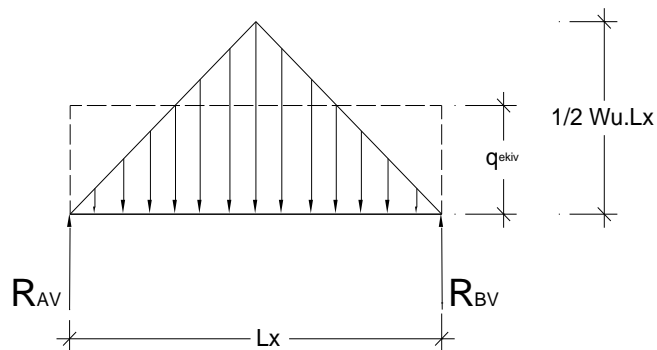


BAB V

PEMBEBANAN

Analisa Beban Yang Bekerja

- a) Mengubah beban segitiga menjadi beban terbagi rata



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_A = R_B &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(q \cdot l_x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) + (q \cdot l_x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2})] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(q \cdot l_x \cdot \frac{1}{4}) + (q \cdot l_x \cdot \frac{1}{4})] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot q \cdot l_x
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x$, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_A = R_B &= \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x) \cdot l_x \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

M_{max} segitiga ditengah bentang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{max} &= R_A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_x - [(q \cdot l_x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (l_x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3})] \\
 &= R_A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_x - [(\frac{q \cdot l_x^2}{24})]
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $R_A = \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^2$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x$$

maka :

$$M_{\max} = \left(\frac{1}{8} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_x - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x - l_x^2/24 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^3 - \frac{1}{48} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^3$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^3$$

Beban segitiga tersebut diekuivalensikan menjadi beban persegi sehingga

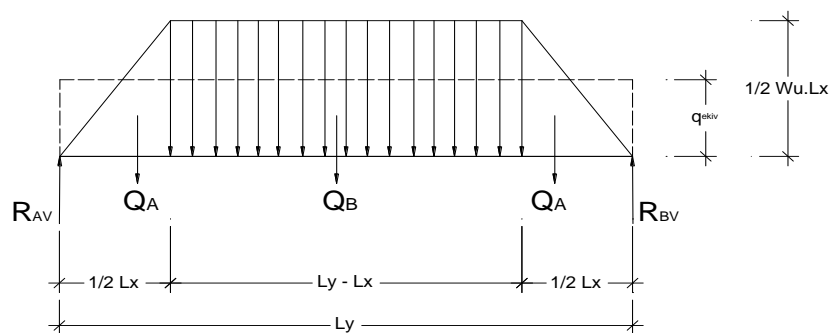
$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_{\text{eq}} \cdot l_x^2$$

M_{\max} segitiga = M_{\max} persegi

$$\frac{1}{24} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x^3 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_{\text{eq}} \cdot l_x^2$$

$$q_{\text{ekuivalen}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot W_U \cdot l_x$$

b) Mengubah beban trapesium menjadi beban merata



Dimana:

$$R_{av} = R_{bv}$$

$$= q \cdot (l - a) / 2$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x$$

$$l = l_y$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L_x$$

maka :

$$R_A = R_B = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (l_y - \frac{1}{2} l_x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (2l_y - l_x)$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{q}{24} \cdot W_u \cdot (3 \cdot l_y^2 - 4 a^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 \cdot l_y^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_x^2) / 24$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 \cdot l_y^2 - l_x^2)$$

$$M \text{ max persegi} = M \text{ max Trapesium}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot Q_{ek} \cdot l_y^2 = \frac{1}{48} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 \cdot l_y^2 - l_x^2)$$

$Q_{ek} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 - (l_x / l_y)^2)$

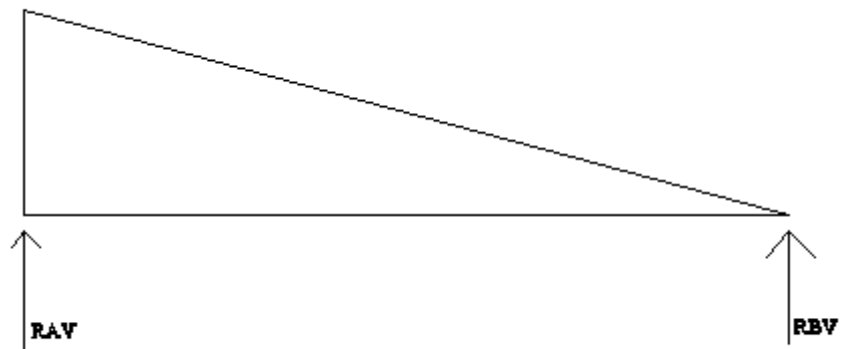
5.1 Analisa Pembebanan Atap Baja

Rangka atap yang digunakan pada gedung menggunakan struktur baja ringan, pembebanan perhitungan rangka merupakan beban terpusat. Sehingga gaya terpusat yang digunakan adalah reaksi tumpuan terbesar antara RBV dengan RAB

$$RAV = 16,01 \text{ KN}$$

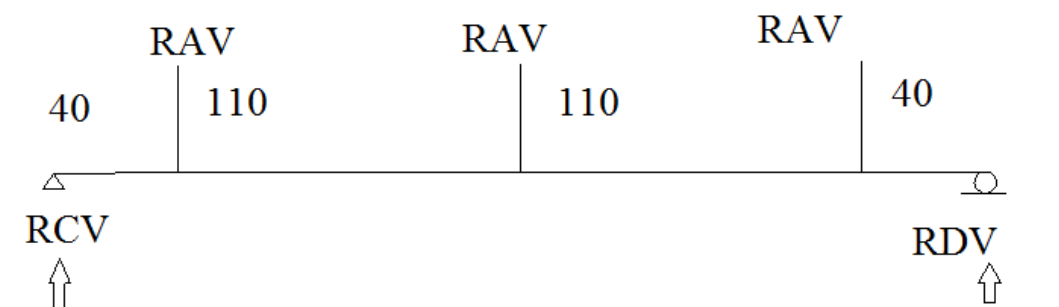
$$RBV = 15,72 \text{ KN}$$

Sehingga tumpuan yang diambil adalah $RAV = 16,01 \text{ KN}$



Gambar 5.1 Pembagian beban pada atap

Menghitung reaksi perletakan ring balk



Gambar 5.2 Beban Merata Atap

$$RCV = \sum M_d = 0$$

$$RCV \times 300 = RAV \times 40 + RAV \times 150 + RAV \times 260$$

$$300 RCV = 16,01 \times 40 + 16,01 \times 150 + 16,01 \times 260$$

$$300 RCV = 7204,5$$

$$RCV = 7204,5 / 300 = 24,015 \text{ KN}$$

$$RDV = \sum M_c = 0$$

$$RAV \times 40 + RAV \times 150 + RAV \times 260 = RDV \times 300$$

$$16,01 \times 40 + 16,01 \times 150 + 16,01 \times 260 = 300 RDV$$

$$7204,5 = 300 RDV$$

$$RDV = 24,015 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Kontrol} = RAV + RAV + RAV = RCV + RDV$$

$$= 16,01 + 16,01 + 16,01 = 24,015 + 24,015$$

$$= 48,03 \qquad = 48,03 \quad \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Menghitung Gaya Lintang (Bidang D)

$$DC_{\text{kiri}} = 0 \text{ KN}$$

$$DC_{\text{kanan}} = RCV$$

$$= 24,015 \text{ KN}$$

$$DE_{\text{kiri}} = RCV = 24,015 \text{ KN}$$

$$DE_{\text{kanan}} = RCV - RAV$$

$$= 24,015 - 16,01 = 8,005 \text{ KN}$$

$$DF_{\text{kiri}} = DE_{\text{kanan}} = 8,005 \text{ KN}$$

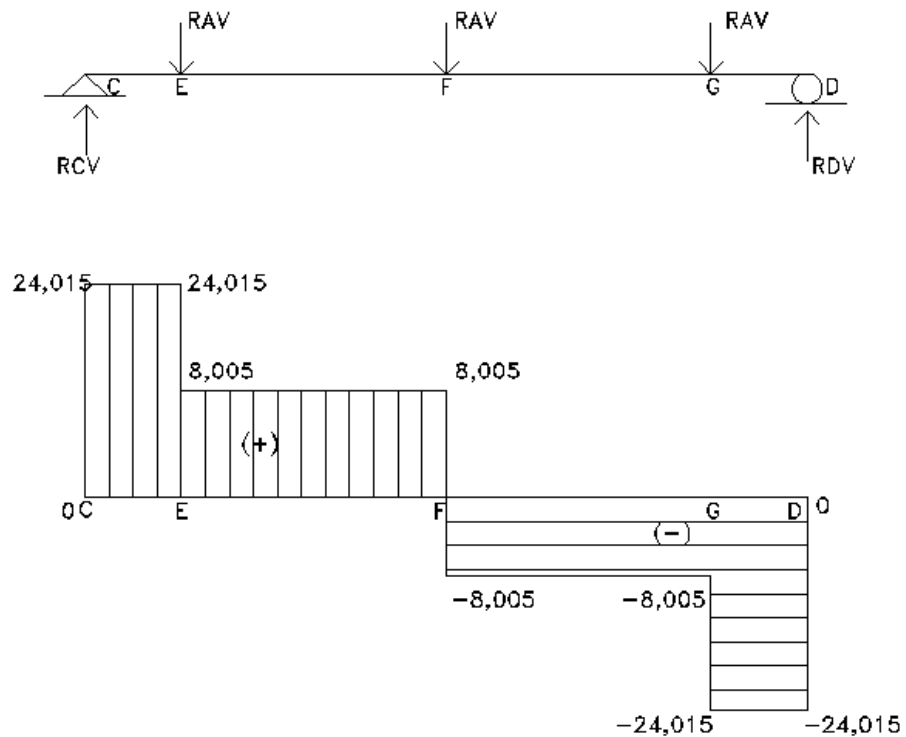
$$\begin{aligned}
 DF_{\text{kanan}} &= DF_{\text{kiri}} - RAV \\
 &= 8,005 - 16,01 \\
 &= -8,005 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$DG_{\text{kiri}} = DF_{\text{kanan}} = -8,005 \text{ KN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 DF_{\text{kanan}} &= DG_{\text{kiri}} + RAV \\
 &= -8,005 - 16,01 \\
 &= -24,015 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$DD_{\text{kiri}} = DF_{\text{kanan}} = -24,015$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 DD_{\text{kanan}} &= DD_{\text{kiri}} - RAV \\
 &= -24,015 - 24,015 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.3 Bidang D

5.2 Analisa Pembebanan Lantai 2 dan 3

Beban Mati (W_D)

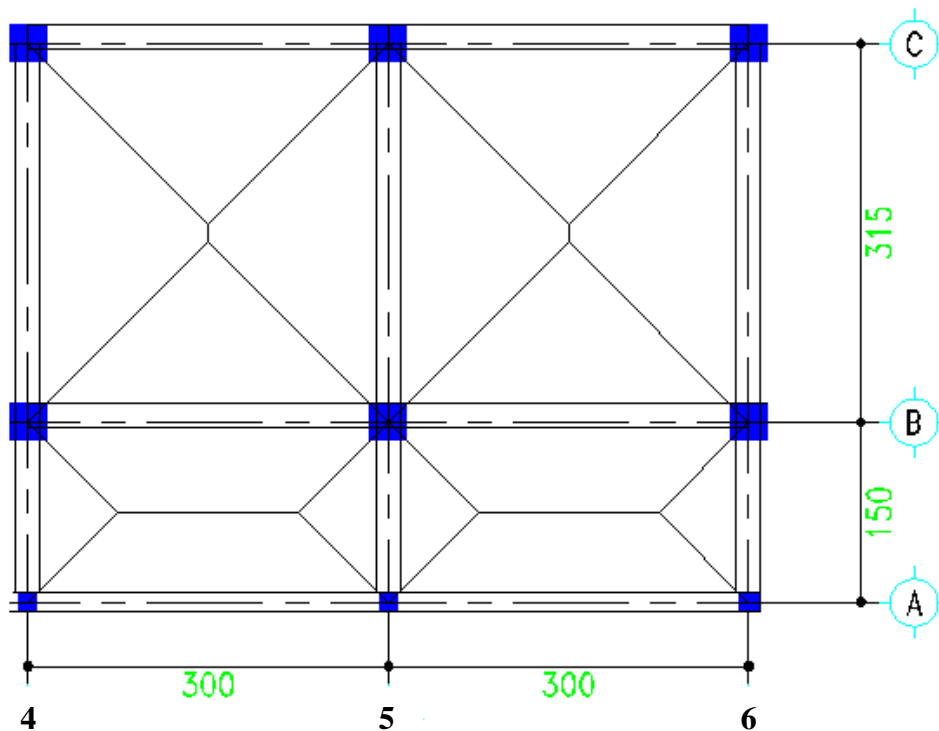
✓ Berat sendiri plat	$= 0.12 \text{ m} \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$= 288 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
✓ Plafond + Penggantung	$= (11+7) \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
✓ Keramik	$= 0.01 \text{ m} \times 2400 \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
✓ Spesi	$= 0.02 \text{ m} \times 2100 \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 42 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
			+
		$WD = 372 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
		$= 3.72 \text{ KN/m}^2$	

Beban Hidup (W_L)

✓ WL (PPIUG 1983)	$= 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$	
	$= 2.5 \text{ KN/m}^2$	

Beban Berfaktor (W_U)

$$\begin{aligned} W_u &= 1.2 WD + 1.6 WL \\ &= (1.2 \times 3.72) + (1.6 \times 2.5) \\ &= 8.464 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.4 Pembagian beban pada lantai 2 dan 3 as 4-6

1. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 5 A-C

- Dimensi rencana = 0,20 x 0,30

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 24 = 1,44 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat A trapesium & plat B segitiga)

$$W_u = 8,464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$q_{\text{ekuivalen}} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 - (l_x / l_y)^2) \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 1,5 \cdot (3 - (1,5 / 3,15)^2) \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 1,5 \right)$$

$$= 20,2 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC1)} = 20,2 + 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{21,64 \text{ KN/m}}$$

2. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4-6 A

➤ Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4-6

- Dimensi rencana = 0,15 x 0,25

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,15 \times 0,25 \times 24 = 0,9 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat B trapesium)

$$W_u = 8.464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ekuivalen}} &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 - (l_x / l_y)^2) \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 8.464 \cdot 0,75 \cdot (3 - (0,75 / 3)^2) \right) \\ &= 6,215 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC2)} = 6,215 + 0,9$$

$$= \mathbf{7,115 \text{ KN/m}}$$

3. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4 A-C

➤ Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 6 A-C

- Dimensi rencana = 0,20 x 0,30

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 24 = 1,44 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat A trapesium dan plat B segitiga)

$$W_u = 8.464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ekuivalen}} &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 - (l_x / l_y)^2) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 8.464 \cdot 1,5 \cdot (3 - (1,5 / 3,15)^2) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8.464 \cdot 1,5 \right) \\ &= 4,711 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC3)} = 4,711 + 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{6,151 \text{ KN/m}}$$

4. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4-6 C

➤ Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4-6 C

- Dimensi rencana = 0,20 x 0,30

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 24 = 1,44 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat A segitiga)

$$W_u = 8,464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ekuivalen}} &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 1,575 \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 1,575 \right) \\ &= 8,887 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC4)} = 8,887 + 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{10,327 \text{ KN/m}}$$

5. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4-6 B

- Dimensi rencana = 0,20 x 0,30

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 24 = 1,44 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat A segitiga & plat B trapesium)

$$W_u = 8,464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ekuivalen}} &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot \left(3 - \left(\frac{l_x}{l_y} \right)^2 \right) \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 1,575 \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 8,464 \cdot 0,75 \cdot \left(3 - \left(\frac{0,75}{3} \right)^2 \right) \right) \\ &= 24,889 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC5)} = 24,889 + 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{26,329 \text{ KN/m}}$$

6. Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 6 A-C

➤ Beban terbagi merata balok induk as 4 A-C

- Dimensi rencana = 0,20x 0,30

$$\text{Berat sendiri balok} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 24 = 1,44 \text{ KN/m}$$

- Beban terbagi merata (plat A trapesium dan plat B segitiga)

$$W_u = 8.464 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{ekuivalen}} &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \cdot (3 - (l_x / l_y)^2) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot W_u \cdot l_x \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot 8.464 \cdot 1,5 \cdot (3 - (1,5 / 3,15)^2) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8.464 \cdot 1,5 \right) \\ &= 4,711 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total beban merata (qC6)} = 4,711 + 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{6,151 \text{ KN/m}}$$