

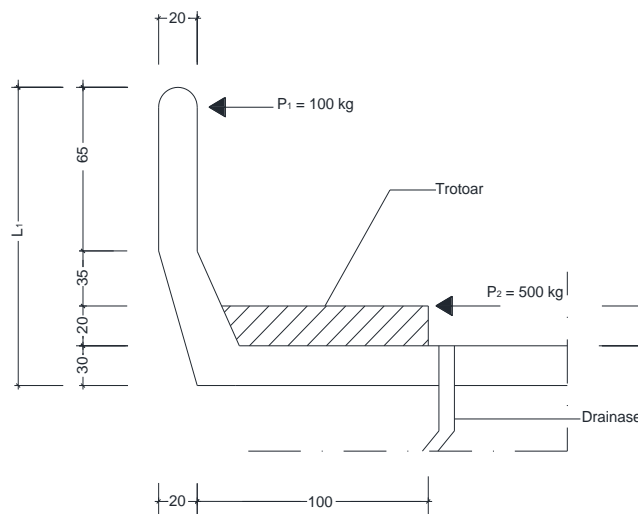
BAB III

PERHITUNGAN KONSTRUKSI BANGUNAN ATAS

3.1 Perhitungan Trotoar

3.1.1 Perhitungan Sandaran

a. Muatan yang diperhitungkan



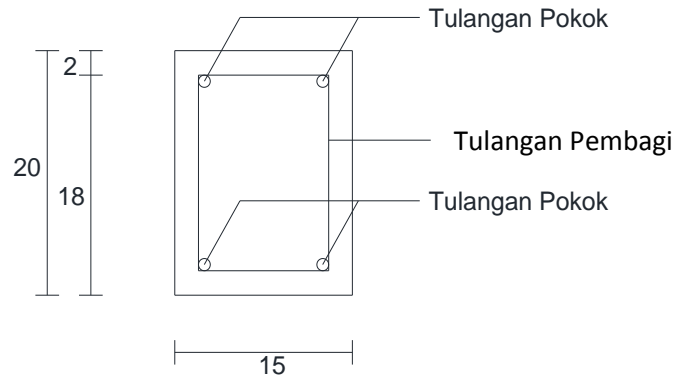
Gambar 3.1 Penampang Melintang Tiang Sandaran

- Muatan horisontal pada sandaran $P_1 = 100$ kg, diperhitungkan pada ketinggian 100 cm di atas lantai trotoar.
- Muatan horisontal pada kerb (perhitungan pada tepi jalan) $P_2 = 500$ kg, yang bekerja pada ujung kerb.

b. Momen yang terjadi pada ujung sandaran :

$$\begin{aligned} M &= P_1 \cdot L_1 + P_2 \cdot L_2 \\ &= 100 \cdot 120 + 500 \cdot 20 \\ &= 22000 \text{ kgcm} \\ &= 2,2 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Tiang sandaran direncanakan dengan ukuran 15/20



Gambar 3.2 Penulangan Tiang Sandaran

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

Mutu beton : $f_c' = 40 \text{ Mpa}$

$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$

$h_t = 20 \text{ cm}$ (tinggi total)

$b = 15 \text{ cm}$

$d = 4 \text{ cm}$

$\varnothing \text{ Tul. Utama} = 10 \text{ mm}$

$\varnothing \text{ Tul. Pembagi} = 8 \text{ mm}$

$h = h_t - d - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \text{ Tul. Utama} - \varnothing \text{ Tul. Pembagi}$

$= 20 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,0 - 0,8$

$= 14,7 \text{ cm}$

Maka :

$$k = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot h^2} = \frac{2,2(10)^6}{0,8 \cdot 150 \cdot (147)^2} = 1,041 \text{ MPa}$$

Perhitungan Tulangan Sandaran

- Tulangan Pokok

Dari tabel A-31 didapat $p = 0,0035$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= p \cdot b \cdot h \times 10^6 \\ &= 0,0035 \cdot 0,15 \cdot 0,147 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan $4\emptyset 10$ ($A_s = 157,0 \text{ mm}^2$)

- Tulangan Pembagi

Untuk perhitungan tulangan Pembagi (geser) dalam

SK SNI T-15-1991-03 :

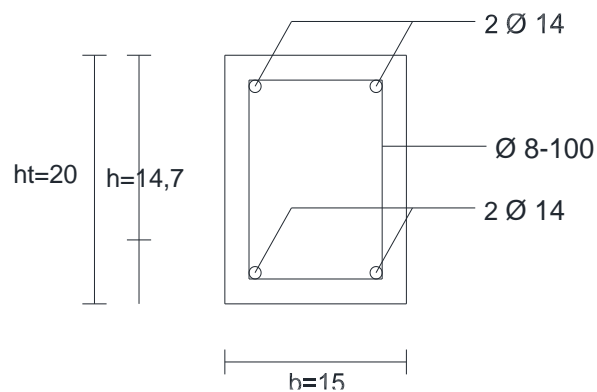
$$\emptyset 8 = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\emptyset 10 = 79 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\emptyset 12 = 113 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{AV \cdot 3F_y}{b \cdot 150} = \frac{50 \cdot 3 \cdot 400}{150} = 400 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka dipakai tulangan $\emptyset 8-100$ ($A_s = 502,7 \text{ mm}^2$)



3.1.2 Perhitungan Plat Lantai Trotoar

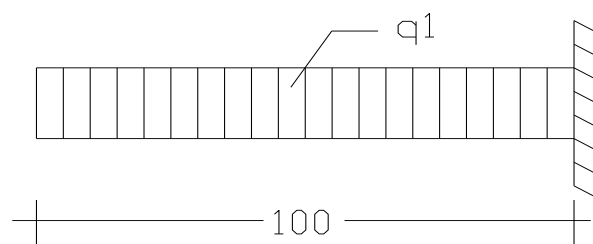
Beban ditinjau selebar 1 meter.

a. Muatan mati pada trotoar

- Berat sendiri lantai $= 0,20 \cdot 1 \cdot 2400 = 480 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat air hujan $= \underline{0,10 \cdot 1 \cdot 1000 = 100 \text{ kg/m}}$

$$\Sigma q_1 = 580 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{q_1} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_1 \cdot L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 580 \cdot 1^2 \\ &= 290 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

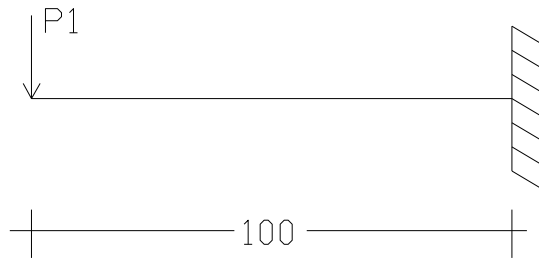


b. Muatan terpusat

- Berat sendiri tiang sandaran $= 0,15 \cdot 0,20 \cdot 1,20 \cdot 2400 = 86,4 \text{ kg}$
- Berat pipa galvanis (diperkirakan) $= \underline{100 \text{ kg}}$

$$\Sigma P_1 = 186,4 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{P_1} &= P_1 \cdot L \\ &= 186,4 \cdot 1 \\ &= 186,4 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

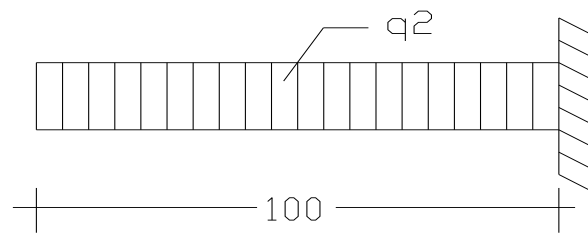


c. Muatan hidup

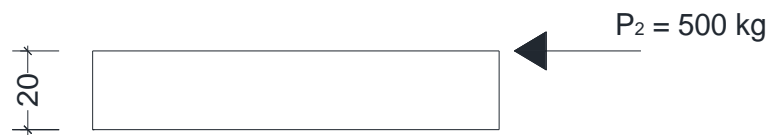
$q_2 = 500 \text{ kg/m}$ (beban hidup) diambil dari PPPJRR 1987. Hal. 10

$$M_{q_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_2 \cdot L^2$$

$$= 250 \text{ gm}$$



d. Akibat muatan horisontal pada puncak kerb



$$P_2 = 500 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{p_2} = P_2 \cdot h$$

$$= 500 \cdot 0,2$$

$$= 100 \text{ kgm}$$

e. M_{total} yang terjadi

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{\text{tot}} &= M_{q1} + M_{p1} + M_{q2} + M_{p2} \\
M_{\text{tot}} &= 290 + 186,4 + 250 + 100 \\
&= 826,4 \text{ kgm} = 82640 \text{ kgcm}
\end{aligned}$$

f. Mencari gaya lintang

$$\begin{aligned}
D &= (q_1 + q_2) L + P_1 \\
&= (580 + 500) 1 + 186,4 \\
&= 1266,4 \text{ kg}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Perhitungan Tulangan Plat**

Direncanakan tebal plat trotoar :

$$(h_t) = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varnothing \text{ tul. Utama} = 1,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varnothing \text{ tul. Pembagi} = 0,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h &= h_t - d - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \text{ tul. Utama} - \varnothing \text{ tul. Pembagi} \\
&= 20 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,2 - 0,8 \\
&= 14,6 \text{ cm}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$k = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot h^2} = \frac{8,264(10)^6}{0,8 \cdot 100 \cdot (146)^2} = 4,846 \text{ MPa}$$

- **Tulangan Pokok**

Dari tabel A-31 didapat $p = 0,0131$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= p \cdot b \cdot h \cdot 10^6 \\ &= 0,01313 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,146 \times 10^6 \\ &= 1912,6 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- **Tulangan Pembagi**

Untuk perhitungan tulangan pembagi (geser) dalam

SK SNI T-15-1991-03 :

$$D 8 = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$D 10 = 79 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$D 12 = 113 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{AV \cdot 3F_y}{b} = \frac{50 \cdot 3 \cdot 400}{100} = 600 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka dipakai tulangan $\emptyset 10-100$ ($A_s = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$)

3.2 Perhitungan Plat Lantai Jembatan

3.2.1 Data Teknis

- Tebal plat lantai (h_t) = 30 cm
- Tebal perkerasan (rata-rata) = 5 cm
- Jarak gelagar memanjang = 175 cm
- Kelas jalan = 1 (satu)
- Bentang jembatan = 2 x 50 m
- Lebar total jembatan = 9 m



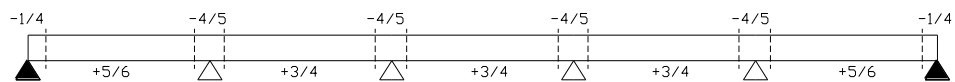
3.2.2 Perhitungan Beban

a. Beban Mati

- Berat sendiri lantai = $0,3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2400 = 720 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat perkerasan aspal = $0,05 \cdot 1 \cdot 2400 = 120 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat air hujan = $0,1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1000 = 100 \text{ kg/m} +$
- $q = 940 \text{ kg/m}$

b. Mencari Momen

Berdasarkan ikhtisar momen-momen gaya melintang menurut ps 13.2 PBT 1971 : Halaman 200)



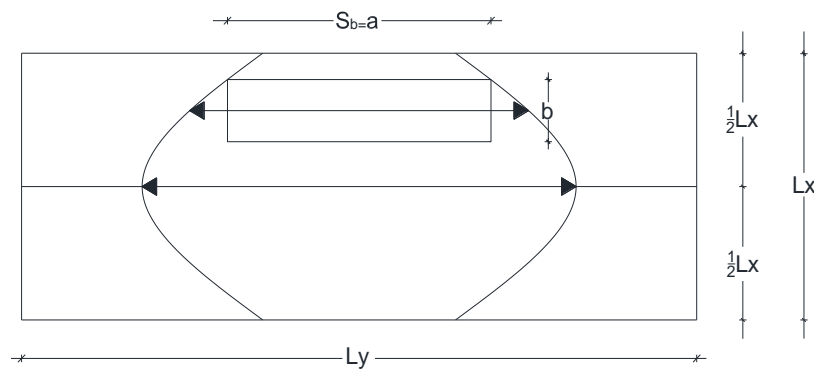
- Momen Lapangan (M^+) = $1/12 \cdot Mo$
 $= 1/12 \cdot 1/10 \cdot q \cdot L^2$
 $= 1/12 \cdot 1/10 \cdot 940 \cdot 1,75^2$
 $= 23,98 \text{ kgm}$
- Momen tumpuan (M^-) = $1/12 \cdot Mo$
 $= 1/12 \cdot 1/14 \cdot Q \cdot L^2$
 $= 1/12 \cdot 1/14 \cdot 940 \cdot 1,75^2$
 $= 17,14 \text{ kgm}$

c. Beban Hidup

Plat lantai jembatan dianggap bertumpuan jepit pada arah L_x , sehingga untuk menghitung tulangan dipakai M_{1x} sebagai tulangan pokok dan pada arah M_{1y} sebagai tulangan bagi.

d. Lebar Plat Lantai

Lebar kerja maksimal ditengah-tengah bentang L_x ditentukan oleh rumus sebagai berikut :



Gambar 3.3 Pelat Menumpu pada 2 Tepi Sejajar yang Memikul Beban Terpusat

Gambar plat yang menumpu pada 2 tepi sejajar yang memikul beban terpusat $r = 1/2$ untuk plat yang terjepit penuh pada kedua tumpuannya.

Untuk $L_y > 3r \cdot L_x$

$$S_a = \frac{3}{4} \cdot a + \frac{3}{4} \cdot r \cdot L_x$$

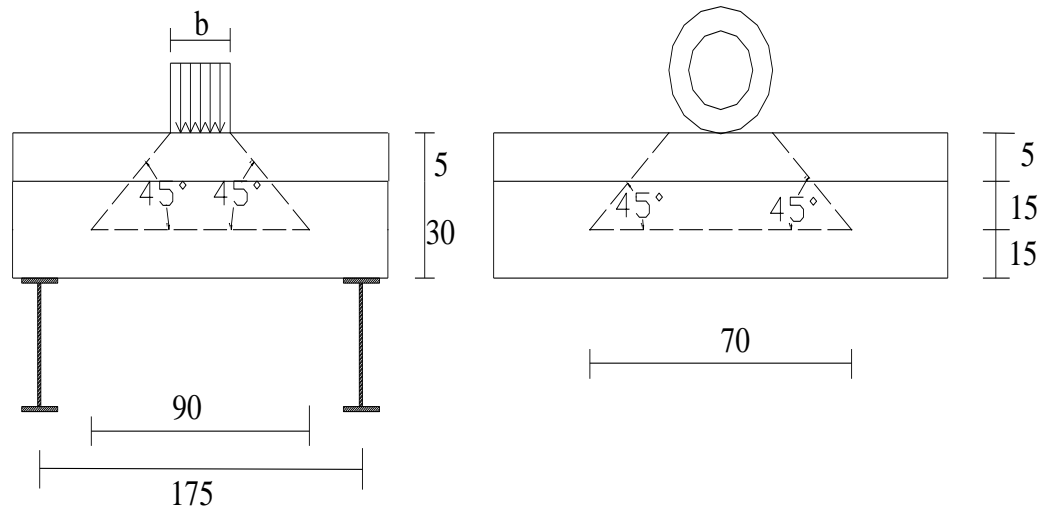
Sesuai PPPJRR ha1987 persamaan 1.2 (2.3) maka ditentukan :

$$a = 30 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$S_a = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 30 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 175$$

$$= 88,125 \text{ cm}$$



Gambar 3.4 Penyaluran Beban Oleh Roda

Keadaan I (As Roda Belakang)

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{tekanan as gandar}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \text{ ton}$$

$$= 15 \text{ ton}$$

$$a = 30 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$a' = a + 2(1/\text{tg } 45^\circ \cdot 30)$$

$$= 30 + 60$$

$$a' = \text{lebar penyaluran beban pada arah panjang ban dengan sudut } 45^\circ$$

$$b' = b + 2(1/\text{tg } 45^\circ \cdot 30)$$

$$= 50 + 60$$

$$= 110 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = \text{lebar penyaluran beban pada arah lebar ban pada plat lantai kerja}$$

$$b' = \text{lebar penyaluran beban pada arah ban dengan sudut } 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \sqrt{(a'+L)^2 + b'^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0,9 + 1,75)^2 + 1,1^2} \\
 &= 2,869 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q = \frac{P}{a'.B} = \frac{15}{0,9.2,869} = 5,80 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= 1/2 . q . a'(1/2 . L - 1/4 . a') \\
 &= 1/2 . 5,80 . 0,9(1/2 . 1,75 - 1/4 . 0,9) \\
 &= 1,697 \text{ tm}
 \end{aligned}$$

M^+ = Momen lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/12 . M \\
 &= 1/12 . 1,697 \\
 &= 0,1414 \text{ m} \\
 &= 141,4 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

M^- = Momen tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/12 . M \\
 &= 1/12 . 1,697 \\
 &= 0,1414 \text{ tm} \\
 &= 141,4 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keadaan II (As Roda Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 1/4 . \text{tekanan as garden} \\
 &= 1/4 . 30 = 7,5 \text{ ton} \\
 a &= 30 \text{ cm} \\
 b &= 12,5 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 175 \text{ cm}$$

$$a' = a + 2(1/\text{tg } 45 \cdot 30)$$

$$= 30 + 60$$

$$= 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$b' = b + 2(1/\text{tg } 45 \cdot 30)$$

$$= 12,5 + 60$$

$$= 72,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = \sqrt{(a'+L)^2 + b'^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0,9 + 1,75)^2 + 0,725^2}$$

$$= 2,75 \text{ m}$$

$$q = \frac{P}{a' \cdot B} = \frac{7,5}{0,9 \cdot 2,75} = 3,03 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$M = 1/2 \cdot q \cdot a' \cdot (1/2 \cdot L - 1/4 \cdot a')$$

$$= 1/2 \cdot 3,03 \cdot 0,9 \cdot (1/2 \cdot 1,75 - 1/4 \cdot 0,9)$$

$$= 0,886 \text{ tm}$$

$$M^+ = \text{Momen lapangan}$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot M$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot 0,886$$

$$= 0,0738 \text{ tm}$$

$$= 73,8 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M^- = \text{Momen tumpuan}$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot M$$

$$= 1/12 \cdot 0,886$$

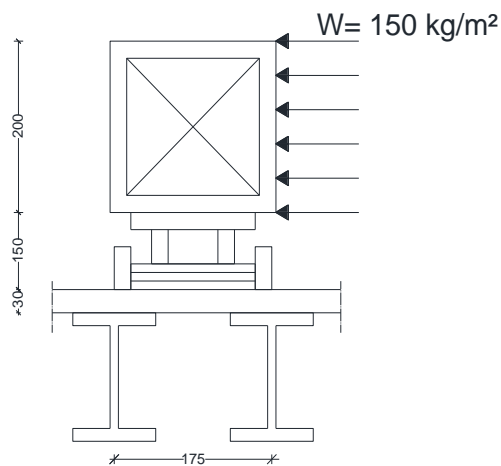
$$= 0,0738 \text{ tm}$$

$$= 73,8 \text{ kgm}$$

$$M^+ \text{ Hidup Total} = M^+ (\text{Keadaan I}) + M^+ (\text{Keadaan II}) = 215,2 \text{ kg.m}$$

$$M^- \text{ Hidup Total} = M^- (\text{Keadaan I}) + M^- (\text{Keadaan II}) = 215,2 \text{ kg.m}$$

e. Akibat beban sementara



Gambar 3.5 Pembebanan Sementara pada Kendaraan

Keadaan I (As Roda Belakang)

$$H = W \cdot (2.9)$$

$$= 150 \cdot (2.9)$$

$$= 2700 \text{ kg}$$

$$H \cdot h = P \cdot x$$

$$P = \frac{H \cdot h}{x} = \frac{2700 \cdot 2,70}{1,75} = 4165,7 \text{ kg}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{4} \cdot P \cdot L$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4165,7 \cdot 1,75$$

$$= 1822,49 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^+ &= 1/12 \cdot M \\
 &= 1/12 \cdot 1822,49 \\
 &= 151,87 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^- &= 1/12 \cdot M \\
 &= 1/12 \cdot 1822,49 \\
 &= 151,87 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rekap momen total plat lantai :

M^+ (Momen Lapangan)

Muatan lantai	=23,98 kgm
Muatan hidup	=215,2 kgm
Muatan sementara	=152,87 kgm
M^+ total	=392,05 kgm

Tabel 3.1 Rekap Momen Lapangan

M^- (Momen Tumpuan)

Muatan lantai	=17,14 kgm
Muatan hidup	=215,2 kgm
Muatan sementara	=152,87 kgm
M^- total	=385,21 kgm

Tabel 3.2 Rekap Momen Tumpuan

3.2.3 PERHITUNGAN TULANGAN PLAT LANTAI

a. Penuialangan Lapangan

Tebal plat lantai 30 cm.

$$M^+ = 392,05 \text{ kgm} = 3,9205 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$h_t = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varnothing \text{ tul. Utama} = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varnothing \text{ tul. Pembagi} = 0,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = ht - d - \frac{1}{2} \varnothing \text{ tul. Utama} - \varnothing \text{ tul. Pembagi}$$

$$= 30 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 1,6 - 0,8 = 24,4 \text{ cm}$$

Maka :

$$k = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot h^2} = \frac{3,9205(10)^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot (244)^2} = 0,82 \text{ MPa}$$

- **Tulangan Pokok**

Dari tabel a-31 didapat $p = 0,0035$

$$As = p \cdot b \cdot h \times 10^6$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 24,4 \times 10^6$$

$$= 854 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka dipakai tulangan D16 – 100 ($As = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Tulangan Pembagi**

Untuk perhitungan tulangan pembagi (geser) menurut

SK SNI T-15-1991-03 :

$$\varnothing 8 = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\varnothing 10 = 79 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\varnothing 12 = 113 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As = \frac{AV \cdot 3Fy}{b} = \frac{50 \cdot 3 \cdot 400}{100} = 600 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka dipakai tulangan $\varnothing 10$ -100 ($As = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$)

b. Penulangan Tumpuan

$$M = 385,21 \text{ kgm} = 3,8521 \times 10^6$$

$$h = 24,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot h^2} = \frac{3,8521(10)^6}{0,8 \cdot 1000 \cdot (244)^2} = 0,81 \text{ MPa}$$

- **Tulangan Pokok**

Dari tabel A-31 didapat $p = 0,0035$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= p \cdot b \cdot H \times 10^6 \\ &= 0,0035 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,244 \times 10^6 \\ &= 854 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipakai tulangan D16-100 ($A_s = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$)

- **Tulangan Pembagi**

untuk perhitungan tulangan pembagi (geser) berdasarkan

SK SNI T-15-1991-03 :

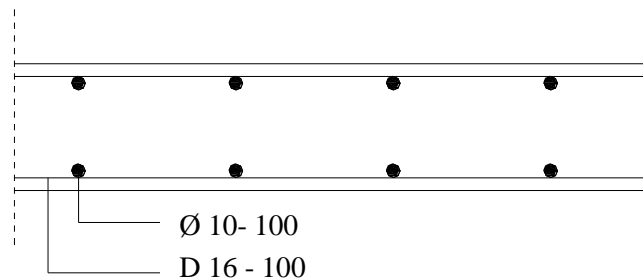
$$D 8 = 50 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$D 10 = 79 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$D 12 = 113 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{AV \cdot 3F_y}{b} = \frac{50 \cdot 3 \cdot 400}{100} = 600 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka dipakai tulangan Ø 10-100 ($A_s = 1005,3 \text{ mm}^2$)



Gambar 3.6 Penulangan Plat Lantai

3.3 Perhitungan Gelagar Memanjang

3.3.1 Perhitungan Gelagar Memanjang

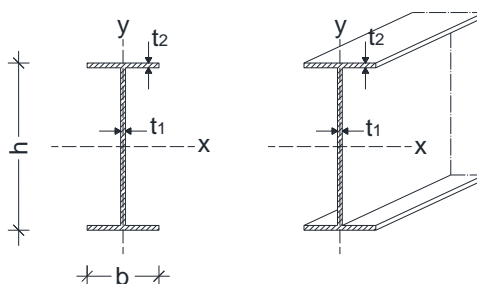
Syarat-syarat yang digunakan dalam perhitungan disesuaikan dengan syarat dari Direktorat Jendral Bina Marga, yaitu :

1. Lebar minimum sayap atas adalah 15 cm dan lebarnya tersebut sekaligus cukup untuk menempatkan penghalang gelagar.
2. Tebal minimum sayap tidak boleh kurang dari 10 mm.
3. Sambungan baja harus direncanakan untuk momen lentur dan juga geser pada titik sambungan.

a. Dimensi Gelagar Memanjang

Data profil IWF 700 x 300

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - $q = 185 \text{ kg/m}$ | - $t_1 = 13 \text{ mm}$ |
| - $t_2 = 24 \text{ mm}$ | - $h = 700 \text{ mm}$ |
| - $b = 300 \text{ mm}$ | - $r = 28 \text{ mm}$ |
| - $F = 235,5 \text{ cm}^2$ | - $W_x = 5760 \text{ cm}^3$ |
| - $I_y = 10800 \text{ cm}^4$ | - $I_x = 201000 \text{ cm}^4$ |
| - $i_x = 29,3 \text{ cm}$ | - $i_y = 6,78 \text{ cm}$ |

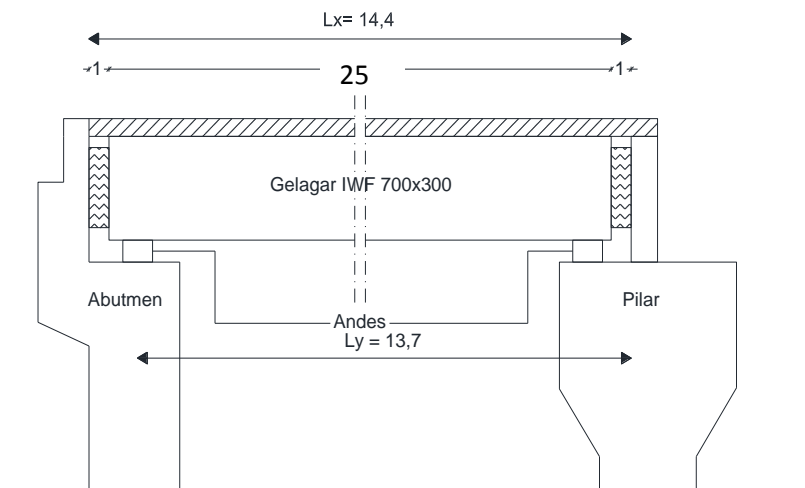


Gambar 3.7 Profil IWF 700 x 300

Bentang jembatan antar pilar = 25 m.

$$\begin{aligned}L_x &= L - 2(0,3) \\ &= 25 - 0,6 \\ &= 24,4 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L_t &= L_x - (L \text{ Perletakan} + 20\text{cm}) \\ &= 24,4 - (0,5+0,2) \\ &= 23,7 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.8 Sketsa Potongan Jembatan

Tinjauan terhadap Penampang *Composite*

Lebar efektif dari lantai beton (*composite*)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4} \cdot L_t &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 23,7 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,925 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak gelagar = 1,75 m

$$\text{Modulus rasion (n)} = \frac{E_s}{E_c} = \frac{2,1 \cdot 10^6}{0,2 \cdot 10^6} = 10,5$$

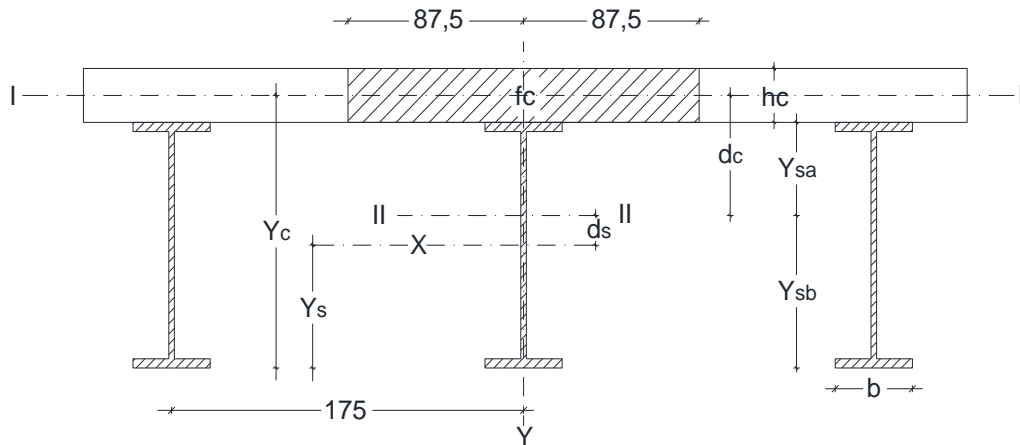
(Es : modulus elastisitas baja PPBBBI 1984 ; Ec : modulus tekan beton

SK SNI T-15-1991-03)

$$\text{Luas beton (Fc)} = 175 \cdot 25$$

$$= 4375 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas pengganti (Fc')} = \frac{F_c}{n} = \frac{4375}{10,5} = 416,67 \text{ cm}^2$$



b. Jarak Garis Netral Balok Composite

Gambar

BAHAN	F (cm ²)	y (cm)	F.y (cm ³)
Gelagar (s)	235,50	35	8242,5
Beton (c)	416,67	85	42500
Total	$\sum F = 735,5$	$\sum y = 120$	$\sum F.y = 50742,5$

$$Y_{sb} = \frac{\sum F \cdot y}{\sum F} = \frac{50742,5}{735,5} = 68,99 \text{ cm}$$

$$Y_{sa} = h_s - Y_{sb} = 70 - 68,99 = 1,01 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_c &= y_c - y_{sb} \\ &= 85 - 68,99 \\ &= 16,01 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= y_{sb} - y_s \\
 &= 68,99 - 35 \\
 &= 33,99 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_c = d_c + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_c = 16,01 + (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 30) = 31,01 \text{ cm}$$

Momen Inersia

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{x \text{ total}} &= I_x + F_s \cdot (ds)^2 + I_{xc} + F_c \cdot (dc)^2 \\
 &= 201000 + 235,5 \cdot (33,99)^2 + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 175 \cdot (30)^3 + 416,67 \cdot (16,01)^2 \\
 &= 994987,93 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

3.3.2 Muatan Gelagar Memanjang

Berdasarkan peraturan muatan jembatan jalan raya no.12 1970 dari Bina

Marga ditentukan untuk $L > 60$ m, maka didapatkan :

- $q = 1,98 \text{ t/m}$
- $P \text{ (Muatan garis) } = 37,5 \text{ t/m}$
- $\text{Tiap jalur} = 2,75 \text{ m}$
- $\text{Koefisien kejut (K) } = 1 + \frac{20}{50 + L}$
 $= 1 + \frac{20}{50 + 25} = 1,3$

a. Pembebanan

- Akibat Beban Mati (*Dead Load*)
 - Trotoar + Perlengkapan $= (0,2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2400) + 100 = 580 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Plat lantai $= 0,3 \cdot 1,75 \cdot 2400 = 1260 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Perkerasan $= 0,05 \cdot 1,75 \cdot 2200 = 192,5 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat sendiri girder $= 140\% \times 210 = \underline{294 \text{ kg/m}}$
- $q = 2326,5 \text{ kg/m}$

keterangan : pada girder diambil 140% telah termasuk berat angkur sambungan dan diafragma.

- Akibat Beban Hidup (*Life Load*)

Beban jalur per gelagar

Koefisien kejut (K) = 1,3

$$P = 1,3 \times \frac{1,75}{2,75} \times 37,5 = 31,02 \text{ t/m (Beban garis)}$$

$$Q = 1,3 \times \frac{1,75}{2,75} \times 1,98 = 1,63 \text{ t/m (Beban jalur)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M \text{ pre composite} &= \frac{1}{8} \times Q \times (Lt)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 1,63 \times (23,7)^2 \\ &= 114,444 \text{ tm} = 11444400 \text{ kg cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M \text{ past composite} &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times P \times Lt \right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} \times q \times (Lt)^2 \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 31,02 \times 23,7 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 1,63 \times (23,7)^2 \right) \\ &= 293,530 \text{ tm} = 29353000 \text{ kg cm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Tegangan yang timbul

- Sebelum *composite*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_a = \sigma_b &= \frac{M_{pre}}{W_x} \\ &= \frac{11444400}{5760} = 1986,875 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Sesudah *composite*

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_a &= \frac{M_{past}}{I_{tot}} \times y_{sa} \\ &= \frac{29353000}{994987,93} \times 1,01 = 29,795 \text{ kg / cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_b &= \frac{M_{past}}{I_{tot}} \times y_{sb} \\ &= \frac{29353000}{994987,93} \times 68,99 = 2035,205 \text{ kg / cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan Total

$$- \sigma_a = 1986,875 \text{ kg / cm}^2 + 29,795 \text{ kg / cm}^2 = 1965,67 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$- \sigma_b = 1986,875 \text{ kg / cm}^2 + 2035,205 \text{ kg / cm}^2 = 4022,085 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}- \sigma_{total} &= \sqrt{(\sigma_a)^2 + (\sigma_b)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1965,67)^2 + (4022,085)^2} = 4476,715 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{total} < \alpha$$

$$4476,715 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 16660 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Jadi profil IWF 700 x 300 cukup kuat dan aman digunakan.

c. Kontrol Lendutan

- Akibat Beban Mati

$$\begin{aligned}F1 &= \frac{5 \times M_{past} \times L_t^2}{48 \times E_s \times I_{tot}} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 29353000 \times 2370^2}{48 \times 2,1 \times 10^6 \times 994987,93} = 0,82 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$F2 = \frac{5 \times M_{pre} \times L_t^2}{48 \times E_s \times I_{tot}}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 11444400 \times 2370^2}{48 \times 2,1 \times 10^6 \times 994987,93} = 0,32 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_{\text{tot}} = F_1 + F_2 = 0,82 + 0,32 = 1,14 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_{\text{ijin}} = \frac{1 \times 2370}{700} = 3,3 \text{ cm}$$

Control: $F_{\text{tot}} < F_{\text{ijin}}$

$$1,14 \text{ cm} < 3,3 \text{ cm (aman)}$$

d. Kontrol terhadap muatan sementara

$$\text{Beban angin } W_t = 150 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Beban angin pada bidang vertical jembatan

$$q_1 = 30\% \times 2,7 \times 150 = 121,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Pengaruh angin pada bidang muatan hidup

$$q_2 = w_t \times 1,00 = 150 \times 1,00 = 150 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$q_{\text{tot}} = q_1 + q_2 = 121,5 + 150 = 271,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$M_y = \frac{1}{8} \times q \times l^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 271,5 \times 23,7^2 = 19062,979 \text{ kgm}$$

$$W_y = \text{Profil} = W_c$$

$$= \frac{I_{\text{tot}}}{Y_{sb}} = \frac{994987,93}{68,99} = 14422,205 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_x = \text{Profil} = W_{bc}$$

$$= \frac{I_{\text{tot}}}{Y_{sa}} = \frac{994987,93}{1,01} = 985136,56 \text{ cm}^3$$

Muatan angin ditahan bersama-sama oleh 5 gelagar

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{1\text{profil}} &= \frac{My}{5 \times W_x} \\ &= \frac{19062,979}{5 \times 985136,56} = 0,00387 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{2\text{profil}} &= \frac{My}{5 \times W_y} \\ &= \frac{19062,979}{5 \times 14422,205} = 0,264 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 0,00567 + 0,387 = 0,3933 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

e. Gaya rem tiap-tiap gelagar

1. Besarnya gaya rem adalah 5% dari muatan “D” yang bekerja setinggi 1,8 m (PPJRR tahun 1987 hal. 15) yang memenuhi semua jalur lalu lintas tanpa koefisien kejut.

$$Q_r = 5\% \times \left(\frac{\text{lebar per kerasan}}{\text{koefisien kejut}} \times q \times l_t \right) + P$$

$$Q_r = 5\% \times \left(\frac{7}{1,2} \times 1630 \times 23,7 \right) + 2982 = 14249,37 \text{ kg}$$

2. Gaya rem tiap gelagar

$$P = \frac{1}{5} \times Q_r = \frac{1}{5} \times 14249,37 = 2849,87 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\text{rem}} &= P \times Y \\ &= 2849,87 \times 70 \\ &= 199491,2 \text{ kg cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{besi} &= \frac{M_{rem}}{W_{bc}} + \frac{P}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{199491,2}{985136,56} + \frac{2849,87}{735,5} = 4,077 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{beton} &= \frac{M_{rem}}{W_c} + \frac{P}{\sum F} \\ &= \frac{199491,2}{14422,205} + \frac{2849,87}{735,5} = 17,706 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{besi} &= \sigma_{sesudahkomposit} + \alpha_{angin} + \sigma_{rem} \\ &= 4476,715 + 0,0163 + 4,077 \\ &= 4480,808 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$\alpha_{Besi} < \alpha$

$$4480,808 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 16660 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (aman)}$$

Jadi tegangan yang diijinkan cukup aman untuk menahan tegangan yang timbul.

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{beton} &= \sigma_{2profil} + \sigma_{beton} \\ &= 0,264 + 17,706 \\ &= 17,970 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 75 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jadi IWF 700 x 300 dapat digunakan sebagai gelagar memanjang dan relatif cukup aman.

3.4 Perhitungan Pengaruh Geser

3.4.1 Rencana Penghubung Geser

- Penghubung geser harus direncanakan penempatannya sesuai dengan gaya geser maksimal, antara lantai beton dan balok baja yang terjadi karena macam-macam kombinasi.
- Penghubung geser harus direncanakan untuk mengatasi gaya geser dan menghindari terangkatnya lantai beton.
- Jarak maksimal antara penghubung geser tidak boleh lebih besar dari 3 x tebal plat beton atau maksimal 60 cm, dan minimal 10 cm.
- Gaya geser yang bekerja pada penghubung geser disesuaikan tempatnya serta dapat dihitung dengan rumus :

$$\tau = \frac{D.s}{I_x.d}$$

Dimana :

τ = tegangan geser (kg/cm^2)

D = gaya rintang maksimal di tempat tersebut (kg)

S = statis momen dari plat beton (cm^3)

I_x = momen inersia penampang gabungan (cm^4)

d = tebal badan profil

3.4.2 Perhitungan

- a. Untuk penghubung geser direncanakan dengan stud $\varnothing 20$ mm, H = 100 mm

$$I_{\text{tot}} = 994987,93 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$q_{\text{tot}} = \text{beban mati} + \text{beban hidup}$$

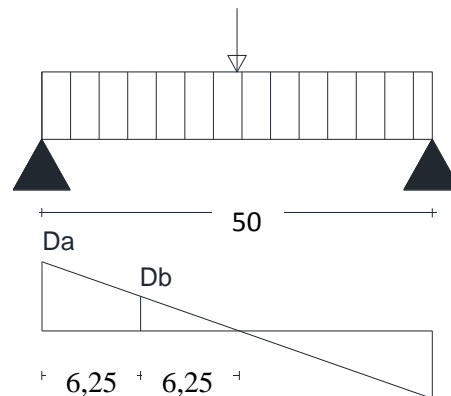
$$= 2326,5 + 1400$$

$$= 3726,5 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 1008 \text{ kg (beban garis)}$$

$$S_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{n} \times Fc \times dc$$

$$= \frac{1}{10,5} \times 4500 \times 16,01 = 6861,429 \text{ cm}^3$$



Mencari D_{max} masing-masing bagian A

$$D_a = P + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot q_{\text{tot}} \times L_t \right)$$

$$= 1008 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3726,5 \times 23,7 \right)$$

$$= 45167,025 \text{ kg}$$

$$D_b = \frac{45167,025 \times 15}{25}$$

$$= 27100,215 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Jadi } D_{\text{max}} = D_a = 45167,025 \text{ kg}$$

Direncanakan menggunakan *shear connector* paku bulat dihubungkan

dengan las listrik, sedangkan tinggi paku 10 cm dan diameter 2,2 cm.

b. Kekuatan *Shear connector*

$$\frac{H}{d} < 6,5$$

Berdasarkan peraturan untuk Merencanakan Jembatan Kontruksi Baja (VOSB-1903) Hal. 21

$$\frac{10}{2,2} < 6,5 \text{ (ok)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka : } q_a &= 10 \times d \times h \times \sqrt{\sigma b} \\ &= 10 \times 2,2 \times 10 \times \sqrt{75} \\ &= 1905,25 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

c. Jarak *Shear connector* (s)

- τ_{gs} = Tegangan geser (kg/cm^2)
- S = Jarak *shear connector* (cm)
- C_a = Jumlah *shear connector*
- S_{tot} = Statis momen total (cm^3)
- I_{tot} = Momen Inersia total (cm^4)

Untuk daerah "A"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tegangan geser } (\tau_a) &= \frac{S_{tot}}{I_{tot} \times d} \times D_a \\ &= \frac{6861,429}{994987,93 \times 2,2} \times 45167,025 \\ &= 141,57 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak *shear connector*

$$S_a = \frac{qa}{\tau_a} = \frac{1905,25}{141,57} = 13,458 \text{ cm diambil } 15 \text{ cm}$$

Jumlah *shear connector*

$$C_a = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times L}{S_a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 3000}{15} = 100 \text{ buah}$$

Untuk daerah "B"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tegangan geser } (\tau_b) &= \frac{Stot}{Itot \times d} \times Db \\ &= \frac{6861,429}{994987,93 \times 2,2} \times 27100,215 \\ &= 84,946 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak *shear connector*

$$S_b = \frac{qa}{\tau_b} = \frac{1905,25}{84,946} = 22,42 \text{ cm diambil } 25 \text{ cm}$$

Jumlah *shear connector*

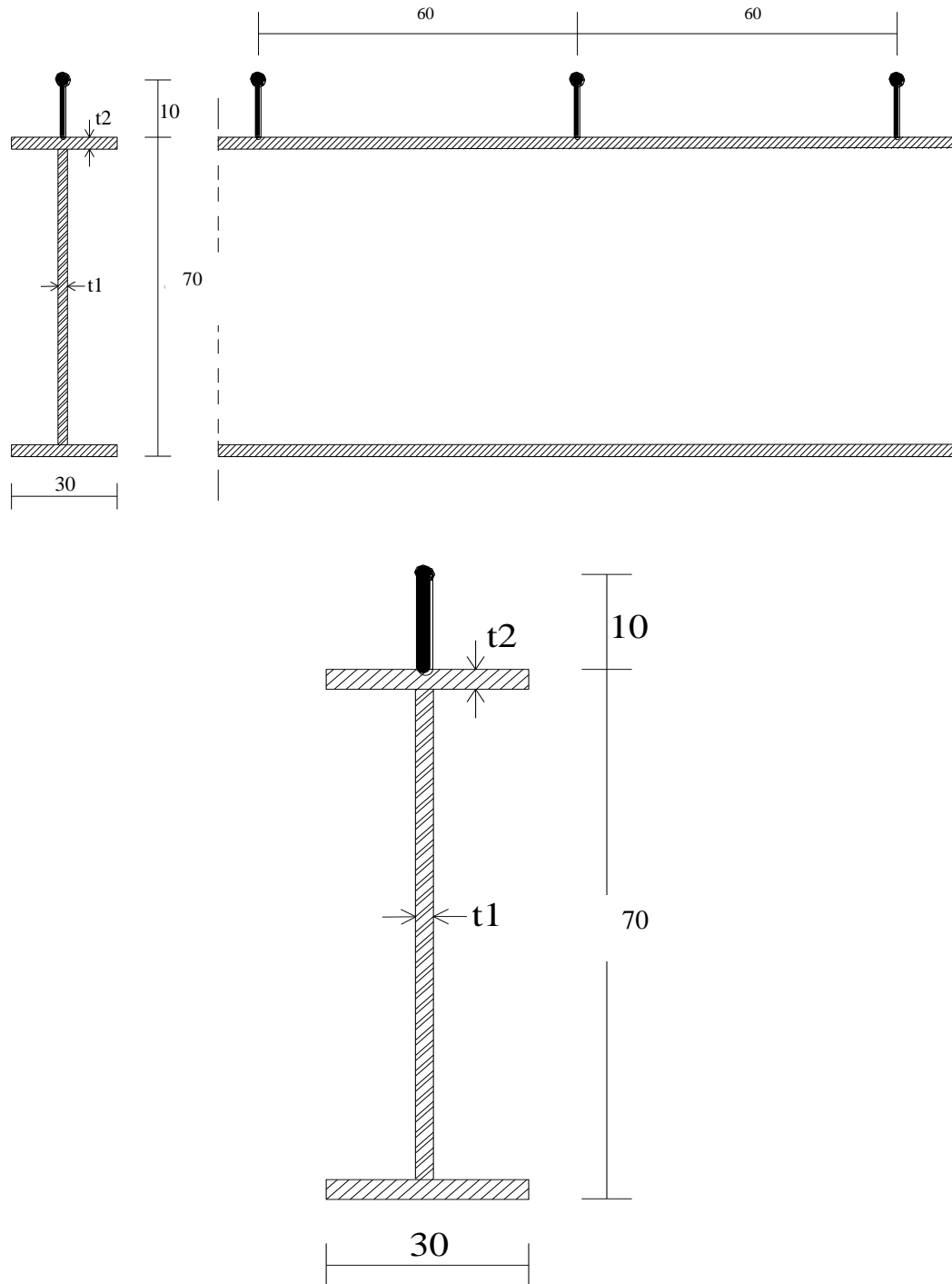
$$C_a = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times L}{S_a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 3000}{25} = 60 \text{ buah}$$

d. Gaya yang ditahan oleh *Shear Connector*

$$D_a = \frac{Itot \times qa}{Stot \times S_a} > P$$

Untuk $S_a = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$\begin{aligned} D_a &= \frac{994987,93 \times 1905,25}{6861,429 \times 10} > P \\ &= 27628,199 \text{ kg} > 1008 \text{ kg (aman)} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 3.9 Penghubung Geser

3.5 Perhitungan Diafragma (Perkakuan)

3.5.1 Dimensi Diafragma (Perkakuan)

Diafragma berfungsi sebagai perkakuan antara gelagar memanjang pada arah melintang. Gaya yang mempengaruhi :

- Berat sendiri profil

- Beban berguna

- 5 % dari beban D_{max}

a. Berat plat $= 0,3 \cdot 2,0 \cdot 2,4 = 1,44 \text{ t/m}$

b. Berat perkerasan $= 0,05 \cdot 2,0 \cdot 2,2 = 0,22 \text{ t/m}$

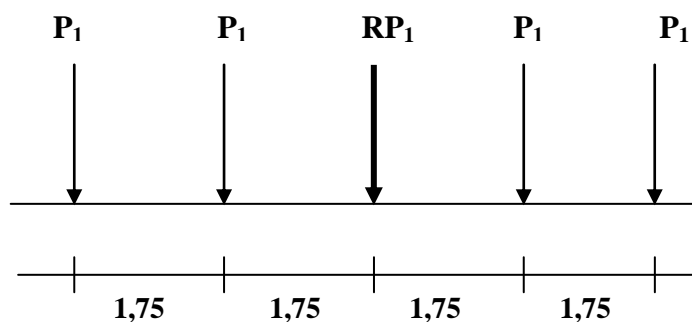
c. Berat diafragma $= 0,2 \text{ t/m} +$

$q_{total} = 1,86 \text{ t/m}$

$P_2 = q_{total} \cdot 1,75$

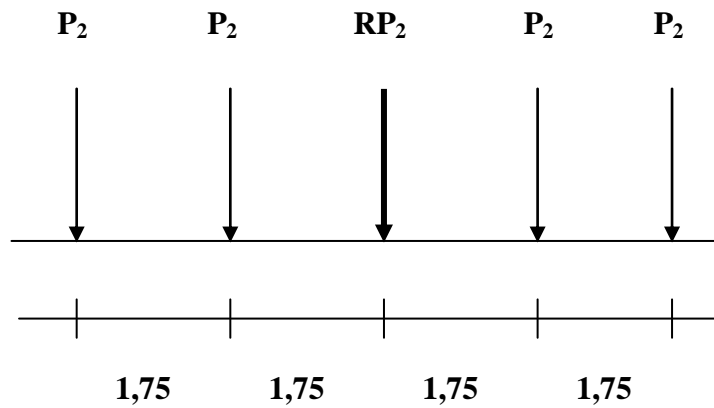
$= 1,86 \cdot 1,75$

$= 3,255 \text{ ton} = 3255 \text{ kg}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= 5\% \cdot D_{\max} \\
 &= 5\% \cdot 45167,025 \\
 &= 2258,351 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum P_1 &= 5 \cdot P_1 \\
 &= 5 \times 2710,03 \\
 &= 13550,150 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$P_2 = 3255 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum P_2 &= 5 \cdot P_2 \\
 &= 5 \cdot 3255 \\
 &= 16275 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

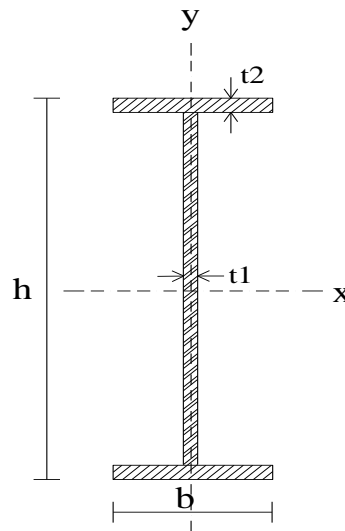
q (berat profil IWF 300 x 300) = 94 kg/m

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot q \cdot L^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum P_1 \cdot L + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum P_2 \cdot L \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 94 \cdot (1,75)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 13550,150 \cdot 1,75 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16275 \cdot 1,75 \\
 &= 13084,487 \text{ kgm} \quad = 1308448,7 \text{ kg cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \frac{M}{\sigma} = \frac{1308448,7}{1666} = 785,383 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W \leq W_{\text{profil}} \Rightarrow 785,383 \text{ cm}^3 \leq 1360 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (aman)}$$

Jadi profil IWF 300 x 300 aman dipakai



Gambar 3.10 Profil IWF 300 x 300

- q = 94 kg/m
- t₂ = 15 mm
- b = 300 mm
- F = 119,8 cm²
- I_y = 6750 cm⁴
- i_y = 7,51 cm
- t₁ = 10 mm
- h = 300 mm
- r = 18 mm
- W_x = 1360 cm³
- I_x = 20400 cm⁴
- i_x = 13,1 cm

3.5.2 Sambungan Gelagar memanjang dengan Diafragma

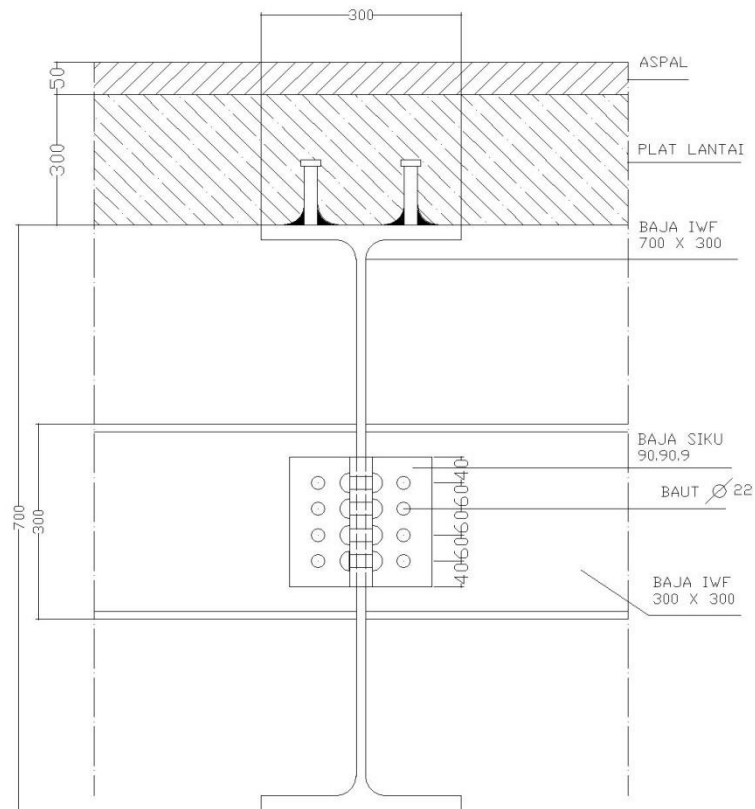
1. Sambungan antara Baja siku dengan Diafragma

Jarak diafragma = 2,0 m

Diameter baut = 22 mm

$$S_1 = (1,5 - 2) d = 33 \text{ mm} \sim 44 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow \text{diambil } 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$U = (2,5 - 7) d = 55 \text{ mm} \sim 154 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow \text{diambil } 60 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.11 Sambungan antara Baja Siku dengan Diafragma

$$R1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot q \cdot L\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (P_1 + P_2)\right)$$

$$= (1/2 \cdot 94 \cdot 1,75) + (1/2 \cdot (2258,351 + 3255))$$

$$= 2838,925 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{tebal profil IWF } 700 \times 300 + \text{eksentrisitas L } 90.90.9$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,3\right) + 5 = 5,65 \text{ cm}$$

$$M = R1 \cdot e = 2838,925 \cdot 5,65$$

$$= 16039,929 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$K_H = \frac{M \times Y_2}{2 \times (Y_1^2 + Y_2^2)} = \frac{16039,929 \times 9}{2 \times (3^2 + 9^2)} = 801,996 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_V = \frac{M}{n} = \frac{16039,929}{4} = 4009,982 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \sqrt{K_H^2 + K_V^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(801,996)^2 + (4009,982)^2} \\ &= 4010,081 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol Tegangan

$$\tau_{gs} = \frac{K}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{4010,081 \text{ kg}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 2,2^2} = 527,642 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{gs} \leq \tau_{gs} \rightarrow 527,642 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 0,8 \cdot 1666 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

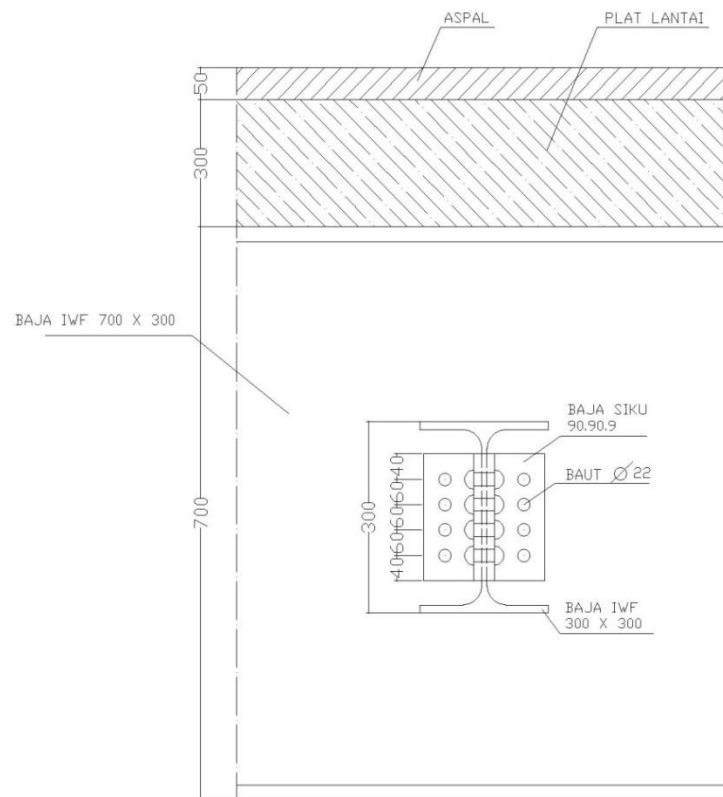
$$527,642 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 1332,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \text{ (aman)}$$

$$\tau_{ds} = \frac{K}{\delta \cdot d} = \frac{4010,081}{1,8 \cdot 2,2^2} = 460,293 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

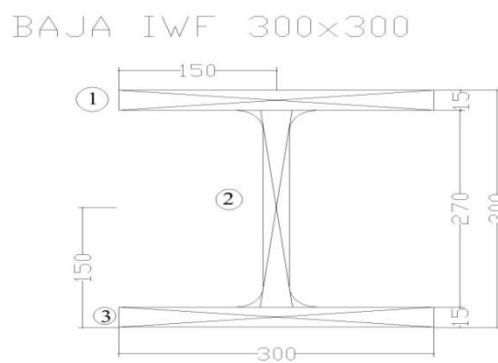
$$\tau_{ds} \leq \tau_{ds} \rightarrow 460,293 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 0,68 \cdot 1666 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$460,293 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 1132,88 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \text{ (aman)}$$

2. Sambungan antara Baja Siku dengan Rasukan Memanjang



Gambar 3.12 Sambungan antara Baja Siku dengan Rasuk Memanjang



$$\begin{aligned}
 F 1 &= t_2 \times 300 &= 15 \times 300 &= 4500 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 F 2 &= t_1 \times 270 &= 10 \times 270 &= 2700 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 F 3 &= t_2 \times 300 &= 15 \times 300 &= \underline{45000 \text{ mm}^2} + \\
 F \text{ total} & & &= 11700 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{F_1 \cdot 150 + F_2 \cdot 150 + F_3 \cdot 150}{F_{total}}$$

$$= \frac{4500 \cdot 150 + 2700 \cdot 150 + 4500 \cdot 150}{11700} = \frac{1755000}{11700} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$y = \frac{F_1 \cdot 292,5 + F_2 \cdot 150 + F_3 \cdot 7,5}{F_{total}}$$

$$= \frac{4500 \cdot 292,5 + 2700 \cdot 150 + 4500 \cdot 7,5}{11700} = \frac{1755000}{11700} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{x_1} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 300 \cdot (15)^3 + 4500 \cdot (292,5 - 150)^2 = 91462500 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{x_2} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 10 \cdot (270)^3 + 2700 \cdot (150 - 150)^2 = 16402500 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{x_3} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 300 \cdot (15)^3 + 4500 \cdot (7,5 - 150)^2 = 91462500 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_x \text{ total} = 199327500 \text{ mm}^4 = 19932,75 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\tau = \frac{M \cdot y}{I_{total}}$$

$$M = \frac{\tau \cdot I_{total}}{y} = \frac{1666 \cdot 19932,75}{15} = 2213864,1 \text{ kgcm}^4$$

$$\tau_x = \frac{M}{W_x} = \frac{2213864,1}{1360} = 1627,84 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_x \leq \tau \rightarrow 1627,84 \leq 1666 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (aman)}$$

- **Beban yang mempengaruhi**

R' = beban pre composite

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot W \cdot L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2326,5 \cdot 1,75$$

$$= 2035,68 \text{ kg}$$

R = beban post *composite*

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot W \cdot L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1850 + 380) \cdot 1,75$$

$$= 2951,25$$

P = R' + R

$$= 2035,68 + 2951,25$$

$$= 3986,93 \text{ kg}$$

M = P.e (e = 0 karena beban tidak bergeser tetap pada *center* as rasuk memanjang)

$$= 3986,93 \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$P_v = \frac{1}{n} \cdot P = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3986,93 = 996,73 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = \sqrt{P_H^2 + P_V^2} = \sqrt{0^2 + 996,73^2} = 996,73 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_v = \frac{1}{n} \cdot D \max = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 54483,275 = 13620,818 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_H = \frac{M}{n \cdot \gamma} = \frac{0}{4 \cdot (0,6)} = 0 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = \sqrt{P_H^2 + P_V^2} = \sqrt{0^2 + 12620,818^2} = 12620,818 \text{ kg}$$

- **Sambungan Irisan Tunggal**

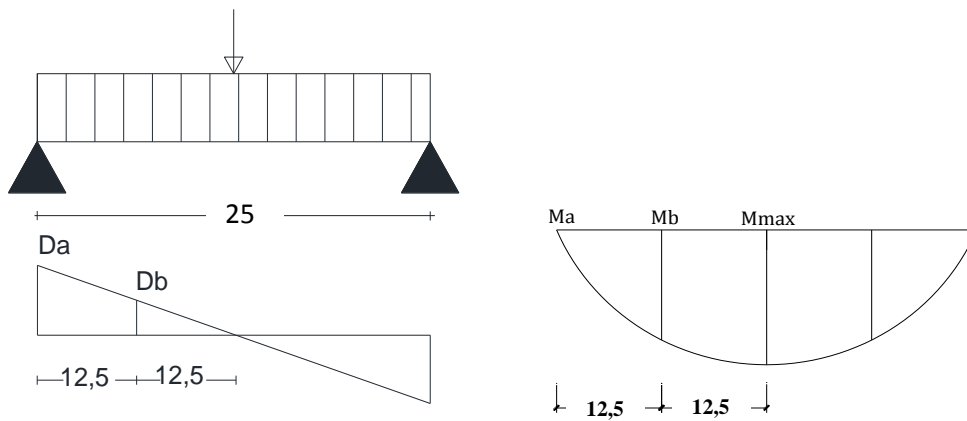
$$t = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varnothing = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 22 + 1 = 23 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{jumlah baut } (n) = \frac{P}{\delta.d. \tau} = \frac{12620,818}{1.2,3.(1666)} = 3,293 \approx 4 \text{ buah}$$

3.6 Perhitungan Sambungan Gelagar



$$\begin{aligned} D_a &= P + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot q_{\text{tot}} \cdot L_t \right) \\ &= 1008 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3726,5 \cdot 23,7 \right) \\ &= 45167,025 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_b &= \frac{45167,025 \times 7,5}{25} \\ &= 13550,107 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } D_{\text{max}} = D_a = 45167,025 \text{ kg}$$

Diketahui beban gelagar utama 45167,025 kg yang dipikul oleh masing-masing gelagar utama, sehingga masing-masing menerima :

$$D = 45167,025 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_b &= Da \cdot x - q_{tot} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \\
 &= 45167,025 \times 3,75 - 3726,5 \times 3,75 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3,75 \\
 &= 134.174,390 \text{ kgcm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{x_c} = 994987,93 \text{ cm}^4 \text{ (Ix composite)}$$

$$I_{x_p} = 201000 \text{ cm}^4 \text{ (Ix profil)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_p &= \frac{M_b}{I_{x_c}} \cdot I_{x_p} \\
 &= \frac{134.174,390}{994987,93} \cdot 201000 \\
 &= 28923,016 \text{ kgcm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{x_{bd}} &= 1/12 \cdot 1,3(70 - 2 \cdot 2,4)^3 \\
 &= 30026,51 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{x_{sy}} &= I_{x_p} - I_{x_{bd}} \\
 &= 201000 - 30026,51 \\
 &= 170973,49 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{bd} &= \frac{I_{bd}}{I_p} \cdot M_p \\
 &= \frac{30026,51}{201000} \times 28923,016 \\
 &= 4320,682 \text{ kgcm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{sy} &= M_p - M_{bd} \\
 &= 28923,016 - 4320,682 \\
 &= 24602,334 \text{ kgcm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Sambungan Badan

Direncanakan sambungan menggunakan baut diameter 22 mm

- Menentukan tinggi maksimal penyambung

$$\begin{aligned}h' \text{ max} &= h - (2 \cdot t_2) - (2 \cdot r) \\&= 70 - (2 \cdot 2,4) - (2 \cdot 2,8) \\&= 59,6 \text{ cm} \sim 60 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tebal plat penyambung

$$I_{pp} \geq I_{bd}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot t \cdot h^3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot t_1 \cdot h^3$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot t \cdot 59^3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,3 \cdot (70)^3$$

$$t = \frac{74316,67}{34229,83} = 2,171 \text{ cm} \infty 2,5 \text{ cm.}$$

Jarak baut ke tepi plat (S_1) :

$$1,5d \leq S_1 \leq 3d \rightarrow 33 \leq S_1 \leq 66$$

diambil jarak (S_1) = 40 mm


1. Untuk arah horisontal diambil jarak (S) = 60 mm
2. Untuk arah vertikal diambil jarak (U) = 100 mm

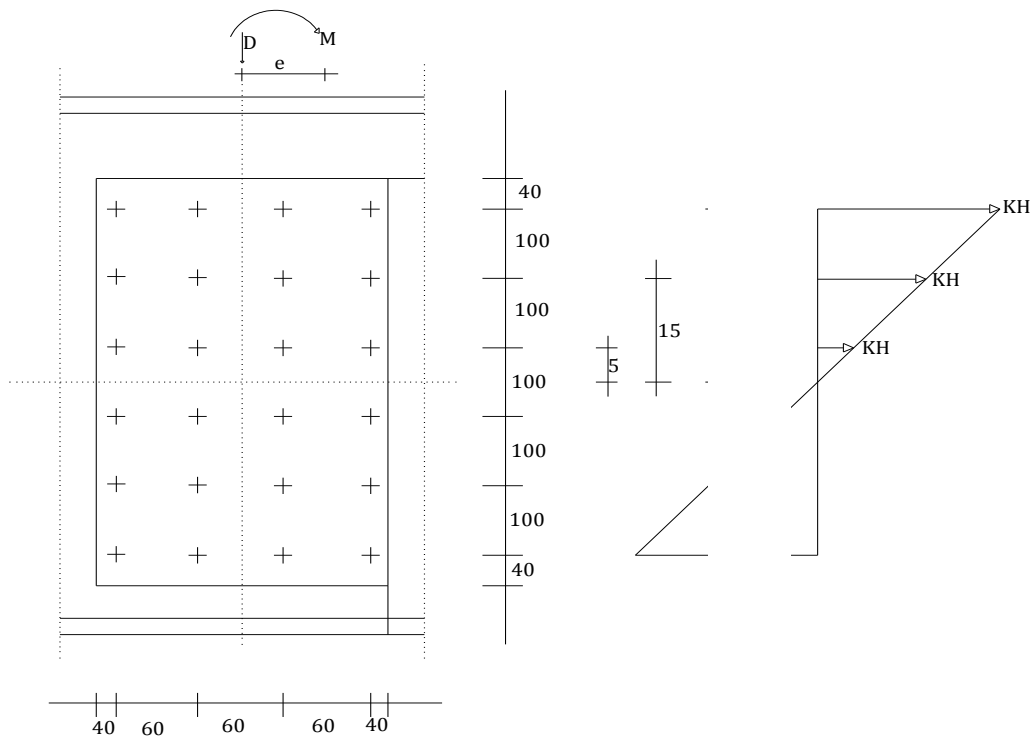
Dimana :

$$1,5 d < S_1 < 3d \text{ (mm)}$$

$$2,5 d < S < 7d \text{ (mm)}$$

$$d = \text{diameter baut (mm)}$$

Jadi plat penyambung  580 . 260 . 22



Gambar 3.13 Sambungan Badan dengan Baut

$$D = 45167,025 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta M = D \cdot e$$

$$= 45167,025 \cdot 0,6$$

$$= 27100,215 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$M_L = M + \Delta M$$

$$= 143.174,390 + 27100,215$$

$$= 175864,355 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$M_d = M_L$$

$$M_d = 2,2 k_H \cdot 5 + 2,2 \cdot k_H \cdot 15 + 2,2 \cdot k_H \cdot 25$$

$$= 99 K_H$$

$$175864,355 = 99 K_H$$

$$k_H = \frac{350544,043}{99} = 3540,898 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_V = \frac{D}{n} = \frac{54483,275}{12} = 3763,939 \text{ kg}$$

$$K = \sqrt{K_H^2 + K_V^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1776,407)^2 + (3763,939)^2}$$

$$= 4162,073 \text{ kg}$$

- **Kontrol Terhadap Tegangan Ijin**

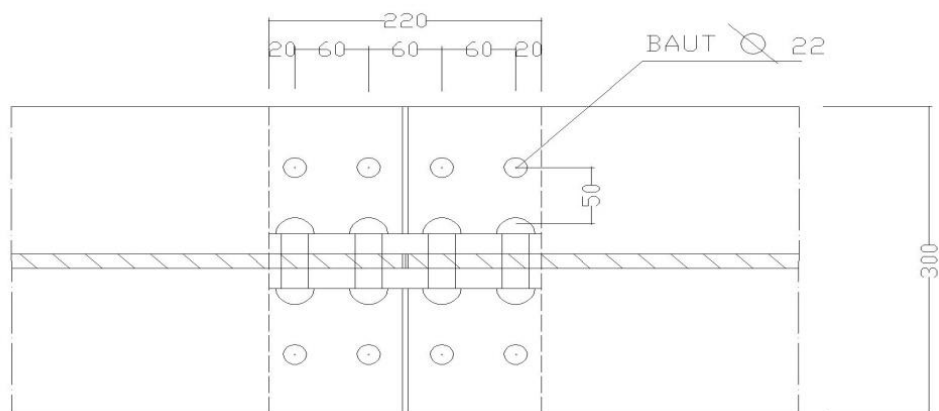
$$\tau_{gs} = \frac{K}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{4162,073}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 2,2^2} = 547,727 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{gs} \leq \tau_{gs} \rightarrow 547,727 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \leq 1332,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 (\text{aman})$$

$$\tau_{tr} = \frac{K}{\delta \cdot d} = \frac{4162,073}{1,2 \cdot 2,2} = 1576,542 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{tr} \leq \tau_{tr} \rightarrow 1576,542 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \leq 3200 \text{ kg/cm}^3 (\text{aman})$$

- **Sambungan Sayap**



Gambar 3.14 Sambungan Sayap Dengan Baut

$$I_{sy} = 170973,49 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$M_{sy} = 2735731,89 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$W_{sy} = \frac{I_{sy}}{ds'}$$

$$ds' = h - Y_{sb} - 1/2 \cdot t_2$$

$$= 70,8 - 68,99 - 1,2$$

$$= 0,61 \text{ cm}$$

$$W_{sy} = \frac{170973,49}{0,61}$$

$$= 280284,41 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{sy} = \frac{M_{sy}}{W_{sy}} = \frac{2735731,89}{280284,41}$$

$$= 9,760 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$F_{pp} \geq F_{sy} \rightarrow F_{sy} = 30 \cdot 2,4$$

$$= 72 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$105,6 \text{ cm}^2 \geq 72 \text{ cm}^2$$

Dalam hal ini luas plat penyambung (F_{pp}) diambil $33,0 \cdot 3,2 = 105,6 \text{ cm}^2$

$$K = \sigma_{sy} \cdot F_t$$

$$= 9,760 \cdot 105,6$$

$$= 1030,65 \text{ kg}$$

Beban per paku

$$K = \frac{1030,65}{15}$$

$$= 68,710 \text{ kg}$$

Sambungan irisan 1

Menggunakan paku $d = 22 \text{ mm}$

- **Kontrol Terhadap Tegangan Ijin**

$$\tau_{gs} = \frac{K}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2} = \frac{68,710}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 2,2^2} = 9,042 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{gs} \leq \tau_{gs} \rightarrow 9,042 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 1332,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 (\text{aman})$$

$$\tau_{tr} = \frac{K}{\delta \cdot d} = \frac{68,710}{1,9 \cdot 2,2} = 16,44 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{tr} \leq \tau_{tr} \rightarrow 16,44 \text{ kg/cm}^3 < 3200 \text{ kg/cm}^3 (\text{aman})$$

3.7 Perhitungan Andas (Perletakan)

- Pembebanan

$$\text{Akibat beban mati } (q_1) = 2326,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Akibat beban hidup } (q_2) = 1400 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Akibat beban garis } (P_1) = (2 \cdot 1008) = 2016 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{total} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (q_1 + q_2) \cdot L\right) + P_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (2326,5 + 1400) \cdot 50\right) + 2016 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 94170,5 \text{ kg}$$

Maka :

1. Gaya vertikal = $V_{total} = 94170,5 \text{ kg} = 941,71 \text{ kN}$

2. Gaya horisontal (Hr) sebesar 5% beban D tanpa koefisien kejut

$$Hr = 5\% \times 94170,5 \text{ kg} = 4708,525 \text{ kg} = 47,08 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan digunakan Elastomeric Bearing :

- Ukuran 6 in x 12 in (15,2 cm x 30,48 cm)
- Beban vertikal maks (V_{maks}) = 144 kips = 640,512 kN

Maka dibutuhkan jumlah (n) Elastomer :

$$n = \frac{V_{total}}{V_{maks}} = \frac{941,71}{640,512} = 1,47 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

Kontrol yang diperlukan :

- Kontrol terhadap gelincir :

Untuk balok gelagar beton digunakan rumus :

$$\frac{Hr_{maks}}{V_{total}} \leq 0,2$$

Dimana : Hr_{maks} = Gaya horizontal

V_{total} = Gaya vertikal

$$\frac{Hr_{maks}}{V_{total}} = \frac{47,08}{941,71} = 0,049 \leq 0,2 \left(\text{aman terhadap gelincir} \right)$$

- Kontrol terhadap dimensi :

digunakan rumus :

$$s = \frac{axb}{2(a+b).t_e} \rightarrow 4 = \frac{6 \times 12}{2(6+12).t_e} \rightarrow t_e = 0,5 \text{ in}$$

$t_e = 0,5 \text{ in} \rightarrow$ tebal total diambil 1 in (dipasang 1 lapis)

Dimana : s = faktor bentuk = 4 (syarat ≥ 4)

a = lebar pad searah gelagar (in)

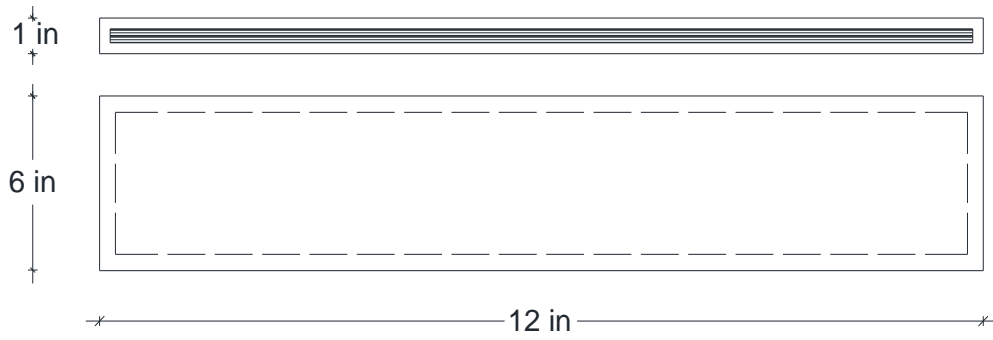
b = panjang pad tegak lurus gelagar (in)

t_e = tebal satu lapis pad (in)

syarat :

$$a \geq 4 t_e \longrightarrow 6 \geq 4 (0,5)$$

$$b \geq 4 t_e \longrightarrow 12 \geq 4 (0,5) \dots\dots(\text{Oke})$$



Gambar 3.15 Elastomeric Bearing