

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

1. Data Balok B1 350 x 500 mm

A. Bahan Struktur

Kuat Struktur	f_c'	=	25 MPa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (deform) untuk tulangan lentur, f_y		=	420 Mpa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (polos) untuk tulangan geser, f_y		=	280 Mpa

B. Dimensi Balok

Lebar Balok	b	=	350 mm
Tinggi Balok	h	=	500 mm
Diameter Tulangan (deform) yang digunakan	D	=	16 mm
Diameter Sengkang (polos) yang digunakan	P	=	10 mm
Tebal bersih selimut beton	t_s	=	40 mm

C. Momen Dan Gaya Geser Rencana

Momen rencana positif akibat beban terfaktor,	M_u^+	=	64,787 kNm
Momen rencana negatif akibat beban terfaktor,	M_u^-	=	59,979 kNm
Gaya geser rencana akibat beban terfaktor,	V_u	=	20,516 kN

D. Perhitungan Tulangan

Untuk $f_c' \leq 30$ MPa, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Faktor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*,

$$\rho_b = \beta_1 * 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * 600 / (600 + f_y)$$

$$\rho_b = 0,85 * 0,85 * 250 / 420 * 600 / (600 + 420)$$

$$\rho_b = 0,0253$$

Factor tahanan momen maksimum,

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y / (0,85 * f_c')]$$

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 / (0,85 * 25)]$$

$$R_{max} = 6,4746$$

Factor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $\phi = 0,80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton, $d_s = t_s + P + D/2$

$$d_s = 40 + 10 + 16/2 = 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = (b - 2 * d_s) / (25 + D)$

$$n_s = (350 - 2 * 58,00) / (25 + 16) = 5,71$$

Digunakan jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = 5$ bh

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antara tulangan,

$$x = (b - n_s * D - 2 * d_s) / (n_s - 1)$$

$$x = (250 - 3 * 16 - 2 * 48,00) / (3 - 1) = 38,50 \text{ mm}$$

jarak vertical pusat ke pusat antara tulangan, $y = D + 25$

$$y = 16 + 25 = 41,00 \text{ mm}$$

F. Tulangan Momen Positif

Momen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = M_u^t / \phi$

$$M_n = 64,787 / 0,80 = 80,984 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d'$

$$d = 500 - 60 = 440,00 \text{ mm}$$

Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 80,984 * 10^6 / (350 * 440^2) = 1,1952$$

$$R_n < R_{max} \text{ ® (OK)}$$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')}]$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 1,1952 / (0,85 * 25)}] = 0,00293$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = \sqrt{f_c'} / (4 * f_y)$

$$\rho_{min} = \sqrt{25} / (4 * 420) = 0,00298$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = 1,4 / f_y$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4 / 420 = 0,00333$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, ® r = 0,00333

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = r * b * d$
 $A_s = 0,00333 * 350 * 440 = 513 \text{ mm}^2$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan, $n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2)$
 $n = 513 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,553$

Digunakan tulangan,

4 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$$

$$A_s = 4 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah baris tulangan,

$$n_b = n / n_s$$

$$n_b = 5 / 4 = 0,80$$

$$n_b < 3 \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	4	58,00	232,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
n =	4	S [$n_i * y_i$] =	232

Letak titik berat tulangan, $\textcircled{R} \quad d' = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$

58,00

<

60

\textcircled{R}

perkiraan d' (OK)

Tinggi efektif balok,

$$d = h - d'$$

$$d = 500 - 58 = 442,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b)$$

$$a = 402 * 420 / (0,85 * 25 * 350) = 45,416 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6}$

$$M_n = 402 * 420 * (440 - 45,416 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 141,630 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok,

$$\phi * M_n$$

$$0,80 * 141,630 = 113,304 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu'$

113,302

<

64,787

Ⓡ

AMAN (OK)

G. Tulangan Momen NegatifMomen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = M_u / \phi$

$$M_n = 59,979 / 0,80 = 74,974 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$ Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 440,00 \text{ mm}$ Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 74,974 * 10^6 / (350 * 440^2) = 1,1065$$

 $R_n < R_{max} \text{ Ⓡ (OK)}$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')}]$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 1,1065 / (0,85 * 25)}] = 0,00271$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = \sqrt{f_c'} / (4 * f_y)$

$$\rho_{min} = \sqrt{25} / (4 * 420) = 0,00298$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = 1,4 / f_y$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4 / 420 = 0,00333$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, Ⓡ $r = 0,00333$ Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = \rho * b * d$

$$A_s = 0,00333 * 350 * 440,00 = 513 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan, $n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2)$

$$n = 513 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,553$$

Digunakan tulangan,

4 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$$

$$A_s = 4 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah baris tulangan,

$$n_b = n / n_s = 1,00$$

$$n_b = 4 / 5 = 0,80$$

$$n_b < 3 \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	4	58,00	232,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
$n =$	4	$S [n_i * y_i] =$	232

Letak titik berat tulangan, $\textcircled{R} \quad d' = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$

$$\boxed{58,00} < \boxed{60} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{perkiraan } d' \text{ (OK)}$$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 442,00 \text{ mm}$

$$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b)$$

$$a = 402 * 420 / (0,85 * 25 * 350) = 45,416 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6}$

$$M_n = 402 * 420 * (440 - 45,416 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 141,630 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok, $\phi * M_n$

$$0,80 * 141,630 = 113,304 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu'$

$$\boxed{113,304} < \boxed{59,979} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{AMAN (OK)}$$

H. Tulangan Geser

Gaya geser ultimit rencana, $V_u = 20,510 \text{ kN}$

Factor reduksi kekuatan geser, $f = 0,60$

Tegangan leleh tulangan geser, $f_y = 280 \text{ MPa}$

Kuat geser beton, $V_c = (\sqrt{f_c'}) / 6 * b * d * 10^{-3}$

$$V_c = (\sqrt{25'}) / 6 * 350 * 440,00 * 10^{-3} = 128,333 \text{ kN}$$

Tahanan geser beton $\phi * V_c = 55,000 \text{ kN}$

$$0,80 * 128,333 = 77,000 \text{ kN}$$

Ⓡ **Hanya perlu tul.geser min**

Tahanan geser sengkang, $f * V_s = V_u - f * V_c = - \text{kN}$

Kuat geser Sengkang, $V_s = 20,510 \text{ kN}$

Digunakan Sengkang berpenampang : 2 D 10

Luas tulangan geser Sengkang, $A_v = n_s * p / 4 * P^2$
 $A_v = 2 * 3,14 / 4 * 10^2 = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$

Jaarak Sengkang yang diperlukan : $s = A_v * f_y * d / (V_s * 10^3)$

$$s = 157,08 * 280 * 440,00 / (20,510 * 10^3) = 943,37 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum, $S_{\max} = d / 2$
 $S_{\max} = 442,00 / 2 = 221,00 \text{ mm}$

Jarak Sengkang maksimum, $S_{\max} = 250,00 \text{ mm}$

Jarak Sengkang yang harus digunakan, $S = 221,00 \text{ mm}$

Diambil jarak Sengkang, Ⓡ $S = 150 \text{ mm}$

Digunakan Sengkang	2 D 10 = 150 Lapangan
	2 D 10 = 100 Tumpuan

2. Data Balok B1 250 x 400 mm

A. Bahan Struktur

Kuat Struktur	f_c'	=	25 MPa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (deform) untuk tulangan lentur,	f_y	=	420 Mpa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (polos) untuk tulangan geser,	f_y	=	280 Mpa

B. Dimensi Balok

Lebar Balok	b	=	250 mm
Tinggi Balok	h	=	400 mm
Diameter Tu;angan (deform) yang digunakan	D	=	16 mm
Diameter Sengkang (polos) yang digunakan	P	=	10 mm
Tebal bersih selimut beton	t_s	=	40 mm

C. Momen Dan Gaya Gesr Rencana

Momen rencana positif akibat beban terfaktor, $M_u^+ = 45,020 \text{ kNm}$

Momen rencana negatif akibat beban terfaktor, $M_u^- = 43,931 \text{ kNm}$

Gaya geser rencana akibat beban terfaktor, $V_u = 17,670 \text{ kN}$

D. Perhitungan Tulangan

Untuk $f_c' \leq 30 \text{ MPa}$, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Faktor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*,

$$\rho_b = \beta_1 * 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * 600 / (600 + f_y)$$

$$\rho_b = 0,85 * 0,85 * 250 / 420 * 600 / (600 + 420)$$

$$\rho_b = 0,0253$$

Factor tahanan momen maksimum,

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y / (0,85 * f_c')]$$

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 / (0,85 * 25)]$$

$$R_{max} = 6,4746$$

Factor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $\phi = 0,80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton, $d_s = t_s + P + D/2$

$$d_s = 40 + 10 + 16/2 = 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = (b - 2 * d_s) / (25 + D)$

$$n_s = (250 - 2 * 58,00) / (25 + 16) = 3,27$$

Digunakan jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = 3 \text{ bh}$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antara tulangan,

$$x = (b - n_s * D - 2 * d_s) / (n_s - 1)$$

$$x = (250 - 3 * 16 - 2 * 58,00) / (3 - 1) = 28,67 \text{ mm}$$

jarak vertical pusat ke pusat antara tulangan, $y = D + 25$

$$y = 16 + 25 = 41,00 \text{ mm}$$

F. Tulangan Momen Positif

Momen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = M_u^+ / \phi$

$$M_n = 45,020 / 0,80 = 56,275 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 500 - 60 = 340,00 \text{ mm}$

Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 36,575 * 10^6 / (250 * 340^2) = 1,9472$$

$R_n < R_{max} \text{ (OK)}$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')}]$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 1,9472 / (0,85 * 25)}] = 0,00487$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = \sqrt{f_c'} / (4 * f_y)$

$$\rho_{min} = \sqrt{25} / (4 * 420) = 0,00298$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = 1/4 / f_y$

$$\rho_{min} = 1/4 / 420 = 0,00333$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, $\text{r} = 0,00333$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = r * b * d$

$$A_s = 0,00333 * 250 * 340 = 414 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan, $n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2) = 1,824$

$$n = 414 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,059$$

Digunakan tulangan, 3 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai $A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$

$$A_s = 3 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 603 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah baris tulangan, $n_b = n / n_s$

$$n_b = 3 / 3 = 1,00$$

$n_b < 3 \text{ (OK)}$

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	3	58,00	174,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
$n =$	3	$S [n_i * y_i] =$	174

Letak titik berat tulangan, \textcircled{R} $d' = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$

$$\boxed{58,00} < \boxed{60} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{perkiraan } d' \text{ (OK)}$$

Tinggi efektif balok,

$$d = h - d'$$

$$d = 500 - 58 = 342,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b)$$

$$a = 603 * 420 / (0,85 * 25 * 250) = 47,687 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6}$

$$M_n = 603 * 420 * (342 - 47,687 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 80,601 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok,

$$\phi * M_n$$

$$0,80 * 80,601 = 64,481 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu^t$

$$\boxed{64,481} < \boxed{45,020} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{AMAN (OK)}$$

G. Tulangan Momen Negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = Mu^t / \phi$

$$M_n = 43,931 / 0,80 = 54,914 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 340,00 \text{ mm}$

Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 54,914 * 10^6 / (250 * 340^2) = 1,9001$$

$$R_n < R_{max} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{ * [1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')] }$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{ * [1 - 2 * 1,9001 / (0,85 * 25)] } = 0,00474$$

Rasio tulangan minimum,

$$\rho_{\min} = \sqrt{ f_c' / (4 * f_y) }$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \sqrt{ 25 / (4 * 420) } = 0,00298$$

Rasio tulangan minimum,

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,4 / f_y$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,4 / 420 = 0,00333$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan,

$$\textcircled{\rho} = 0,00487$$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan,

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

$$A_s = 0,00487 * 250 * 340 = 414 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2)$$

$$n = 414 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,059$$

Digunakan tulangan,

3 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$$

$$A_s = 3 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 603 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah baris tulangan,

$$n_b = n / n_s$$

$$n_b = 3 / 3 = 1,00$$

$$n_b < 3 \quad \textcircled{\text{OK}}$$

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	3	58,00	174,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
$n =$	3	$S [n_i * y_i] =$	174

Letak titik berat tulangan,

$$\textcircled{d'} = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

58,00

<

60

Ⓜ

perkiraan d' (OK)

Tinggi efektif balok,

$$d = h - d'$$

$$d = 400 - 58 = 342,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b)$$

$$a = 603 * 420 / (0,85 * 25 * 250) = 47,687 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6}$

$$M_n = 603 * 420 * (342 - 47,687 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 80,601 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok, $\phi * M_n$

$$0,80 * 80,601 = 64,481 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu'$

64,481

<

43,931

®

AMAN (OK)

H. Tulangan Geser

Gaya geser ultimit rencana, $V_u = 17,670 \text{ kN}$

Factor reduksi kekuatan geser, $f = 0,60$

Tegangan leleh tulangan geser, $f_y = 280 \text{ MPa}$

Kuat geser beton, $V_c = (\sqrt{f_c'}) / 6 * b * d * 10^{-3}$

$$V_c = (\sqrt{25'}) / 6 * 250 * 340,00 * 10^{-3} = 70,833 \text{ kN}$$

Tahanan geser beton $\phi * V_c$

$$0,80 * 70,833 = 42,500 \text{ kN}$$

®

Hanya perlu tul.geser min

Tahanan geser sengkang, $f * V_s = V_u - f * V_c = - \text{kN}$

Kuat geser Sengkang, $V_s = 17,670 \text{ kN}$

Digunakan Sengkang berpenampang :

2 D 10

Luas tulangan geser Sengkang, $A_v = n_s * p / 4 * P^2$

$$A_v = 2 * 3,14 / 4 * 10^2 = 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jaarak Sengkang yang diperlukan : $s = A_v * f_y * d / (V_s * 10^3)$

$$s = 157,08 * 280 * 340,00 / (17,670 * 10^3) = 846,29 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum,	$S_{\max} = d / 2$
	$S_{\max} = 342,00 / 2 = 171,00 \text{ mm}$
Jarak Sengkang maksimum,	$S_{\max} = 250,00 \text{ mm}$
Jarak Sengkang yang harus digunakan,	$S = 171,00 \text{ mm}$
Diambil jarak Sengkang,	$S = 150 \text{ mm}$

Digunakan Sengkang

2 D 10 = 150 Lapangan
2 D 10 = 100 Tumpuan

3. Data Balok B1 300 x 500 mm

A. Bahan Struktur

Kuat Struktur	f_c'	=	25 MPa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (deform) untuk tulangan lentur,	f_y	=	420 Mpa
Tegangan Leleh Baja (polos) untuk tulangan geser,	f_y	=	280 Mpa

B. Dimensi Balok

Lebar Balok	b	=	300 mm
Tinggi Balok	h	=	500 mm
Diameter Tulangan (deform) yang digunakan	D	=	16 mm
Diameter Sengkang (polos) yang digunakan	P	=	10 mm
Tebal bersih selimut beton	t_s	=	40 mm

C. Momen Dan Gaya Geser Rencana

Momen rencana positif akibat beban terfaktor,	M_u^+	=	77,502 kNm
Momen rencana negatif akibat beban terfaktor,	M_u^-	=	43,811 kNm
Gaya geser rencana akibat beban terfaktor,	V_u	=	8,128 kN

D. Perhitungan Tulangan

Untuk $f_c' \leq 30 \text{ MPa}$, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Faktor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*,

$$\rho_b = \beta_1 * 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * 600 / (600 + f_y)$$

$$\rho_b = 0,85 * 0,85 * 250 / 420 * 600 / (600 + 420) = 0,0253$$

Factor tahanan momen maksimum,

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * \rho_b * f_y / (0,85 * f_c')]$$

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * 0,0253 * 420 / (0,85 * 25)]$$

$$R_{max} = 6,4746$$

Factor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $\phi = 0,80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton, $d_s = t_s + P + D/2$

$$= 40 + 10 + 16/2 = 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = (b - 2 * d_s) / (25 + D)$

$$n_s = (300 - 2 * 58,00) / (25 + 16) = 4,49$$

Digunakan jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris, $n_s = 4$ bh

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antara tulangan,

$$x = (b - n_s * D - 2 * d_s) / (n_s - 1)$$

$$x = (300 - 3 * 16 - 2 * 58,00) / (3 - 1) = 30,00 \text{ mm}$$

jarak vertical pusat ke pusat antara tulangan, $y = D + 25$

$$y = 16 + 25 = 41,00 \text{ mm}$$

F. Tulangan Momen Positif

Momen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = M_u^t / \phi$

$$M_n = 77,502 / 0,80 = 96,878 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d'$

$$d = 500 - 60 = 440,00 \text{ mm}$$

Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 96,878 * 10^6 / (300 * 440^2) = 1,6680$$

$$R_n < R_{max} \text{ ® (OK)}$$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{ 1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c') }]$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{ 1 - 2 * 1,6680 / (0,85 * 25) }] = 0,00414$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{\min} = \sqrt{f_c'} / (4 * f_y)$
 $\rho_{\min} = \sqrt{25} / (4 * 420) = 0,00298$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{\min} = 1,4 / f_y$
 $\rho_{\min} = 1,4 / 420 = 0,00333$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, $\rho = 0,00414$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = \rho * b * d$
 $A_s = 0,00414 * 300 * 440 = 547 \text{ mm}^2$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan, $n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2)$
 $n = 547 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,719$

Digunakan tulangan,

4 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai

$A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$
 $A_s = 2,719 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 804 \text{ mm}^2$

Jumlah baris tulangan,

$n_b = n / n_s$
 $n_b = 4 / 4 = 1,00$

$n_b < 3$ **(OK)**

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	2	58,00	116,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
$n =$	2	$S [n_i * y_i] =$	116

Letak titik berat tulangan, $d' = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$

58,00 $<$ **60** **perkiraan d' (OK)**

Tinggi efektif balok,

$d = h - d'$
 $d = 500 - 58 = 442,00 \text{ mm}$

$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b)$

$$a = 804 * 420 / (0,85 * 25 * 300) = 52,986 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6}$

$$M_n = 804 * 420 * (440 - 52,986 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 140,352 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok, $\phi * M_n$

$$0,80 * 140,352 = 112,281 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu^t$

$$\boxed{112,281} < \boxed{77,502} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{AMAN (OK)}$$

G. Tulangan Momen Negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana, $M_n = Mu^t / \phi$

$$M_n = 43,811 / 0,80 = 54,764 \text{ kNm}$$

Diperkirakan jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 440,00 \text{ mm}$

Factor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^6 / (b * d^2)$

$$R_n = 54,764 * 10^6 / (300 * 440^2) = 0,9429$$

$$R_n < R_{max} \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan,

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y' * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')}]$$

$$\rho = 0,85 * 25 / 420 * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 0,9429 / (0,85 * 25)}] = 0,00230$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = \sqrt{f_c'} / (4 * f_y)$

$$\rho_{min} = \sqrt{25} / (4 * 420) = 0,00298$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = 1,4 / f_y$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4 / 420 = 0,00333$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, $\textcircled{R} \quad \rho = 0,00333$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = \rho * b * d$

$$A_s = 0,00333 * 300 * 440 = 440 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan, $n = A_s / (\pi / 4 * D^2)$

$$n = 440 / (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 2,188$$

Digunakan tulangan, 4 D 16

Luas tulangan terpakai $A_s = n * \pi / 4 * D^2$

$$A_s = 2,188 (3,14 / 4 * 16^2) = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah baris tulangan, $n_b = n / n_s$

$$n_b = 4 / 4 = 1,00$$

$n_b < 3$ ® **(OK)**

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Juml. Jarak $n_i * y_i$
1	4	58,00	232,00
2	0	0,00	0,00
3	0	0,00	0,00
$n =$	4	$S [n_i * y_i] =$	232

Letak titik berat tulangan, ® $d' = S [n_i * y_i] / n = 58,00 \text{ mm}$

58,00 < 60 ® **perkiraan d' (OK)**

Tinggi efektif balok, $d = h - d' = 442,00 \text{ mm}$

$$a = A_s * f_y / (0,85 * f_c' * b) = 47,687 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal, $M_n = A_s * f_y * (d - a / 2) * 10^{-6} = 105,935 \text{ kNm}$

$$M_n = 804 * 420 * (440 - 52,986 / 2) * 10^{-6} = 140,352 \text{ kNm}$$

Tahanan momen balok, $\phi * M_n$

$$0,80 * 140,352 = 112,281 \text{ kNm}$$

Syarat : $\phi * M_n \geq Mu^t$

112,28 < 43,811 ® **AMAN (OK)**

H. Tulangan Geser

Gaya geser ultimit rencana, $V_u = 8,128 \text{ kN}$

Factor reduksi kekuatan geser, $f = 0,60$

Tegangan leleh tulangan geser,	f_y	= 280 MPa		
Kuat geser beton,	$V_c = (\sqrt{f_c'}) / 6 * b * d * 10^{-3}$			
	$V_c = (\sqrt{25'}) / 6 * 300 * 440,00 * 10^{-3}$	= 110,000 kN		
Tahanan geser beton	$\phi * V_c$	= 55,000 kN		
	$0,80 * 110,000$	= 66,000 kN		
	Ⓜ	Hanya perlu tul.geser min		
Tahanan geser sengkang,	$f * V_s = V_u - f * V_c$	= - kN		
Kuat geser Sengkang,	V_s	= 8,128 kN		
Digunakan Sengkang berpenampang :	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>2 D 10</td></tr></table>	2 D 10		
2 D 10				
Luas tulangan geser Sengkang,	$A_v = n_s * p / 4 * P^2$			
	$A_v = 2 * 3,14 / 4 * 10^2$	= 157,08 mm ²		
Jaarak Sengkang yang diperlukan :	$s = A_v * f_y * d / (V_s * 10^3)$			
	$s = 157,08 * 280 * 440,00 / (8,128 * 10^3)$	= 2380,93 mm		
Jarak sengkang maksimum,	$S_{max} = d / 2$			
	$S_{max} = 442,00 / 2 = 221,00$	mm		
Jarak Sengkang maksimum,	S_{max}	= 250,00 mm		
Jarak Sengkang yang harus digunakan,	S	= 221,00 mm		
Diambil jarak Sengkang,	Ⓜ S	= 150 mm		
Digunakan Sengkang	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>2 D 10 = 150 Lapangan</td></tr><tr><td>2 D 10 = 100 Tumpuan</td></tr></table>	2 D 10 = 150 Lapangan	2 D 10 = 100 Tumpuan	
2 D 10 = 150 Lapangan				
2 D 10 = 100 Tumpuan				

4. Perhitungan Kolom K1 300 x 300 mm

a. Bahan Struktur

Kuat tekton beton, K300 $f_c' = 25$ MPa

Tegangan leleh baja untuk tulangan geser, $f_y = 420$ MPa

b. Dimensi Kolom

Lebar Kolom,	b	= 300 mm
Tinggi Kolom,	h	= 300 mm
Diameter tulangan pokok yang digunakan,	D	= 16 mm
Diameter tulangan Sengkang yang digunakan,	P	= 10 mm
Tebal bersih selimut beton,	d'	= 40 mm

c. Momen dan Gaya Aksial

Momen rencana akibat beban terfaktor,	Mu	= 3,405 kNm
Gaya aksial akibat beban terfaktor,	Pu	= 1,048 kNm

d. Perhitungan Tulangan

Faktor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton,	b1	= 0,85
Rasio tulangan minimum, $r_{min} = 1,4 / f_y$	r_{min}	= 0,003333

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * (0,85 * f_c' / f_y) * 0,85 * 600 / (600 + f_y), r_{max} = 0,01873$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi balance,

$$R_b = b1 * 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * 600 / (600 + f_y) \quad r_b = 0,02150$$

Factor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $f = 0,80$

Ukuran kolom 350 x 500 mm dengan jumlah penulangan 1,3%

$$d = h - d' = 260 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan total $A_s = n * p / 4 * D^2 = A_s = 1608,4954 \text{ mm}^2$

Digunakan tulangan

8 D16
D10 - 100 tumpuan
D10 - 150 Lapangan

Rasio tulangan $r = A_s / A_g \quad r = 1,787 \%$

e. Pemeriksaan Pu terhadap beban seimbang Pub :

Eksentrisitas $e = Mu / Pu \quad e = 3,2489504 \text{ m}$

$$e = 3248,9504 \text{ mm}$$

$$cb = 600 * d / 600 + fy \quad cb = 152,94118 \text{ mm}$$

$$ab = b1 * cb \quad ab = 130 \text{ mm}$$

$$es' = cb - d' / cb * 0,003 \quad es' = 0,0022$$

$$fy / Es \quad = 0,0021$$

$$es' > ey = fy/Es$$

karena $es' > ey$ maka $fs' = fy$

$$fPnb = 0,65 * ((0,85 * fc' * ab * b) + (As * fs') - (As * fy))$$

$$fPnb = 538.687,50 \text{ N}$$

$$538,69 \text{ kN} > Pu \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

f. Memeriksa Kekuatan Penampang

$$Pn = \frac{As' \cdot fy}{\frac{e}{(d - d')} + 0.5} + \frac{b \cdot h \cdot fc'}{\frac{3 \cdot h \cdot e}{d^2} + 1.18}$$

$$Pn = 44247,45 + 50635,47$$

$$Pn = 94882,91 \text{ kN}$$

$$Pn = 94,88 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Syarat } fPn > Pu = 0,65 \times 94,88 = 61,673894 \text{ N}$$

$$fPn > Pu \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

5. Perhitungan Kolom K1 350 x 500 mm

a. Bahan Struktur

$$\text{Kuat tekton beton, K300} \quad fc' = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Tegangan leleh baja untuk tulangan geser,} \quad fy = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

b. Dimensi Kolom

$$\text{Lebar Kolom,} \quad b = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Kolom,} \quad h = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan pokok yang digunakan,} \quad D = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan Sengkang yang digunakan,} \quad P = 13 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal bersih selimut beton, $d' = 40 \text{ mm}$

c. Momen dan Gaya Aksial

Momen rencana akibat beban terfaktor, $M_u = 3,935 \text{ kNm}$

Gaya aksial akibat beban terfaktor, $P_u = 28,125 \text{ kNm}$

d. Perhitungan Tulangan

Faktor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton, $b_1 = 0,85$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $r_{min} = 1,4 / f_y$ $r_{min} = 0,003333$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * (0,85 * f_c' / f_y) * 0,85 * 600 / (600 + f_y), r_{max} = 0,01873$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi balance,

$$R_b = b_1 * 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * 600 / (600 + f_y) \quad r_b = 0,02150$$

Factor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $f = 0,80$

Ukuran kolom 350 x 500 mm dengan jumlah penulangan 1,3%

$$d = h - d' = 460 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan total $A_s = n * p / 4 * D^2 = A_s = 2412,7432 \text{ mm}^2$

Digunakan tulangan

12 D16
D13 - 100 tumpuan
D13 - 150 Lapangan

Rasio tulangan $r = A_s / A_g \quad r = 1,608 \%$

e. Pemeriksaan P_u terhadap beban seimbang P_{ub} :

Eksentrisitas $e = M_u / P_u \quad e = 0,1399111 \text{ m}$

$$e = 139,91111 \text{ mm}$$

$$c_b = 600 * d / 600 + f_y \quad c_b = 270,58824 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_b = b_1 * c_b \quad a_b = 230 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_s' = c_b - d' / c_b * 0,003 \quad e_s' = 0,0026$$

$$f_y / E_s = 0,0021$$

$$e_s' > e_y = f_y / E_s$$

karena $e_s' > e_y$ maka $f_s' = f_y$

$$f_{Pnb} = 0,65 * ((0,85 * f_c' * a_b * b) + (A_s * f_s') - (A_s * f_y))$$

$$f_{Pnb} = 953.062,50 \text{ N}$$

$$953,06 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

f. Memeriksa Kekuatan Penampang

$$P_n = \frac{A_s' \cdot f_y}{\frac{e}{(d - d')} + 0.5} + \frac{b \cdot h \cdot f_c'}{\frac{3 \cdot h \cdot e}{d^2} + 1.18}$$

$$P_n = 1216331,46 + 1726671,62$$

$$P_n = 2943003,08 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_n = 2943,003 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Syarat } f_{Pn} > P_u = 0,65 \times 569,09 = 369,906 \text{ N}$$

$$f_{Pn} > P_u \quad \textcircled{R} \quad \text{(OK)}$$

6. perhitungan Pelat Lantai Tebal 150 mm

a. Data Bahan Struktur

$$\text{kuat tekan beton,} \quad f_c' = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{tegangan leleh baja untuk lentur,} \quad f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

b. Data Pelat Lantai

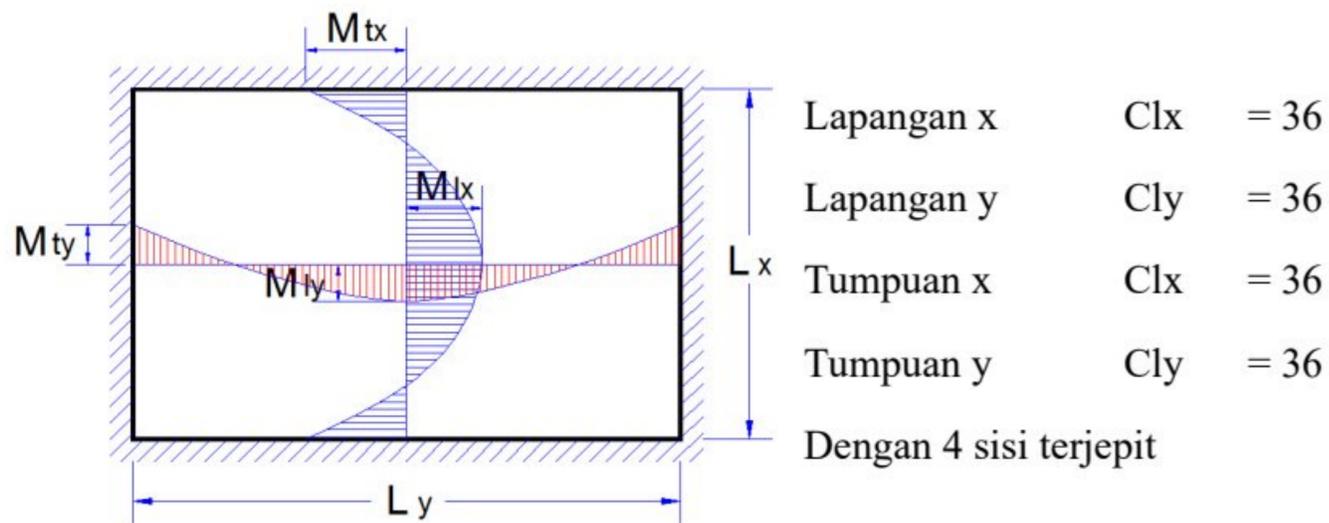
$$\text{Panjang bentang pelat arah x,} \quad L_x = 4,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang bentang pelat arah y,} \quad L_y = 3,28 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tebal pelat lantai,} \quad h = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Koefisien momen pelat untuk lantai} \quad L_x / L_y = 0,77$$

Koefisien pelat lantai Dua Arah karena $L_y / L_x < 2$



Diameter tulangan yang digunakan

$$\phi = 13$$

mm

Tebal bersih selimut beton

$$T_s = 150$$

mm

c. Beban Pelat Lantai

1. Beban Mati (*Dead Load*)

Berat sendiri plat lantai (kN/m^3)	24,0	0,15	3,600
Berat <i>finishing</i> lantai (kN/m^3)	22,0	0,05	1,100
Berat plafon dan rangka (kN/m^2)	0,2	-	0,200
Berat instalasi ME (kN/m^2)	0,5	-	0,500
Total beban mati,		$Q_D =$	5,400

2. Beban Hidup (*Live Load*)

$$\text{Beban hidup pada lantai bangunan} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\longrightarrow Q_L = 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

3. Beban Rencana Terfaktor

$$\text{Beban rencana terfaktor, } Q_L = 1,2 * Q_L + 1,6 * Q_L = 10,480 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

4. Momen Pelat Akibat Beban Terfaktor

$$\text{Momen lapangan arah x, } M_{ulx} = C_{lx} * 0,001 * Q_U * L_x^2 = 6,815 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$\text{Momen lapangan arah y, } M_{uly} = C_{ly} * 0,001 * Q_U * L_x^2 = 6,815 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$\text{Momen tumpuan arah x, } M_{ulx} = C_{lx} * 0,001 * Q_U * L_x^2 = 6,815 \text{ kNm/m}$$

Momen tumpuan arah y, $M_{uly} = C_{ly} * 0,001 * Q_U * L_x^2 = 6,815 \text{ kNm/m}$
 $\longrightarrow M_U = 6,815 \text{ kNm/m}$

5. Penulangan Pelat Lantai

Untuk : $f_c' \leq 30 \text{ MPa}$, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Untuk : $f_c' \leq 30 \text{ MPa}$, $\beta_1 = 0,85 - 0,05 * (f_c' - 30) / 7 = -$

Factor bentuk distribusi tegangan beton, $\longrightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*,

$$\rho_b = \beta_1 * 0,85 * \frac{f_c'}{f_y} * 600 / (600 + f_y) = 0,0535$$

Factor tahanan momen maksimum,

$$R_{max} = 0,75 * r_b * f_y * [1 - \frac{1}{2} * 0,75 * r_b * f_y / (0,85 * f_c')] = 7,4434$$

Faktor reduksi kekuatan lentur, $f = 0,80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton, $d_s = t_s + \bar{A} / 2 = 21,50 \text{ mm}$

Tebal efektif plat lantai, $d = h - d_s = 128,5 \text{ mm}$

Ditinjau plat lantai selebar 1 m, $\longrightarrow b = 1000 \text{ mm}$

Momen nominal rencana, $M_n = M_u / f = 8,518 \text{ kNm}$

Faktor tahanan momen, $R_n = M_n * 10^{-6} / (b * d^2) = 0,51588$

$$R_n < R_{max} \longrightarrow \text{(OK)}$$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan :

$$\rho = 0,85 * f_c' / f_y * [1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * R_n / (0,85 * f_c')}] = 0,0022$$

Rasio tulangan minimum, $\rho_{min} = 0,0025$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan, $\rho = 0,0025$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan, $A_s = \rho * b * d = 321 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan, $s = \pi / 4 * \phi^2 * b / A_s = 413 \text{ mm}$

Jarak tulangan maksimum, $s_{max} = 2 * h = 300 \text{ mm}$

Jarak tulangan maksimum, $s_{max} = 200 \text{ mm}$

Jarak sengkang yang harus digunakan, $s = 200 \text{ mm}$

Diambil jarak sengkang : $\longrightarrow s = 100 \text{ mm}$

Digunakan tulangan,

$$\phi 13 - 100$$

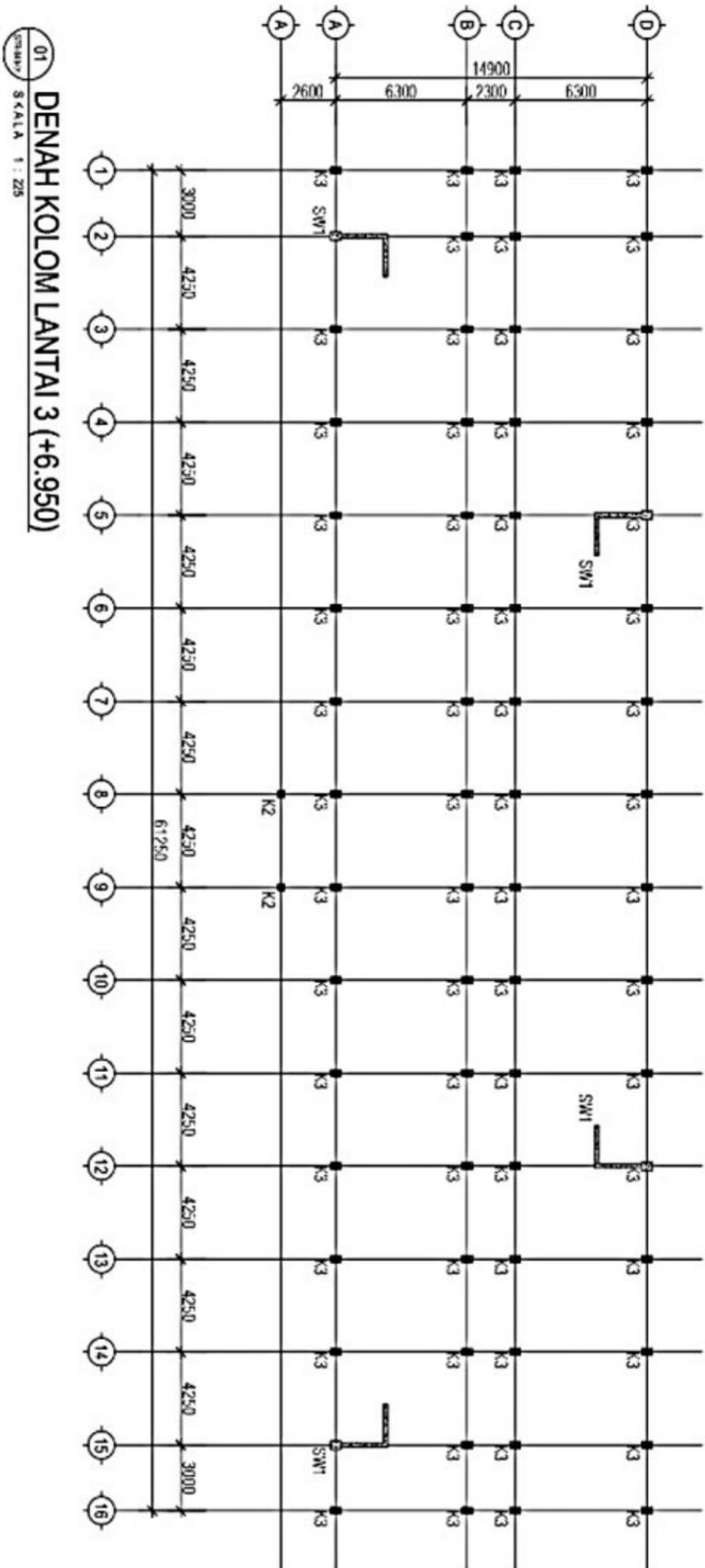
Luas tulangan terpakai,	$A_s = p / 4 * \bar{A}E^2 * b / s = 1327 \text{ mm}^2$
6. Kontrol Lendutan Pelat	
	MPa = N/mm ²
Modulus elastis beton,	$E_c = 4700 * \sqrt{f_c'} = 23453 \text{ MPa}$
Modulus elastis baja tulangan,	$E_s = 210000,00 \text{ MPa}$
Beban merata (tak terfaktor) pada plat,	$Q = Q_D + Q_L = 7,900 \text{ N/mm}^2$
Panjang bentang plat,	$L_x = 4250 \text{ mm}$
Batas lendutan maksimum yang diijinkan,	$L_x / 240 = 17,708$
Momen inersia brutto penampang plat,	$I_g = 1/12 * b * h^3 = 281250000 \text{ mm}^3$
Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton,	$f_r = 0.7 * \sqrt{f_c'} = 3,49299299 \text{ MPa}$
Nilai perbandingan modulus elastis,	$n = E_s / E_c = 8,95$
Jarak garis netral terhadap sisi atas beton,	$c = n * A_s / b = 11,885 \text{ mm}$
Momen inersia penampang retak yang ditransformasikan ke beton dihitung sbb. :	
	$I_{cr} = 1/3 * b * c^3 + n * A_s * (d - c)^2 = 162184154 \text{ mm}^4$
	$y_t = h / 2 = 75 \text{ mm}$
Momen retak :	$M_{cr} = f_r * I_g / y_t = 13098724 \text{ Nmm}$
Momen maksimum akibat beban (tanpa faktor beban) :	
	$M_a = 1 / 8 * Q * L_x^2 = 17836719 \text{ Nmm}$
Inersia efektif untuk perhitungan lendutan,	
	$I_e = (M_{cr} / M_a)^3 * I_g + [1 - (M_{cr} / M_a)^3] * I_{cr} = 209339317 \text{ mm}^4$
Lendutan elastis seketika akibat beban mati dan beban hidup :	
	$\delta_e = 5 / 384 * Q * L_x^4 / (E_c * I_e) = 6,836 \text{ mm}$
Rasio tulangan slab lantai :	$\rho = A_s / (b * d) = 0,0103$
Faktor ketergantungan waktu untuk beban mati (jangka waktu > 5 tahun), nilai :	
	$\zeta = 2,0$
	$\lambda = \zeta / (1 + 50 * \rho) = 1,3189$
Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut :	
	$\delta_g = \lambda * 5 / 384 * Q * L_x^4 / (E_c * I_e) = 9,015 \text{ mm}$
Lendutan total,	$\delta_{tot} = \delta_e + \delta_g = 15,851 \text{ mm}$

Syarat :

$$\delta_{tot} < \leq L_x / 240$$

15.851 < 17.708 **AMAN (OK)**

TABEL KOLOM	
TIPE	DIMENSI
K3	300X500
K2	300X300



PETA LANTAI 3

KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN DAN PERUBAHAN BAKAT
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERENCANAAN
SALINAN DENAH PERENCANAAN PERUMAHAN

AS BUILT
DRAWING

NAMA PERUSAHAAN

NAMA REVISI
TITIK PERUBAHAN
REVISI NO. 01

LOKASI/PERUSAHAAN

JAWAB HANYA UNTUK
KET: MANDIRI/REVISI
KONSTRUKSI JAWA TIMUR

DISETJULI :
NAMA NAMA DAN SINGKATAN
SIMPULAN NAMA DAN SINGKATAN
JAWAB TITIK

Buat oleh: Rizki, ST.
NO. 1602013 201402 1 001

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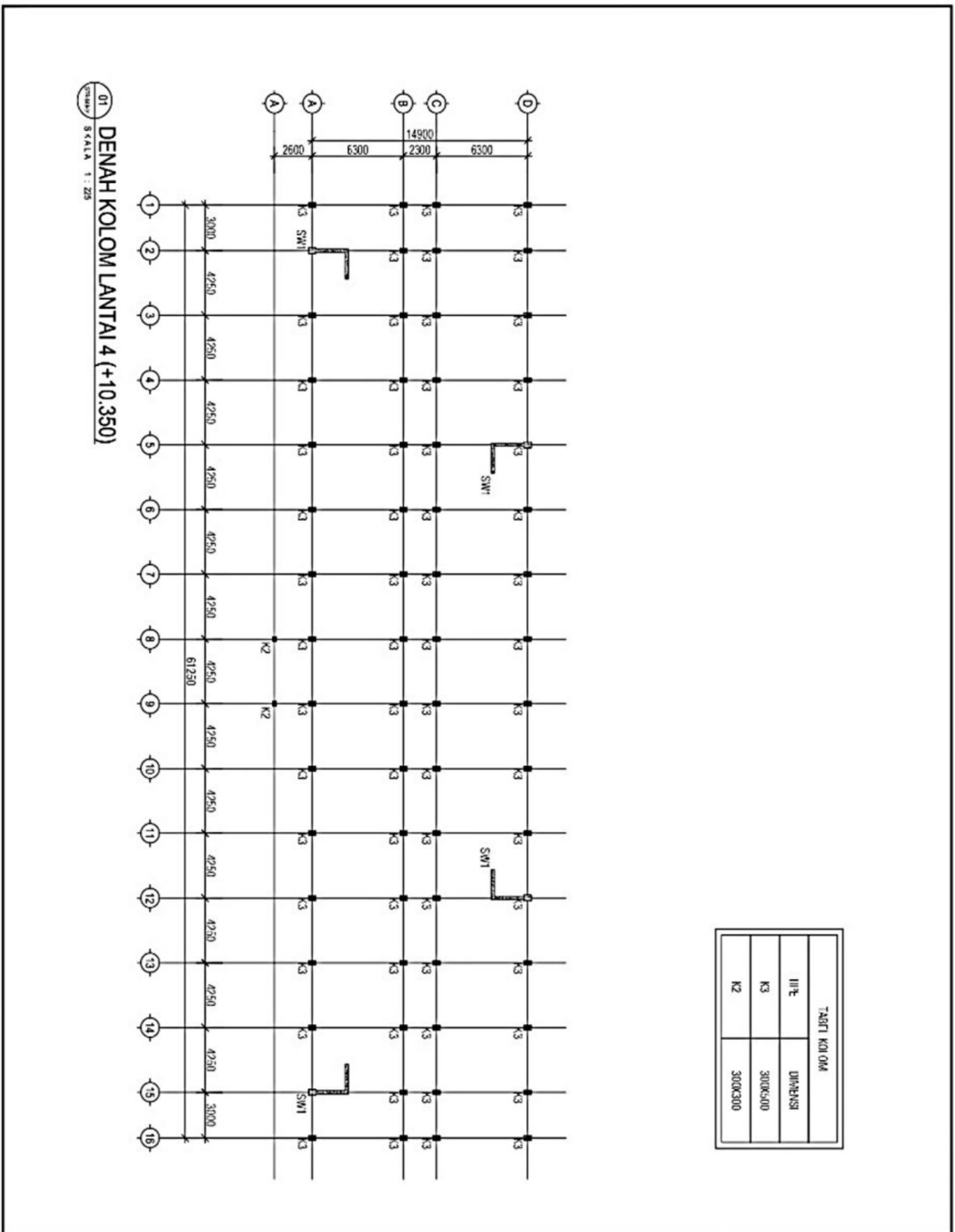
K. M. Komarudin, M. T.
Triandri, S. S.
Triandri, S. S.

PT. BINA BANGUNAN
REKONSTRUKSI PERUMAHAN

MASUK, ST.
NO. 1602013 201402 1 001

REVISI

JUDUL GAMBAR	NO. GAMBAR
DENAH KOLOM LANTAI 3	1 - 25
NO. 1602013 201402 1 001	NO. 1602013 201402 1 001
NO. 1602013 201402 1 001	NO. 1602013 201402 1 001



01 DENAH KOLOM LANTAI 4 (+10.350)
SKALA 1 : 25

TABEL KOLOM	
TIPE	DIMENSI
K3	300X300
K2	300X300

PETA KIRI: A731



AS BUILT DRAWING

KEBERTEHAAN PERUSAHAAN DAN
PERUSAHAAN BANGUNAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERUMAHAN
SANTIAKUM PERUMAHAN PERUMAHAN

NAMA KONSULTAN

PT. BINA BANGUNAN INDONESIA
JALAN KEMUNINGAN NO. 100
KOTA SURABAYA, JAWA TIMUR

LOKASI PERUSAHAAN

JALAN KEMUNINGAN NO. 100
KOTA SURABAYA, JAWA TIMUR

DISETUIH:

PENGANTAR: [Signature]
SITUSAS: [Signature]

Buat: [Signature]
No. 19002013 201422 1 001

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERUMAHAN DAN
KONSULTAN BINA BANGUNAN INDONESIA
PT. BINA BANGUNAN INDONESIA
Consulting Group

L. M. Satria Sentosa, S.T.
GABUNGAN PERUSAHAAN
KONSTRUKSI PT. LAMASANA

PT. BINA BANGUNAN INDONESIA

ALBIS, ST.
No. 100, 100, 100

KONSULTAN

JABAT. GABUNGAN	MALL
D. NANI KUN LANTAI 4 1-10.350	1-225
DISI BERTANGGUNG JAWAB AS BUILT DRAWING	AM. SURABAYA
8-2-2014	AMC - STM - 020

Structure1310 - STAAD.Pro 2025

File Geometry View Select Specification Loading Analysis and Design Utilities Beam Tools

Clipboard Structure Node Beam Plate Solid

Grids Structure Wizard Merge Nodes Renumber Nodes Add Beam Stretch Beam Insert Node Beam Layout Add Plate Parametric Models Generate Mesh Add Solid Move Solids Renumber Solids

Physical Modeling Piping Postprocessing Foundation Design Steel AutoDrafter Chinese Steel Design Connection Design Advanced Concrete Desi... Advanced Slab Design Earthquake Reports

Structure1 - Whole Structure Analytical Modeling: Geometry Properties Materials Specifications Supports Loading Analysis Design

Structure1 - Nodes

Node	X cm	Y cm	Z cm
1	0.000	0.000	0.0
2	299.999	0.000	0.0
3	725.000	0.000	0.0
4	1150.000	0.000	0.0
5	1575.001	0.000	0.0
6	2000.001	0.000	0.0
7	2424.999	0.000	0.0
8	2850.007	0.000	0.0
9	3275.000	0.000	0.0
10	3699.992	0.000	0.0
11	4125.011	0.000	0.0
12	4550.003	0.000	0.0
13	4974.996	0.000	0.0
14	5399.989	0.000	0.0
15	5825.008	0.000	0.0

Structure1 - Beams

Beam	Node A	Node B	Property R
1574	570	569	6
1575	569	568	6
1576	568	567	6
1577	567	566	6
1578	566	565	6
1579	565	564	6
1580	564	563	6
1581	563	562	6
1582	562	561	6
1583	561	560	6
1584	560	559	6
1585	559	545	6
1586	545	546	6
1587			

Load : 8: EX+ Input Units : kg-cm

For Help, press F1 Analytical Modeling Workflow

The screenshot displays the STAAD.Pro 2023 software interface. At the top, the title bar reads "Structure1.STD - STAAD.Pro 2023". The main menu bar includes File, Geometry, View, Select, Specification, Loading, Analysis and Design, Utilities, and Beam Tools. A secondary menu bar contains options like Label Settings, Labels, Zoom Window, Whole Structure, Display, Tools, Open View, New View, Selected Objects, Management, View, Display Options, Set Structure Colors, Structural Tooltip Options, Options, Cascade, Tile Horizontal, Tile Vertical, Structure Only, Tables, Windows, and 3D Rendering.

The central workspace, titled "Structure1 - Whole Structure", shows a 3D wireframe model of a multi-story building frame with a grid of columns and beams. A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is visible in the bottom-left corner of the workspace. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Load : 8: EX+".

On the right side, a "Steel Design - Whole Structure" dialog box is open, showing the "Current Code: AISC 360-16". It contains a list of design options, including "STAAD SPACE", "START JOB INFORMATION", "INPUT WIDTH 79", "SET NL 300", "UNIT INCHES KIP", "JOINT COORDINATES", "MEMBER INCIDENCES", "ELEMENT INCIDENCES SHELL", "UNIT CM KN", "ELEMENT PROPERTY", "DEFINE MATERIAL START", "MEMBER PROPERTY", "CONSTANTS", "SUPPORTS", "DEFINE WIND LOAD", "STAAD PRO GENERATED DATA D", "END GENERATED DATA BLOCK", "STAAD PRO GENERATED DATA D", and "END GENERATED DATA BLOCK". Below the list, there are radio buttons for "Highlight Assigned Geometry" (checked) and "Toggle Assign". Further down, there are sections for "Assignment Method" with options "Assign To Selected Beams", "Assign To View", "Use Cursor To Assign", and "Assign To Edit List", along with "Select Parameters...", "Define Parameters...", and "Commands..." buttons. At the bottom of the dialog are "Assign", "Close", and "Help" buttons.

At the bottom of the main window, the status bar shows "Analytical Modeling Workflow" and "Input Units : kg-cm".

Click on nodes to select (Ctrl+click to toggle selection)

AutoRecovery On

Structure1STD - STAAD.Pro 2023

File Geometry View Select Specification Loading Analysis and Design Utilities Beam Tools

Label Settings Labels

Zoom Window Whole Structure

Tools

Views

Options

Windows

Rendering

Workflows

- Analytical Modeling
- Physical Modeling
- Piping
- Postprocessing
- Foundation Design
- Steel AutoDrafter
- Chinese Steel Design
- Connection Design
- Advanced Concrete Design
- Advanced Slab Design
- Earthquake
- Reports

Analytical Modeling: Geometry Properties Materials Specifications Supports Loading Analysis Design

Structure1 - Whole Structure

Load 8

Current Code: ASC 360-16

```

STAAD SPACE
START JOB INFORMATION
INPUT WIDTH 79
SET NL 300
UNIT INCHES KIP
JOINT COORDINATES
MEMBER INCIDENCES
ELEMENT INCIDENCES SHELL
UNIT CM KN
ELEMENT PROPERTY
DEFINE MATERIAL START
MEMBER PROPERTY
CONSTANTS
SUPPORTS
DEFINE WIND LOAD
< STAAD PRO GENERATED DATA D
> END GENERATED DATA BLOCK
< STAAD PRO GENERATED DATA D
> END GENERATED DATA BLOCK
  
```

Highlight Assigned Geometry
 Toggle Assign
 Select Parameters... Define Parameters... Commands...
 Assignment Method
 Assign To Selected Beams
 Assign To View
 Use Cursor To Assign
 Assign To Edit List Select Group/Deck

Assign Close Help

Input Units : kg-cm

Analytical Modeling Workflow

Load : 8: EX+

Click on nodes to select (Ctrl+click to toggle selection)

AutoRecovery On | Structure1.STD - STAAD.Pro 2023

File View Select Results Utilities

Load: 4: WX+ | Design Parameters | View Loading Diagram

View Results: Deflection, Displacement, Utilization Ratio, FX, FY, FZ, MX, MY, MZ, Beam Stress, Plate Stress, Solid Stress

Mode: Mode Shape | Time Steps | Animation | Configuration | Properties | Reports

Workflow: Analytical Modeling, Physical Modeling, Piping, Postprocessing, Foundation Design, Steel AutoDrafter, Chinese Steel Design, Connection Design, Advanced Concrete Design, Advanced Slab Design, Earthquake, Reports

Structure1 - Whole Structure

Structure1 - Beam End Forces

Beam	LC	Node	Fx kg	Fy kg	Fz kg	Mx kN-m	My kN-m
1	1D	1	31559.373	-207.313	792.509	0.059	-9.037
		67	-30087.776	207.313	-792.509	-0.059	-18.164
2	L	1	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	-1.767
		67	-4054.644	31.918	-157.444	-0.014	3.637
3	LR	1	566.546	-1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.024
		67	-566.546	1.961	-0.916	0.000	0.016
4	WX+	1	-566.546	1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.008
		67	566.546	-1.961	-0.916	0.000	0.008
5	WX-	1	1529.963	-469.882	40.772	-0.046	0.604
		67	-1529.963	469.882	-40.772	0.046	-0.796
6	WZ+	1	1542.338	-459.699	49.592	0.039	-0.971
		67	-1542.338	459.699	-49.592	-0.039	0.731
7	WZ-	1	2644.805	26.436	1578.614	0.009	34.171
		67	-2644.805	-26.436	-1578.614	-0.009	-20.012
		1	2714.792	-87.693	1574.241	-0.079	-34.079
		67	-2714.792	87.693	-1574.241	0.079	19.954

Structure1 - Beam Force Detail: All / Max Axial Forces / Max Bending Moments / Max Shear Forces

Beam	LC	Dist cm	Fx kg	Fy kg	Fz kg	Mx kN-m	My kN-m
1	1D	0.000	31559.373	-207.313	792.509	0.059	-9.037
		87.500	31191.473	-207.313	792.509	0.059	-2.237
		175.000	30823.573	-207.313	792.509	0.059	4.564
		262.499	30455.676	-207.313	792.509	0.059	11.364
		349.999	30087.776	-207.313	792.509	0.059	18.164
		0.000	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	-1.767
		87.500	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	-0.416
		175.000	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	0.935
		262.499	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	2.286
		349.999	4054.644	-31.918	157.444	0.014	3.637
		0.000	566.546	-1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.024
		87.500	566.546	-1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.016
		175.000	566.546	-1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.008
		262.499	566.546	-1.961	0.916	0.000	-0.008

Load: 4: WX+ | Input Units: kg-cm

Postprocessing Workflow

For Help, press F1

AutoRecovery on Structure1 STD - STAAD.Pro 2023

File View Select Results Utilities Post Processing Tools

Load: 4: WX+ Design Parameters View Loading Diagram

View Results

Deflection Displacement Utilization Ratio FX FY FZ MX MY MZ Beam Stress Plate Stress Solid Stress

Mode: Mode Shape Relative Response Time Steps Layouts Animation

Postprocessing: Displacements Reactions Beam Results Plate Results Solid Results Dynamics

Structure1 - Whole Structure

Structure1 - Beam End Forces

Beam	L/C	Node	Fx kg	Fy kg	Fz kg	Mx kN-m	My kN-m
65	1D	67	21.552	1772.707	4.881	-0.568	-0.083
		68	-21.552	1798.266	-4.881	0.568	-0.080
2L		67	5.860	17.476	1.603	-0.366	-0.025
		68	-5.860	-17.476	-1.603	0.366	-0.022
3LR		67	-1.285	7.520	0.004	-0.001	-0.000
		68	1.285	-7.520	-0.004	0.001	-0.000
4WX+		67	215.366	-533.924	8.716	-0.022	-0.144
		68	-215.366	533.924	-8.716	0.022	-0.113
5WX-		67	-149.293	526.746	4.035	0.023	-0.056
		68	149.293	-526.746	-4.035	-0.023	-0.063
6WZ+		67	-160.013	10.706	-4.924	0.117	0.079
		68	160.013	-10.706	4.924	-0.117	0.065
7WZ-		67	-342.724	17.764	-1.124	-0.113	0.035
		68	342.724	-17.764	1.124	0.113	-0.002

Structure1 - Beam Force Detail:

Beam	L/C	Dist cm	Fx kg	Fy kg	Fz kg	Mx kN-m	My kN-m
	221.1.2D+1.6L	0.000	33845.683	205.156	-901.151	0.001	10.741
		87.500	33404.203	205.156	-901.151	0.001	3.008
		175.000	32962.727	205.156	-901.151	0.001	-4.724
		262.499	32521.246	205.156	-901.151	0.001	-12.457
		349.999	32079.766	205.156	-901.151	0.001	-20.190
65	1D	0.000	21.552	1772.707	4.881	-0.568	-0.083
		75.000	21.552	879.964	4.881	-0.568	-0.047
		150.000	21.552	-12.780	4.881	-0.568	-0.011
		225.000	21.552	-905.523	4.881	-0.568	0.025
		299.999	21.552	-1798.266	4.881	-0.568	0.060
2L		0.000	5.860	17.476	1.603	-0.366	-0.025
		75.000	5.860	17.476	1.603	-0.366	-0.014
		150.000	5.860	17.476	1.603	-0.366	-0.002
		225.000	5.860	17.476	1.603	-0.366	0.010

For Help, press F1

Postprocessing Workflow Load : 4: WX+ Input Units : kg-cm

AutoRecovery On | Structure1 STD - STAAD.Pro 2023

File Geometry View Select Specification Loading Analysis and Design Utilities Beam tools

Analysis Commands: Pre-Analysis Commands, Post-Analysis Commands, Miscellaneous Commands

Analysis Data: Load List, Run Analysis, Run Cloud Analysis, Download Results

Design Commands: Steel, Concrete, Aluminium

Workflow: Analytical Modeling, Physical Modeling, Piping, Postprocessing, Foundation Design, Steel AutoDrafter, Chinese Steel Design, Connection Design, Advanced Concrete Design, Advanced Slab Design, Earthquake, Reports

Structure1 - Whole Structure

Structure1 - Beam

Geometry Property Loading Shear Bending Deflection

Beam No = 24

Section Forces

Dist. cm	Fy kg	Mz kN-m
145.833	2577.566	15.024
175.000	2577.566	7.651
204.166	2577.566	0.279
233.333	2577.566	-7.094
262.499	2577.566	-14.467
291.666	2577.566	-21.839
320.833	2577.566	-29.212
349.999	2577.566	-36.584

Dist. cm: 0.000, 2577.566, 51.886

Fy kg: 2577.566

Mz kN-m: 51.886

Selection Type: Load Case: 8EX+

Bending - Z Bending - Y Shear - Y Shear - Z

Print Close

Analysis - Whole Structure

- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- UNIT CMKG
- PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT ALL
- UNIT CMKN
- CHANGE
- LOAD 9LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE...
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 10LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE1
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 11LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE...
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 1LOADTYPE Dead TITLE D
- UNIT CMKN
- LOAD 2LOADTYPE Live TITLE L
- UNIT CMKN
- LOAD 3LOADTYPE Live TITLE LR
- UNIT CMKN
- LOAD 4LOADTYPE Wind TITLE WX+

Highlight assigned geometry Toggle Assign

Define Commands...

Assignment Method

Assign To Selected Beams

Assign To View

Use Cursor To Assign

Assign To Edit List

Assign Close Help

For Help, press F1

Analytical Modeling Workflow

Load: 8: EX+

Input Units: kg-cm

AutoRecovery On | Structure1.STD - STAAD.Pro 2023

File | Geometry | View | Select | Specification | Loading | Analysis and Design | Utilities | Plate Tools

Workflow: Analytical Modeling, Physical Modeling, Piping, Postprocessing, Foundation Design, Steel AutoDrafter, Chinese Steel Design, Connection Design, Advanced Concrete Desi..., Advanced Slab Design, Earthquake, Reports

Structure1 - Whole Structure

Structure1 - Plate

Material Properties: Elasticity(KN/m²) 21718594.000, Density(KN/m³) 23.562, Poisson 0.17, Alpha 1e-05, CONCRETE

Physical Properties: Node Thickness cm

Node	Thickness
309(A)	13.000
345(B)	13.000
344(C)	13.000
308(D)	13.000

Analysis - Whole Structure

- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- UNIT CM KG
- PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT ALL
- UNIT CM KN
- CHANGE
- LOAD 9 LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE...
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 10 LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE...
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 11 LOADTYPE Seismic-H TITLE...
- PERFORM ANALYSIS
- CHANGE
- LOAD 1 LOADTYPE Dead TITLE D
- UNIT CM KN
- LOAD 2 LOADTYPE Live TITLE L
- UNIT CM KN
- LOAD 3 LOADTYPE Live TITLE LR
- UNIT CM KN
- LOAD 4 LOADTYPE Wind TITLE WX+

Assignment Method: Assign To Selected Beams, Assign To View, Use Cursor To Assign, Assign To Edit List

Input Units: kg-cm

Click on plates to select (Ctrl+click to toggle selection)

PERMASALAHAN PEKERJAAN PADA KOLOM



