

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui formulasi terbaik dari masing-masing perlakuan dengan melihat hasil dari uji kadar air, pH, kelarutan, keamanan dan juga uji organoleptik. Langkah yang pertama yaitu menimbang bahan-bahan kering terlebih dahulu seperti epsom atau magnesium sulfat, natrium karbonat, asam sitrat dan tepung jagung. Setelah bahan kering tercampur, selanjutnya menimbang bahan-bahan cair seperti olive oil, essential oil dan alkohol. Setelah semua bahan ditimbang, selanjutnya dicampurkan. Apabila sudah tercampur selanjutnya produk dikemas dan disimpan. Penambahan konsentrasi Natrium Bikarbonat dan Asam Sitrat memberikan pengaruh terhadap hasil uji kadar air, uji waktu larut dan uji pH garam mandi. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi Natrium Bikarbonat dan Asam Sitrat maka nilai kadar air akan semakin naik sebanyak 3%. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi Natrium Bikarbonat dan Asam Sitrat maka waktu larut garam mandi yang dihasilkan semakin cepat. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi Natrium Bikarbonat dan Asam Sitrat maka nilai pH yang dihasilkan akan meningkat sebesar 1%. Hasil uji organoleptik diketahui berdasarkan 15 panelis memaparkan bahwa rata-rata panelis menyukai produk dari garam mandi mulai dari atribut warna, aroma, tekstur dan keseluruhan. Hasil dari uji keamanan garam mandi, panelis memaparkan bahwa produk garam mandi ini tergolong aman dan tidak menyebabkan iritasi atau rasa gatal. Hasil formulasi terbaik garam mandi terdapat pada perlakuan dengan konsentrasi Natrium Bikarbonat 50% dan Asam Sitrat 30%.

Kata kunci: Garam mandi, Organoleptik, Formulasi Terbaik

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the best formulation of each treatment by looking at the results of the water content, pH, solubility, safety and organoleptic tests. The first step is to weigh dry ingredients such as Epsom or magnesium sulfate, sodium carbonate, citric acid and cornstarch. After the dry ingredients are mixed, then weigh the liquid ingredients such as olive oil, essential oil and alcohol. After all the ingredients are weighed, then mixed. Once mixed, the product is packaged and stored. The addition of sodium bicarbonate and citric acid concentrations had an effect on the results of the water content test, soluble time test and bath salt pH test. The higher the concentration of sodium bicarbonate and citric acid, the value of the water content will increase by 3%. The higher the concentration of sodium bicarbonate and citric acid, the faster the bath salt dissolves. The higher the concentration of Sodium Bicarbonate and Citric Acid, the resulting pH value will increase by 1%. The results of the organoleptic test are known based on 15 panelists explaining that on average the panelists like products from bath salts starting from the attributes of color, aroma, texture and overall. The results of the bath salt safety test, panelists explained that this bath salt product is classified as safe and does not cause irritation or itching. The best formulation results of bath salts were found in the treatment with 50% sodium bicarbonate and 30% citric acid.