

**PENGARUH APLIKASI MINYAK IKAN SULFONASI PADA PROSES
FINISHING KULIT KAMBING TERSAMAK TERHADAP KARAKTERISTIK
KULIT YANG DIHASILKAN**

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui konsentrasi minyak yang tepat untuk dalam proses penyamakan kulit. (2) Mengetahui karakteristik kulit tersamak dengan perlakuan peminyakan yang dibandingkan dengan standar. (3) Untuk mengetahui Break Even Point (BEP) pada kulit kambing tersamak. Metode penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan 2 kali ulangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisa menggunakan uji Anova (*Analysis of Variance*), jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan uji Duncan, s New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) Analisis data menggunakan *One sample T-test*. Pengaruh dianggap nyata pada tingkat 95 %. Perhitungan statistik menggunakan program excel data analysis adalah: Perlakuan A: 3,5 %, Perlakuan B : 4 %, Perlakuan C: 4,5 %, Perlakuan D: 5 % ,Perlakuan E: 5,5 %. Hasil Penelitian Pengamatan fisik Rata-rata uji fisik di atas Syarat mutu ketebalan kulit tersamak 0,7- 1,2 mm, dan density 0,22 (kg/cm³ SNI (1989). hasil rata rata pengujian ketebalanan density tidak memenuhi standar. Hal ini kemungkinan dikarenakan saat pengukuran kulit tersamak. Hasil uji organoleptik di atas Syarat mutu kenampakan warna coklat tua, Nef licin dan rata, Bagian daging bersih dari sisa daging dan keadaan kulit lemas SNI (1989).

Kata kunci : Kulit kambing, tersamak, Minyak ikan sulfonasi

**THE EFFECT OF APPLICATION OF SULFONATE FISH OIL IN THE
FINISHING PROCESS OF TANNATED GOAT SKIN ON THE
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRODUCED LEATHER**

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are (1) To find out the right oil concentration for the leather tanning process. (2) To know the characteristics of tanned leather with oiling treatment compared to the standard. (3) To find out the Break Even Point (BEP) of tanned goat skin. This research method was a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 5 treatments and 2 replications. The data obtained was analyzed using the Anova test (Analysis of Variance), if it was significantly different, continued with the Duncan test, New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT). Data analysis used the One Sample T-test. The effect is considered real at the 95% level. Statistical calculations using the Excel data analysis program are: Treatment A: 3.5%, Treatment B: 4%, Treatment C: 4.5%, Treatment D: 5%, Treatment E: 5.5%. Average Physical Observation Research Results - The average physical test is above the quality requirements for the thickness of tanned leather, 0.7-1.2 mm, and density 0.22 (kg/cm³ SNI (1989)). The average results of the thickness and density tests do not meet the standards. This is probably due to the measurement of tanned skin. Organoleptic test results above: Quality requirements: appearance of dark brown color, smooth and even nerf, clean flesh parts from meat residue and soft skin condition SNI (1989).

Key words: Goat skin, tanned, sulfonated fish oil