

**PENGARUH KEKASARAN AMPELAS DAN JUMLAH PELARUT  
TERHADAP KUALITAS *FINISHING AQUA POLITUR* PADA PAPAN  
LAMINASI BAMBU BETUNG (*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.f) Backer ex  
Heyne)**

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**INTISARI**

Bambu betung (*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.f) Backer ex Heyne) dalam bentuk papan laminasi menjadi alternatif dalam industri furnitur dan konstruksi karena cepat tumbuh dan memiliki kekuatan yang sebanding dengan kayu. Untuk memperbaiki kenampakan dan melindungi produk bambu laminasi, maka diperlukan aplikasi *finishing*. Dalam proses *finishing*, kekasaran permukaan penting diperhatikan karena menentukan area kontak yang terbentuk pada permukaan substrat, sedangkan jumlah pelarut penting karena berkaitan dengan jumlah *binder* yang tersedia untuk membentuk ikatan antara cat dan substrat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh dari kekasaran ampelas dan jumlah pelarut terhadap kualitas *finishing aqua politur* pada papan laminasi bambu betung.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap yang disusun secara faktorial. Faktor yang digunakan adalah kekasaran ampelas (permukaan yang diampelas dengan *grit* 120, *grit* 150, dan *grit* 180) dan jumlah pelarut (30%, 40%, dan 50%). Sifat permukaan bahan ditentukan dengan pengujian keterbasahan menggunakan metode sudut kontak. Selanjutnya, pengujian kualitas *finishing* meliputi pengujian *cross cut* berdasarkan acuan *American Society for Testing and Materials* (ASTM D 3359-22), *coin test* berdasarkan acuan PT Sunjaya Coating Perdana, *hardness test* berdasarkan acuan *American Society for Testing and Materials* (ASTM D 3363-22), dan *delamination test* berdasarkan acuan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI 01-7201-06). Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis parametrik dan non-parametrik untuk mengetahui adanya perbedaan yang signifikan, sedangkan analisis deskriptif dilakukan pada data yang tidak dapat diuji statistik.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor kekasaran ampelas berpengaruh sangat signifikan terhadap nilai *wettability* dan *cross cut test*, serta berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai *coin test*. Untuk faktor jumlah pelarut berpengaruh sangat signifikan terhadap nilai *cross cut test* dan berpengaruh signifikan pada *coin test*. Kualitas *finishing* terbaik ada pada permukaan yang diampelas dengan *grit* 120 dan jumlah pelarut 30% dimana nilai *cross cut test* dengan kategori 5B, nilai *coin test* sebesar 5, nilai *hardness test* 3H atau dalam kategori cukup, dan luas terdelaminasi sebesar 0%.

Kata Kunci: Uji keterbasahan, *cross cut test*, *coin test*, *hardness test*, *delamination test*

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THE EFFECT OF SANDING ROUGHNESS AND SOLVENT AMOUNT ON  
THE QUALITY OF AQUA POLITUR FINISHING ON LAMINATED  
BOARDS MADE FROM BETUNG BAMBOO (*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.f)  
*Backer ex Heyne*)

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**ABSTRACT**

*Betung bamboo (*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.f) Backer ex Heyne) in the form of laminated boards is an alternative in the furniture and construction industries due to its fast growth and strength comparable to wood. To enhance its appearance and protect the laminated bamboo products, a proper finishing application was required. In the finishing process, surface roughness was considered important as it determined the contact area formed on the substrate surface, while the amount of solvent was crucial because it related to the binder quantity available to create a bond between the paint and the substrate. This study aimed to identify the effect of surface roughness and solvent amount on the quality of aqua politur finishing on betung bamboo laminate boards.*

*The research design used is a completely randomized design arranged factorially. The factors analyzed include sanding roughness (sanded with 120, 150, and 180 grit) and solvent amount (30%, 40%, and 50%). The surface properties of the material were evaluated by wettability tests through the contact angle method. Additionally, the quality of the finishing was assessed through various tests, including cross cut tests based on American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D 3359-22), coin tests based on PT Sunjaya Coating Perdana standards, hardness tests based on American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D 3363-22), and delamination tests based on Indonesian National Standard (SNI 01-7201-06) Data analysis was conducted using parametric and non-parametric analysis to determine the presence of significant differences, while descriptive analysis was applied to data that could not be statistically tested.*

*The results of this study showed that sanding roughness had a highly significant effect on wettability and cross-cut test values, as well as a significant effect on coin test values. The amount of solvent also had a highly significant effect on the cross-cut test values and a significant effect on the coin test values. The best finishing quality was achieved with a combination of surfaces sanded with 120 grit and a solvent amount of 30%, where the cross cut test categorized as 5B, coin test score of 5, hardness test score of 3H (categorized as sufficient), and 0% delaminated area.*

**Keywords:** *Wettability test, cross cut test, coin test, hardness test, delamination test*

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