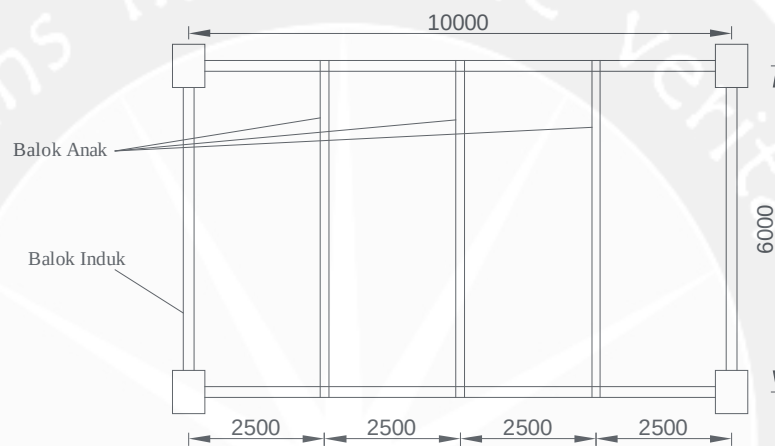


BAB III

PERHITUNGAN PELAT DAN TANGGA

3.1 Perencanaan Pelat

3.1.1 Perhitungan Tebal Plat Lantai



Gambar 3.1. Denah Plat Lantai

Direncanakan :

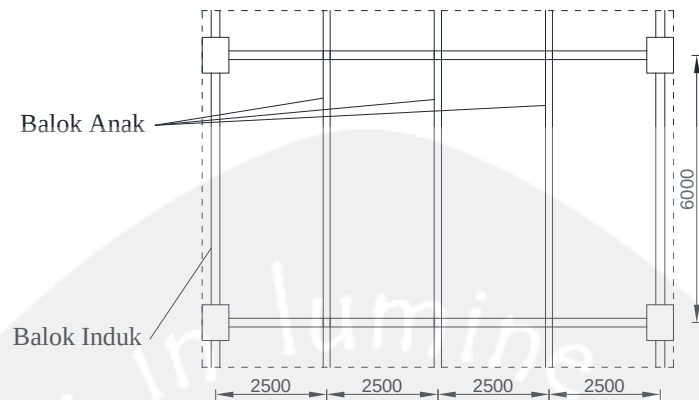
$$f'_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f'_y = 240 \text{ MPa (diameter} \leq 12 \text{ mm)}, f_y = 420 \text{ MPa (diameter} > 12 \text{ mm)}$$

Menentukan tebal plat $2,5 \times 6 \text{ m}^2$:

$$\frac{l_y}{l_x} = \frac{6000}{2500} = 2,4 \geq 2 \quad , \text{ jadi dianggap sebagai struktur pelat satu arah.}$$

Bentang plat (L) = 2500 mm



Gambar 3.2 Sketsa kedua ujung menerus

Sesuai tabel 9.5 (a) SNI 2847:2013, untuk kedua ujung menerus pada pelat masif satu arah adalah :

$$h_{\min} = \frac{1}{28} \cdot L \left(0,4 + \frac{f_y}{700} \right)$$

$$h_{\min} = \frac{1}{28} \cdot 2500 \left(0,4 + \frac{240}{700} \right)$$

$$h_{\min} = 66,33 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan pelat lantai dengan tebal = 120 mm dan 100 mm untuk pelat atap.

3.1.2 Perhitungan Pembebanan Pelat

1. Beban rencana Pelat lantai

Beban Mati

Berat sendiri pelat lantai	= 0,12 x 24	= 2,88 kN/m ²
----------------------------	-------------	--------------------------

Berat pasir (30 mm)	= 0,03 x 16	= 0,48 kN/m ²
---------------------	-------------	--------------------------

Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)	= 0,05 x 22	= 1,1 kN/m ²
------------------------------	-------------	-------------------------

Berat plafon dan penggantung		= <u>0,18 kN/m²</u>
------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Q _{DL}	= 4,64 kN/m ²
-----------------	--------------------------

Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:2013)

$$Q_{LL} = 1,92 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban terfaktor } W_u &= 1,2 Q_{DL} + 1,6 Q_{LL} \\ &= 1,2 \times 4,64 + 1,6 \times 1,92 \\ &= 8,64 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Beban rencana pelat atap

Beban Mati

$$\text{Berat sendiri pelat lantai} = 0,10 \times 24 = 2,4 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat spesi (20 mm)} = 0,02 \times 22 = 0,44 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat plafon dan penggantung} = 0,18 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$Q_{DL} = 3,02 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

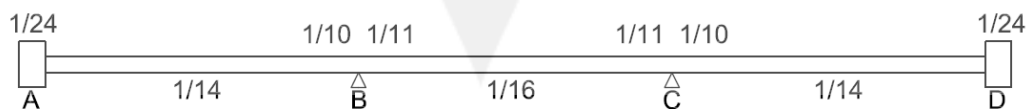
Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:20113)

$$Q_{LL} = 0,96 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban terfaktor } W_u &= 1,2 Q_{DL} + 1,6 Q_{LL} \\ &= 1,2 \times 3,02 + 1,6 \times 0,96 \\ &= 5,16 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3.1.3 Perhitungan Momen Pelat

Berdasarkan pasal 8.3.3 SNI 2847:2013, koefisien momen pelat satu arah menerus (tiga bentang atau lebih) sebagai berikut :



Gambar 3.3. Momen Pelat (3 Bentang atau lebih)

Untuk menghitung momen terfaktor digunakan rumus :

$M_u = C_m \cdot (W_u \cdot L)$, dengan C_m = koefisien momen

1. Momen Pelat Lantai

$$M_u \text{ Tumpuan (titik A dan B)} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 8,64 \cdot 2,5^2 = 2,25 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Tumpuan (titik B dan C)} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 8,64 \cdot 2,5^2 = 5,40 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Lapangan (A-B dan C-D)} = \frac{1}{14} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{14} \cdot 8,64 \cdot 2,5^2 = 3,86 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Lapangan (bentang B-C)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 8,64 \cdot 2,5^2 = 3,38 \text{ kNm}$$

Yang dipakai adalah momen terbesar, sehingga $M_u = 5,4 \text{ kNm}$

2. Momen Pelat Atap

$$M_u \text{ Tumpuan (titik A dan B)} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 5,16 \cdot 2,5^2 = 1,34 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Tumpuan (titik B dan C)} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 5,16 \cdot 2,5^2 = 3,23 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Lapangan (A-B dan C-D)} = \frac{1}{14} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{14} \cdot 5,16 \cdot 2,5^2 = 2,30 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u \text{ Lapangan (bentang B-C)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot W_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 5,16 \cdot 2,5^2 = 2,02 \text{ kNm}$$

Yang dipakai adalah momen terbesar, sehingga $M_u = 3,23 \text{ kNm}$

3.1.4 Perhitungan Tulangan Pelat Lantai

$$\text{Digunakan : Tulangan pokok P10} = 78,54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan susut P8} = 50,27 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Selimut beton untuk pelat} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Tinggi efektif (d) = tebal plat – (selimut beton + 0,5 . diameter tulangan pokok)

$$\text{Tinggi efektif (d)} = 120 - (20 + 0,5 \cdot 10) = 95 \text{ mm}$$

1. Tulangan Pokok

$$M_u = 5,40 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{5,40 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95^2} = 0,66$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) = \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{240} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,66}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) = 0,0028$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}, \text{ maka digunakan } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0028$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,0028 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95 = 266 \text{ mm}^2$$

Berdasarkan pasal 7.12.2.1 SNI 2847:2013, Luasan tulangan susut dan suhu menyediakan paling sedikit memiliki rasio tulangan terhadap luas bruto penampang beton sebagai berikut :

a. Slab dengan batang tulangan mutu $f_y = 280 \text{ MPa}$ atau $f_y = 350 \text{ MPa}$ adalah 0,002

b. Slab dengan batang tulangan mutu $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$ adalah 0,0018

Untuk slab dengan batang tulangan mutu 240 MPa, $\rho = 0,002$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 240 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ min}} < A_{S \text{ perlu}}$, maka digunakan $A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 266 \text{ mm}^2$

digunakan tulangan P10 ($A_v = 78,54 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{Luas} P10}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,54}{266} = 295,26 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai pasal 13.3.2 SNI 2847:2013, spasi tulangan pada penampang kritis tidak boleh melebihi dua kali tebal slab maka digunakan spasi 200 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{Luas} P10}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,54}{200} \\ &= 392,7 \text{ mm}^2 > 266 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan P10 – 200 mm ($A_s = 392,7 \text{ mm}^2$)

2. Tulangan Susut dan Suhu

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

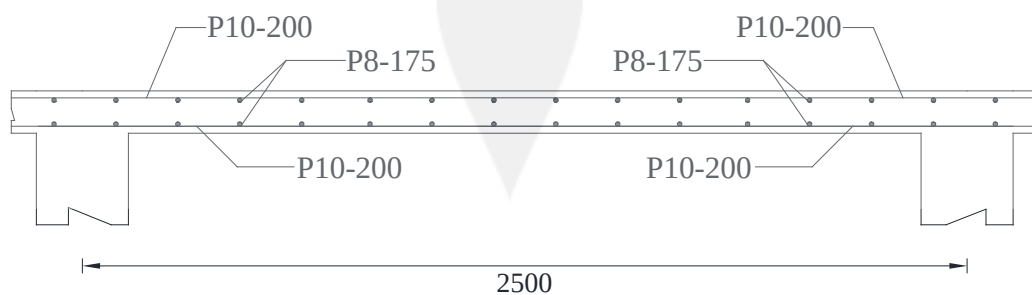
Digunakan tulangan P8 ($A_s = 50,27$)

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{Luas} P8}{A_{s \text{ perlu}}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 50,27}{240} = 209,44 \text{ mm}$$

Dicoba spasi 175 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{Luas} P8}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 50,27}{175} \\ &= 287,23 \text{ mm}^2 > 240 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan P8 – 175 ($A_s = 287,23 \text{ mm}^2$)



Gambar 3.4 Sketsa penulangan pelat lantai

3.1.5 Perhitungan Tulangan Pelat Atap

Digunakan : Tulangan pokok P10 = 78,54 mm²

Tulangan susut P8 = 20,27 mm²

Selimut beton untuk pelat = 20 mm

Tinggi efektif (d) = tebal plat – (selimut beton + 0,5 . diameter tulangan pokok)

Tinggi efektif (d) = 100 – (20 + 0,5.10) = 75 mm

1. Tulangan Pokok

$$M_u = 3,23 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9.b.d^2} = \frac{3,23.10^6}{0,9.1000.75^2} = 0,64$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) = \frac{0,85.25}{240} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2.0,64}{0,85.25}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0027$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{maks}} , \text{ maka digunakan } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0027$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,0027 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75 = 202,15 \text{ mm}^2$$

Untuk slab dengan batang tulangan mutu 240 MPa, $\rho = 0,002$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ min}} > A_{S \text{ perlu}} , \text{ maka digunakan } A_{S \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}^2$

Digunakan P10

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000.LuasP10}{A_s} = \frac{1000.78,54}{200} = 392,70 \text{ mm}$$

Dicoba spasi 200 mm

$$A_s = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,54}{200}$$

$$= 392,70 \text{ mm}^2 > 200 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

Digunakan tulangan P10 – 200 mm ($A_s = 392,70 \text{ mm}^2$)

2. Tulangan Susut dan Suhu

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan P8

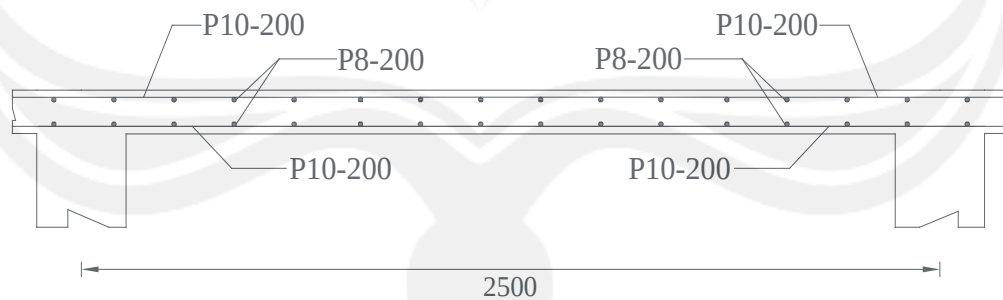
$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP8}}{A_{\text{perlu}}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 50,27}{200} = 251,33 \text{ mm}$$

Spasi 200 mm

$$A_s = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP8}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 50,27}{200}$$

$$= 251,33 \text{ mm}^2 > 200 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

Digunakan tulangan P8 – 200 ($A_s = 251,33$)



Gambar 3.5 Sketsa pelulangan pelat atap

3.2 Perencanaan Tangga

Pada Perencanaan Hotel ini direncanakan menggunakan 2 tipe tangga dengan ketinggian yang berbeda, yaitu tinggi tiga setengah meter, lima meter dan empat meter.

2.2.1 Perhitungan Tangga

2.2.1.1 Tangga Tipe IA (Tinggi 3,5 m)

1. Perencanaan Dimensi Tangga

$$H_{lt} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

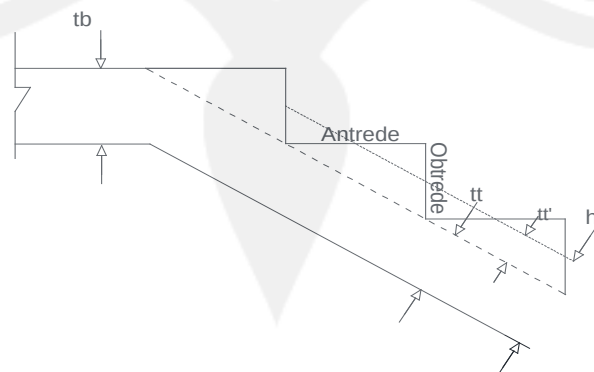
$$\text{Tinggi } optrede (O) = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Antrede} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah anak tangga} = \left(\frac{h}{O} \right) - 1 = \left(\frac{3,5}{0,18} \right) - 1 = 18,4 \approx 19 \text{ anak tangga}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar bordes} &= \text{panjang tangga} - (0,5 \cdot (\text{jumlah anak tangga}-1) \cdot \text{Antrede}) \\ &= 3,4 - (0,5 \cdot 18 \cdot 0,26) \\ &= 1,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kemiringan tangga} = \arctan \frac{\text{Optrade}}{\text{Antrade}} = \arctan \frac{0,18}{0,26} = 34,695^\circ$$

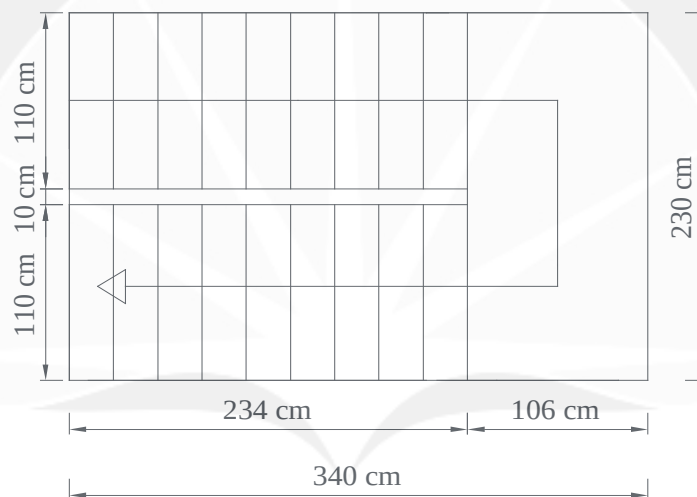


Gambar 3.6 *Optrade* dan anak tangga

$$\begin{aligned}
 tt' &= \frac{0,5 \cdot Optrade \cdot Antrade}{\sqrt{Optrade^2 + Antrade^2}} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,18 \cdot 0,26}{\sqrt{0,18^2 + 0,26^2}} \\
 &= 0,074 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal pelat tangga = tebal bordes = $tt = 0,15 \text{ m}$

$$h' = \frac{tt + tt'}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0,15 + 0,074}{\cos 34,695^\circ} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$



Gambar 3.7 Dimensi Ruang tangga IA

1. Pembebanan tangga

Beban Mati

a. Tangga

$$\text{Pelat tangga dan anak} = 0,27 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 6,48 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_{DL} = 7,49 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Bordes

$$\text{Pelat bordes} = 0,15 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 3,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,12 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

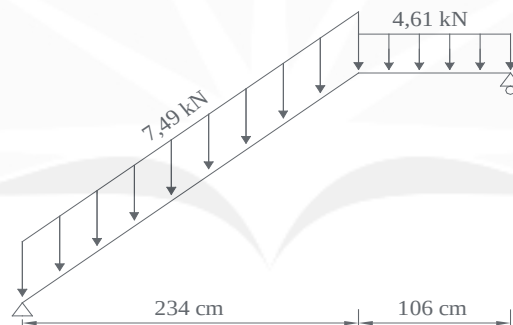
$$Q_{DL} = 4,61 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:2013)} \quad Q_{LL} = 4,79 \text{ kN/m}$$

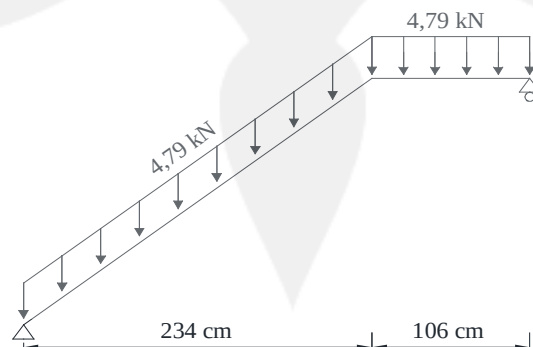
Gaya-gaya rencana dihitung dengan bantuan *software* ETABS. Kombinasi

beban yang digunakan adalah :

- a. 1,4 DL
- b. 1,2 DL + 1,6 LL



Gambar 3.8 Beban Mati Tangga Tipe IA



Gambar 3.9 Beban Hidup Tangga Tipe IA

Dari hasil analisis struktur, diperoleh momen maksimum dan gaya geser maksimum yang ditulis pada tabel 3.1 .

Tabel 3.1 Hasil perhitungan tangga tipe IA

Momen dan Geser	Pelat tangga dan Bordes
Momen tumpuan (kNm)	0
Momen lapangan (kNm)	33,17
Gaya Geser (kNm)	37,58

3.2.1.1.1 Penulangan Pelat tangga dan Pelat bordes

1. Penulangan

$$M_u = 33,17 \text{ kNm}$$

Dicoba digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73$)

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 150 - (20 + 0,5.13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9.b.d^2} = \frac{33,17.10^6}{0,9.1000.123,5^2} = 2,42$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85.25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2.2,42}{0,85.25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0061 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \text{ (Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013)}$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}$, maka digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0061$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,0061 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 756,31 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ perlu}} > A_{S \text{ min}}$, maka digunakan $A_S = 756,31 \text{ mm}^2$

digunakan tulangan D13

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{A_S} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{756,31} = 175,50 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan spasi 150 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_S &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{150} \\ &= 884,88 \text{ mm}^2 > 756,31 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D13 – 150 mm ($A_S = 884,88 \text{ mm}^2$)

2. Tulangan Susut

Dicoba digunakan tulangan P10 ($A_s = 78,53 \text{ mm}^2$ dan $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,002 \text{ (interpolasi dari SNI 2847 pasal 7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{s \text{ susut}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spasi} &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{A_S} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{300} \\ &= 261,77 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan susut P10-200

$$\begin{aligned} A_S &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{200} \\ &= 392,65 \text{ mm}^2 > 249,30 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kontrol Terhadap Geser

$$d = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Gaya geser} = 37,58 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} . b . d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} . 1000 . 123,5 \\
 &= 102,92 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c$$

$$37,58 < 0,75 \cdot 102,92$$

$$37,58 < 77,19 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan geser tidak diperlukan karena penampang beton mampu mengatasi gaya geser yang terjadi.

3.2.1.1.2 Balok Bordes

Diasumsikan ukuran balok bordes :

$$b_w = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}$$

Diameter tulangan lentur D16 ($A_s = 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$, $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$)

Diameter sengkang P10 ($A_s = 78,54$, $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

selimut beton = 40 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= 400 - (40 + 10 + 0,5 \cdot 16) \\
 &= 342 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang balok yang menahan tangga adalah 2,5 meter

Beban rencana :

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 24 \cdot 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 1,75 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 1,2 = 5,25 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Reaksi tangga per meter lebar} = 37,83 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_u = 7,2 + 5,25 + 37,83 = 50,28 \text{ kN/m}$$

1. Tulangan Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{12} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 50,28 \cdot 2,5^2 = 26,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{26,19 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 1$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0024$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0024$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0024 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 207,55 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan $A_s = 285 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 285/201,06 = 1,41 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b}$$

$$= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250}$$

$$= 31,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi M_n = \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$= 0,9.402,12.420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right)$$

$$= 49,57 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$49,57 \geq 26,19 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

2. Tulangan Longitudinal Lapangan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{24} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 50,28 \cdot 2,5^2 = 13,17 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{13,17 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 0,50$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,5}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0012$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\text{digunakan } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0012$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0012 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 102,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan } A_s = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 285/201,06 = 1,41 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\
 &= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\
 &= 31,79 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right) \\
 &= 49,57 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &\geq M_u \\
 49,57 &\geq 13,17 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'c \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25 \cdot 250 \cdot 342} \\
 &= 71,25 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u (\text{ETABS}) = 37,83 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \leq \phi V_c$$

$$37,83 \leq 0,75 \cdot 71,27$$

$$37,83 \leq 53,44$$

maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{V_u}{\Phi} = \frac{37,83}{0,75} \\
 &= 50,44 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} > V_s$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b_w \cdot d > 50,44 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 > 50,44 \text{ kN}$$

$$285 > 50,44 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

Dicoba tulangan geser dua kaki P10 ($A_v = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spasi} &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \cdot 240 \cdot 342}{50,44 \cdot 10^3} \\ &= 255,61 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai pasal 21.3.4.1 SNI 2847:2013 spasi sengkang pada kedua ujung tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari :

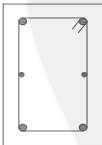
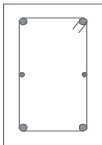
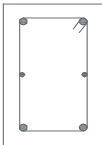
- a. $d/4 = 342/4 = 85,5 \text{ mm}$
- b. $8 \cdot D16 = 8 \cdot 16 = 128 \text{ mm}$
- c. $24 \cdot P10 = 24 \cdot 10 = 240 \text{ mm}$
- d. 300 mm

Digunakan 2P10 - 75

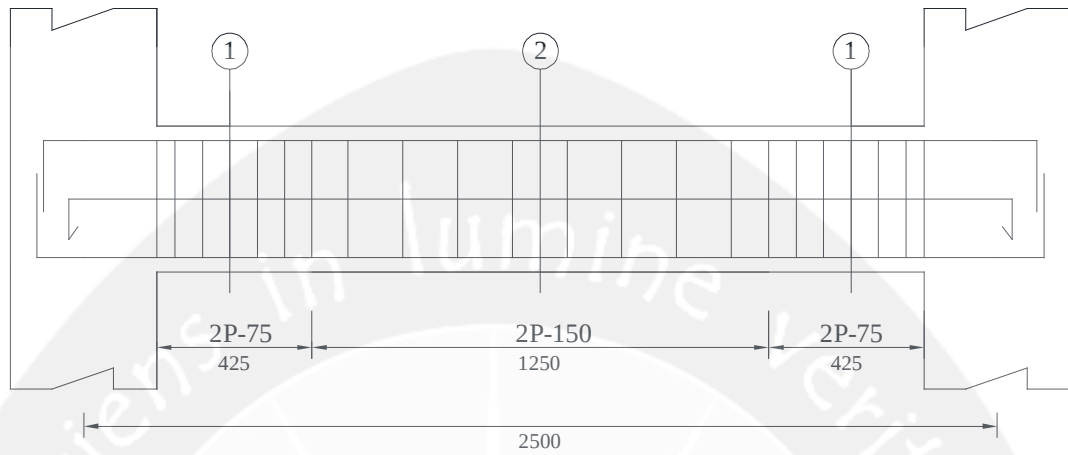
Berdasarkan Pasal 21.3.4.3 SNI 2847:2013 diluar sendi plastis spasi tidak boleh melebihi :

$$d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$$

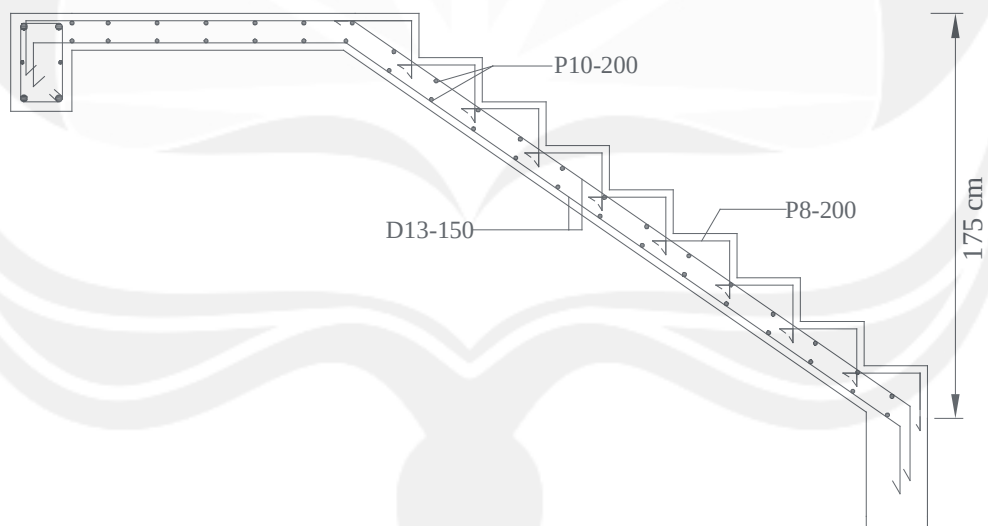
Jadi digunakan 2P10-150 mm

BALOK	BORDES (250 X 400)		
	TUMP. KIRI (POT. 1)	LAPANGAN (POT. 2)	TUMP. KANAN (POT. 1)
PENAMPANG BALOK			
TUL. ATAS	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. BAWAH	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. PINGGANG	2P10	2P10	2P10
SENGKANG	Ø10-75	Ø10-150	Ø10-75

Gambar 3.10 Detail Tulangan Balok Bordes IA 250 x 400



Gambar 3.11 Detail Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes IA 250 x 400



Gambar 3.12 Detail Tulangan Tangga Tipe IA

2.2.1.2 Tangga Tipe IIA (Tinggi 3,5 m)

1. Perencanaan Dimensi Tangga

$$H_{lt} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi } optrede (O) = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Antrade} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah anak tangga} = \left(\frac{h}{O} \right) - 1 = \left(\frac{3,5}{0,18} \right) - 1 = 18,4 \approx 19 \text{ anak tangga}$$

$$\text{Lebar bordes} = \text{panjang tangga} - (0,5 \cdot (\text{jumlah anak tangga}-1) \cdot \text{Antrade})$$

$$= 4,3 - (0,5 \cdot 18 \cdot 0,26)$$

$$= 1,96 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kemiringan tangga} = \arctan \frac{\text{Optrade}}{\text{Antrade}} = \arctan \frac{0,18}{0,26} = 34,695^\circ$$

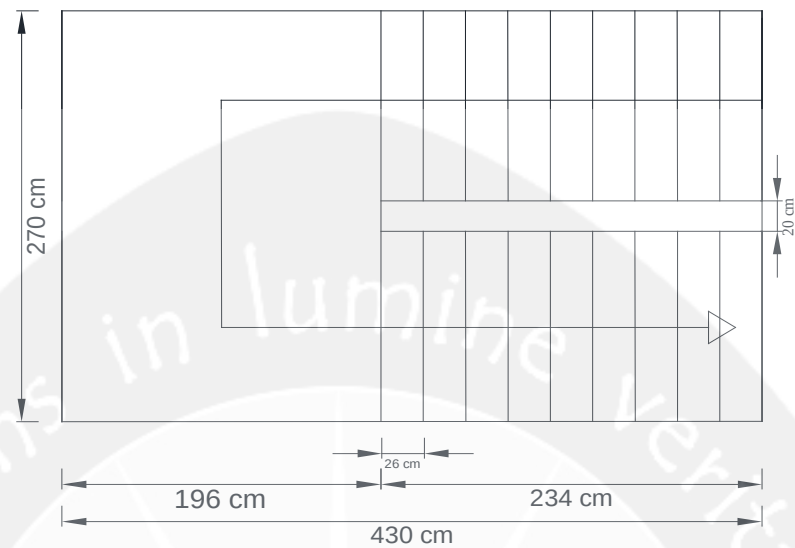
$$tt' = \frac{0,5 \cdot \text{Optrade} \cdot \text{Antrade}}{\sqrt{\text{Optrade}^2 + \text{Antrade}^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,18 \cdot 0,26}{\sqrt{0,18^2 + 0,26^2}}$$

$$= 0,074 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tebal pelat tangga} = \text{tebal bordes} = tt = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$h' = \frac{tt + tt'}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0,15 + 0,074}{\cos 34,695^\circ} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$



Gambar 3.13 Dimensi Ruang tangga IIA

2. Pembebanan tangga

Beban Mati

a. Tangga

$$\text{Pelat tangga dan anak} = 0,27 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 6,48 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_{DL} = 7,49 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Bordes

$$\text{Pelat bordes} = 0,15 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 3,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,12 \text{ kN/m}$$

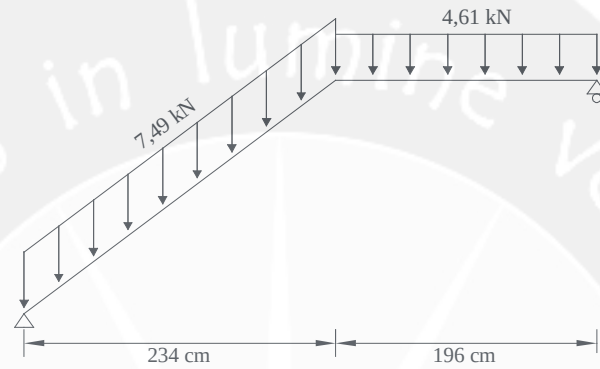
$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_{DL} = 4,61 \text{ kN/m}$$

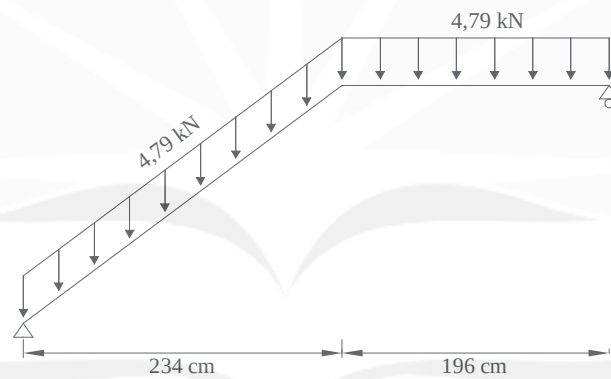
$$\text{Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:2013)} \quad Q_{LL} = 4,79 \text{ kN/m}$$

Gaya-gaya rencana dihitung dengan bantuan *software* ETABS. Kombinasi beban yang digunakan adalah :

- c. 1,4 DL
- d. 1,2 DL + 1,6 LL



Gambar 3.14 Beban Mati Tangga Tipe IIA



Gambar 3.15 Beban Hidup Tangga Tipe IIA

Dari hasil analisis struktur, diperoleh momen maksimum dan gaya geser maksimum yang ditulis pada tabel 3.2 .

Tabel 3.2 Hasil perhitungan tangga tipe IIA

Momen dan Geser	Pelat tangga dan Bordes
Momen tumpuan (kNm)	0
Momen lapangan (kNm)	53,802
Gaya Geser (kNm)	45,67

2.2.1.2.1 Penulangan Pelat tangga dan Pelat bordes

1. Penulangan

$$M_u = 53,802 \text{ kNm}$$

Dicoba digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73$)

$$\text{Tebal selimut beton} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 150 - (20 + 0,5.13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9.b.d^2} = \frac{53,802.10^6}{0,9.1000.123,5^2} = 3,92$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,002$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85.25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2.3,92}{0,85.25}} \right) \\ &= 0,01 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\max}$, maka digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,01$

$$A_{S \min} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,01 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 1239,17 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ perlu}} > A_{S \min}$, maka digunakan $A_s = 1239,17 \text{ mm}^2$

digunakan tulangan D13

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000.LuasD13}{A_s} = \frac{1000.132,73}{1239,17} = 107,11 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan spasi 100 mm

$$A_s = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{100}$$

$$= 1327,32 \text{ mm}^2 > 1239,17 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

Digunakan tulangan D13 – 100 mm ($A_s = 1327,32 \text{ mm}^2$)

2. Tulangan Susut

Dicoba digunakan tulangan P10 ($A_s = 78,53 \text{ mm}^2$ dan $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,002$$

$$A_{\text{susut}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{300}$$

$$= 261,8 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan susut P10-200

$$A_s = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{200}$$

$$= 392,65 \text{ mm}^2 > 261,8 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

2. Kontrol Terhadap Geser

$$d = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Gaya geser} = 45,67 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5$$

$$= 102,92 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c$$

$$45,67 < 0,75 \cdot 102,92$$

$$45,67 < 77,19 \text{ kN} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Tulangan geser tidak diperlukan karena penampang beton mampu mengatasi gaya geser yang terjadi.

2.2.1.2.2 Balok Bordes

Diasumsikan ukuran balok bordes :

$$b_w = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}$$

Diameter tulangan lentur D16 ($A_s = 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$, $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$)

Diameter sengkang P10 ($A_s = 78,54$, $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

selimut beton = 40 mm

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 400 - (40 + 10 + 0,5 \cdot 16) \\ &= 342 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang balok yang menahan tangga adalah 3 meter

Beban rencana :

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 3 \cdot 24 \cdot 1,2 = 8,64 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 1,75 \cdot 3 \cdot 1,2 = 6,3 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Reaksi tangga per meter lebar} = 45,67 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_u = 8,64 + 6,3 + 44,18 = 60,61 \text{ kN/m}$$

1. Tulangan Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{12} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 60,61 \cdot 2,5^2 = 45,46 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{45,46 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 1,73$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1,73}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0043$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0043$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0043 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 367,22 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan $A_s = 367,22 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 367,22 / 201,06 = 1,83 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b}$$

$$= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250}$$

$$= 31,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi M_n = \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right)$$

$$= 49,57 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$49,57 \geq 26,19 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

2. Tulangan Longitudinal Lapangan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{24} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 60,61 \cdot 2,5^2 = 22,73 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{22,73 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 0,86$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,86}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0021 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0021$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0021 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 179,54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan $A_s = 285 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 285/201,06 = 1,41 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\ &= 31,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi M_n = \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right) \\
 &= 49,57 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$49,57 \geq 13,17 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'c \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25 \cdot 250 \cdot 342} \\
 &= 71,25 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u \text{ (ETABS)} = 45,67 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \leq \phi V_c$$

$$45,67 \leq 0,75 \cdot 71,27$$

$$45,67 \leq 53,44$$

maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{V_u}{\Phi} = \frac{45,67}{0,75} \\
 &= 61 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} > V_s$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b_w \cdot d > 61 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 > 61 \text{ kN}$$

$$285 > 61 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

Dicoba tulangan geser dua kaki P10 ($A_v = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Spasi} &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \\
 &= \frac{157,08 \cdot 240 \cdot 342}{59 \cdot 10^3} \\
 &= 218,87 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai pasal 21.3.4.1 SNI 2847:2013 spasi sengkang pada kedua ujung tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari :

$$e. \quad d/4 = 342/4 = 85,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$f. \quad 8 \cdot D16 = 8 \cdot 16 = 128 \text{ mm}$$

$$g. \quad 24 \cdot P10 = 24 \cdot 10 = 240 \text{ mm}$$

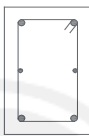
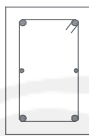
$$h. \quad 300 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan 2P10 - 75

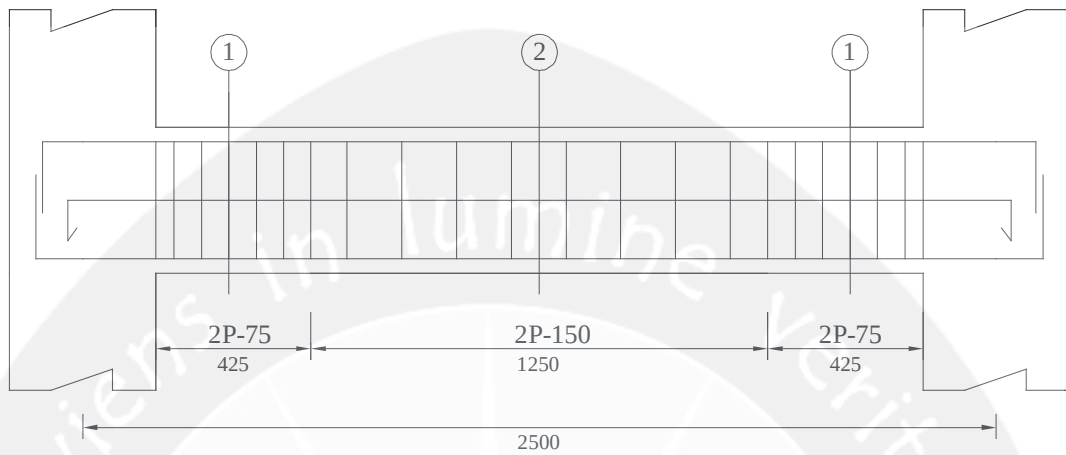
Berdasarkan Pasal 21.3.4.3 SNI 2847:2013 diluar sendi plastis spasi tidak boleh melebihi :

$$d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$$

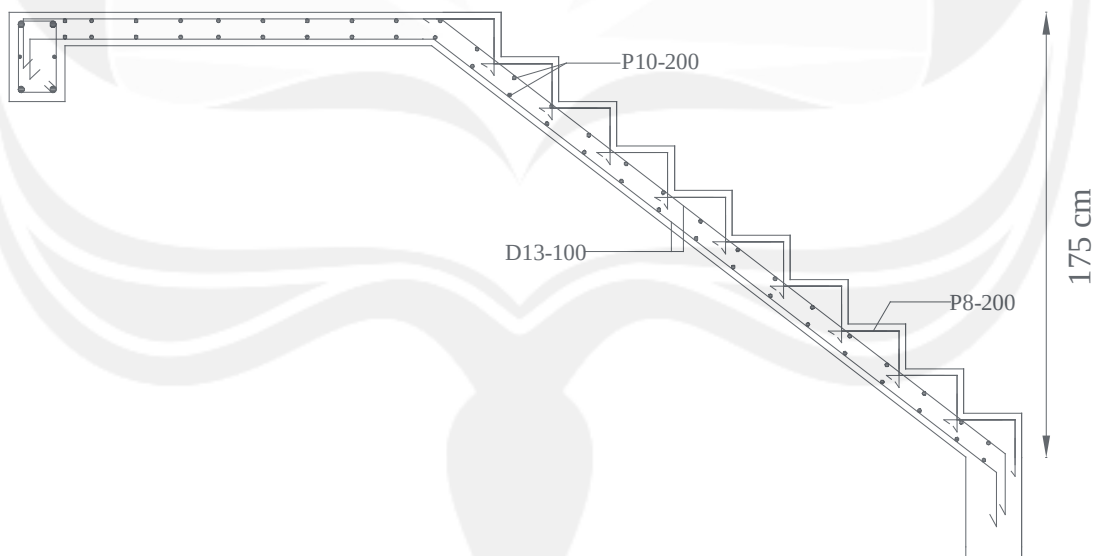
Jadi digunakan 2P10-150 mm

BALOK	BORDES (250 X 400)		
	TUMP. KIRI (POT. 1)	LAPANGAN (POT. 2)	TUMP. KANAN (POT. 1)
PENAMPANG BALOK			
TUL. ATAS	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. BAWAH	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. PINGGANG	2P10	2P10	2P10
SENGKANG	Ø10-75	Ø10-150	Ø10-75

Gambar 3.16 Detail Tulangan Balok Bordes IIA 250 x 400



Gambar 3.17 Detail Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes IIA 250 x 400



Gambar 3.18 Detail Tulangan Tangga Tipe IIA

3.2.1.3 Tangga Tipe IIB (Tinggi 5 m)

1. Perencanaan Dimensi Tangga

$$H_{lt} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi optrede (O)} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Antrade} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah anak tangga} = \left(\frac{h}{O} \right) - 1 = \left(\frac{5}{0,20} \right) - 1 = 24 \text{ anak tangga}$$

$$\text{Lebar bordes} = \text{panjang tangga} - (0,5 \cdot (\text{jumlah anak tangga}) \cdot \text{Antrade})$$

$$= 4,3 - (0,5 \cdot 24 \cdot 0,26)$$

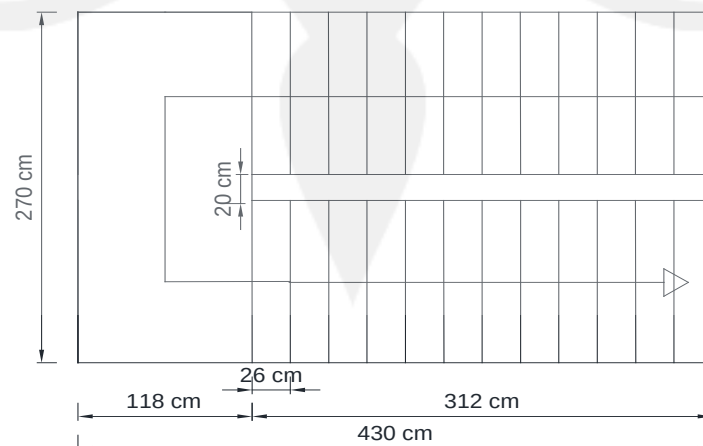
$$= 1,18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kemiringan tangga} = \arctan \frac{\text{Optrade}}{\text{Antrade}} = \arctan \frac{0,20}{0,26} = 37,57^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} tt' &= \frac{0,5 \cdot \text{Optrade} \cdot \text{Antrade}}{\sqrt{\text{Optrade}^2 + \text{Antrade}^2}} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,20 \cdot 0,26}{\sqrt{0,2^2 + 0,26^2}} \\ &= 0,079 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal pelat tangga} = \text{tebal bordes} = tt = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$h' = \frac{tt + tt'}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0,15 + 0,079}{\cos 37,57^\circ} = 0,29$$



Gambar 3.19 Dimensi Ruang tangga IIB

2. Pembebanan tangga

Beban Mati

a. Tangga

Pelat tangga dan anak	$= 0,29 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 6,96$	kN/m
Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)	$= 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012$	kN/m
Railing (asumsi)	$= 1$	kN/m
Q_{DL}	$= 7,97$	kN/m

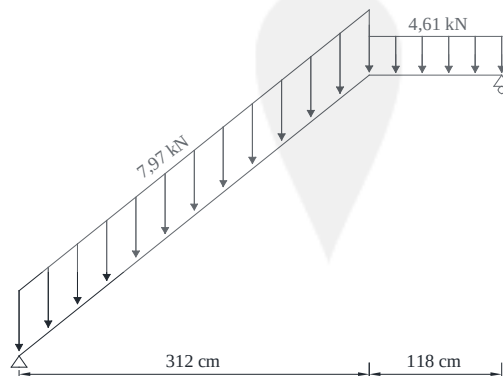
b. Bordes

Pelat bordes	$= 0,15 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 3,6$	kN/m
Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)	$= 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012$	kN/m
Railing (asumsi)	$= 1$	kN/m
Q_{DL}	$= 4,61$	kN/m
Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:2013)	$Q_{LL} = 4,79$	kN/m

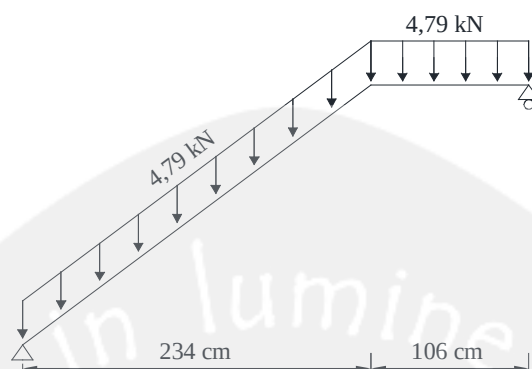
Gaya-gaya rencana dihitung dengan bantuan *software* ETABS. Kombinasi

beban yang digunakan adalah :

- 1,4 DL
- 1,2 DL + 1,6 LL



Gambar 3.20 Beban Mati Tipe IIB



Gambar 3.21 Beban Hidup Tangga Tipe IIB

Dari hasil analisis struktur, diperoleh momen maksimum dan gaya geser maksimum yang ditulis pada tabel 3.3 .

Tabel 3.3 Hasil perhitungan tangga tipe IIB

Momen dan Geser	Pelat tangga dan Bordes
Momen tumpuan (kNm)	0
Momen lapangan (kNm)	59,34
Gaya Geser (kNm)	51,75

3.2.1.3.1 Penulangan Pelat tangga dan Pelat bordes

1. Penulangan

$$M_u = 59,34 \text{ kNm}$$

Dicoba digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73$)

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 150 - (20 + 0,5.13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9.b.d^2} = \frac{59,34.10^6}{0,9.1000.123,5^2} = 4,32$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2,4,32}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0116\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}$, maka digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0116$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,0116 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 1436,17 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ perlu}} > A_{S \text{ min}}$, maka digunakan $A_S = 1436,17 \text{ mm}^2$

digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{1436,17} = 92,42 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan spasi 75 mm

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{75} \\ &= 1769,76 \text{ mm}^2 > 1436,17 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D13 – 75 mm

2. Tulangan Susut

Dicoba digunakan tulangan P10 ($A_s = 78,53 \text{ mm}^2$ dan $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0021 \quad (\text{interpolasi dari SNI 2847 pasal 7.12.2.1})$$

$$A_{\text{susut}} = 0,0021 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 315 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Spasi} &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{315} \\ &= 249,30 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan susut P10-200

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{200} \\ &= 392,65 \text{ mm}^2 > 249,30 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{OK}) \end{aligned}$$

3. Kontrol Terhadap Geser

$$d = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Gaya geser} = 51,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 \\ &= 102,92 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c$$

$$51,75 < 0,75 \cdot 102,92$$

$$51,75 < 77,19 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan geser tidak diperlukan karena penampang beton mampu mengatasi gaya geser yang terjadi.

3.2.1.3.2 Balok Bordes

Diasumsikan ukuran balok bordes :

$$b_w = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}$$

Diameter tulangan lentur D16 ($A_s = 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$, $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$)

Diameter sengkang P10 ($A_s = 78,54$, $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

selimut beton = 40 mm

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 400 - (40 + 10 + 0,5 \cdot 16) \\ &= 342 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang balok yang menahan tangga adalah 3 meter

Beban rencana :

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 3 \cdot 24 \cdot 1,2 = 8,64 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 2,5 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 1,2 = 7,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Reaksi tangga per meter lebar} = 51,75 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_u = 8,64 + 7,5 + 51,75 = 67,89 \text{ kN/m}$$

1. Tulangan Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{12} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 67,89 \cdot 3^2 = 50,92 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{50,92 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 1,93$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1,93}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0048 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,002$$

$$\text{digunakan } \rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0048$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0048 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 413,64 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 292 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan } A_s = 413,64 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 413,64 / 201,06 = 2,06 \approx 3$$

Digunakan 3D16 ($A_s = 603,19$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} \\
 &= \frac{603,19 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\
 &= 47,69 \text{ mm} \\
 \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,9 \cdot 603,19 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{47,69}{2} \right) \\
 &= 72,54 \text{ kNm} \\
 \phi M_n &\geq M_u \\
 72,54 &\geq 50,92 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Tulangan Longitudinal Lapangan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{24} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 67,89 \cdot 3^2 = 25,46 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{25,46 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 0,97$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,97}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\
 &= 0,0024
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,002$$

digunakan $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0024$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0024 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 201,63 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{4 \cdot fy} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \min} = \frac{1,4}{fy} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan $A_s = 285 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 285/201,06 = 1,41 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot fy}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\ &= 31,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot fy \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right) \\ &= 49,57 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$49,57 \geq 13,17 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'c \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25 \cdot 250 \cdot 342} \\ &= 71,25 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u (\text{ETABS}) = 51,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \leq \phi V_c$$

$$51,75 \leq 0,75 \cdot 71,27$$

$$51,75 \leq 53,44$$

maka

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\Phi} = \frac{51,75}{0,75} = 69 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s \text{ max}} &> V_s \\ \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b_w \cdot d &> 69 \text{ kN} \\ \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 &> 69 \text{ kN} \\ 285 &> 69 \text{ kN (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba tulangan geser dua kaki P10 ($A_v = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spasi} &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \cdot 240 \cdot 342}{69 \cdot 10^3} \\ &= 186,86 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai pasal 21.3.4.1 SNI 2847:2013 spasi sengkang pada kedua ujung tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari :

- a. $d/4 = 342/4 = 85,5 \text{ mm}$
- b. $8 \cdot D16 = 8 \cdot 16 = 128 \text{ mm}$
- c. $24 \cdot P10 = 24 \cdot 10 = 240 \text{ mm}$
- d. 300 mm

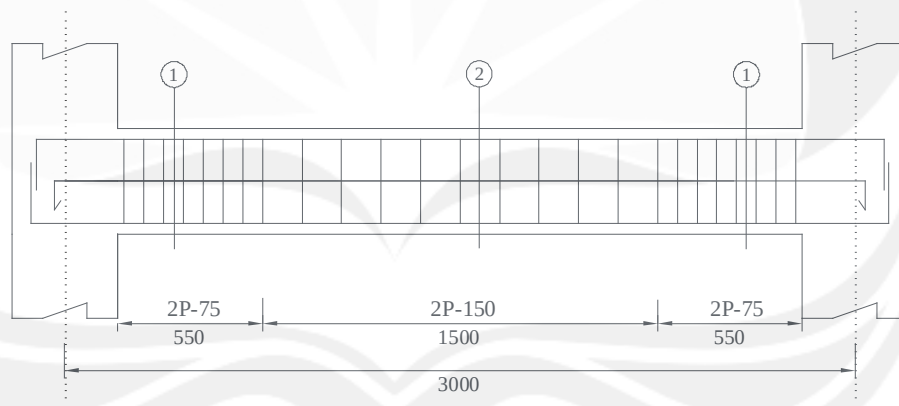
Digunakan 2P10 - 75

Berdasarkan Pasal 21.3.4.3 SNI 2847:2013 diluar sendi plastis spasi tidak boleh melebihi : $d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$

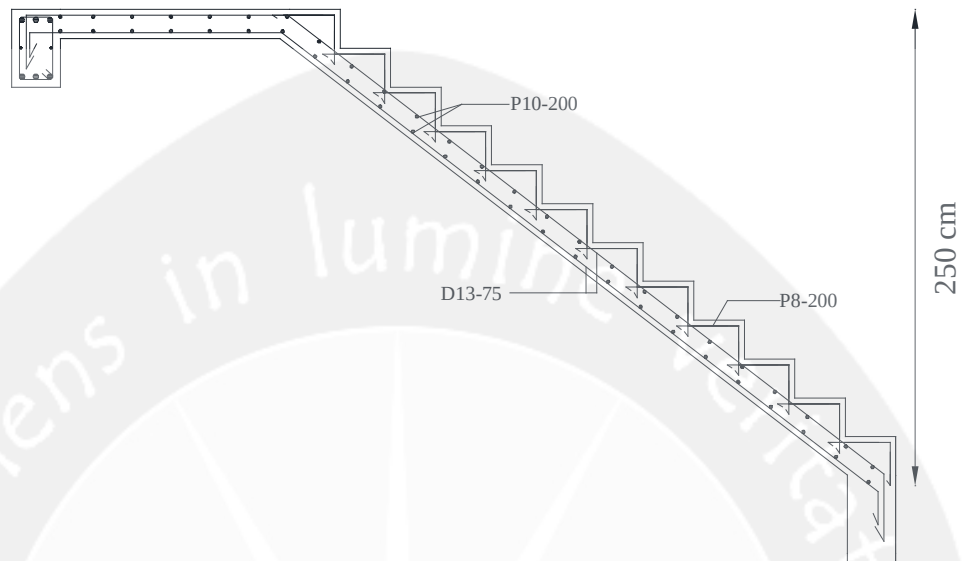
Jadi digunakan 2P10-150 mm

BALOK	BORDES (250 X 400)		
	TUMP. KIRI (POT. 1)	LAPANGAN (POT. 2)	TUMP. KANAN (POT. 1)
PENAMPANG BALOK			
TUL. ATAS	3D16	2D16	3D16
TUL. BAWAH	3D16	2D16	3D16
TUL. PINGGANG	2P10	2P10	2P10
SENGKANG	Ø10-75	Ø10-150	Ø10-75

Gambar 3.22 Detail tulangan balok bordes IIB 250 x 400



Gambar 3.23 Detail tulangan transversal balok bordes IIB 250 x 400



Gambar 3.24 Detail tulangan tangga tipe IIB

3.2.1.4 Tangga Tipe IIC (Tinggi 4 m)

1. Perencanaan Dimensi Tangga

$$H_{lt} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi optrede (O)} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Antrade} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah anak tangga} = \left(\frac{h}{O} \right) - 1 = \left(\frac{4}{0,20} \right) - 1 = 19 \text{ anak tangga}$$

$$\text{Lebar bordes} = \text{panjang tangga} - (0,5 \cdot (\text{jumlah anak tangga}-1) \cdot \text{Antrade})$$

$$= 4,3 - (0,5 \cdot 18 \cdot 0,26)$$

$$= 1,96 \text{ m}$$

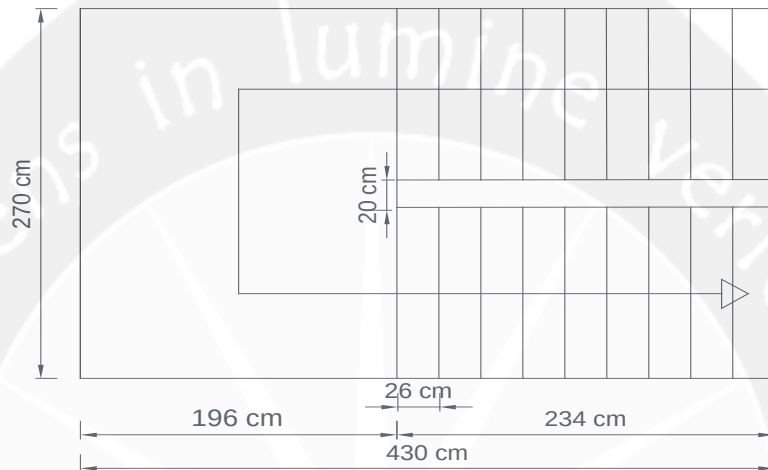
$$\text{Kemiringan tangga} = \arctan \frac{\text{Optrade}}{\text{Antrade}} = \arctan \frac{0,20}{0,26} = 37,57^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} tt' &= \frac{0,5 \cdot \text{Optrade} \cdot \text{Antrade}}{\sqrt{\text{Optrade}^2 + \text{Antrade}^2}} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,20 \cdot 0,26}{\sqrt{0,2^2 + 0,26^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,079 \text{ m}$$

Tebal pelat tangga = tebal bordes = $t_t = 0,15 \text{ m}$

$$h' = \frac{t_t + t_t'}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0,15 + 0,079}{\cos 37,57^\circ} = 0,29 \text{ m}$$



Gambar 3.25 Dimensi Ruang tangga IIC

2. Pembebanan tangga

Beban Mati

a. Tangga

$$\text{Pelat tangga dan anak} = 0,29 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 6,96 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_{DL} = 7,97 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Bordes

$$\text{Pelat bordes} = 0,15 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 3,6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat ubin dan spesi (50 mm)} = 0,05 \cdot 0,24 = 0,012 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Railing (asumsi)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_{DL} = 4,61 \text{ kN/m}$$

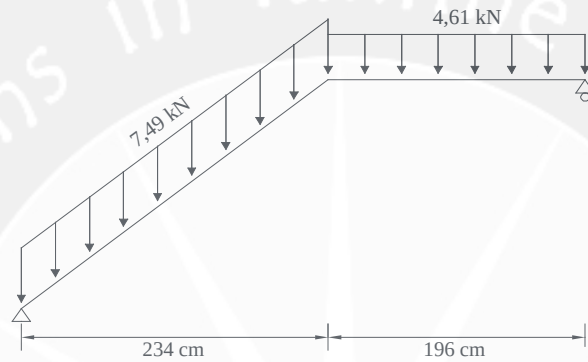
Beban Hidup (SNI 1727:2013)

$$Q_{LL} = 4,79 \text{ kN/m}$$

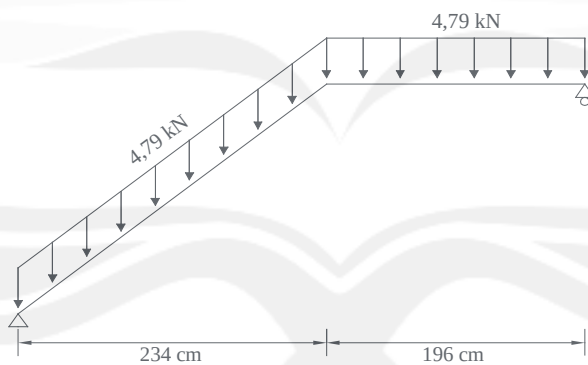
Gaya-gaya rencana dihitung dengan bantuan *software* ETABS. Kombinasi

beban yang digunakan adalah :

- a. 1,4 DL
- b. 1,2 DL + 1,6 LL



Gambar 3.26 Beban Mati Tangga Tipe IIC



Gambar 4.27 Beban Hidup Tangga Tipe IIC

Dari hasil analisis struktur, diperoleh momen maksimum dan gaya geser maksimum yang ditulis pada tabel 3.3 .

Tabel 3.4 Hasil perhitungan tangga tipe IIC

Momen dan Geser	Pelat tangga dan Bordes
Momen tumpuan (kNm)	0
Momen lapangan (kNm)	56,59
Gaya Geser (kNm)	47,09

3.2.1.4.1 Penulangan Pelat tangga dan Pelat bordes

1. Penulangan

$$M_u = 56,59 \text{ kNm}$$

Dicoba digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73$)

Tebal selimut beton = 20 mm

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 150 - (20 + 0,5 \cdot 13) = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{56,59 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5^2} = 4,12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 4,12}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0110 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{perlu}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}$, maka digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0110$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S \text{ perlu}} = 0,0110 \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 = 1360,28 \text{ mm}^2$$

Karena $A_{S \text{ perlu}} > A_{S \text{ min}}$, maka digunakan $A_s = 1360,28 \text{ mm}^2$

digunakan tulangan D13 ($A_s = 132,73 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\text{Spasi} = \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{1360,28} = 97,58 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan spasi 75 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasD13}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 132,73}{75} \\ &= 1769,76 \text{ mm}^2 > 1360,28 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan D13 – 75 mm

2. Tulangan Susut

Dicoba digunakan tulangan P10 ($A_s = 78,53 \text{ mm}^2$ dan $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$)

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0021 \text{ (interpolasi dari SNI 2847 pasal 7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{\text{susut}} = 0,0021 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 315 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spasi} &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{A_s} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{315} \\ &= 249,30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan susut P10-200

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1000 \cdot \text{LuasP10}}{\text{spasi}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 78,53}{200} \\ &= 392,65 \text{ mm}^2 > 249,30 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kontrol Terhadap Geser

$$d = 123,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Gaya geser} = 47,09 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} \cdot 1000 \cdot 123,5 \\ &= 102,92 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c$$

$$47,09 < 0,75 \cdot 102,92$$

$$47,09 < 77,19 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan geser tidak diperlukan karena penampang beton mampu mengatasi gaya geser yang terjadi.

3.2.1.4.2 Balok Bordes

Diasumsikan ukuran balok bordes :

$$b_w = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan lentur D16 (} A_s = 201,06 \text{ mm}^2, f_y = 420 \text{ MPa)}$$

$$\text{Diameter sengkang P10 (} A_s = 78,54, f_y = 240 \text{ MPa)}$$

$$\text{selimut beton} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 400 - (40 + 10 + 0,5 \cdot 16)$$

$$= 342 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang balok yang menahan tangga adalah 3 meter

Beban rencana :

$$\text{Berat sendiri} = 0,25 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 3 \cdot 24 \cdot 1,2 = 8,64 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Berat dinding} = 2 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Reaksi tangga per meter lebar} = 47,09 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$Q_u = 8,64 + 7,5 + 51,75 = 62,93 \text{ kN/m}$$

1. Tulangan Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{12} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 62,93 \cdot 3^2 = 47,20 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{47,20 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 1,79$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1,79}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0045 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,002$$

digunakan $\rho_{\text{perlu}} = 0,0045$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0045 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 381,95 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 292 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan } A_s = 381,95 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 381,95 / 201,06 = 1,90 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\ &= 31,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right) \\
 &= 49,57 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$49,57 \geq 47,20 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})$$

2. Tulangan Longitudinal Lapangan

$$M_u = \frac{1}{24} \cdot Q_u \cdot l^2 = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 62,93 \cdot 3^2 = 23,60 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{23,60 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 342^2} = 0,9$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,9}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\
 &= 0,0022
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,002$$

$$\text{digunakan } \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0022$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = \rho_{\text{perlu}} \cdot b_w \cdot d = 0,0022 \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 186,57 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4 \cdot f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{4 \cdot 420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 254,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1,4}{420} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Digunakan } A_s = 285 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tulangan} = 285/201,06 = 1,41 \approx 2$$

Digunakan 2D16 ($A_s = 402,12$) untuk tulangan tarik dan tekan

Periksa momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} \\
 &= \frac{402,12 \cdot 420}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 250} \\
 &= 31,79 \text{ mm} \\
 \phi M_n &= \phi A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,9 \cdot 402,12 \cdot 420 \cdot \left(342 - \frac{31,79}{2} \right) \\
 &= 49,57 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &\geq M_u \\
 49,57 &\geq 13,17 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Tulangan Transversal Balok Bordes

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c \cdot b \cdot d} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25 \cdot 250 \cdot 342} \\
 &= 71,25 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u (\text{ETABS}) = 47,09 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \leq \phi V_c$$

$$47,09 \leq 0,75 \cdot 71,27$$

$$47,09 \leq 53,44$$

maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{V_u}{\Phi} = \frac{47,09}{0,75} \\
 &= 63 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} > V_s$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_w \cdot d > 63 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 250 \cdot 342 \cdot > 63 \text{ kN}$$

285 > 63 kN (OK)

Dicoba tulangan geser dua kaki P10 ($A_v = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spasi} &= \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \cdot 240 \cdot 342}{63 \cdot 10^3} \\ &= 205,35 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai pasal 21.3.4.1 SNI 2847:2013 spasi sengkang pada kedua ujung tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari :

- a. $d/4 = 342/4 = 85,5 \text{ mm}$
- b. $8 \cdot D16 = 8 \cdot 16 = 128 \text{ mm}$
- c. $24 \cdot P10 = 24 \cdot 10 = 240 \text{ mm}$
- d. 300 mm

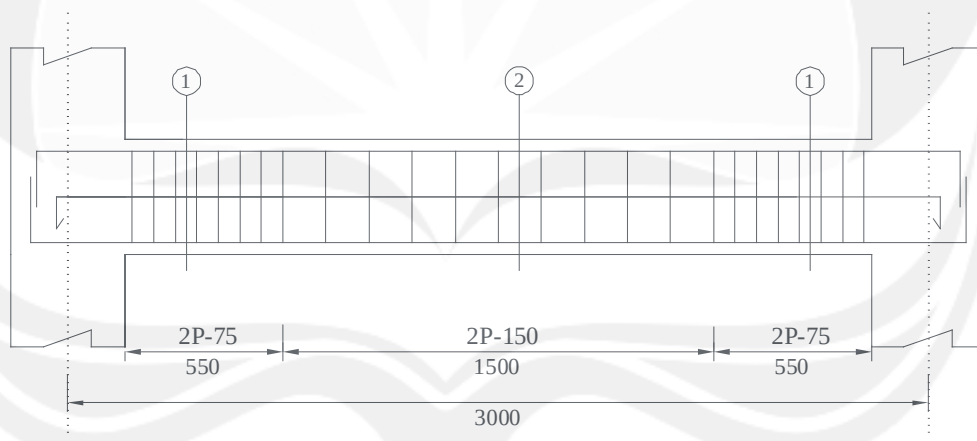
Digunakan 2P10 - 75

Berdasarkan Pasal 21.3.4.3 SNI 2847:2013 diluar sendi plastis spasi tidak boleh melebihi : $d/2 = 342/2 = 171 \text{ mm}$

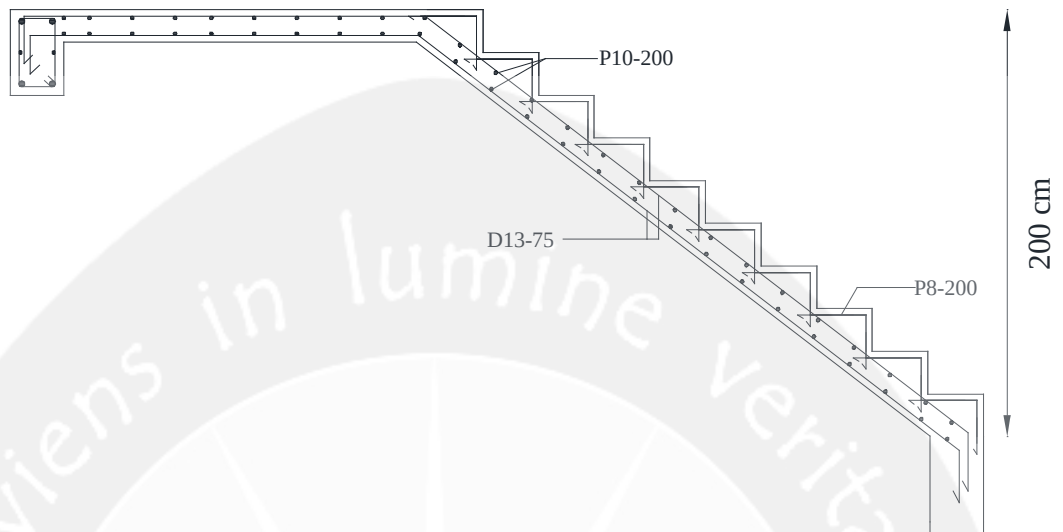
Jadi digunakan 2P10-150 mm

BALOK	BORDES (250 X 400)		
	TUMP. KIRI (POT. 1)	LAPANGAN (POT. 2)	TUMP. KANAN (POT. 1)
PENAMPANG BALOK			
TUL. ATAS	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. BAWAH	2D16	2D16	2D16
TUL. PINGGANG	2P10	2P10	2P10
SENGKANG	Ø10-75	Ø10-150	Ø10-75

Gambar 3.28 Detail tulangan bordes IIC 250 x 400



Gambar 3.29 Detail tulangan transversal balok bordes IIC 250 x 400



Gambar 3.30 Detail tulangan tangga IIC

Tabel 3.5. Penulangan Tangga

Tipe Tangga (m)	Mu (kN)	Tulangan Pokok	Tulangan Susut
IA	33,17	D13-150	P10-200
IIA	52,112	D13-100	P10-200
IIB	59,34	D13-75	P10-200
IIC	56,59	D13-75	P10-200

3.2.2 Pondasi Tangga

3.2.2.1 Penulangan Pondasi Tangga I

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah kedalaman 2 meter}} = 142 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Dimensi pelat} = 200 \times 1100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal Pondasi} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Berat jenis tanah} = 17 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$P_u = 52,68 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan D13 (} A_s = 132,732 \text{ mm}^2, f_y = 420 \text{ MPa)}$$

$$\text{selimut beton} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 200 - (40 + 13)$$

$$= 147 \text{ mm}$$

1. Penentuan Dimensi Telapak

Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat pondasi} = 0,2 \times 0,8 \times 1,1 \times 24 = 4,22 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah urug} = 0,3 \times 1,8 \times 1,1 \times 2 \times 17 = 20,20 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat pelat} = 0,2 \times 1,8 \times 1,1 \times 24 = 9,50 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat Total} = 33,92 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{u \text{ total}} = 52,68 + 33,92 = 86,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Tegangan Pondasi} = \frac{86,6}{0,8 \cdot 1,1} = 98,41 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

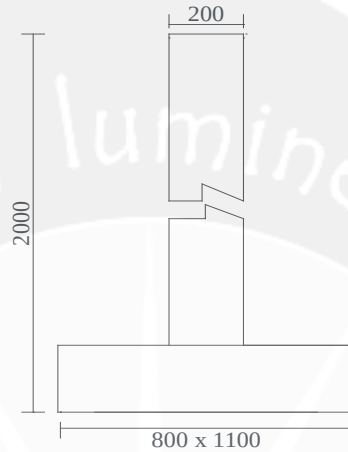
$$\sigma_{\text{pondasi}} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$98,41 \text{ kN/m}^2 \leq 142 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad (\text{OK})$$

Digunakan dimensi telapak :

$$B = 800 \text{ mm}$$

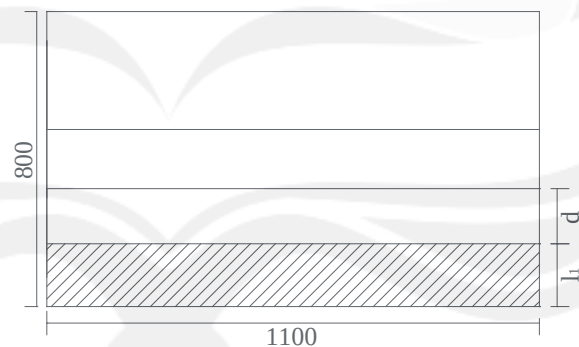
$$L = 1100 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.31 Sketsa Pondasi Tangga Tipe I

2. Tinjau Terhadap Geser

Geser satu arah



Gambar 3.32 Sketsa Geser Satu Arah

$$\begin{aligned} l_1 &= 0,5 \cdot (0,8 - 0,2) - 0,147 \\ &= 0,153 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= 98,41 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,153 \\ &= 12,05 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Kuat geser yang disediakan beton

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_w \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 800 \cdot 147 \\ &= 98000 \text{ N} = 98 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 98 \\ &= 73,5 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &> V_u \\ 73,5 &> 12,05 \quad (\text{OK}) \end{aligned}$$

3. Penulangan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 0,5 \cdot \sigma_{\text{pondasi}} \cdot L \cdot l^2 \\ &= 0,5 \cdot 98,41 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 0,4^2 \\ &= 8,66 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{8,66 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 800 \cdot 147^2} = 0,49$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{perlu}} &= \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,49}{0,85 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= 0,0012 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{max}} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0018$$

Digunakan $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0018$

$$A_{S \text{ min}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot B \cdot L = 0,0018 \cdot 800 \cdot 1100 = 1584 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \right) L}{A_s}$$

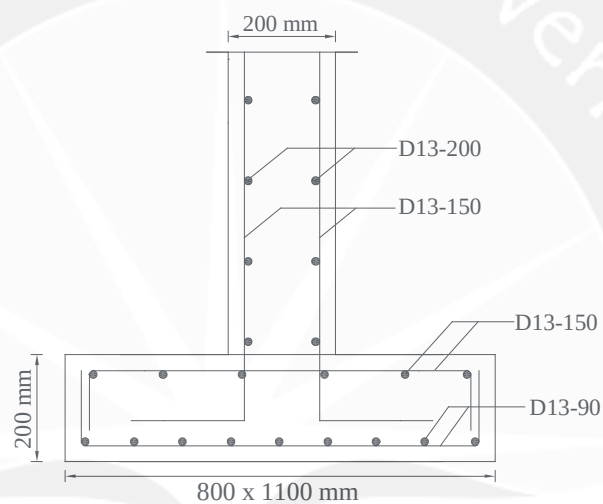
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2\right) 1100}{1584}$$

$$= 92,18 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D13-90 mm

Tulangan atas digunakan kurang lebih 50% dari tulangan bawah

Digunakan D13-150 mm



Gambar 3.33 Detail Penulangan Pondasi Tangga Tipe I

3.2.2.2 Penulangan Pondasi Tangga Tipe II

$$\sigma_{\text{tanah kedalaman 2 meter}} = 142 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Dimensi pelat} = 200 \times 1250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\alpha (\text{kolom interior}) = 40$$

$$\text{Tebal Pondasi} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Berat jenis tanah} = 17 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$P_u = 66,14 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan D13 (} A_s = 132,732 \text{ mm}^2, f_y = 420 \text{ MPa)}$$

$$\text{selimut beton} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 200 - (40 + 13) = 147 \text{ mm}$$

1. Penentuan Dimensi Telapak

Pembebanan pondasi

Pembebanan pondasi

$$\text{Berat pondasi} = 0,2 \times 0,8 \times 1,25 \times 24 = 4,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat tanah urug} = 0,3 \times 1,8 \times 1,25 \times 2 \times 17 = 22,95 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat kolom} = 0,2 \times 1,8 \times 1,25 \times 24 = 10,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat Total} = 38,55 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{u \text{ total}} = 66,14 + 38,55 = 104,69 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Tegangan Pondasi} = \frac{104,69}{0,8 \times 1,25} = 104,69 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

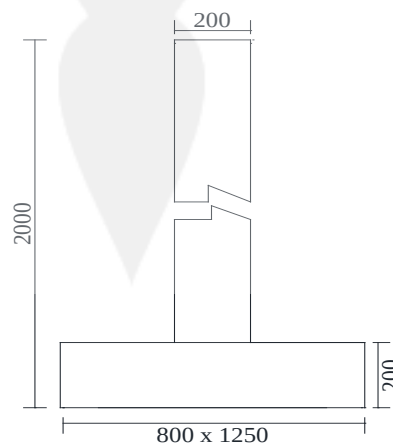
$$\sigma_{\text{pondasi}} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$104,69 \text{ kN/m}^2 \leq 142 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad (\text{OK})$$

Digunakan dimensi telapak :

$$B = 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1100 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 3.34 Sketsa Pondasi Tangga Tipe II

2. Tinjau Terhadap Geser

Geser satu arah

$$l_1 = 0,5 \cdot (0,8 - 0,2) - 0,147$$

$$= 0,153 \text{ m}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor yang diperlukan

$$V_u = 104,69 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,153$$

$$= 12,81 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat geser yang disediakan beton

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_w \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 800 \cdot 147$$

$$= 98000 \text{ N} = 98 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \cdot 98$$

$$= 82,69 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c > V_u$$

$$82,69 > 12,81 \quad (\text{OK})$$

1. Penulangan

$$M_u = 0,5 \cdot \sigma_{\text{pondasi}} \cdot L \cdot l^2$$

$$= 0,5 \cdot 104,69 \cdot 1,25 \cdot 0,4^2$$

$$= 10,47 \text{ kNm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0,9 \cdot b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{10,47 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 800 \cdot 147^2} = 0,47$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{0,85 f'_c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n}{0,85 f'_c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85.25}{420} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2.0,16}{0,85.25}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0011$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,025 \quad (\text{Pasal 4.5.2.1 SNI 2847:2013})$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0018$$

Digunakan $\rho_{\min} = 0,0018$

$$A_{S \min} = \rho_{\min} \cdot B \cdot L = 0,0018 \cdot 800 \cdot 1250 = 1800 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \right) L}{A_s}$$

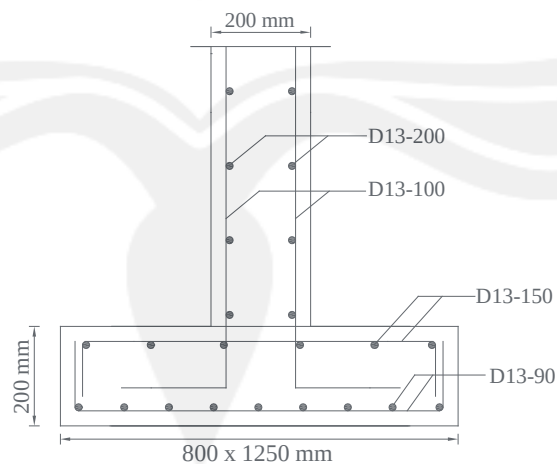
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 \right) 1250}{1800}$$

$$= 92,18 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D13-90 mm

Tulangan atas digunakan kurang lebih 50% dari tulangan bawah

Digunakan D13-150 mm



Gambar 3.35 Detail Tulangan Pondasi Tangga Tipe II