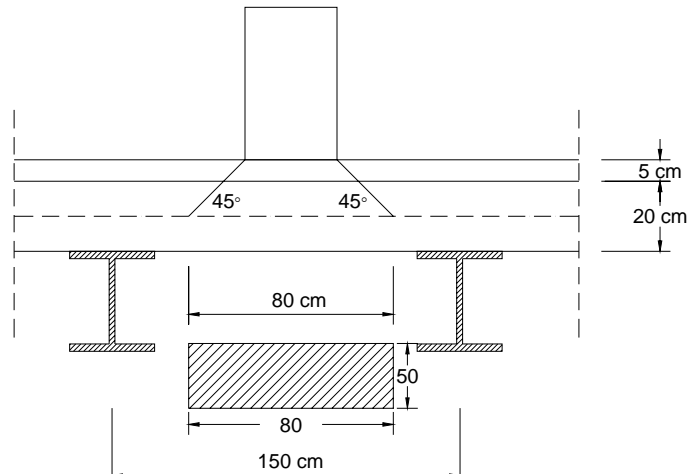


Gambar 5.5. Penyebaran Beban 1

$$b_x = 80 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_y = 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Besarnya muatan } T \text{ disebarakan} = \frac{10 \text{ ton}}{0,8 * 0,5} = 25 \text{ t/m}^2$$



Gambar 5.6. Penyebaran Beban 2

- **Momen pada saat 1 roda pada tengah –tengah plat**

$$T_x = 80 \text{ cm} ; L_x = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_x}{L_x} = \frac{80}{150} = 0,533 \implies F_{xm} = 0,1477 \text{ (tabel bittner)}$$

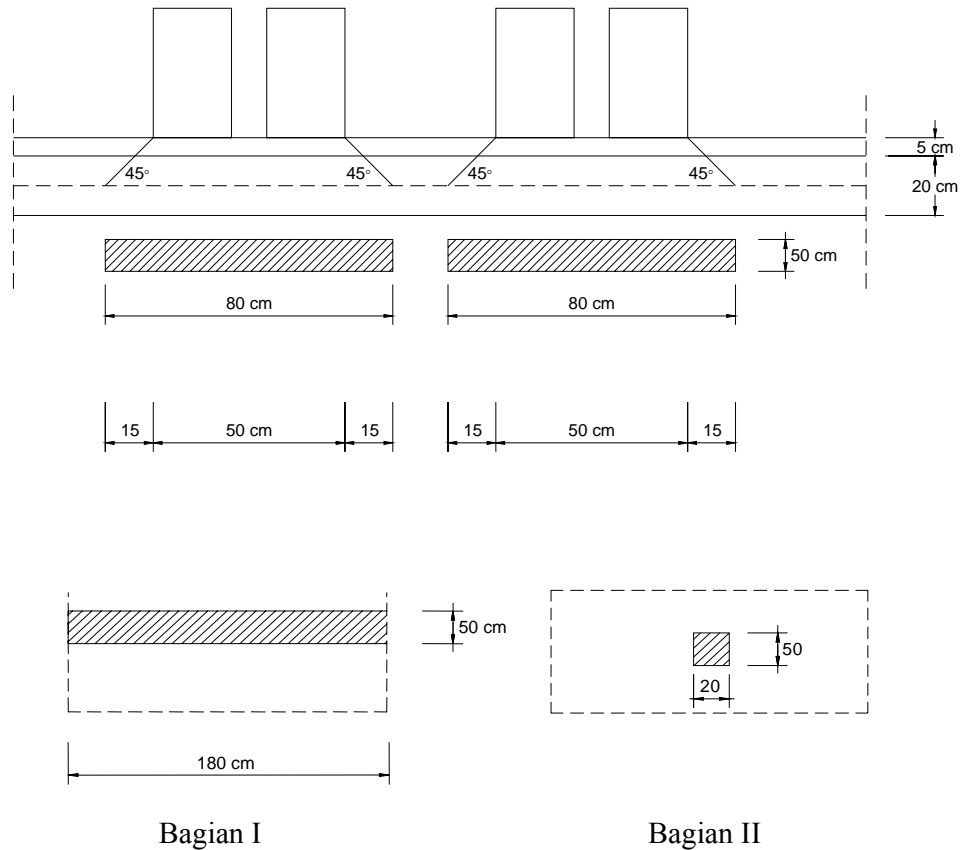
$$T_y = 50 \text{ cm} ; L_x = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_y}{L_y} = \frac{50}{150} = 0,333 \implies F_{ym} = 0,0927 \text{ (tabel bittner)}$$

$$M_{xm} = F_{xm} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,1477 * 25 * 0,80 * 0,50 = 1,477 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{ym} = F_{ym} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,0927 * 25 * 0,80 * 0,50 = 0,927 \text{ t.m}$$

- Momen saat 2 roda berdekatan dengan jarak antar as min 1 m



Gambar 5.7. Penyebaran Beban 3

Bagian I

$$T_x = 130 \text{ cm} \quad ; \quad L_x = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_x}{L_x} = \frac{130}{150} = 0,867 \quad \implies \quad F_{xm} = 0,1104$$

$$T_y = 50 \text{ cm} \quad ; \quad L_y = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_y}{L_y} = \frac{50}{150} = 0,333 \quad \implies \quad F_{ym} = 0,0732$$

$$M_{xm_1} = F_{xm} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,1104 * 25 * 1,3 * 0,50 = 1,794 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{ym_1} = F_{ym} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,0732 * 25 * 1,3 * 0,50 = 1,190 \text{ t.m}$$

Bagian II

$$T_x = 20 \text{ cm} \quad ; \quad L_x = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_x}{L_x} = \frac{20}{150} = 0,133 \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{xm} = 0,2363$$

$$T_y = 50 \text{ cm} \quad ; \quad L_x = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T_y}{L_y} = \frac{50}{150} = 0,333 \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{ym} = 0,1193$$

$$M_{xm_2} = F_{xm} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,2363 * 25 * 0,20 * 0,50 = 0,59 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{ym_2} = F_{ym} * T * T_x * T_y = 0,1193 * 25 * 0,20 * 0,50 = 0,30 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{xm} = M_{xm_1} - M_{xm_2} = 1,794 - 0,59 = 1,204 \text{ t.m}$$

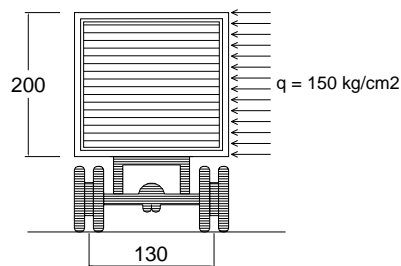
$$M_{ym} = M_{ym_1} - M_{ym_2} = 1,190 - 0,30 = 0,890 \text{ t.m}$$

Dengan membandingkan momen, dipilih momen terbesar :

$$M_{xm} = 1,477 \text{ t.m} \quad ; \quad M_{ym} = 0,927 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\text{Momen ultimit:} \quad M_x = 1,6 * 1,477 = 2,363 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_y = 1,6 * 0,927 = 1,483 \text{ t.m}$$

3. Akibat Beban Sementara (Beban Angin)

Gambar 5.8. Beban Sementara (Beban Angin)

H = asumsi tinggi yang diperhitungkan (truck) 2 meter diatas lantai kendaraan

$$\text{Beban Angin} = 150 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Reaksi pada roda} = \frac{2 * 5 * 150}{1,30} = 1153,846 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Maka : - Beban T menjadi} = (10 + 1,154) = 11,154 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{- Beban T disebarikan} = \frac{11,154}{0,8 * 0,5} = 27,885 \text{ ton}$$

- Ditinjau akibat beban roda yang menentukan :

$$M_{xm} = 0,1477 * 27,885 * 0,80 * 0,50 = 1,647 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_{ym} = \left(\frac{11,154}{10} \right) * 0,0927 = 0,103 \text{ t.m}$$

4. Momen Desain

- Akibat Beban Tetap + Beban Angin

$$M_x \text{ lapangan} = 0,2115 + 1,647 = 1,8585 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_x \text{ tumpuan} = 0,2097 + 1,647 = 1,8567 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_y \text{ lapangan} = 0,0374 + 0,103 = 0,1404 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_y \text{ tumpuan} = 0,1058 + 0,103 = 0,2088 \text{ t.m}$$

- Akibat Beban Tetap + Beban Roda

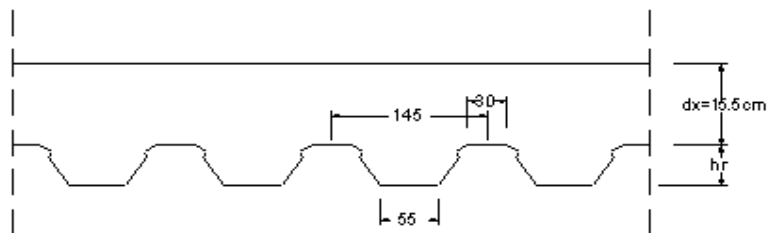
$$M_x \text{ lapangan} = 0,2115 + 2,363 = 2,5745 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_x \text{ tumpuan} = 0,2097 + 2,363 = 2,5727 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_y \text{ lapangan} = 0,0374 + 1,483 = 1,5204 \text{ t.m}$$

$$M_y \text{ tumpuan} = 0,1058 + 1,483 = 1,5888 \text{ t.m}$$

5. Analisa Dek Baja



Direncanakan dek baja merk combideck tebal = 1mm :

$$\text{Tinggi Profil (hr)} = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar Efektif Profil} = 870 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Berat Profil (Wx)} = 11,35 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$A_s = 1329,71 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$dx = 15,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$Mu = 2,5745 \text{ t.m} = 25,745 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{25,745}{0,8 * 1 * 0,107^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 94,482 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0,85 * f'c}{fy} (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * k}) \\ &= \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 0,094482}) = 0,00739 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * f'c * \beta}{fy} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + fy} \right) \\ &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * 35 * 0,81}{400} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271 \end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai $\rho = 0,00739$

$$As = \rho * b * d = 0,00739 * 1000 * 107 = 790,73 \text{ mm}^2.$$

$As (790,73 \text{ mm}^2) < As \text{ rencana } (1329,71 \text{ mm}^2) \dots\dots\dots Ok$

Analisa Penulangan

• **Penulangan Arah x (lapangan)**

$$d = 155 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} * 16 = 107 \text{ mm} ; Mu = 2,5745 \text{ t.m} = 25,745 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{25,745}{0,8 * 1 * 0,107^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 94,482 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 * k)} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 * 0,094482)} = 0,0994$$

$$F_{\max} = \beta_1 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + fy)} \right\} = 0,81 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + 400)} \right\} = 0,3645$$

$F < F_{\max} \rightarrow$ tulangan single

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0,85 * f'c}{fy} * F \\ &= \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,0994 = 0,00739 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * f'c * \beta}{f_y} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,81 * \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai $\rho = 0,00739$

$$A_s = \rho * b * d = 0,00739 * 1000 * 107 = 790,73 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Digunakan tulangan rangkap D16 – 200 mm ($A_s = 1005 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Penulangan Arah x (tumpuan)**

$$M_u = 2,5727 \text{ t.m} = 25,727 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$k = \frac{M_u}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{25,727}{0,8 * 1 * 0,107^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 94,416 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2.k)} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 * 0,094416)} = 0,0994$$

$$F_{\max} = \beta_1 \left\{ \frac{450}{600 + f_y} \right\} = 0,81 \left\{ \frac{450}{600 + 400} \right\} = 0,3645$$

$F < F_{\max} \rightarrow$ tulangan single

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{0,85 * f'c}{f_y} * F \\ &= \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,0994 = 0,00739\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * f'c * \beta}{f_y} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,81 * \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai $\rho = 0,00739$

$$A_s = \rho * b * d = 0,00739 * 1000 * 107 = 790,73 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Digunakan tulangan rangkap D16 – 200 mm ($A_s = 1005 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Penulangan Arah y (lapangan)**

$$d = 155 - 40 - \frac{1}{2} 16 - 12 = 95 \text{ mm} ; \quad Mu = 1,5204 \text{ t.m} = 15,204 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{15,204}{0,8 * 1 * 0,095^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 70,784 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2.k)} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 * 0,07078)} = 0,0735$$

$$F \text{ max} = \beta_1 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + fy)} \right\} = 0,81 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + 400)} \right\} = 0,3645$$

$F < F_{\text{max}} \rightarrow$ tulangan single

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0,85 * f'c}{fy} * F \\ &= \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,0735 = 0,00547 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{max}} &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * f'c * \beta}{fy} * \left(\frac{600}{600 + fy} \right) \\ &= 0,75 * \frac{0,85 * 35}{400} * 0,81 * \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271 \end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho < \rho_{\text{max}} \rightarrow$ dipakai $\rho = 0,00547$

$$As = \rho * b * d = 0,00547 * 1000 * 95 = 519,65 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Digunakan tulangan rangkap D13 – 150 mm ($As = 754 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Penulangan Arah y (tumpuan)**

$$Mu = 1,5888 \text{ t.m} = 15,888 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$k = \frac{Mu}{\phi * b * d^2 * (0,85 * f'c)} = \frac{15,888}{0,8 * 1 * 0,095^2 * (0,85 * 35)} = 73,9682 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2.k)} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (2 * 0,07397)} = 0,0769$$

$$F \text{ max} = \beta_1 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + fy)} \right\} = 0,81 \left\{ \frac{450}{(600 + 400)} \right\} = 0,3645$$

$F < F_{\text{max}} \rightarrow$ tulangan single

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c}{f_y} \cdot F$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 35}{400} \cdot 0,0769 = 0,00572$$

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

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot \beta}{f_y} \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \cdot 35}{400} \cdot 0,81 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0271$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max} \rightarrow$ dipakai $\rho = 0,00572$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0,00572 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 = 543,4 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Digunakan tulangan rangkap D13 – 150 mm ($A_s = 754 \text{ mm}^2$)

• **Chek ketebalan plat**

1. Berdasarkan tebal minimum plat

$$(L_n / 28) = 5000 / 28 = 178.57 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 200 \text{ mm} > 178.57 \text{ mm} \dots\dots\dots \text{Ok}$$

2. Syarat lendutan

arah memanjang (L_n1) = 5000 mm

arah melebar (L_n2) = 1500 mm

Perbandingan bentang panjang bersih terhadap lebar bersih (L_n1 / L_n2)

Maka, $\beta = (5000 / 1500) = 3,333$; $\alpha_m = 0$ (tanpa balok tepi)

$$h_j = (L_n (8,0 + f_y/1500)) / (36 + 5 \beta (\alpha_m - 0,12 * (1 + 1/\beta))) \cdot 1,1$$

$$h_k = (L_n (0,8 + f_y/1500)) / (36 + 9 \beta) * 1,1$$

$$h_l = (L_n (0,8 + f_y/1500)) / 36 * 1,1 \text{ (untuk slab tanpa balok)}$$

$$hl = \left(\frac{Ln \left(0,8 + \frac{fy}{1500} \right)}{36} \right) * 1,1$$

$$hl = \left(\frac{5000 \left(0,8 + \frac{320}{1500} \right)}{36} \right) * 1,1 = 154,8 \text{ mm}$$

Untuk angka keamanan, besar nilai hl ditambah 10 %

Maka, $hl = 154,8 + (10\% * 154,8) = 170,28 \text{ mm}$

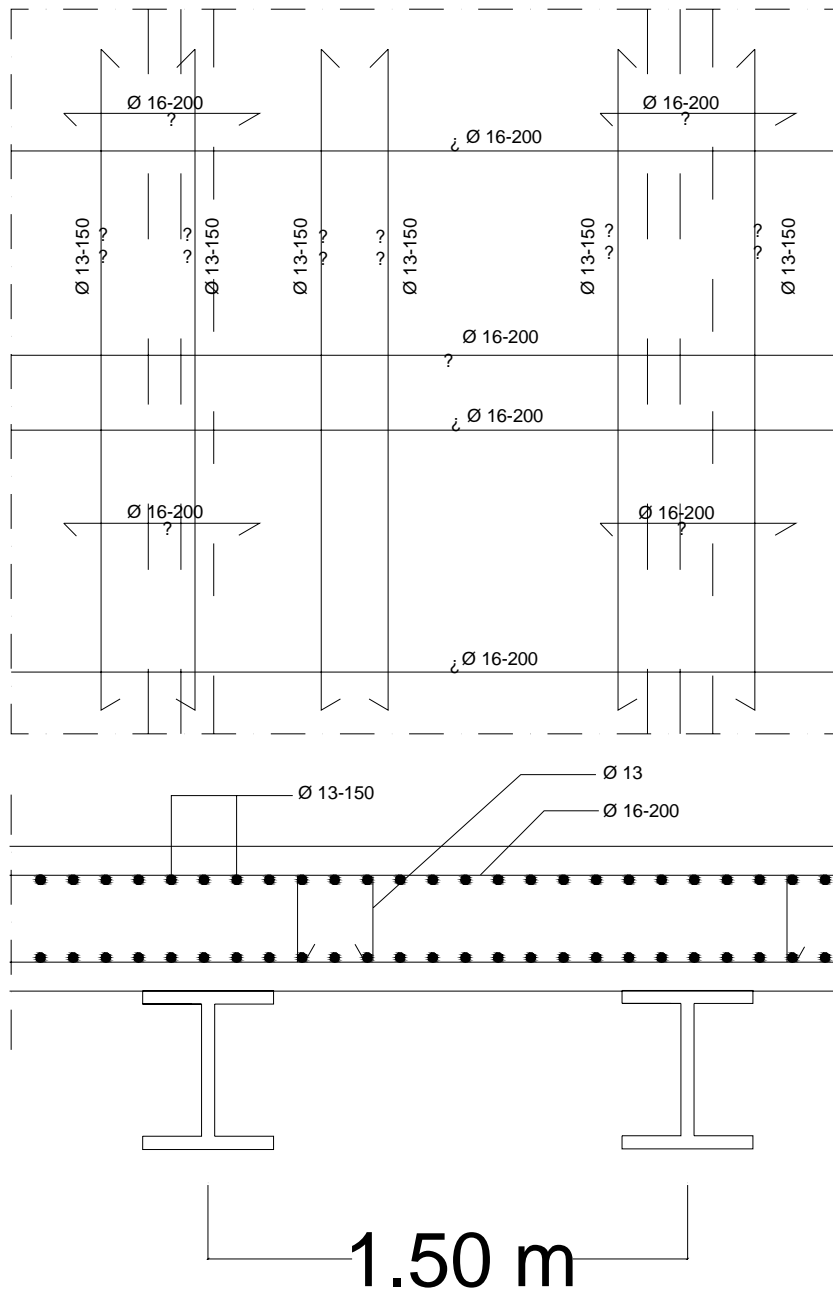
h plat rencana yang ada = 200 mm

$h (200 \text{ mm}) > hl (170,280\text{mm}) \dots\dots\dots Ok$

3. Syarat geser

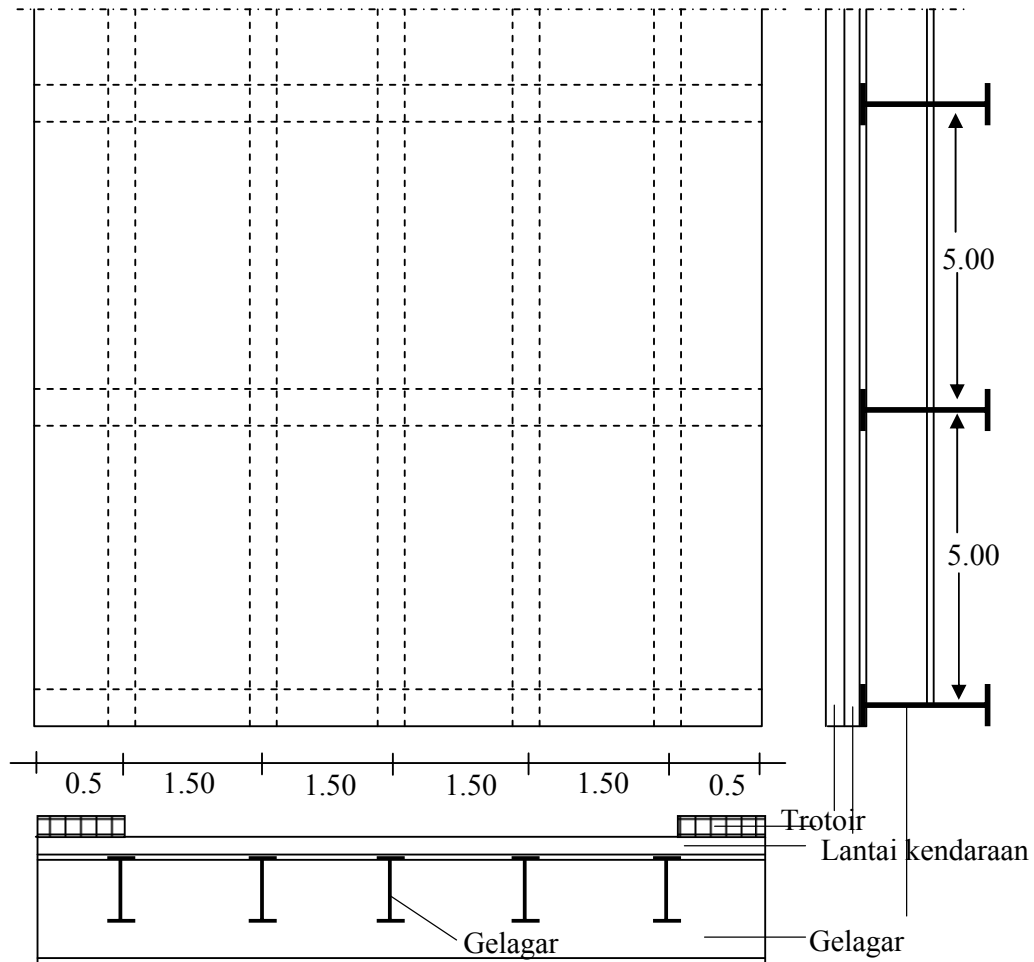
$$fv = \frac{V}{A_p} < 0,58 \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$fv = \frac{V}{A_p} = \frac{10000}{500 * 150} = 0,133 < 0,58 * 1600 = 928 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots Ok$$



Gambar 5.9. Penulangan Pada Plat Lantai Kendaraan

5.1.4. PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR MEMANJANG DAN MELINTANG



Gambar 5.10. Denah Plat Lantai, Trotoir, Gelagar Memanjang & Melintang

Data Perencanaan :

- Tebal plat lantai = 20 cm
- Tebal trotoir = 25 cm
- Tebal plat trotoir = 20 cm
- Tebal lapisan aspal = 5 cm
- Berat jenis beton = 2400 kg/m³
- Berat jenis aspal = 2200 kg/m³