

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Hasil Uji Komposisi Kimia



LABORATORIUM BAHAN TEKNIK
DEPARTEMEN TEKNIK MESIN DAN INDUSTRI
TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
Jl. Grafika No.2, Kampus UGM Yogyakarta, 55281
Telp. (0274) 521673, Fax. (0274) 521673 Fax. (0274) 521673

LAPORAN HASIL ANALISA

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

No Order : 180808 Tanggal : 08/08/2018
Customer : WAHYU HIDAYAT Kode Sampel : PLAT BAJA
Analisa : Spectrometer Program : FELAST
Hasil / Result :

Unsur	%
C	0,0387
Si	0,0235
S	0,0006
P	0,0120
Mn	0,0925
Ni	0,0109
Cr	0,0188
Mo	0,0020
Cu	0,0208
w	0,0000
Ti	0,0010
Sn	0,0011
Al	0,0393
Nb	0,0002
V	0,0014
Co	0,0033
Pb	0,0006
Ca	0,0017
Zn	0,0100
Fe	99,72

Catatan : Sample diuji oleh laboratorium kami

Yogyakarta, 08 Agustus 2018

PLP

Bahan Teknik UGM



Gambar 1.1 Hasil Pengujian Komposisi

Lampiran 2. proses pengujian tarik



Gambar 2.1 Pemasangan Spesimen Pada Ragum



Gambar 2.2 Proses Pembebanan

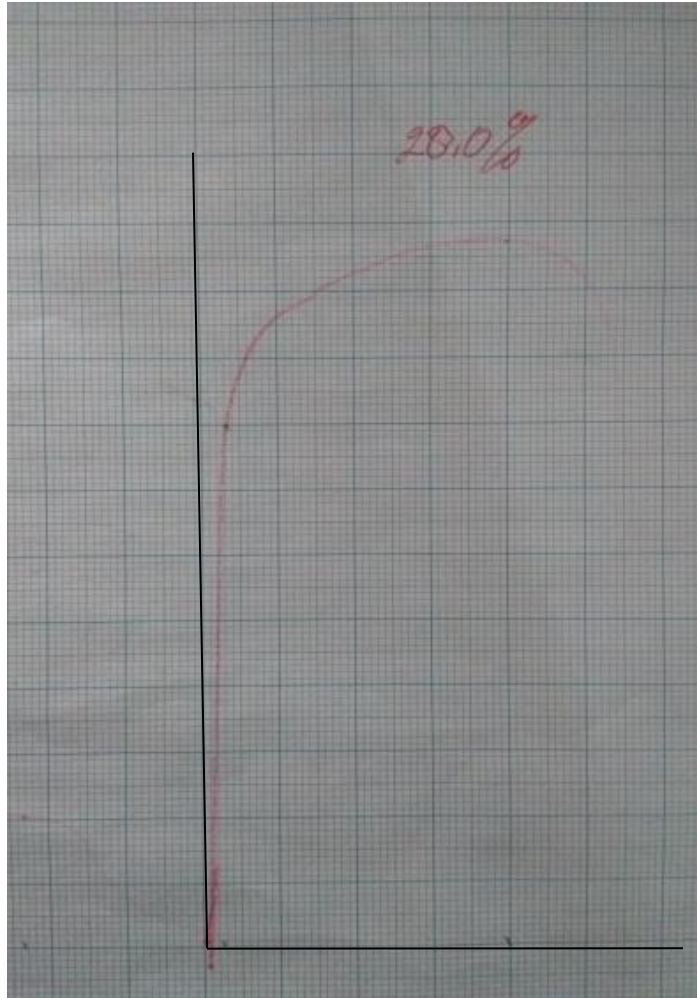


Gambar 2.3 Spesimen Pada Saat *Break*

Lampiran 3.

Perhitungan kekuatan tarik pada baja karbon rendah dan stainless steel dengan filler ER70S

Spesimen 2



Gambar 3.1 Grafik Hasil Pengujian Tarik Spesimen 2 Dengan Filler ER70S

1. Perhitungan luas penampang

$$A_0 = t \times l$$

Dimana:

A_0 = Luas penampang (mm^2)

t = Tinggi benda uji (mm)

l = Lebar benda uji (mm)

$$A_0 = 1,14 \text{ mm} \times 11,7 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 13,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

2. Perhitungan *yield point*

$$P_y = \frac{t_y \times 1}{100} \times P$$

Dimana:

P_y = Beban maksimal (kg)

t_y = Tinggi *yield* (mm)

P = Beban yang diberikan (kg)

$$P_y = 28,0 \% \times 2.000 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 560 \text{ kg} \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 5488 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$$

$$= 5488 \text{ N}$$

3. Perhitungan tegangan luluh

$$\sigma_y = \frac{F_y}{A_0}$$

Dimana:

σ_y = Tegangan luluh (N/mm^2)

F_y = Gaya luluh (N)

A_0 = Luas penampang (mm^2)

$$\sigma_y = \frac{5488 \text{ N}}{13,33 \text{ mm}^2}$$

$$= 411,70 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 411,70 \text{ Mpa}$$

4. Perhitungan keuletan (Regangan)

$$e = \frac{L_i - L_o}{L_o} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

e = Regangan (%)

L_i = Panjang akhir (mm)

L_o = Panjang awal (mm)

$$e = \frac{55,2 \text{ mm} - 50 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{5,2 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 10,4\%$$

5. Perhitungan modulus elastisitas

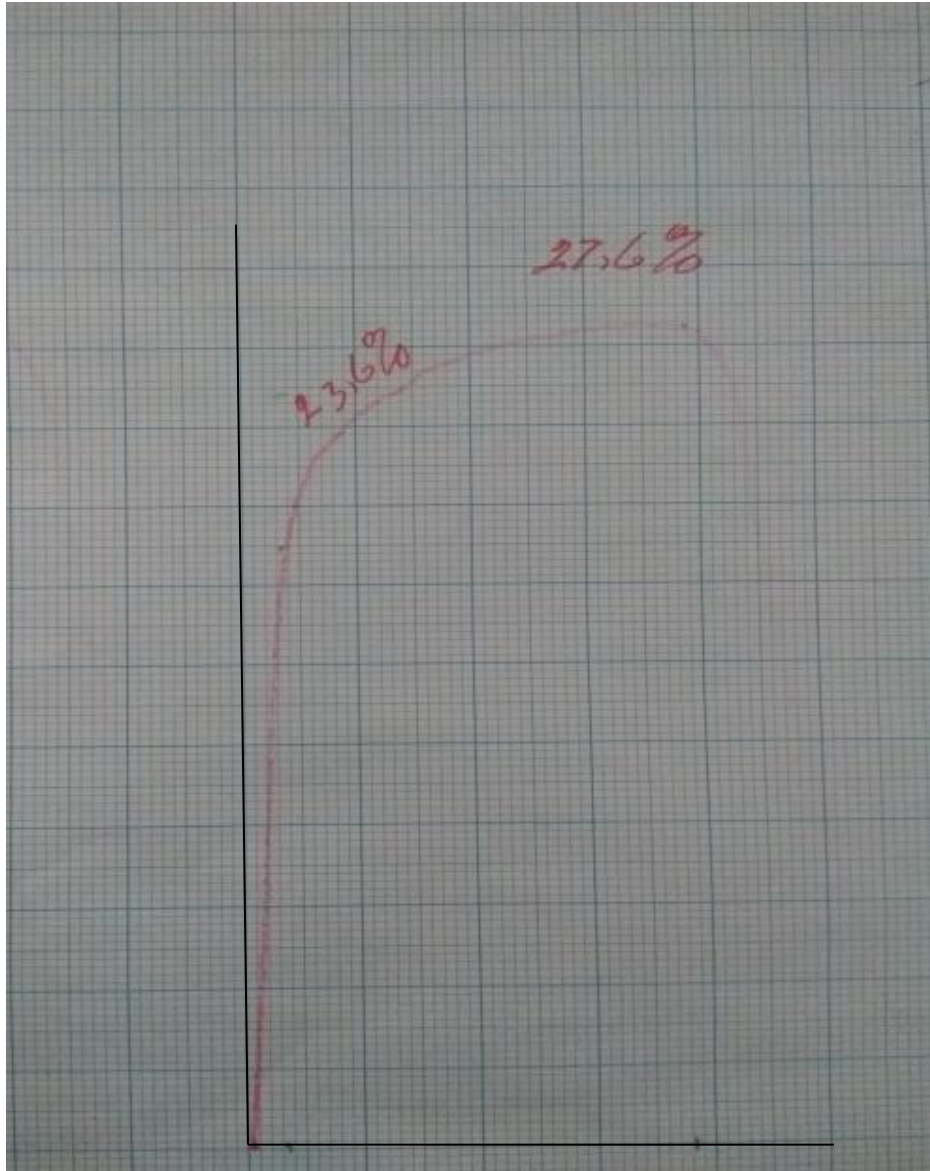
$$E = \frac{\sigma_y}{e}$$

$$= \frac{411,70 \text{ N/mm}^2}{10,4\%}$$

$$= 39,58 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Perhitungan kekuatan tarik pada baja karbon rendah dan stainless steel dengan filler ER316L

Spesimen 1



Gambar 3.2 Grafik Pengujian Tarik Spesimen 1 Dengan Filler ER316L

1. Perhitungan luas penampang

$$A_0 = t \times l$$

Dimana:

$$A_0 = \text{Luas penampang (mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$t = \text{Tinggi benda uji (mm)}$$

$$l = \text{Lebar benda uji (mm)}$$

$$A_0 = 1,14 \text{ mm} \times 11,7 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 13,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

2. Perhitungan *yield point*

$$P_y = \frac{t_y \times 1 \text{ mm}}{100} \times P$$

Dimana:

$$P_y = \text{Beban maksimal (kg)}$$

$$t_y = \text{Tinggi } yield \text{ (mm)}$$

$$P = \text{Beban yang diberikan (kg)}$$

$$P_y = 27,6 \% \times 2.000 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 552 \text{ kg} \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 5409,6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$$

$$= 5409,6 \text{ N}$$

3. Perhitungan tegangan luluh

$$\sigma_y = \frac{F_y}{A_0}$$

Dimana:

σ_y = Tegangan luluh (N/mm²)

F_y = Gaya luluh (N)

A_0 = Luas penampang (mm²)

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_y &= \frac{5409,6 \text{ N}}{15,08 \text{ mm}^2} \\ &= 405,82 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 405,82 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan keuletan (Regangan)

$$e = \frac{L_i - L_0}{L_0} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

e = Regangan (%)

L_i = Panjang akhir (mm)

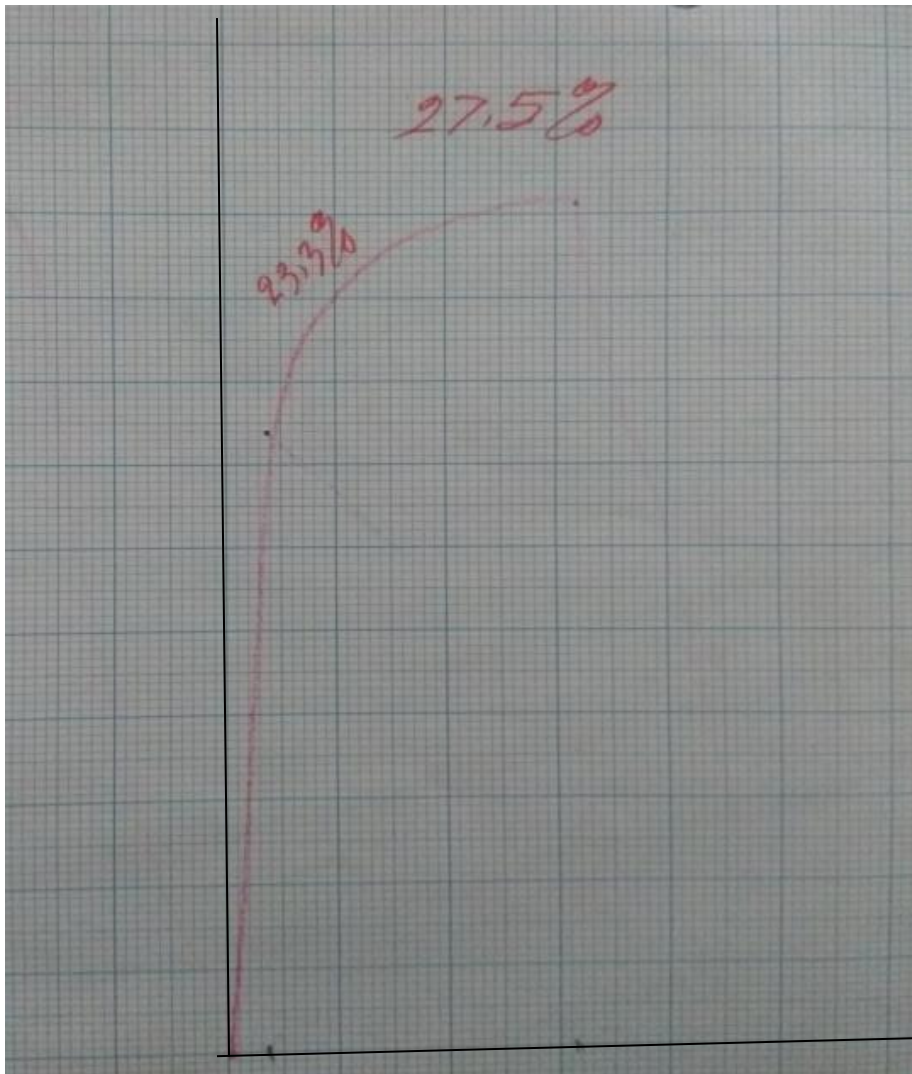
L_0 = Panjang awal (mm)

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \frac{54,1 \text{ mm} - 50 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{4,1 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,2\%\end{aligned}$$

5. Perhitungan modulus elastisitas

$$E = \frac{\sigma_y}{e}$$
$$= \frac{405,82 \text{ N/mm}^2}{8,2\%}$$
$$= 49,49 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Spesimen 2



Gambar 3.3 Grafik Pengujian Tarik Spesimen 2 Dengan Filler ER316L

1. Perhitungan luas penampang

$$A_0 = t \times l$$

Dimana:

$$A_0 = \text{Luas penampang (mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$t = \text{Tinggi benda uji (mm)}$$

$$l = \text{Lebar benda uji (mm)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 1,14 \text{ mm} \times 11,7 \text{ mm} \\ &= 13,33 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan *yield point*

$$P_y = \frac{t_y \times 1 \text{ mm}}{100} \times P$$

Dimana:

$$P_y = \text{Beban maksimal (kg)}$$

$$t_y = \text{Tinggi } yield \text{ (mm)}$$

$$P = \text{Beban yang diberikan (kg)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_y &= 27,5 \% \times 2.000 \text{ kg} \\ &= 550 \text{ kg} \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ &= 5390 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan tegangan luluh

$$\sigma_y = \frac{F_y}{A_0}$$

Dimana:

$$\sigma_y = \text{Tegangan luluh (N/mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$F_y = \text{Gaya luluh (N)}$$

A_0 = Luas penampang (mm^2)

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_y &= \frac{5390 \text{ N}}{13,33 \text{ mm}^2} \\ &= 404,35 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 404,35 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan keuletan (Regangan)

$$e = \frac{L_i - L_0}{L_0} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

e = Regangan (%)

L_i = Panjang akhir (mm)

L_0 = Panjang awal (mm)

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \frac{52,4 \text{ mm} - 50 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,4 \text{ mm}}{50 \text{ mm}} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,8\%\end{aligned}$$

5. Perhitungan modulus elastisitas

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \frac{\sigma_y}{e} \\ &= \frac{404,35 \text{ N/mm}^2}{4,8\%} \\ &= 84,23 \text{ N/mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. Proses pengujian kekerasan



Gambar 4.1 Pembuatan Benda Uji



Gambar 4.2 Spesimen Uji Kekerasan



Gambar 4.3 Pemasangan Bahan Pada Alat Uji Kekerasan



Gambar 4.4 Proses Pengujian Kekerasan

Lampiran 5. Perhitungan Hasil Uji Kekerasan

```
+++++  
F= 9.808N  
-----  
D1: 110.32  
D2: 115.82  
HV: 145.1  
D1: 82.94  
D2: 83.88  
HV: 266.8  
D1: 94.13  
D2: 94.13  
HV: 209.3  
D1: 93.44  
D2: 94.00  
HV: 211.37  
D1: 94.50  
D2: 94.44  
HV: 208.0  
MIN 145.1  
MAX 266.8  
A U 202.6  
Date:2006/01/01  
*****
```

Gambar 5.1 Hasil Uji Kekerasan Dengan Menggunakan Filler ER316L

```
+++++  
F= 9.808N  
-----  
D1: 98.88  
D2: 98.88  
HV: 189.7  
D1: 66.44  
D2: 70.44  
HV: 396.0  
D1: 78.19  
D2: 58.32  
HV: 398.1  
D1: 91.69  
D2: 90.44  
HV: 223.7  
D1: 92.94  
D2: 97.13  
HV: 205.5  
MIN 189.7  
MAX 473.8  
A U 314.8  
Date:2006/01/01  
*****
```

Gambar 5.2 Hasil Uji Kekerasan Dengan Menggunakan Filler ER70S