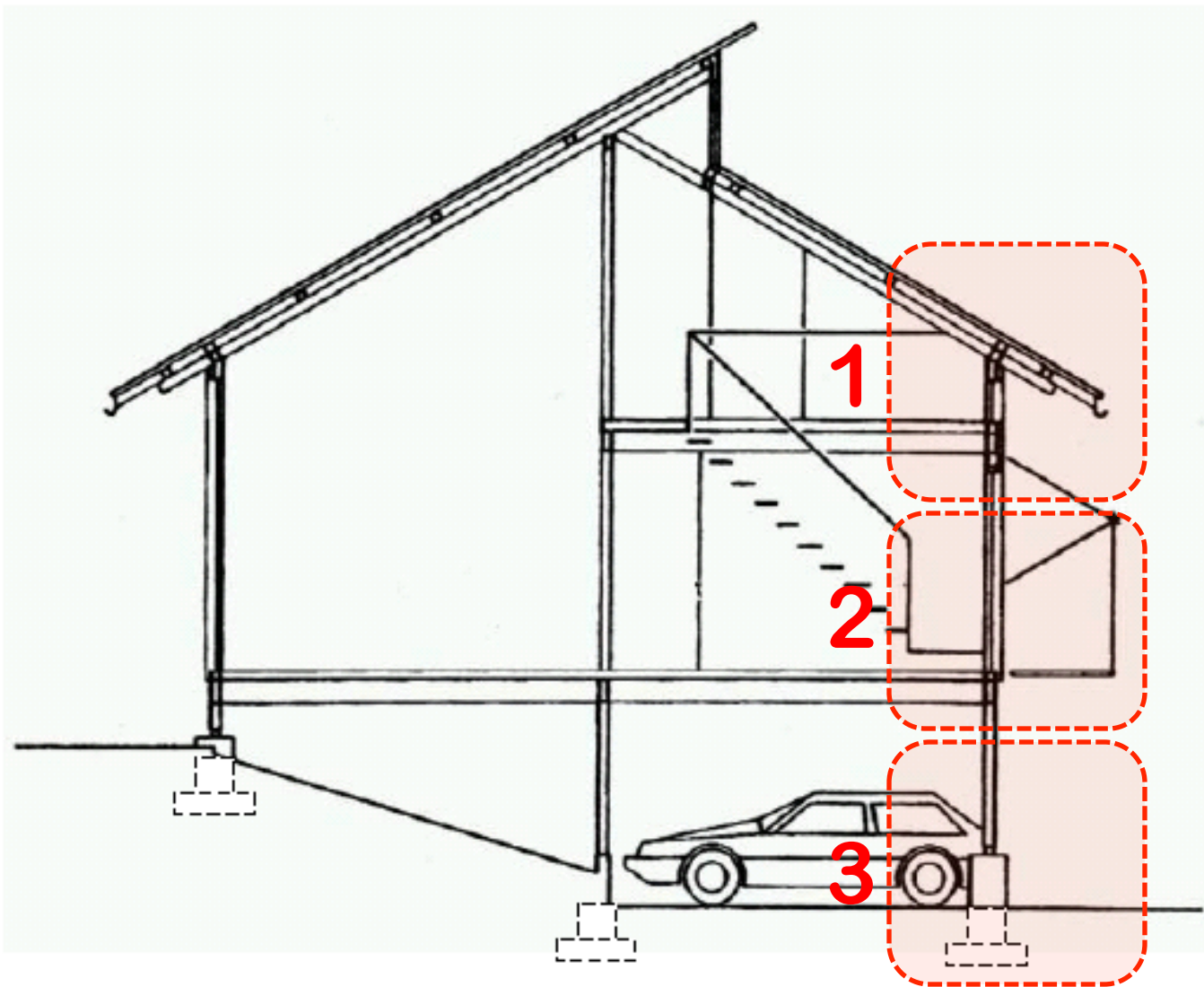


# PERENCANAAN TEKNOLOGI & SISTEM BANGUNAN (PTSB) 03



<i>Walls</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	<i>Masonry</i>	lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
Clay brick		Cast-stone masonry	144
High-absorption, per 4-in wythe	34	Concrete, stone aggregate, reinforced	150
Medium-absorption, per 4-in wythe	39	Ashlar:	
Low-absorption, per 4-in wythe	46	Granite	165
Sand-lime brick, per 4-in wythe	38	Limestone, crystalline	165
Concrete brick		Limestone, oölitic	135
4-in, with heavy aggregate	46	Marble	173
4-in, with light aggregate	33	Sandstone	144
Concrete block, hollow		<i>Roof and Wall Coverings</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
8-in, with heavy aggregate	55	Clay tile shingles	9 to 14
8-in, with light aggregate	35	Asphalt shingles	2
12-in, with heavy aggregate	85	Composition:	
12-in, with light aggregate	55	3-ply ready roofing	1
Clay tile, loadbearing		4-ply felt and gravel	5.5
4-in	24	5-ply felt and gravel	6
8-in	42	Copper or tin	1
12-in	58	Corrugated steel	2
Clay tile, nonloadbearing		Sheathing (gypsum), ½-in	2
2-in	11	Sheathing (wood), per in thickness	3
4-in	18	Slate, ¼-in	10
8-in	34	Wood shingles	2
Furring tile		<i>Waterproofing</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
1½-in	8	Five-ply membrane	5
2-in	10	<i>Ceilings</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Glass block, 4-in	18	Plaster (on tile or concrete)	5
Gypsum block, hollow		Suspended metal lath and gypsum plaster	10
2-in	9.5	Suspended metal lath and cement plaster	15
4-in	12.5	Suspended steel channel supports	2
6-in	18.5	Gypsumboard per ¼-in thickness	1.1

<i>Floor Finishes</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Asphalt block, 2-in	24
Cement, 1-in	12
Ceramic or quarry tile, 1-in	12
Hardwood flooring, 7/8-in	4
Plywood subflooring, 1/2-in	1.5
Resilient flooring, such as asphalt tile and linoleum	2
Slate, 1-in	15
Softwood subflooring, per in of thickness	3
Terrazzo, 1-in	13
Wood block, 3-in	4

Wood joists, double wood floor, joist size	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	
	12-in spacing	16-in spacing
2 × 6	6	5
2 × 8	6	6
2 × 10	7	6
2 × 12	8	7
3 × 6	7	6
3 × 8	8	7
3 × 10	9	8
3 × 12	11	9
3 × 14	12	10

<i>Concrete Slabs</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Stone aggregate, reinforced, per in of thickness	12.5
Slag, reinforced, per in of thickness	11.5
Lightweight aggregate, reinforced, per in of thickness	6 to 10

<i>Floor Fill</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Cinders, no cement, per in of thickness	5
Cinders, with cement, per in of thickness	9
Sand, per in of thickness	8
<i>Partitions</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Plaster on masonry	
Gypsum, with sand, per in of thickness	8.5
Gypsum, with lightweight aggregate, per in	4
Cement, with sand, per in of thickness	10
Cement, with lightweight aggregate, per in	5
Plaster, 2-in solid	20
Metal studs	
Plastered two sides	18
Gypsumboard each side	6
Wood studs, 2 × 4-in	
Unplastered	3
Plastered one side	11
Plastered two sides	19
Gypsumboard each side	7
<i>Glass</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Single-strength	1.2
Double-strength	1.6
Plate, 1/8-in	1.6
<i>Insulation</i>	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Cork, per in of thickness	1.0
Foamed glass, per in of thickness	0.8
Glass-fiber bats, per in of thickness	0.06
Polystyrene, per in of thickness	0.2
Urethane	0.17
Vermiculite, loose fill, per in of thickness	0.5

1 ft = 0,3048 m  
1 in = 25,40 mm

1 lb/ft<sup>2</sup> = 16,019 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

lb = pounds

$$\sigma = \frac{F \text{ (k N)}}{A \text{ (m}^2\text{)}}$$

$$A = \frac{F \text{ (k N)}}{\sigma \text{ (k N/ m}^2\text{)}}$$

## The 2:1 method

assumes that the stress dissipates with depth in the form of a trapezoid that has 2:1 (vertical: horizontal) inclined sides.

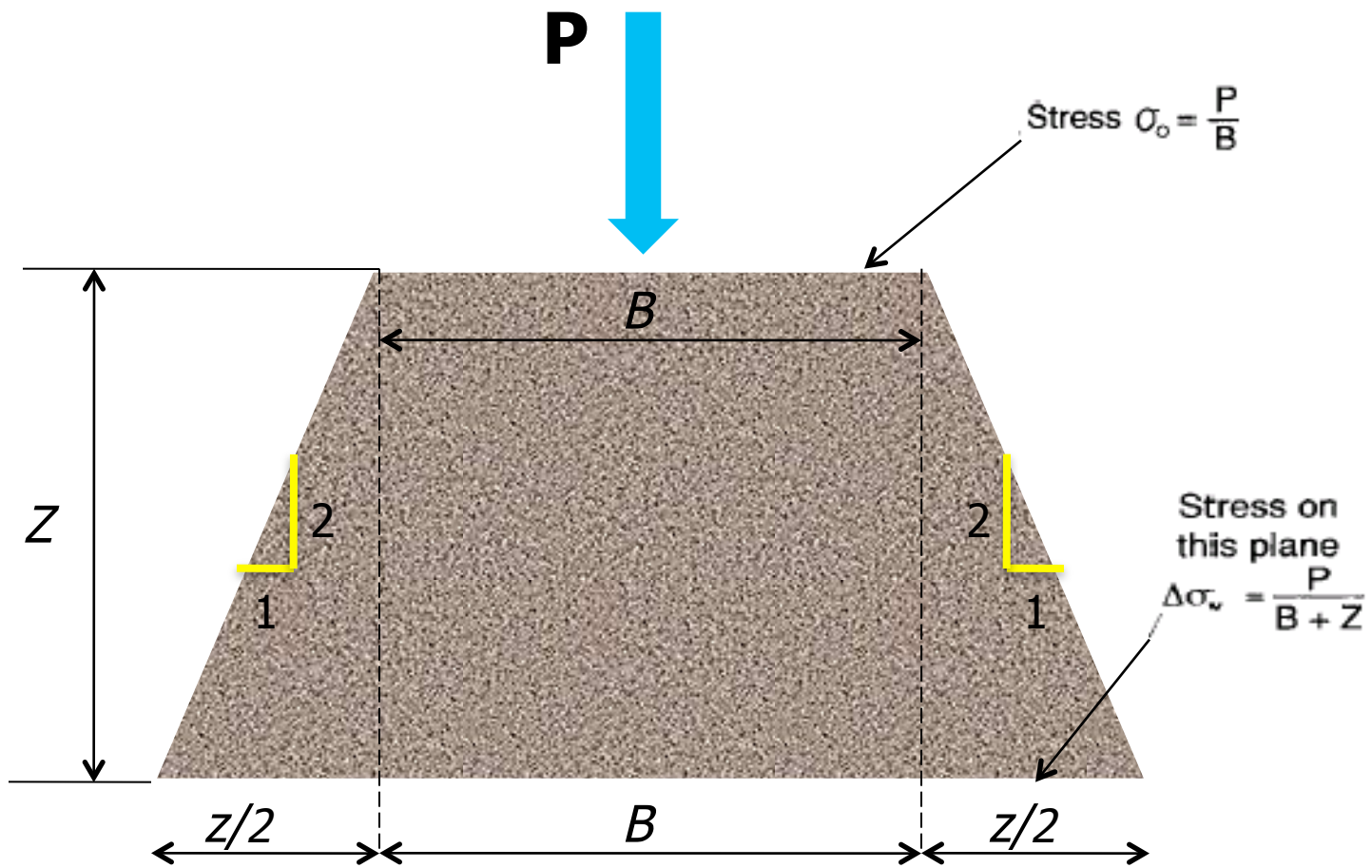
The purpose of this method is to approximate the actual ‘‘pressure bulb’’ stress increase beneath a footing.

$$\sigma_z = \Delta\sigma_v = \frac{P}{B + z}$$

If the footing is a rectangular spread footing having a length  $L$  and a width  $B$ , then the stress applied by the rectangular footing ( $\sigma_0$ ) would be  $\sigma_0 = P / (BL)$  where  $P$  entire load of the rectangular spread footing.

$$\sigma_z = \Delta\sigma_v = \frac{P}{(B+z)(L+z)}$$

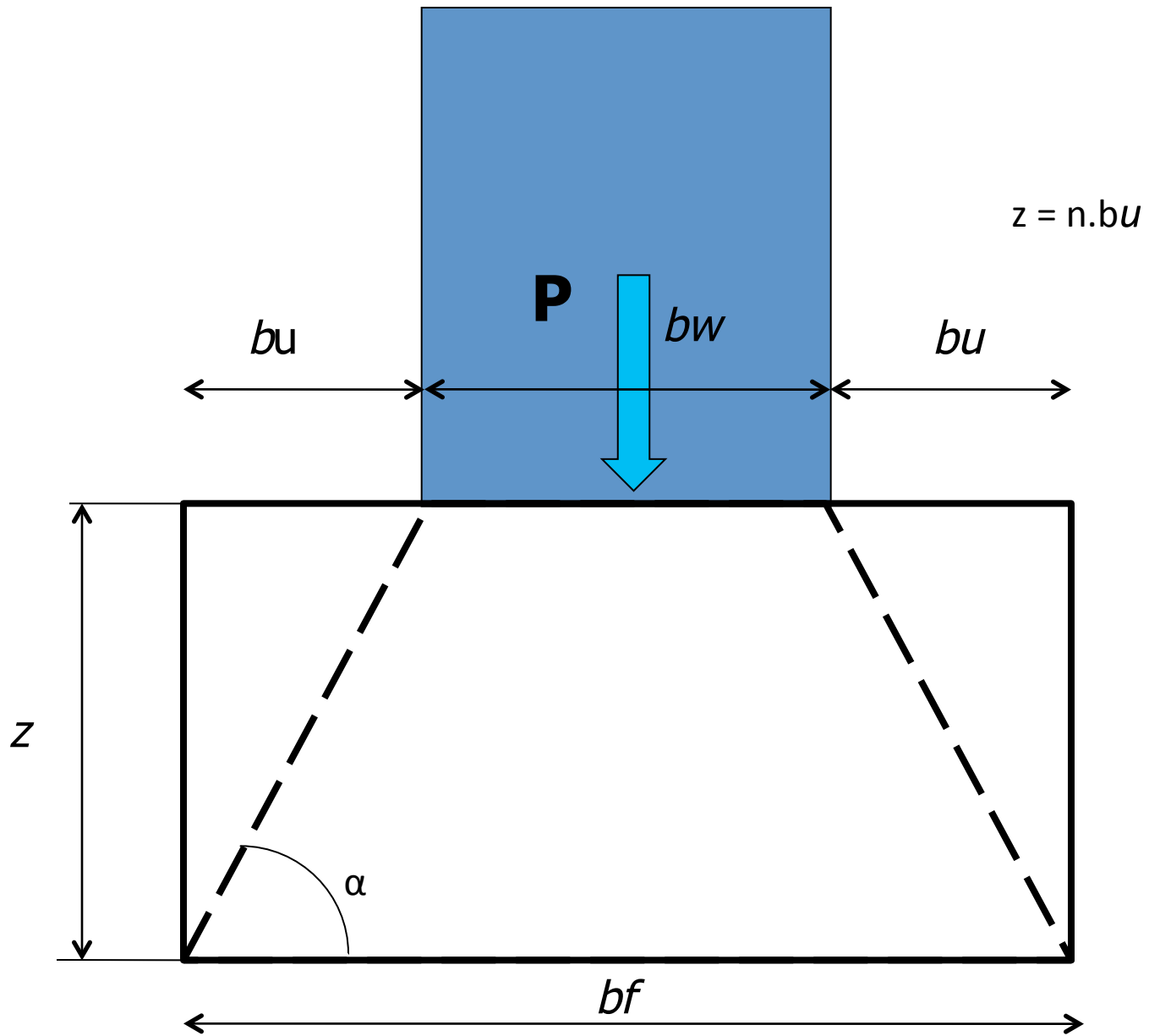




If there is known  $P = 200 \text{ kN/m}$ , the wall thickness =  $0.49 \text{ m}$ ,  
 $\sigma = 240 \text{ kN/m}^2$ , rectangular foundation length ( $l$ ) =  $1.00 \text{ m}$

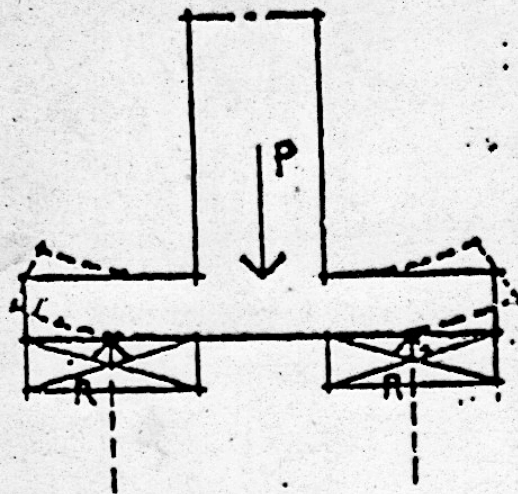
using concrete B 15 determine:

1. the width of foundation ( $b$ )
2. the foundation depth ( $z$ )

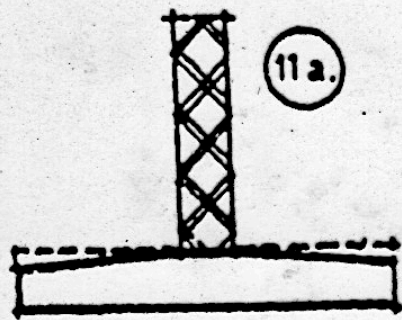


<b>n- value for vertical stress distribution</b>					
Permitted vertical stress increase ( $\sigma$ ) in kN/m <sup>2</sup>	100	200	300	400	500
B 5 (5,0 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	2.0	2.0	not permitted	
B 10 (10,0 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
B 15 (15,0 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
B 25 (25,0 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
B 35 (35,0 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3

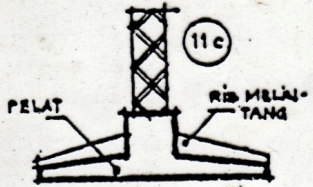
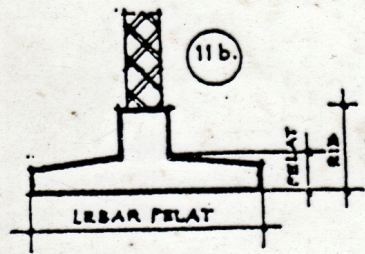
GAMBAR (11.)



skema pembebanan pada pondasi pelat beton

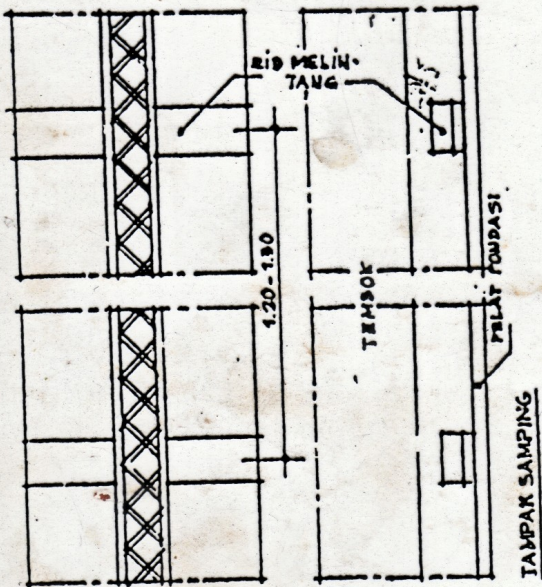


05/10



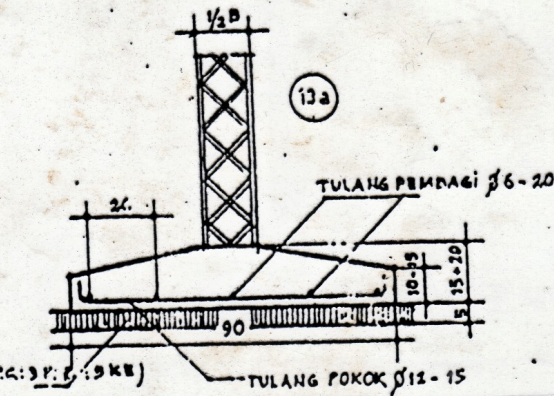
POT. MELINTANG

GAMBAR 13

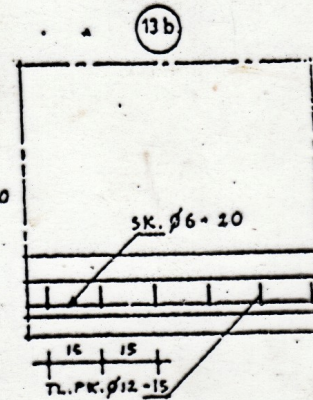
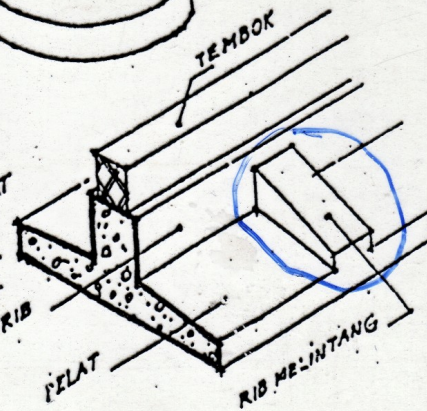
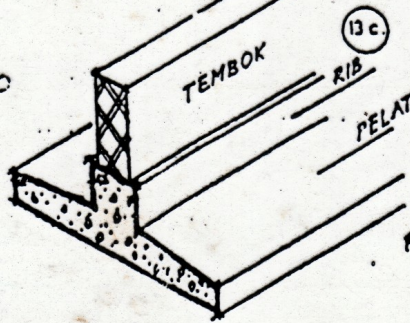
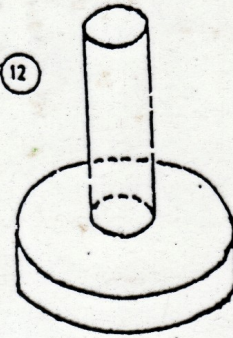


TAMPAK ATAS

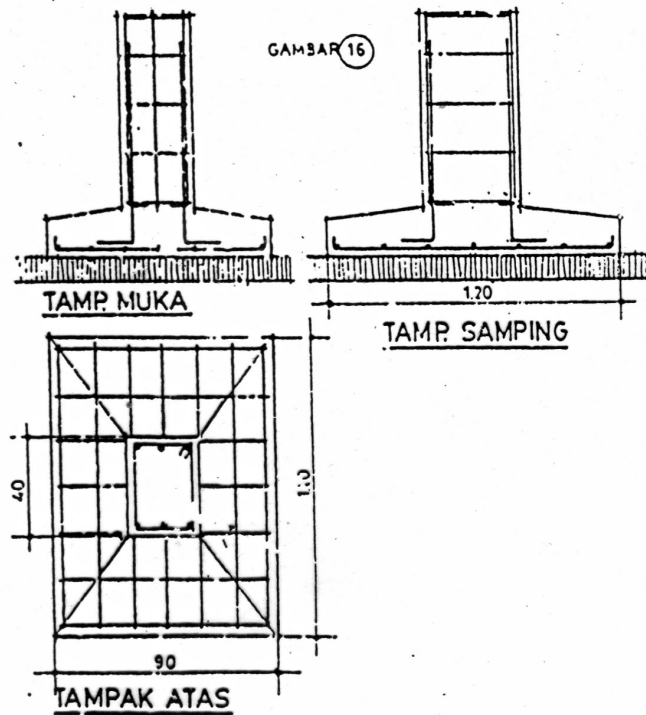
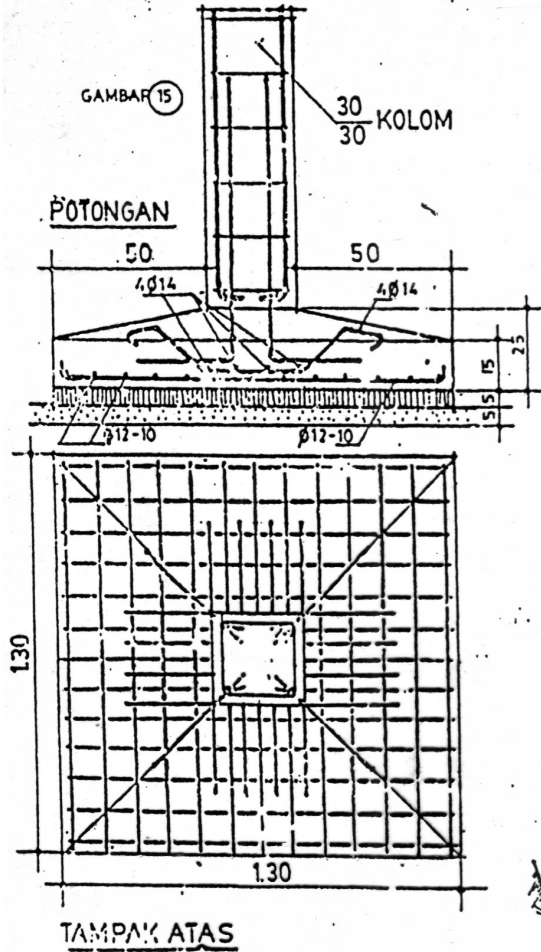
LANTAI KERJA (100:30:5:9 KE)



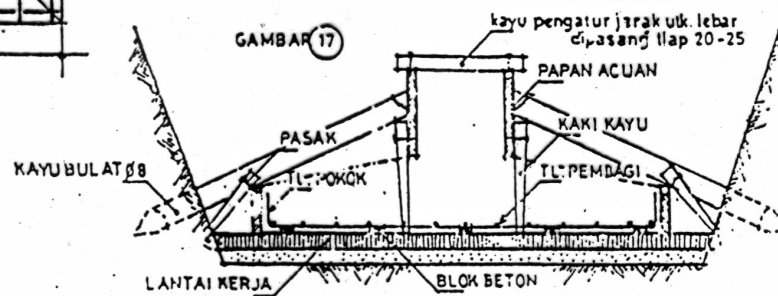
GAMBAR 12



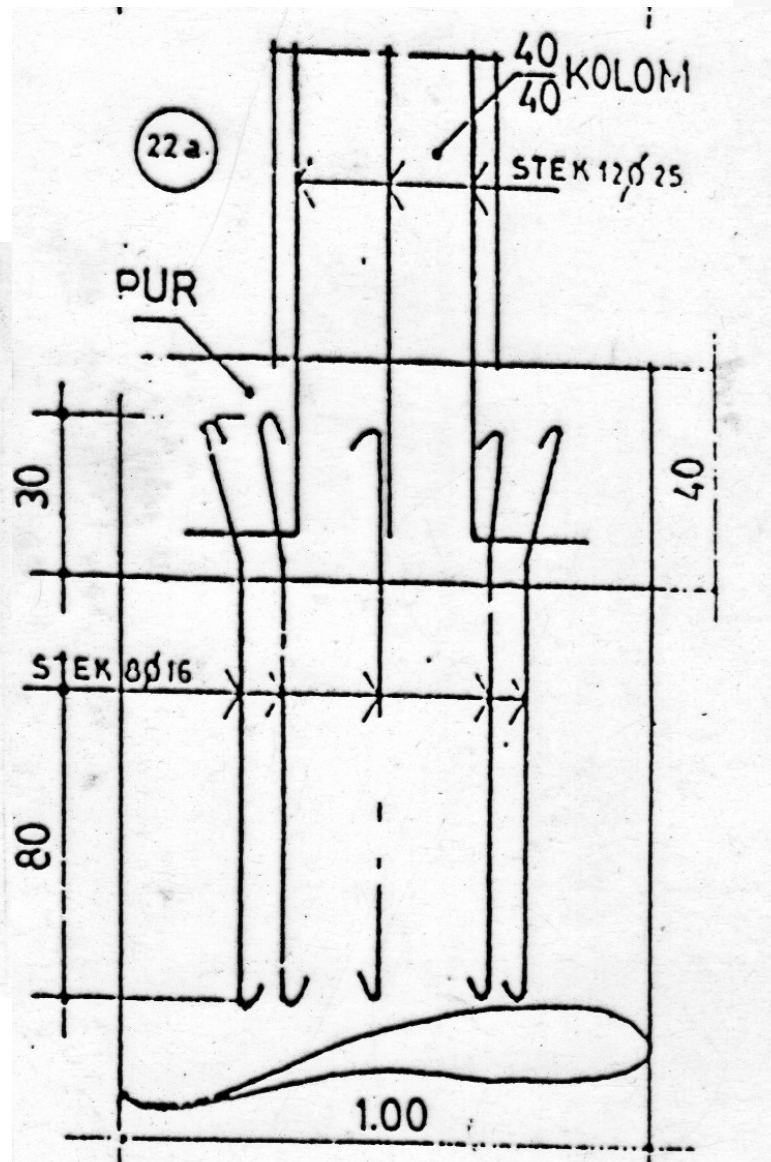
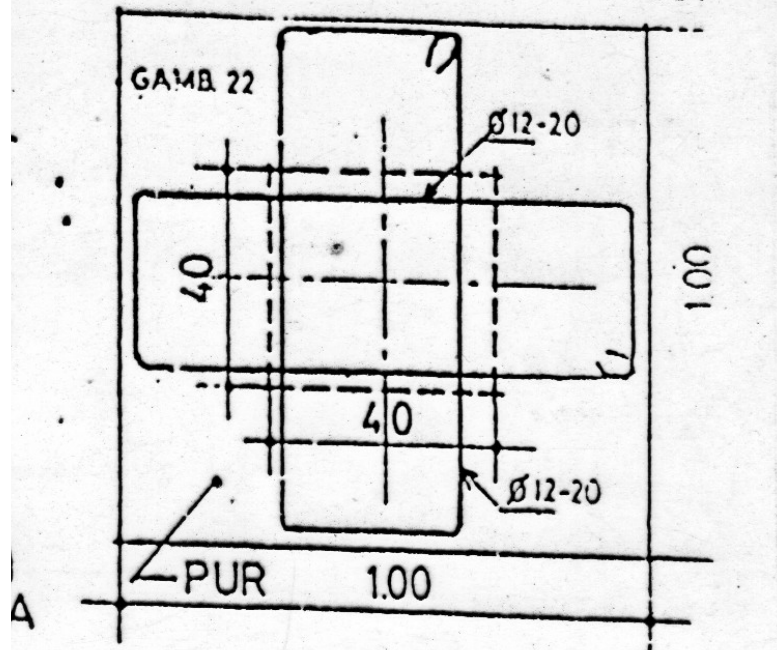
DETAIL PERTEMUAN KOLOM DG: PON-  
DASI PELAT SETEMPAT



CARA PEMBUATAN PONDASI PELAT BETON

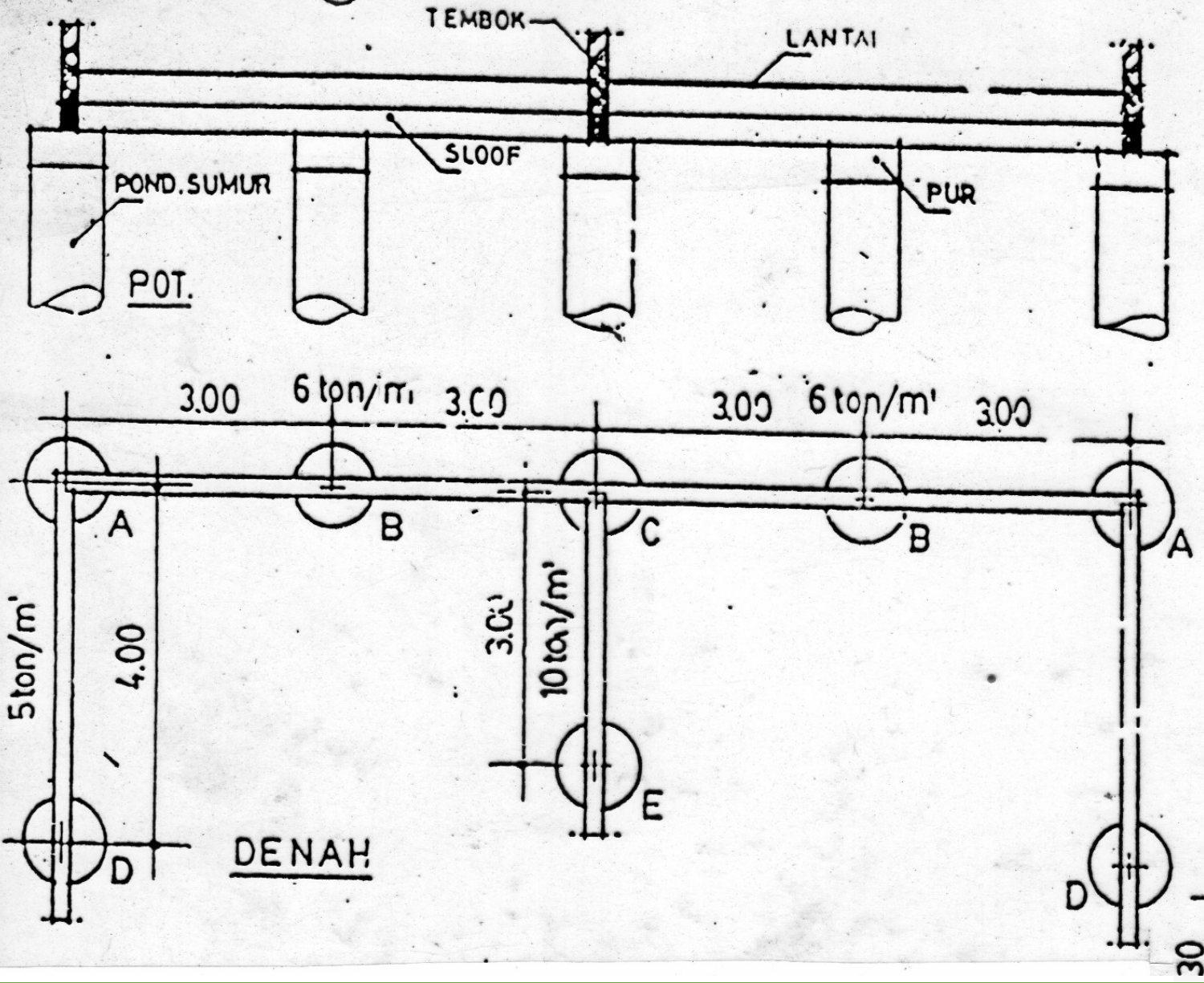


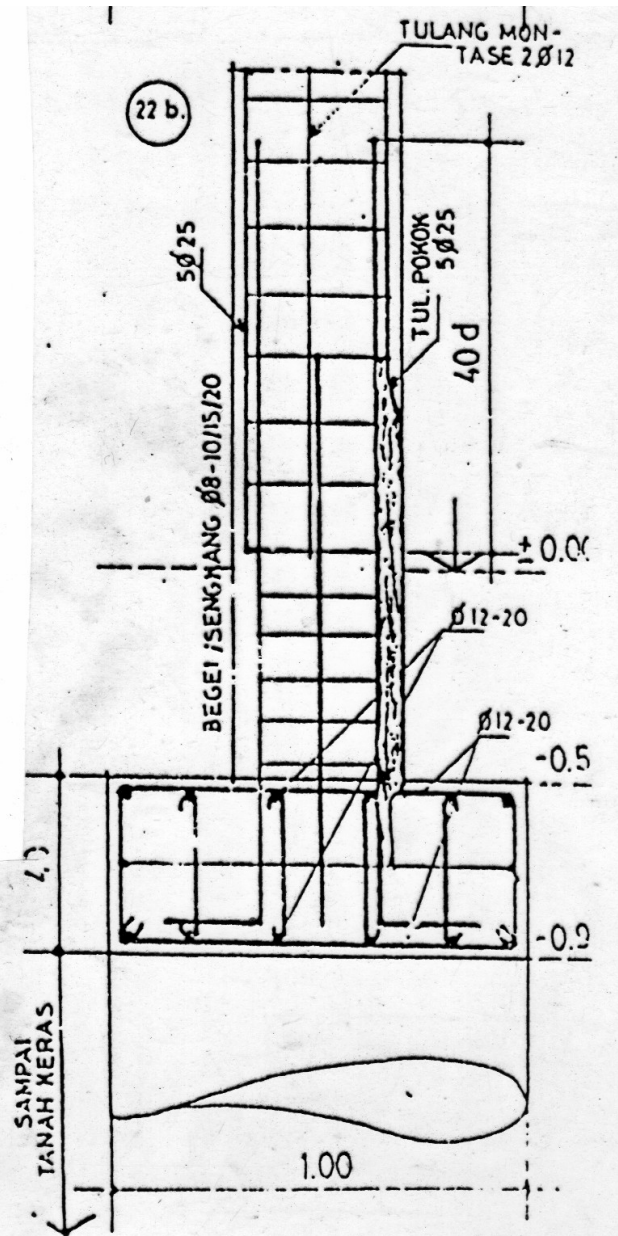
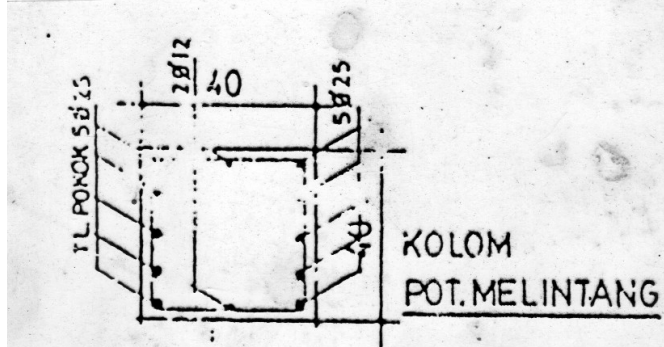
# DETAIL PONDASI SUMBU

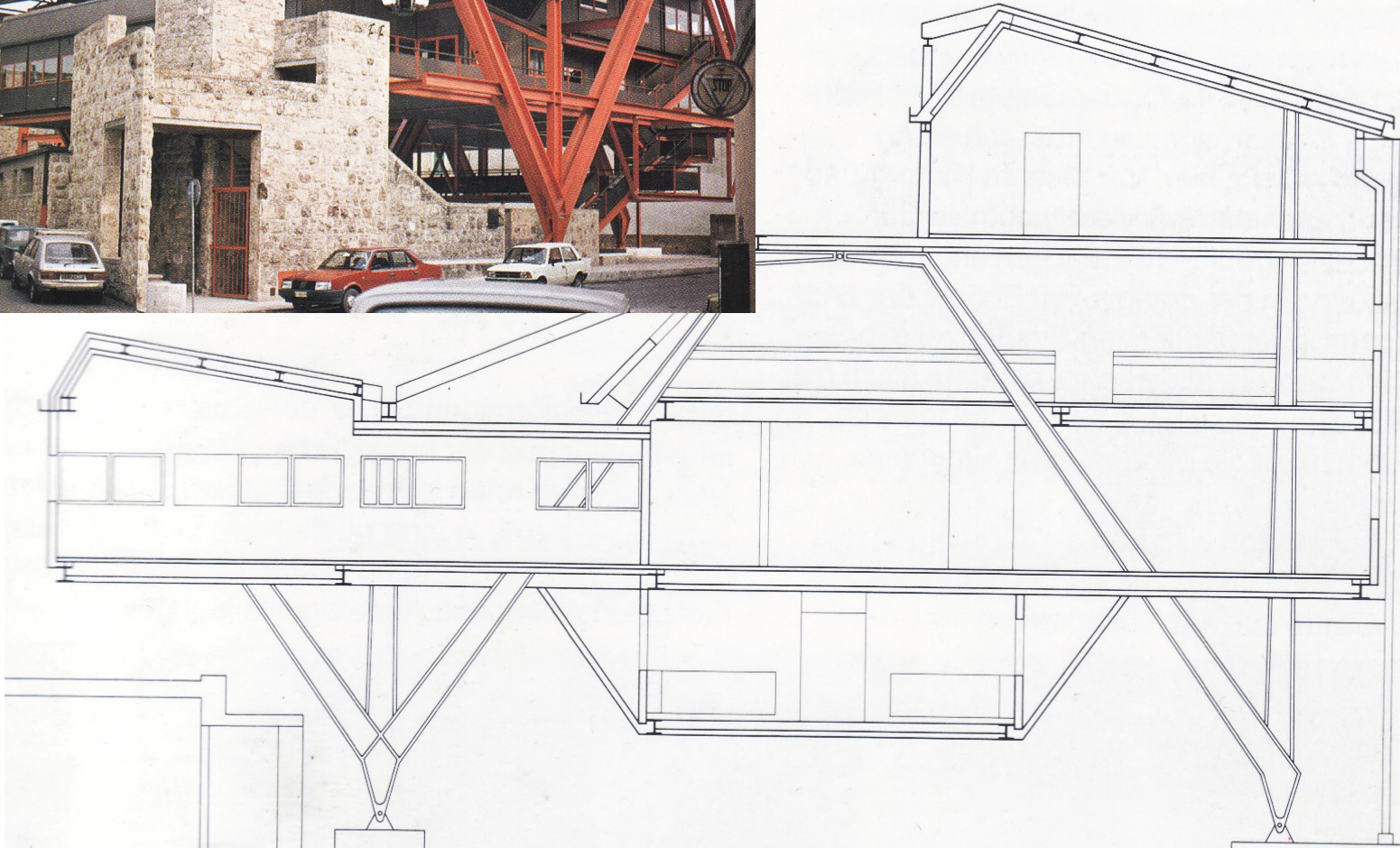




GAMBAR 21



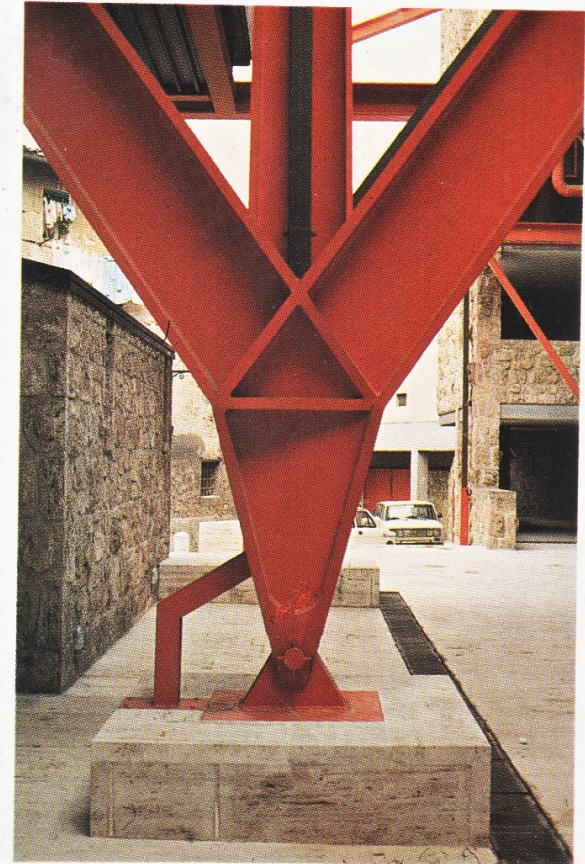
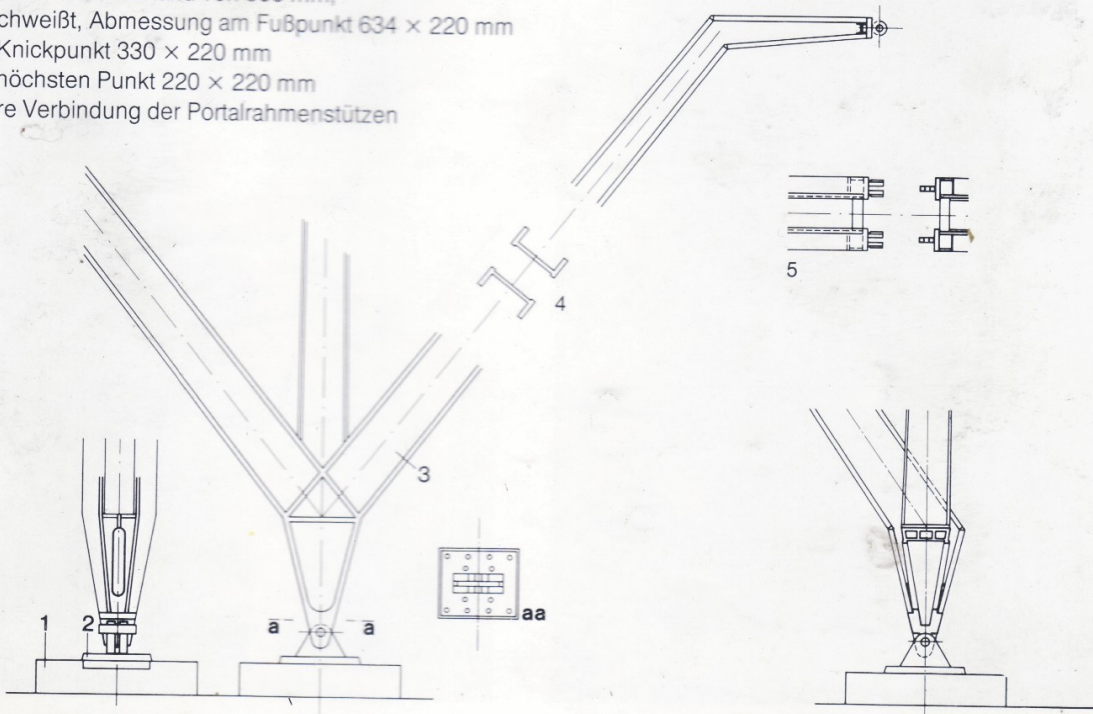




## **KREATIFITAS GEOMETRI BANGUNAN – HUBUNGAN RANGKA DAN PONDASI**

Stützenfuß Maßstab 1:100

- 1 Travertin Stützenfuß 1600/1600/340 mm
- 2 Stahlplatte am Stützenfuß 800/700/70 mm
- 3 Portalrahmen
- 4 2 LJ-Profile im Abstand von 300 mm, geschweißt, Abmessung am Fußpunkt 634 x 220 mm am Knickpunkt 330 x 220 mm am höchsten Punkt 220 x 220 mm
- 5 obere Verbindung der Portalrahmenstützen



## KREATIFITAS GEOMETRI BANGUNAN – HUBUNGAN RANGKA DAN PONDASI

**Rumah tinggal keluarga Ir. Daryanto**

Jalan Sindirito Selatan VI/16, Durenkemping Barat 50148 70/54 m  
 Rencana: 1 Dri: Heinz Frits, Anrick SA, D. Ramadhani Barat 1/2

Potongan A-A 1:20, Terali jendela 1:20  
 No. 1.00  
 1 meter

