



## RANCANG BANGUN MESIN PERAJANG DAUN NILAM

(*Pogostemon cablin*, Benth) SECARA MEKANIS

### S K R I P S I

Oleh :

**WIBOWO AGUNG PURNOMO**

**NIM 011710201088**

**JURUSAN TEKNIK PERTANIAN  
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI PERTANIAN  
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER**

**2005**

## DAFTAR ISI

	<b>Halaman</b>
<b>HALAMAN JUDUL</b>	...i
<b>HALAMAN DOSEN PEMBIMBING</b>	...ii
<b>HALAMAN PERSEMPAHAN</b>	...iii
<b>HALAMAN MOTTO</b>	...vi
<b>HALAMAN PENGESAHAN</b>	...vii
<b>KATA PENGANTAR</b>	...viii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	...x
<b>RINGKASAN</b>	...xi
<b>DAFTAR ISI</b>	...xii
<b>DAFTAR TABEL</b>	...xv
<b>DAFTAR GAMBAR</b>	...xvi
<b>DAFTAR LAMPIRAN</b>	...xvii
<b>I. PENDAHULUAN</b>	...1
<b>1.1 Latar Belakang</b>	...1
<b>1.2 Permasalahan</b>	...2
<b>1.3 Tujuan Penelitian</b>	...3
<b>1.4 Manfaat Penelitian</b>	...3
<b>1.5 Batasan Masalah</b>	...3
<b>II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA</b>	...5
<b>2.1 Taksonomi dan Morfologi Tanaman Nilam</b>	...5
<b>2.2 Asal-Usul Tanaman Nilam</b>	...6
<b>2.3 Jenis Nilam</b>	...8
<b>2.4 Minyak Nilam</b>	...8
<b>2.5 Perajangan</b>	...9
<b>2.6 Penyulingan Nilam</b>	...10
<b>2.7 Mutu Minyak Nilam</b>	...14

<b>2.8 Perencanaan Elemen Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...15
2.8.1 Poros	...15
2.8.2 Bantalan	...17
2.8.3 Puli dan sabuk	...18
2.8.4 Motor penggerak	...19
<b>III. METODOLOGI PENELITIAN</b>	...21
<b>3.1 Waktu dan Tempat Penelitian</b>	...21
<b>3.2 Alat dan Bahan Penelitian</b>	...21
3.2.1 Alat	...21
3.2.2 Bahan	...22
<b>3.3 Perencanaan Penelitian</b>	...22
3.3.1 Studi literatur	...22
3.3.2 Survei lapangan	...23
3.3.3 Penelitian pendahuluan	...23
3.3.4 Perencanaan	...23
3.3.5 Perakitan	...23
3.3.6 Pengujian	...23
3.3.7 Penilaian kelayakan	...23
3.3.8 Analisis biaya	...24
3.3.9 Laporan	...24
<b>3.4 Perancangan Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...24
3.4.1 Desain fungsional	...26
3.4.2 Desain struktural	...32
<b>3.5 Pengujian Mesin</b>	...34
<b>3.6 Analisis Biaya</b>	...36
<b>IV. PEMBAHASAN</b>	...38
<b>4.1 Hasil Perancangan Mesin</b>	...38
<b>4.2 Uji Fungsional Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...41
4.2.1 Pengumpanan bahan	...41
4.2.2 Proses perajangan	...42

<b>4.3 Uji Elementer Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...44
4.3.1 Kapasitas kerja mesin	...45
4.3.2 Efisiensi mesin	...47
4.3.3 <i>Improvement</i> mesin	...50
<b>4.4 Uji Ergonomi Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...51
<b>4.5 Analisis Biaya Pemakaian Mesin Perajang Daun Nilam</b>	...52
<b>V. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN</b>	...55
<b>5.1 Kesimpulan</b>	...55
<b>5.2 Saran</b>	...56
<b>DAFTAR PUSTAKA</b>	...57
<b>LAMPIRAN</b>	...59

## ABSTRACT

Patchcouly oil is produced from distillation process of *pogostemon* leaf. To facilitate the oil comes out, the pogostemon leaf (including its stalks) should be cut into small pieces after harvesting. Nowadays, cutting process is done manually by using manpower (worker) with a big knife as a tool. Energy required for this manual process was very high, so the worker tends to get tired easily after work for some times. Besides, the time needed for finishing the cutting process is high. With high requirement of both energy and time, the cost of production becomes increase and then will cause inefficiency and ineffective in the production. Based on these reasons, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of distillation process of pogostemon leaf by alternating the design of cutter machine which aimed to minimize the constraints emerged at manual cutting process. Plan design includes the functional (making of cutter knives, pad and transmission system from electromotor) and structural (making of frame which support the functional design) design. Performance test was done by treating the rotation speed per minute of knives rotation with 500 (A1) and 600 (A2) RPM and varying the distance of knives with 100 (B1) and 150 (B2) mm. Parameters measured in the performance test were work capacities (kg/hour), efficiency (percent), improvement (percent) and utilization cost analysis of machine (rupiah). The functional test resulted that the machine could work well as the design planned. In the elementary test, the highest work capacity was reached at 171.75 kg/hour (combination of A2B2). Besides, the highest efficiency of machine was reached at 93.75 percent (combination of A1B2). This highest machine performance experienced the improvement of 81.1 percent and 27.2 percent when compared to one and four workers (A2B2), respectively with manual cutting process. The expense required for utilization of this new design machine was only about Rp. 20.325.- for once cutting process with 12-15 percent water content of more than a ton pogostemon refine process.

**Keywords:** *pogostemon, distillation, cutting process, work capacity, efficiency and expense.*