

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN FIBER BAJA SELING DENGAN VOLUME FRACTION 0,4% TERHADAP KUAT TEKAN DAN KUAT TARIK LENTUR DENGAN TINGGI BETON SERAT 0; 0,25; 0,50; 0,75 DAN 1 PADA BETON MUTU NORMAL

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Beton merupakan salah satu bagian penting dalam perkembangan infrastruktur bangunan. Banyak kelebihan yang didapatkan dari penggunaan beton, meskipun demikian terdapat kekurangan yaitu lemah terhadap tarik dan bersifat getas. Kelemahan beton dapat diperbaiki dengan menambah serat kedalam adukan beton secara merata dengan orientasi acak. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan serat baja seling terhadap kuat tekan dan kuat tarik lentur dengan tinggi beton serat 0; 0,25; 0,50; 0,75 dan 1 pada beton mutu normal.

Studi ini menggunakan metode eksperimen yang dilakukan di Laboratorium Bahan dan Konstruksi Fakultas Teknik Universitas Lampung. Benda uji kuat tekan berupa silinder dengan diameter 15 cm dan tinggi 30 cm, benda uji kuat lentur berupa balok dengan panjang 40 cm, lebar 10 cm dan tinggi 10 cm. Pengujian kuat tekan dan kuat lentur beton mutu normal dengan tinggi beton serat 0; 0,25; 0,50; 0,75 dan 1 dilakukan setelah 14 dan 28 hari.

Kuat tekan dan kuat lentur maksimal terjadi pada ketinggian beton serat 0,75. Kuat tekan maksimal sebesar 27,3649 MPa, meningkat sebesar 3,5714%. Kuat lentur maksimal sebesar 5,4880 MPa, meningkat sebesar 18,9475%. Penambahan serat baja seling tidak memberikan kontribusi yang besar dalam peningkatan kuat tekan, akan tetapi pada kuat tarik lentur. Serat baja seling pada penelitian ini mempunyai kuat tarik yang tinggi, yaitu 1733,46 MPa sehingga dapat memberikan peningkatan kuat lentur yang signifikan.

Kata kunci : kuat tekan, kuat lentur, beton serat, serat baja seling.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF ADDITION OF WIRE ROPE FIBER WITH VRACTION VOLUME 0.4% ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND FLEXURAL TENSILE STRENGTH WITH THE HEIGHT OF HIGH FIBER- REINFORCED CONCRETE 0; 0.25; 0.50; 0.75 AND 1 ON NORMAL STRENGTH CONCRETE

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Concrete is one of the important parts in the development of infrastructure building. Many advantages obtained from the use of concrete, nevertheless there is a shortage which is weak against tensile and ductile. The weakness of concrete can be improved by adding fiber into the concrete mix evenly with random orientation. This study was conducted to determine the effect of addition of wire rope fiber on compressive strength and flexural tensile strength with the height of fiber-reinforced concrete 0; 0.25; 0.50; 0.75 and 1 on normal strength concrete.

This study used an experimental method which is conducted at the Laboratory of Materials and Construction Faculty of Engineering, University of Lampung. The sample for compressive strength test is a cylinder with a diameter of 15 cm and 30 cm in height, while the sample for flexural tensile strength test is a block with a length of 40 cm, 10 cm in width and 10 cm in height. The testing for the compressive strength and flexural tensile strength of normal concrete with high-quality fiber-reinforced concrete 0; 0.25; 0.50; 0.75 and 1 performed after 14 and 28 days.

Maximum compressive strength and flexural strength occurs at a height of 0.75 fiber-reinforced concrete. The maximum compressive strength is 27.3649 MPa, increased by 3.5714%. The maximum flexural strength is 5.4880 MPa, increased by 18.9475%. The addition of wire rope fiber does not make a major contribution to the increase of compressive strength, but the flexural tensile strength. The wire rope fiber in this study has high tensile strength, i.e. 1733.46 MPa so it can provide a significant increase in the flexural strength.

Keywords : compressive strength, flexural strength, fiber concrete, wire rope fiber