

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Presentase Bobot Kering Terhadap Bobot Basah

1. Rimpang Lengkuas

$$\text{Berat sampel basah} = 592 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel kering} = 112,92 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \text{ bobot kering teradap} = \frac{112,92 \text{ g}}{592 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

bobot basah

$$= 19,07\%$$

2. Daun Sirih

$$\text{Berat sampel basah} = 961,26 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel kering} = 167,85 \text{ g}$$

$$\% \text{ bobot kering teradap} = \frac{167,85 \text{ g}}{961,26 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

bobot basah

$$= 17,46\%$$

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Rendemen

1. Ekstrak Rimpang Lengkuas

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 100 \text{ g} \quad (\text{x})$$

$$\text{Berat cawan kosong} = 58,57 \text{ g} \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\text{Berat cawan + ekstrak} = 129,98 \text{ g} \quad (\text{b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat ekstrak} &= b - a \\ &= 129,98 \text{ g} - 58,57 \text{ g} \\ &= 71,41 \text{ g} \quad (\text{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Rendemen} &= \frac{y}{x} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{71,41 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 71,41\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Eksrak Daun sirih

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 100 \text{ g} \quad (\text{x})$$

$$\text{Berat cawan kosong} = 55,87 \text{ g} \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\text{Berat cawan + ekstrak} = 124,43 \text{ g} \quad (\text{b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat ekstrak} &= b - a \\ &= 124,43 \text{ g} - 55,87 \text{ g} \\ &= 68,56 \text{ g} \quad (\text{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{y}{x} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{68,56 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,56\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Penimbangan Bahan

Sediaan dibuat sebanyak 100ml dengan formulasi sebagai berikut :

Nama bahan	FI (%)	FII (%)	FIII (%)	Fungsi	Literatur
Ekstrak lengkuas	10	5	7,5	Zat aktif	(Prihannensia <i>et al.</i> , 2018)
Ekstrak daun sirih	5	10	7,5	Zat aktif	(Hayoto <i>et al.</i> , 2024)
Gliserin	10	10	10	Humektan	
Methyl paraben	0,2	0.2	0,2	Pengawet	(Santoso & Riyanta, 2019)
Etanol 70%	100ml	100ml	100ml	Pelarut	

1. Formulasi I

$$\text{Ekstrak lengkuas} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 10 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Ektrak daun sirih} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 5 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Gliserin} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Metil paraben} = \frac{0,2}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 0,2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Etanol 70\%} &= 100 - (10+5+10+0,2) \\ &= 100 - 25,2 \\ &= 74,8 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

2. Formulasi II

$$\text{Ekstrak lengkuas} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 5 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Ektrak daun sirih} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 10 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Gliserin} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Metil paraben} = \frac{0,2}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 0,2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Etanol 70\%} &= 100 - (5+10+10+0,2) \\ &= 100 - 25,2 \\ &= 74,8 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

3. Formulasi III

$$\text{Ekstrak lengkuas} = \frac{7,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 7,5 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Ektrak daun sirih} = \frac{7,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 7,5 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Gliserin} = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Metil paraben} = \frac{0,2}{100} \times 100 \text{ ml} = 0,2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Etanol 70\%} &= 100 - (7,5+7,5+10+0,2) \\ &= 100 - 25,2 \\ &= 74,8 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Uji Berat Jenis

		Hasil Uji Bobot Jenis (g/ml)							
Formula	Replikasi	Siklus							Rata-rata
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I	a	0,927	0,960	0,944	0,942	0,944	0,940	0,939	0,941
	b	0,929	0,955	0,943	0,941	0,945	0,941	0,940	
	c	0,927	0,950	0,942	0,938	0,945	0,940	0,941	
	Rata-rata	0,927	0,955	0,943	0,940	0,944	0,940	0,940	
II	a	0,928	0,962	0,951	0,945	0,950	0,942	0,948	0,946
	b	0,931	0,963	0,948	0,943	0,953	0,940	0,949	
	c	0,928	0,960	0,947	0,945	0,950	0,944	0,942	
	Rata-rata	0,929	0,961	0,948	0,944	0,951	0,942	0,946	
III	a	0,934	0,968	0,948	0,945	0,950	0,940	0,945	0,944
	b	0,926	0,964	0,946	0,941	0,952	0,942	0,948	
	c	0,926	0,957	0,946	0,941	0,949	0,942	0,945	
	Rata-rata	0,928	0,959	0,946	0,942	0,950	0,941	0,946	

1. Formula I

a. Replikasi 1

Berat pikno kosong = 22,63 gram

Berat pikno + sampel = 45,82 gram

Volume = 25 ml

$$\text{BJ Sampel} = \frac{45,82 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 0,9276 \text{ g/ml}$$

b. Replikasi 2

Berat pikno kosong = 22,63 gram

Berat pikno + sampel = 45,87 gram

Volume = 25 ml

$$\text{BJ Sampel} = \frac{45,87 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 0,9296 \text{ g/ml}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Berat pikno kosong = 22,63 gram

Berat pikno + sampel = 45,82 gram

Volume = 25 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{BJ Sampel} &= \frac{45,82 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9276 \text{ g/ml}\end{aligned}$$

2. Formula II

a. Replikasi 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat pikno kosong} &= 22,63 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Berat pikno + sampel} &= 45,85 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Volume} &= 25 \text{ ml} \\ \text{BJ Sampel} &= \frac{45,85 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9288 \text{ g/ml}\end{aligned}$$

b. Replikasi 2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat pikno kosong} &= 22,63 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Berat pikno + sampel} &= 45,91 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Volume} &= 25 \text{ ml} \\ \text{BJ Sampel} &= \frac{45,91 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9312 \text{ g/ml}\end{aligned}$$

c. Replikasi 3

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat pikno kosong} &= 22,63 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Berat pikno + sampel} &= 45,84 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Volume} &= 25 \text{ ml} \\ \text{BJ Sampel} &= \frac{45,84 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,9284 \text{ g/ml}\end{aligned}$$

3. Formula III

a. Replikasi 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat pikno kosong} &= 22,63 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Berat pikno + sampel} &= 46 \text{ gram} \\ \text{Volume} &= 25 \text{ ml} \\ \text{BJ Sampel} &= \frac{46 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,934 \text{ g/ml}\end{aligned}$$

b. Replikasi 2

Berat pikno kosong = 22,63 gram

Berat pikno + sampel = 45,79 gram

Volume = 25 ml

$$\text{BJ Sampel} = \frac{45,79 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 0,9264 \text{ g/ml}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Berat pikno kosong = 22,63 gram

Berat pikno + sampel = 45,78 gram

Volume = 25 ml

$$\text{BJ Sampel} = \frac{45,78 \text{ g} - 22,63 \text{ g}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 0,926 \text{ g/ml}$$

Lampiran 5. Perhitungan Uji Viskositas

Hasil Uji Viskositas (Cp)									
Formula	Replikasi	Siklus							Rata-rata
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I	a	1,70	1,45	1,66	1,72	1,95	1,80	1,65	1,75
	b	1,78	1,52	1,88	1,87	1,96	1,95	1,65	
	c	1,85	1,52	1,87	1,64	1,81	1,80	1,80	
	Rata-rata	1,77	1,49	1,80	1,74	1,91	1,85	1,70	
II	a	1,92	1,36	1,59	1,58	2,12	2,10	2,04	1,82
	b	1,85	1,61	1,89	1,96	2,05	1,95	2,04	
	c	1,92	1,60	1,96	2,03	1,59	1,58	1,58	
	Rata-rata	1,89	1,52	1,81	1,86	1,92	1,88	1,89	
III	a	1,86	1,45	1,66	1,43	1,82	1,72	1,66	1,79
	b	1,92	1,46	1,81	1,95	1,97	2,03	2,04	
	c	1,84	1,60	1,96	1,95	1,96	1,88	1,65	
	Rata-rata	1,87	1,50	1,81	1,78	1,92	1,87	1,78	

1. Formulasi 1

a. Replikasi 1

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95$ Cp (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,23$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$\rho_1 = 0,927$ (bobot jenis sampel)

$\rho_2 = 0,996$ (bobot jenis air)

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,927 \times 0,23}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,213}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,213}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,70 \text{ Cp}$$

b. Replikasi 2

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp}$ (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,24$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$\rho_1 = 0,930$ (bobot jenis sampel)

$\rho_2 = 0,996$ (bobot jenis air)

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,930 \times 0,24}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,223}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,223}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,78 \text{ Cp}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp}$ (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,25$ (waktu alir sampel)

$$t_2 = 0,12 \text{ (waktu alir air)}$$

$$\rho_1 = 0,927 \text{ (bobot jenis sampel)}$$

$$\rho_2 = 0,996 \text{ (bobot jenis air)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,927 \times 0,25}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,232}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,232}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,85 \text{ Cp}$$

2. Formulasi 2

a. Replikasi 1

$$\text{Diketahui : } \eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp (viskositas air)}$$

$$t_1 = 0,26 \text{ (waktu alir sampel)}$$

$$t_2 = 0,12 \text{ (waktu alir air)}$$

$$\rho_1 = 0,928 \text{ (bobot jenis sampel)}$$

$$\rho_2 = 0,996 \text{ (bobot jenis air)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,928 \times 0,26}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,241}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,241}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,92 \text{ Cp}$$

b. Replikasi 2

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp}$ (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,25$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$\rho_1 = 0,931$ (bobot jenis sampel)

$\rho_2 = 0,996$ (bobot jenis air)

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,931 \times 0,25}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,232}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,232}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,85 \text{ Cp}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95$ Cp (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,26$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$\rho_1 = 0,928$ (bobot jenis sampel)

$\rho_2 = 0,996$ (bobot jenis air)

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,928 \times 0,26}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,241}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,241}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,92 \text{ Cp}$$

3. Formulasi 3

a. Replikasi 1

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95$ Cp (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,25$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$$\rho_1 = 0,934 \text{ (bobot jenis sampel)}$$

$$\rho_2 = 0,996 \text{ (bobot jenis air)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,934 \times 0,25}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,233}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,233}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,86 \text{ Cp}$$

b. Replikasi 2

$$\text{Diketahui : } \eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp (viskositas air)}$$

$$t_1 = 0,26 \text{ (waktu alir sampel)}$$

$$t_2 = 0,12 \text{ (waktu alir air)}$$

$$\rho_1 = 0,926 \text{ (bobot jenis sampel)}$$

$$\rho_2 = 0,996 \text{ (bobot jenis air)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,926 \times 0,26}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,241}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,241}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,92 \text{ Cp}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Diketahui : $\eta_2 = 0,95 \text{ Cp}$ (viskositas air)

$t_1 = 0,25$ (waktu alir sampel)

$t_2 = 0,12$ (waktu alir air)

$\rho_1 = 0,926$ (bobot jenis sampel)

$\rho_2 = 0,996$ (bobot jenis air)

$$\boxed{\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 \times t_1}{\rho_2 \times t_2}}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,926 \times 0,25}{0,996 \times 0,12}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{0,95} = \frac{0,231}{0,119}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{0,231}{0,119} \times 0,95$$

$$\eta_1 = 1,84 \text{ Cp}$$

Lampiran 6. Proses Pembuatan Ekstrak

No	Gambar	Keterangan
1		Sampel rimpang lengkuas dan daun sirih
2		Pencucian sampel
3		Rimpang lengkuas yang sudah dirajang
4		Daun sirih yang sudah dirajang

5



Proses pengeringan rimpang

lengkuas dan daun sirih

6



Proses penimbangan berat kering

rimpang lengkuas

7



Proses penimbangan berat kering

daun sirih

8



Proses pembuatan serbuk simplisia

rimpang lengkuas dan daun sirih

9



Pengayakan serbuk simplisia

10



Serbuk simplisia daun sirih

11



Serbuk simplisia rimpang lengkuas

12



Proses maserasi menggunakan
etanol 70% selama 5 hari dengan
perbandingan 1:10

13



Proses penyaringan rimpang
lengkuas menggunakan kain flanel
dan kertas saring

14



Proses penyaringan daun sirih
menggunakan kain flanel dan kertas
saring

15



Proses penguapan etanol dari
ekstrak rimpang lengkuas

16

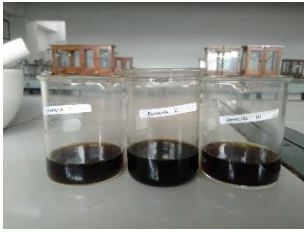


Proses penguapan etanol dari
ekstrak daun sirih

Lampiran 7. Pembuatan dan Uji Sediaan *Foot spray*

No	Gambar	Keterangan
1		Penimbangan bahan
2		Proses penyiapan bahan-bahan sediaan <i>foot spray</i>
3		Proses pencampuran ekstrak
4		Sediaan <i>foot spray</i> jadi

5



Uji organoleptis

6



Hasil Uji pH

7



Hasil Uji Berat Jenis

8

Hasil uji viskositas menggunakan
viskometer ostwold

9

*Cycling test* suhu dingin

10*Cycling test suhu panas*

11*Cycling test suhu ruang*

12*Uji hedonik*

No : 018.06/FAR-HN/II/2026
Hal : Keterangan Praktek Laboratorium

SURAT KETERANGAN

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa mahasiswa berikut :

Nama : Rosalia
NIM : 23080077
Judul Tugas Akhir : Formulasi Dan Evaluasi Stabilitas Fisik *Foot Spray* Mengandung Ekstrak
Lengkuas (*Alpinia Galanga* L.) Dan Daun Sirih (*Piper Betle* L.)

Benar – benar telah melakukan penelitian di Laboratorium Diploma III Farmasi Universitas Harkat Negeri.

Demikian surat keterangan ini untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Tegal, 18 Februari 2026

Ka. Program Studi Diploma III Farmasi
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 Universitas
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SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL UJI PLAGIASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : apt. Rizki Febriyanti, M.Farm

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Jabatan : Ketua Program Studi D-3 Farmasi

Menerangkan bahwa Laporan Tugas Akhir:

Judul : Formulasi Dan Evaluasi Stabilitas Fisik Foot Spray Mengandung Ekstrak Lengkuas (*Alpinia galangan L.*) Dan Daun Sirih (*Piper betle L.*)

Yang ditulis oleh :

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