

PENGARUH PERBEDAAN JENIS DAN BAGIAN BATANG BAMBU TERHADAP KUALITAS BAHAN MEBEL DAN KERAJINAN

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INTISARI

Dewasa ini permintaan kayu semakin bertambah sedangkan potensi kayu semakin terbatas. Salah satu alternatif bahan baku pengganti kayu adalah bambu. Penggunaan bambu sebagai bahan baku mebel dan kerajinan harus memperhatikan beberapa faktor antara lain jenis, umur, bagian batang, tempat tumbuh, lingkungan, tingkat kekeringan, dan keawetan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan jenis bambu (wulung, ori, petung) serta pengaruh perbedaan bagian batang bambu (ujung, tengah, pangkal) terhadap sifat kualitas bambu sebagai bahan mebel dan kerajinan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (CRD) dengan 2 faktor yaitu jenis bambu (wulung, ori, petung) dan bagian batang bambu (ujung, tengah, pangkal) dengan masing-masing 3 ulangan. Bambu yang digunakan berasal dari Desa Tlogoadi, Mlati, Sleman. Uji sifat pengerjaan mengikuti standar *ASTM D-1666-64* (1985), meliputi uji penggergajian (pemotongan), pengeboran, pengetaman, pembubutan, dan pengampelasan. Selain itu, untuk mendukung penelitian dilakukan pengujian kadar air, berat jenis, penyusutan (arah lebar dan volumetrik), kekerasan bambu dengan menggunakan standard *British B.S. 373* (1957) serta sifat fisik bambu sebagai informasi lain.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggergajian (pemotongan) menghasilkan rata-rata cacat 12,48%, pengeboran 11,47%, pembubutan 10,49%, pengetaman 2,88% dan pengampelasan 0,45%. Secara keseluruhan bambu termasuk kelas pengerjaan kelas I (sangat baik). Hasil pengamatan sifat fisik/kenampakan : warna (hijau muda, coklat muda-tua); bau (khas/segar); kesan raba dan tekstur (sedang, halus – halus sekali); kilap (agak mengkilap – mengkilap); kekerasan (sedang, agak keras – keras); dan berat (sedang – berat). Hasil rata-rata kadar air (kering udara) 12,07% (memadai), berat jenis 0,53 (sekitar menengah), penyusutan arah lebar 4,08% (cukup memadai), penyusutan volumetrik 9,68% (memadai), dengan kekerasan 136,07 kg/cm² (kelas kuat III-IV). Bambu wulung bagian ujung berpeluang penuh sebagai bahan mebel dan kerajinan; bambu petung bagian ujung dan pangkal serta bambu wulung dan ori bagian tengah dan pangkal sebagian berpeluang sebagai bahan mebel dan berpeluang penuh sebagai bahan kerajinan; bambu petung bagian pangkal hanya sebagian kecil yang berpeluang sebagai bahan mebel dan kerajinan; dan bambu ori bagian ujung kurang berpeluang sebagai bahan mebel dan kerajinan.

Kata Kunci : jenis, bagian batang, sifat dan cacat pengerjaan, mebel dan kerajinan

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THE EFFECTS OF SPECIES DIFFERENT AND BAMBOO STEM SECTION ON THE QUALITY OF FURNITURE AND CRAFT MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

Nowdays, the demand of wood increases while the supply of wood tends to decrease. One of the wood substituted materials is bamboo. The use of bamboo as material for furniture and craft several factors such as species, age, stem section, provenance, climate, dryness rate, and durability. This research aims to find out the effects of the different species (Wulung, Ori, Petung) and the stem section of bamboo (bottom, middle, and top) on the quality properties of bamboo to be used for furniture and craft.

This research used completely randomize design (CRD) by using two factors which were bamboo species (wulung, ori, petung) and the section stem of bamboo (bottom, middle and top) with three repetitions. The Bamboo comes from Desa Tlogoadi, Mlati, Sleman. Machine properties replicated on *ASTM D-1666-64* (1985) which tests included sawing, boring, planing, turning and sanding. In order to support the data. Some examination on the bamboo physical properties such as moisture content, specific gravity, shrinkage, and bamboo hardness were done according to British Standard B.S. 373 (1957), moreover, appearance properties of bamboo as additional information, were also analyzed and discussed.

The result of this research showed that the average of sawing defects in was 12,48%, 11,47% of boring, 10,49% of turning, 2,88% of planing, and 0,45% of sanding. Overall bamboo classified into first working class (Very best). The appearance of bamboo in this research showed that were color (light green, light-dark brown); the smell (unique/fresh); the touch impression and texture (medium, fine-very fine); sheen (rather shiny- shiny); hardness (medium, rather hard-hard) and weight (medium-weight). The average dry air moisture content is 12,07% (adequate), 0,53 of specific gravity (medium), 4,08% of shrinkage of width direction (adequate enough) 9,68% of volumetric shrinkage (adequate) and 16,07kg/cm of hardness (III- IV of strength class). It showed that bamboo wulung the bottom of a full opportunity as a furniture and crafts; bamboo petung the top and bottom, as well as bamboo wulung and ori the middle and bottom of most likely as a furniture and potentially full as craft materials; bamboo petung the bottom only a small part of a chance as a furniture and crafts; and bamboo ori the top is less likely as a furniture and crafts.

Keywords : species, stem section, characteristic and defect of working, furniture and craft.

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