

**PENGENDALIAN MUTU PELAKSANAAN PERKERASAN KAKU  
PROYEK PEMBANGUNAN JALAN TOL SOLO – KERTOSONO  
PAKET SN 2A STA 56+050 – 79+000**

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**INTISARI**

Perkerasan kaku merupakan struktur lapisan yang terletak diatas tanah dasar yang berfungsi untuk menampung beban lalu lintas yang melewatinya. Kelemahan dari perkerasan kaku adalah biaya pelaksanaan yang relatif mahal. Oleh karena itu pengendalian mutu diperlukan guna meminimalisir kemungkinan kegagalan.

Pengendalian mutu dilakukan dalam tiga tahap yaitu *quality plan* (QP), *quality assurance* (QA), dan *quality control* (QC). Tahap QP meliputi penetapan standar yang diterapkan, pemilihan material dan alat yang akan digunakan, serta instruksi kerja. Tahap QA meliputi evaluasi pelaksanaan di lapangan dengan rencana yang telah dibuat. Tahap QC meliputi kegiatan pengujian terukur dari hasil pelaksanaan di lapangan dan penilaian berdasarkan standar Spesifikasi Khusus proyek.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tahap QP, QA, dan QC telah terpenuhi. Material, mesin *slipform paver*, dan *job mix* telah memenuhi syarat QP. Pelaksanaan perkerasan kaku mengikuti instruksi kerja sesuai QA. Nilai slump, kuat lentur umur 7 hari dan 28 hari, kekuatan karakteristik, dan tebal slab telah memenuhi QC.

QC diperlukan untuk kegiatan *curing* dan *sawing*. Kegagalan untuk pekerjaan *curing* dan *sawing* mengakibatkan terjadinya retak melintang dan retak rambut. Perbaikan slab retak menggunakan metoda pemotongan slab setebal 1/3 h, lalu retakan digrouting dan diperkuat dengan besi stek dan *wiremesh*, kemudian dicor kembali.

Kata kunci: Perkerasan kaku, pengendalian mutu, *quality plan*, *quality assurance*, *quality control*

***QUALITY CONTROL OF RIGID PAVEMENT WORK  
SOLO – KERTOSONO TOLL ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
SECTION SN 2A STA 56+050 – 79+000***

***ABSTRACT***

*Rigid pavement is a structure that lied on the ground, works to accommodate the traffic load. One of the disadvantages of this structure is its high cost. If failure occurs, it will require high cost. Therefore, quality control is needed to minimize the possibility of failure.*

*Quality control is done in three steps, they are quality plan (QP), quality assurance (QA), and quality control (QC). QP include all the activities of identifying what quality standard is relevant to the project, selecting which material and tool to use, and understanding the work instruction. QA include all the activities of evaluating the method of work that applied on site compared with the work instruction that has planned on the Specification. QC include all the activities of testing, and determining specific project results if they comply with relevant quality standard.*

*The analysis result shows that every step is complied. In QP, the result shows that the materials, slip-form paver, and job mix have met the requirements. In QA, the result shows that the method of work that applied on site is relevant with the work instruction. In QC, the results of slump test, 7-days flexural strength test, 28-days flexural strength test, characteristic strength, and core drill test have met the requirements.*

*QC for curing and sawing is needed. Failure for these works caused transversal cracks. The method of reparation for the crack is as followed. Cut the slab 1/3 h, grout the crack, strengthened with steel and wire mesh, and recast the slab.*

*Key word: Rigid pavement, quality control, quality plan, quality assurance*