

LAMPIRAN

DATA

I

LAMPIRAN I
DATA PENGAMATAN

Tabel 9. Data Kadar Air

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Penentuan Kadar Air			Kadar Air (%)
		Berat Cawan Kosong (gr)	Berat Cawan+Sampel Sebelum (gr)	Berat Cawan+Sampel Sesudah (gr)	
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	50,8125	52,8125	52,7542	2,915
	0,4	50,6123	52,6123	50,7922	91,002
	0,5	51,3997	53,3597	51,5576	90,105
Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,6	51,5424	53,5424	51,7568	89,281
	0,7	50,6306	52,6306	50,8581	88,625
	0,8	57,5197	59,5197	57,7496	88,505
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,4	50,5587	52,4421	50,6594	89,135
	0,5	50,5587	52,6241	50,8356	89,425
	0,6	50,4421	52,5587	50,7658	89,645
	0,7	50,6215	52,6215	50,7950	91,325
	0,8	51,6111	53,6111	51,7715	91,9822

Tabel 10. Data Kadar Abu

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Penentuan Kadar Abu			Kadar Abu (%)
		Berat <i>Crusible</i> Kosong (gr)	Berat <i>Crusible</i> +Sampel Sebelum (gr)	Berat <i>Crusible</i> +Sampel Sesudah (gr)	
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	25,2218	28,2218	25,3156	8,1433
	0,4	22,3512	25,3512	22,6503	9,97
	0,5	25,2222	28,2222	25,5203	9,93
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,6	25,2223	28,2223	25,5166	9,81
	0,7	22,3515	25,3515	22,6454	9,79
	0,8	22,3513	25,3513	22,6444	9,77
Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,4	25,7215	28,7215	25,9579	7,88
	0,5	23,1225	26,1225	22,3640	8,05
	0,6	23,1224	26,1224	22,3660	8,12
	0,7	25,1225	28,1225	25,3688	8,21
	0,8	25,1225	28,1225	25,3718	8,31

Tabel 11. Data Rendemen

Temperatur Ekstraksi (°C)	Penentuan Rendemen		
	Berat Basah (Tulang) (gr)	Berat Kering (Gelatin) (gr)	Rendemen (%)
90	850	74,2	8,72%

Tabel 12. Data pH

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Nilai pH	
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	5	
	0,4	5	
	Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,5	5
		0,6	5
		0,7	5
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,8	5	
	0,4	4	
	0,5	4	
	0,6	4	
	0,7	4	
	0,8	4	

Tabel 13. Data Viskositas

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Densitas Bola (gr/cm ³)	Waktu (s)	Berat Piknometer Kosong (gr)	Berat Piknometer +sampel (gr)	Densitas Gel (gr/cm ³)	Viskositas (cPs)	
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	2,2	8,09	32,7714	57,4207	0,9954	32,1592	
	Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,4	2,2	8,12	32,7722	57,4557	0,9967	32,2436
		0,5	2,2	8,24	32,7712	57,4625	0,9971	32,7092
		0,6	2,2	8,29	32,7735	57,5012	0,9985	32,8694
		0,7	2,2	8,35	32,7732	57,5821	1,0081	33,0164
0,8		2,2	8,41	32,7776	57,7201	1,0032	33,2174	
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,4	2,2	8,31	32,7731	57,7283	1,0003	33,7587	
	0,5	2,2	8,33	32,7725	57,6571	1,0017	33,6014	
	0,6	2,2	8,43	32,7712	57,6210	1,0035	33,2854	
	0,7	2,2	8,52	32,7777	57,1861	1,0049	32,9401	
	0,8	2,2	8,58	32,7718	57,5427	1,0077	32,8993	

Tabel 14. Data Kekuatan Gel

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Peak Load (gr force)	Final Load (gr force)	Kekuatan Gel (bloom)
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	126,4	113,4	64,5426
Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,4	549,6	440,6	193,0643
	0,5	1316	1278,4	522,1458
	0,6	1710,2	1710,2	691,7535
	0,7	1788,8	1763	712,4930
	0,8	1895	1794,6	724,9052
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,4	1679	1249,4	510,7548
	0,5	1505	1216	497,6366
	0,6	1087,2	891,8	370,2922
	0,7	1055	885,6	367,8569
	0,8	714,6	678,6	286,5489

Tabel 15. Tabel Kadar Protein

Sampel	Konsentrasi Pelarut (M)	Penentuan Kadar Protein				
		N HCl (mg/mek)	Volume Blanko (ml)	Volume Titran (ml)	Kadar Nitrogen (%)	Kadar Protein (%)
Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran	-	0,02	5,9	411,6	11,3661	71,0381
Gelatin + Pelarut NaCl	0,4	0,02	5,9	472,6	13,0751	81,7193
	0,5	0,02	5,9	470,4	13,0134	81,3337
	0,6	0,02	5,9	467,6	12,9349	80,8431
	0,7	0,02	5,9	462,6	12,7837	79,8931
	0,8	0,02	5,9	460,1	12,7248	79,5300
Gelatin + Pelarut CH ₃ COOH	0,4	0,02	5,9	465,5	12,8761	80,4756
	0,5	0,02	5,9	468,9	12,9714	81,0712
	0,6	0,02	5,9	471,1	13,0330	81,4562
	0,7	0,02	5,9	473,8	13,1086	81,9292
	0,8	0,02	5,9	476,6	13,1871	82,4193

LAMPIRAN
PERHITUNGAN **II**

LAMPIRAN II
URAIAN PERHITUNGAN

1. Perhitungan Kadar Air Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri Setelah Penambahan α -Cassein dengan Variasi Pelarut Pencampuran

Rumus:

$$\% \text{ Kadar Air} = \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

A = Berat cawan kosong + sampel (sebelum dioven) (gr)

B = Berat sampel (gr)

C = Berat cawan + sampel (setelah dioven) (gr)

a. Sampel 0 (Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran Pelarut)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,8125 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 52,7542 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(5,8125 - 5,7542) \text{ g}}{2,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 2,915\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Sampel 1 (NaCl 0,4M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,6123 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,7922 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(5,6123 - 5,7922) \text{ g}}{2,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 91,002\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel 2 (NaCl 0,5M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 53,3597 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 51,5576 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,3597 - 51,5576) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90,105\%\end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel 3 (NaCl 0,6M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 53,5424 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 51,7568 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,5424 - 51,7568) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,281\%\end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 4 (NaCl 0,7M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,6306 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,8581 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,6306 - 50,8581) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 88,625\%\end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 5 (NaCl 0,8M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 59,5197 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 57,7496 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(59,5197 - 57,7496) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 88,505\%\end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 6 (CH₃COOH 0,4 M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,4421 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,6594 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,4421 - 50,6594) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,135\%\end{aligned}$$

h. Sampel 7 (CH₃COOH 0,5M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,6241 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,8356 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,6241 - 50,8356) \text{ gr}}{2,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,425\%\end{aligned}$$

i. Sampel 8 (CH₃COOH 0,6M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,5587 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,7658 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,5587 - 50,7658) \text{ g}}{2,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,645\%\end{aligned}$$

j. Sampel 9 (CH₃COOH 0,7M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 52,6215 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 1,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 50,7950 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,6215 - 50,7950) \text{ g}}{2,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 91,325\%\end{aligned}$$

k. Sampel 10 (CH₃COOH 0,8M)

Diketahui : Berat cawan kosong + sampel (A) = 53,6111 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 2,0 gr

Berat cawan + sampel (C) = 51,7715 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Air} &= \frac{(A-C)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,6111 - 51,7715) \text{ g}}{2,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 91,9822\%\end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Kadar Abu Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri Setelah Penambahan α -Casein dengan Variasi Pelarut Pencampuran

Rumus:

$$\% \text{ Kadar Abu} = \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

A = Berat *crusible* kosong + sampel (sebelum) (gr)

B = Berat sampel (gr)

C = Berat *crusible* + abu (setelah) (gr)

a. Sampel 0 (Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran)

Diketahui : Berat *crusible* kosong (A) = 25,2218 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusible* + abu (C) = 25,3156 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(25,3156 - 25,2218) \text{ gr}}{3,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,1433\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Sampel 1 (NaCl 0,4M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusible* kosong (A) = 25,7215 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusible* + abu (C) = 25,9579 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(25,9579 - 25,7215) \text{ gr}}{3,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 7,88\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel 2 (NaCl 0,5M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 23,1225 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 23,3640 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(23,3640 - 23,1225) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,05\%\end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel 3 (NaCl 0,6M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 23,1224 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 23,3660 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(23,3660 - 23,1224) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,12\%\end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 4 (NaCl 0,7M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 25,1225 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 25,3688 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(25,3688 - 25,1225) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,21\%\end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 5 (NaCl 0,8M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 25,1225 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 25,3718 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(2,3718 - 2,1225) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,31\%\end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 6 (CH₃COOH 0,4M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 22,3512 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 22,6503 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(2,6503 - 2,3512) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,97\%\end{aligned}$$

h. Sampel 7 (CH₃COOH 0,5M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 25,2222 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 25,5203 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(2,5203 - 2,2222) \text{ g}}{3,0 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,93\%\end{aligned}$$

i. Sampel 8 (CH₃COOH 0,6M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 25,2223 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 25,5166 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(25,5166 - 25,2223) \text{ gr}}{3,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,81\%\end{aligned}$$

j. Sampel 9 (CH₃COOH 0,7M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong = 22,3515 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 22,6454 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(22,6454 - 22,3515) \text{ gr}}{3,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,79\%\end{aligned}$$

k. Sampel 10 (CH₃COOH 0,8M)

Diketahui : Berat *crusibble* kosong (A) = 22,3513 gr

Berat sampel (B) = 3,0 gr

Berat *crusibble* + abu (C) = 22,6444 gr

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar Abu} &= \frac{(C-A)}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(22,6444 - 22,3513) \text{ gr}}{3,0 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,77\%\end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Rendemen Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri

Rumus:

$$\% \text{ Rendemen} = \frac{A}{B} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

A = Berat kering (bubuk gelatin) (gr)

B = Berat basah (tulang ikan) (gr)

a. Sampel Bubuk Gelatin (T= 90°C)

Diketahui : Berat kering (A) = 74,2 gr

Berat basah (B) = 850 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Rendemen} &= \frac{A}{B} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{74,2 \text{ g}}{850 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,72\% \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan Kekuatan Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri Setelah Penambahan α -Cassein dengan Variasi Pelarut Pencampuran

Rumus:

Konversi Nilai F:

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times \Delta \text{ load} = \dots (\text{N})$$

Nilai D:

$$\text{Kekuatan gel (D)} = \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \text{ N} = \dots (\text{dyne/cm}^2)$$

Konversi ke bloom:

$$(\text{bloom}) = 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times (\text{D})$$

Dimana:

D = Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm²)

F = Gaya (Newton)

G = Konstanta (0,07)

a. Sampel 0 (Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 113,4\ gr\ force$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ k}{1\ g} \times \frac{9,8\ N}{1\ k} \times 113,4\ gr\ force = 1,1124\ N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\ &= \frac{1,1\ N}{0,0} \times 980 \\ &= 15574,356\ dyne/cm^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\ &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 15574,356 \\ &= 64,5426\ bloom \end{aligned}$$

b. Sampe 1 (NaCl 0,4M)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 440,6\ gr\ gr\ force$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ k}{1\ g} \times \frac{9,8\ N}{1\ k} \times 440,6\ gr\ force = 4,3223\ N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980\ N \\ &= \frac{4,3\ N}{0,0} \times 980 \\ &= 60512,004\ dyne/cm^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\ &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 60512,004 \\ &= 193,0643\ bloom \end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel 2 (NaCl 0,5M)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 1278,4\ gr\ force$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ k}{1\ g} \times \frac{9,8\ N}{1\ k} \times 1278,4\ gr\ force = 12,5411\ N$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\
&= \frac{1,5 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
&= 175575,456 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
&= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 175575,456 \\
&= 522,1458 \text{ bloom}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel 3 (NaCl 0,6M)

Diketahui : *Final load* = 1710,2 gr force

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times 1710,2 \text{ gr force} = 16,7771 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \text{ N} \\
&= \frac{1,7 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
&= 234878,868 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
&= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 234878,868 \\
&= 691,7535 \text{ bloom}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 4 (NaCl 0,7M)

Diketahui : *Final load* = 1763,0 gr force

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times 1763,0 \text{ gr force} = 17,2951 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \text{ N} \\
&= \frac{1,2 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
&= 242130,42 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
&= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 242130,42 \\
&= 712,4930 \text{ bloom}
\end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 5 (NaCl 0,8M)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 1794,6\ \text{gr force}$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ \text{k}}{1\ \text{g}} \times \frac{9,8\ \text{N}}{1\ \text{k}} \times 1794,6\ \text{gr force} = 17,6050\ \text{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\ &= \frac{1,6\ \text{N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\ &= 246470,364\ \text{dyne/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\ &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 246470,364 \\ &= 724,9052\ \text{bloom} \end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 6 (CH₃COOH 0,4M)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 1249\ \text{gr force}$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ \text{k}}{1\ \text{g}} \times \frac{9,8\ \text{N}}{1\ \text{k}} \times 1249\ \text{gr force} = 12,2566\ \text{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\ &= \frac{1,2\ \text{N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\ &= 171592,596\ \text{dyne/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\ &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 49000,2 \\ &= 510,7548\ \text{bloom} \end{aligned}$$

h. Sampel 7 (CH₃COOH 0,5M)

Diketahui : $Final\ load = 1216,0\ \text{gr force}$

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1\ \text{k}}{1\ \text{g}} \times \frac{9,8\ \text{N}}{1\ \text{k}} \times 1216,0\ \text{gr force} = 11,9289\ \text{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\
 &= \frac{1,9 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
 &= 167005,44 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
 &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 167005,44 \\
 &= 497,6366 \text{ bloom}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Sampel 8 (CH₃COOH 0,6M)

Diketahui : *Final load* = 891,8 gr force

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times 891,8 \text{ gr force} = 8,7485 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\
 &= \frac{8,7 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
 &= 122479,812 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
 &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 122479,812 \\
 &= 370,2922 \text{ bloom}
 \end{aligned}$$

j. Sampel 9 (CH₃COOH 0,7M)

Diketahui : *Final load* = 885,6 gr force

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times 885,6 \text{ gr force} = 8,6877 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\
 &= \frac{8,6 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\
 &= 367,8569 \text{ dyne/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\
 &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 367,8569 \\
 &= 367,8569 \text{ bloom}
 \end{aligned}$$

k. Sampel 10 (CH₃COOH 0,8M)

Diketahui : *Final load* = 678,6 gr force

Faktor konversi nilai F

$$\frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ g}} \times \frac{9,8 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ k}} \times 678,6 \text{ gr force} = 6,6571 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (dyne/cm}^2\text{)} &= \frac{F}{G} \times 980 \\ &= \frac{6,6 \text{ N}}{0,0} \times 980 \\ &= 93198,924 \text{ dyne/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekuatan gel (bloom)} &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times D \\ &= 20 + 2,86 \times 10^{-3} \times 93198,924 \\ &= 286,5489 \text{ bloom} \end{aligned}$$

5. Perhitungan Kadar Protein Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri Setelah Penambahan α -Cassein dengan Variasi Pelarut Pencampuran

Rumus:

$$\% \text{ N} = \frac{m \text{ ti} - m \text{ b}}{g \text{ sa} \times 1} \times \text{N HCl} \times 14,008 \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar Protein} = \% \text{ N} \times \text{Faktor Konversi}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{Faktor Konversi Gelatin} = 6,25$$

$$\text{Volume blanko} = 5,9 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{N HCl} = 0,02 \text{ N}$$

a. Sampel 0 (Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran)

$$\text{Diketahui : Volume titran} = 411,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume blanko} = 5,9 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{N HCl} = 0,02 \text{ N} = 0,02 \text{ mek/ml}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 1 \text{ gr} = 1000 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% N &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_2} \times N \text{ HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(472,6 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \text{ m}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= 11,3661\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% N \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\ &= 11,3661\% \times 6,25 \\ &= 71,0381\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Sampel 1 (NaCl 0,4M)

Diketahui : Volume titran = 472,6 ml
 Volume blanko = 5,9 ml
 N HCl = 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
 Berat sampel = 1 gr = 1000 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \% N &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_2} \times N \text{ HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(472,6 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \text{ m}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= 13,0751\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% N \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\ &= 13,0751\% \times 6,25 \\ &= 81,7193\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel 2 (NaCl 0,5M)

Diketahui : Volume titran = 470,4 ml
 Volume blanko = 5,9 ml
 N HCl = 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
 Berat sampel = 1 gr = 1000 mg

$$\begin{aligned} \% N &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_2} \times N \text{ HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(470,4 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{10 \text{ m}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= 13,0134\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% \text{ N} \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\
 &= 13,0134\% \times 6,25 \\
 &= 81,3337\%
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel 3 (NaCl 0,6M)

Diketahui :

Volume titran	= 467,6 ml
Volume blanko	= 5,9 ml
N HCl	= 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
Berat sampel	= 1 gr = 1000 mg

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ N} &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_2} \times \text{N HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(467,6 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \text{ ml}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\
 &= 12,9349\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% \text{ N} \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\
 &= 12,9349\% \times 6,25 \\
 &= 80,8431\%
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 4 (NaCl 0,7M)

Diketahui :

Volume titran	= 462,2 ml
Volume blanko	= 5,9 ml
N HCl	= 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
Berat sampel	= 1 gr = 1000 mg

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ N} &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_2} \times \text{N HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(462,2 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \text{ ml}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\
 &= 12,7837\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% \text{ N} \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\
 &= 12,7837\% \times 6,25 \\
 &= 79,8931\%
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 5 (NaCl 0,8M)

Diketahui : Volume titran = 460,1 ml
 Volume blanko = 5,9 ml
 N HCl = 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
 Berat sampel = 1 gr =1000 mg

$$\begin{aligned} \% N &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_a} \times N \text{ HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(460,1 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \quad \text{m}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= 12,7248\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% N \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\ &= 12,7248\% \times 6,25 \\ &= 79,5300\% \end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 6 (CH₃COOH 0,4M)

Diketahui : Volume titran = 465,5 ml
 Volume blanko = 5,9 ml
 N HCl = 0,02 N = 0,02 mek/ml
 Berat sampel = 1 gr =1000 mg

$$\begin{aligned} \% N &= \frac{v_t \quad t_i \quad -v_t \quad b}{m \quad s_a} \times N \text{ HCl} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(465,5 \text{ ml} - 5,9 \text{ ml})}{1 \quad \text{m}} \times 0,02 \text{ mek/ml} \times 14,008 \text{ mg/mek} \times 100\% \\ &= 12,8761\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar Protein} &= \% N \times \text{Faktor konversi} \\ &= 12,8761\% \times 6,25 \\ &= 80,4756\% \end{aligned}$$

6. Perhitungan Viskositas Gel Gelatin Tulang Ikan Tenggiri Setelah Penambahan α -Casein dengan Variasi Pelarut Pencampuran

Rumus:

$$\mu = k (\rho_1 - \rho_2)t$$

Dimana:

k = konstanta bola (mPa.s.cm³/gr.s)

ρ_1 = densitas bola (gr/cm³)

ρ_2 = densitas sampel (gr/cm³)

t = waktu (s)

Diket:

Densitas bola gelas boron silica = 2,2 gr/cm³

Diameter bola gelas boron silica = 14,40 mm

$k = 3,5$ mPa.s.cm³/gr.s

- Menentukan Volume Piknometer (Aquadest)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7755 (a)

Berat piknometer + Aquadest = 57,4520 (b)

Berat Aquadest = 24,6765 (c)

Volume Aquadest = Volume Piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ air pada } 27^\circ\text{C} &= 996,513 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{\text{m}^3}{1.0 \cdot 0 \text{ c}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{\text{kg}} \\ &= 0,996513 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \\ &= 0,996513 \text{ gr/ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat aquadest} &= b - a \\ &= 57,5520 \text{ gr} - 32,7755 \text{ gr} \\ &= 24,6765 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Aquadest} &= \frac{b-a}{c} \\ &= \frac{5,5 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{0,9 \text{ g/m}} \\ &= 24,7628 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

a. Sampel 0 (Gelatin Sebelum Pencampuran Pelarut)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7714 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,4207 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,4 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9954 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,9954 \text{ gr/cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 0,9954 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,09 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,1592 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,1592 \text{ cPs}\end{aligned}$$

b. Sampel 1 (NaCl 0,4M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7722 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,4557 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,4 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9967 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,9967 \text{ gr/cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 0,9967 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,12 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,2436 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,2436 \text{ cPs}\end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel 2 (NaCl 0,5M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7712 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,4625 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,4 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9971 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,9971 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 0,9971 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,24 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,7092 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,7092 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel 3 (NaCl 0,6M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7735 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,5012 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,5 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9985 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,9985 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 0,9985 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,29 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,8694 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,8694 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 4 (NaCl 0,7M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7732 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,5821 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,5 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0018 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0018 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0018 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,35 \text{ s}) \\ &= 33,0164 \text{ mPa.s} = 33,0164 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 5 (NaCl 0,8M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7776 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,7201 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot p} \\ &= \frac{5,7 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0032 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0032 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0032 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,41 \text{ s}) \\ &= 33,2147 \text{ mPa.s} = 33,2174 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 6 (CH₃COOH 0,4M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7731 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,7283 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot \rho} \\ &= \frac{5,7 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0077 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0077 \text{ gr/cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0077 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,58 \text{ s}) \\ &= 33,7587 \text{ mPa.s} = 33,7587 \text{ cPs}\end{aligned}$$

h. Sampel 7 (CH₃COOH 0,5M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7725 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,6571 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot \rho} \\ &= \frac{5,6 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0049 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0049 \text{ gr/cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0049 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,52 \text{ s}) \\ &= 33,6014 \text{ mPa.s} = 33,6014 \text{ cPs}\end{aligned}$$

i. Sampel 8 (CH₃COOH 0,6M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7712 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,6210 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot \rho} \\ &= \frac{5,6 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0035 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0035 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0035 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,43 \text{ s}) \\ &= 33,2854 \text{ mPa.s} = 33,2854 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

j. Sampel 9 (CH₃COOH 0,7M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7777 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,1861 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot \rho} \\ &= \frac{5,1 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0017 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0017 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0017 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,33 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,9401 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,9401 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

k. Sampel 10 (CH₃COOH 0,8M)

Berat piknometer kosong = 32,7718 gr (a)

Berat piknometer + sampel = 57,5427 gr (b)

Volume piknometer = 24,7628 ml

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis sampel} &= \frac{b-a}{v \cdot \rho} \\ &= \frac{5,5 \text{ g} - 3,7 \text{ g}}{2,7 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 1,0003 \text{ gr/ml} = 1,0003 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= k \times (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \times t \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.s} \times (2,2 \text{ gr/cm}^3 - 1,0003 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \times (8,31 \text{ s}) \\ &= 32,8993 \text{ mPa.s} = 32,8993 \text{ cPs} \end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN
GAMBAR **III**

**LAMPIRAN III
GAMBAR PENELITIAN**

I. TAHAP PEMBUATAN GELATIN

TAHAP *DEGRADASI*



Gambar 16. Tulang ikan segar



Gambar 17. Pemilihan bagian ikan



Gambar 18. Pencucian tulang



Gambar 19. Tulang ikan sudah dibersihkan



Gambar 20. Perebusan tulang



Gambar 21. Tulang yang telah direbus



Gambar 22. Pembersihan tulang rebus



Gambar 23. Tulang bersih



Gambar 24. Ukuran ikan diperkecil

TAHAP DEMINERALISASI



Gambar 25. Larutan HCl 5%



Gambar 26. Bahan yang siap untuk direndam



Gambar 27. Proses perendaman (Demineralisasi)



Gambar 28. Sebelum dan sesudah perendaman dengan Larutan HCl 5%



Gambar 29. Penyaringan tulang



Gambar 30. Pembilasan tulang

TAHAP EKSTRAKSI



Gambar 31. Tulang di ekstraksi selama 5 jam pada suhu 90°C



Gambar 32. Ekstrak disaring dan dipisahkan dari sisa tulang



Gambar 33. Hasil ekstraksi di saring lebih lanjut untuk memisahkan lemak yang masih tersisa



TAHAP EVAPORASI



Gambar 34. Ekstrak gelatin di evaporasi selama 5 jam pada suhu 70°C



Gambar 35. Hasil evaporasi siap di keringkan

TAHAP PENGERINGAN EKSTRAK GELATIN



Gambar 36. Pengeringan dilakukan pada suhu 60°C selama 24 jam

TAHAP AKHIR PEMBUATAN GELATIN



Gambar 37. Pengambilan hasil dari oven



Gambar 38. Gelatin yang dihasilkan

II. TAHAP PEMBUATAN -CASEIN DARI SUSU SAPI MURNI

TAHAP PERSIAPAN BAHAN



Gambar 39. Susu sapi murni



Gambar 40. Persiapan susu

TAHAP PEMANASAN



Gambar 41. Susu sapi murni dipanaskan selama 1 jam pada suhu 40°C

TAHAP PENGUMPALAN SUSU



Gambar 42. Susu ditambahkan asam cuka



Gambar 43. Protein yang berisi -casein telah terbentuk

TAHAP PEMBILASAN ASAM DARI PROTEIN YANG TERBENTUK



Gambar 44. Gumpalan dibilas dengan aquades agar pH netral

TAHAP PENGERINGAN PROTEIN



Gambar 45. Pengeringan gumpalan susu pada suhu 50°C selama 3 jam



Gambar 46. *-casein* yang telah dikeringkan

III. TAHAP ANALISIS

TAHAP AWAL



Gambar 47. Gelatin dan α -casein untuk variasi konsentrasi pelarut

TAHAP PENCAMPURAN GELATIN - α -CASEIN



Gambar 48. Pencampuran gelatin dengan protein yang dilarutkan oleh pelarut (NaCl dan CH_3COOH)

TAHAP ANALISIS KADAR PROTEIN



Gambar 49. Campuran gelatin dan α -casein yang akan dicampurkan dengan pelarut CH_3COOH dan NaCl



Gambar 50. Campuran gelatin dan protein ditambah reagen+ H_2SO_4 12 mL (destruksi) dilanjutkan dengan destilasi hasil destruksi



Gambar 51. Hasil destilasi yang telah ditambah Larutan NaOH 0,1N, Larutan H_3BO_3 , Dan Indikator Metylen Red. Campuran dengan Larutan NaCl berwarna kuning, sedangkan campuran dengan Larutan CH_3COOH berwarna merah muda



Gambar 52. Setelah dititrasi dengan HCl 0,02 N dan ditambahkan indikator Metylen Blue

TAHAP ANALISIS NILAI pH



Gambar 53. Uji pH, Campuran dengan Larutan NaCl nilai pH adalah 5
Campuran dengan Larutan CH₃COOH nilai pH adalah 4

TAHAP ANALISIS KADAR ABU



Gambar 54. Analisa kadar abu dimulai dengan menimbang masing-masing sampel 3 gram kemudian dimasukkan ke dalam *furnace* dengan suhu 600°C selama 4 jam.



Gambar 55. Hasil Uji Kadar Abu

TAHAP ANALISIS KADAR AIR



Gambar 56. Menimbang sampel Gambar 57. Sampel dimasukkan ke dalam Oven



Gambar 58. Proses Pengovenan (Uji Kadar Air) Pada Suhu 105°C Selama 1 Jam



Gambar 59. Setelah 1 Jam Sampel Diambil



Gambar 60. Hasil Dari Uji Kadar Air

TAHAP ANALISIS KEKUATAN GEL



Gambar 61. Alat Uji Kekuatan Ge (*Texture Analyzer*)



Gambar 62. Analisa Sampel untuk Uji Kekuatan Gel

TAHAP ANALISIS VISKOSITAS



Gambar 63. Seperangkat Viskometer



Gambar 64. Uji Viskositas