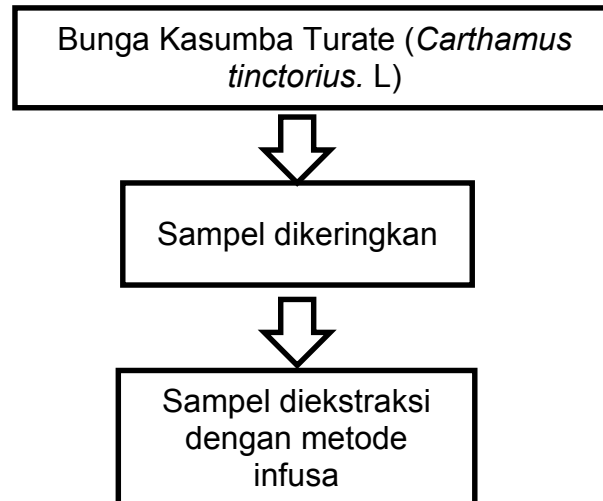


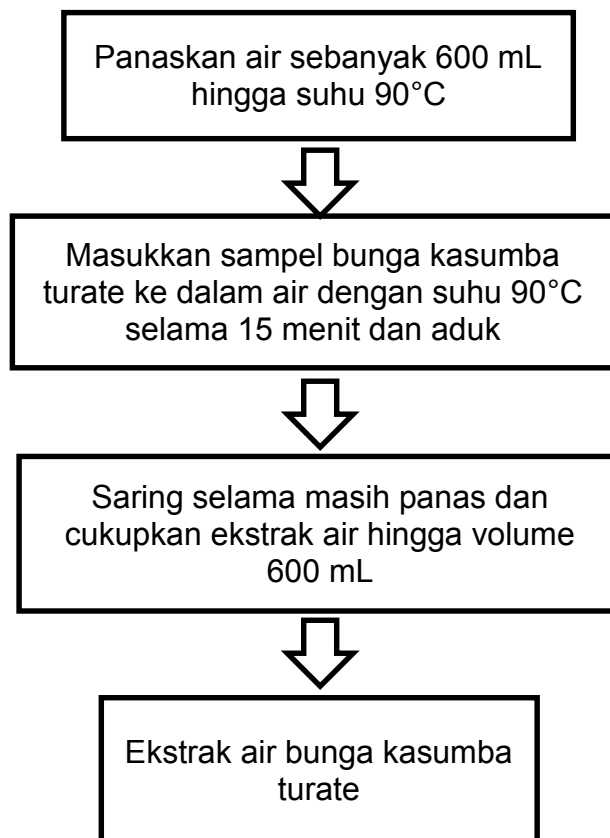
LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Skema kerja

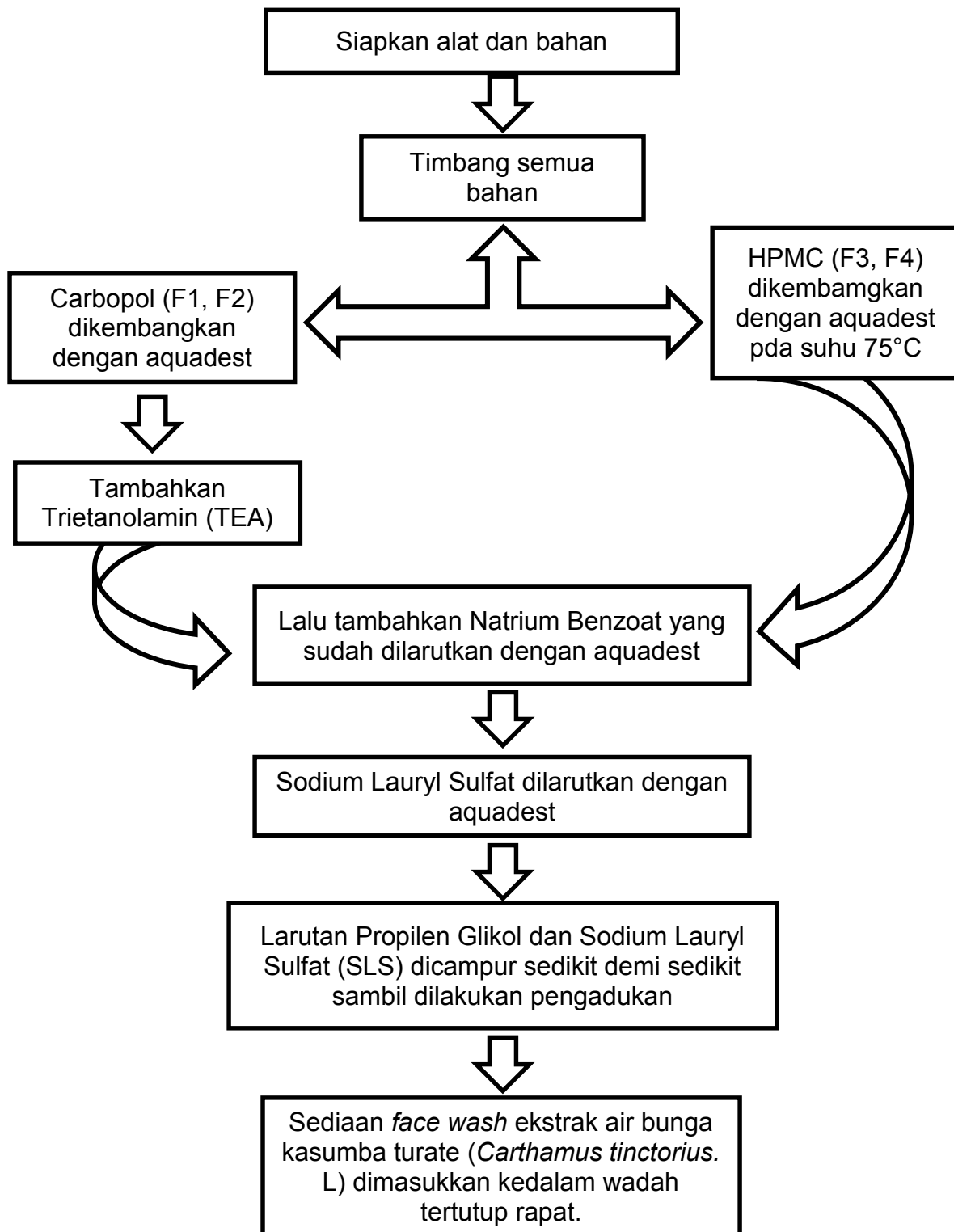
1. Pengolahan Sampel



2. Ekstraksi Sampel

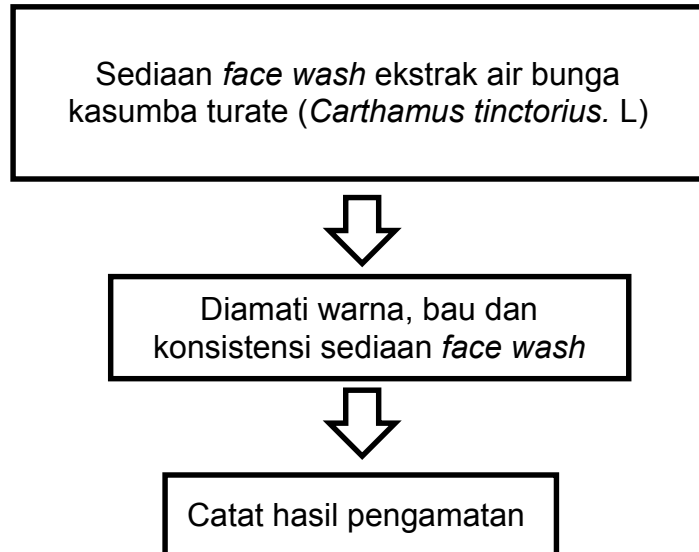


3. Pembuatan sediaan

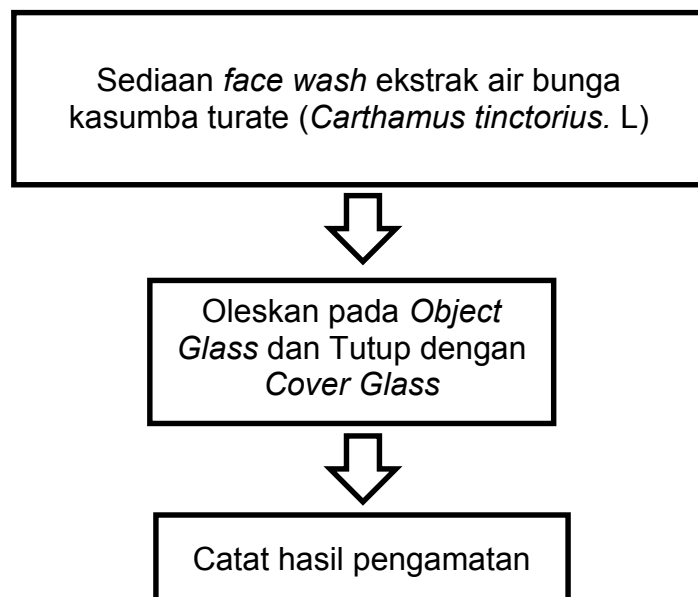


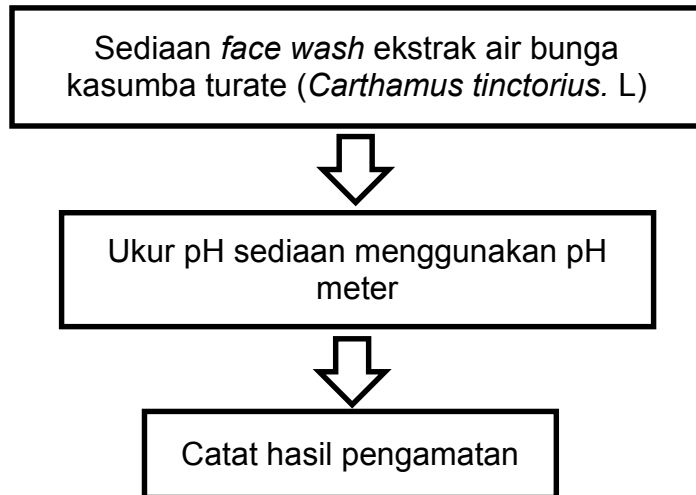
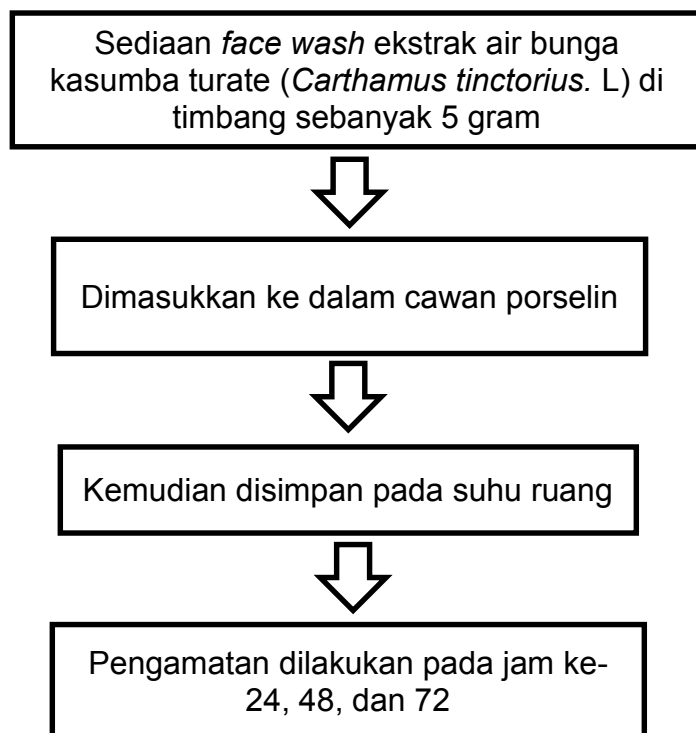
4. Evaluasi Sediaan

a. Uji organoleptik

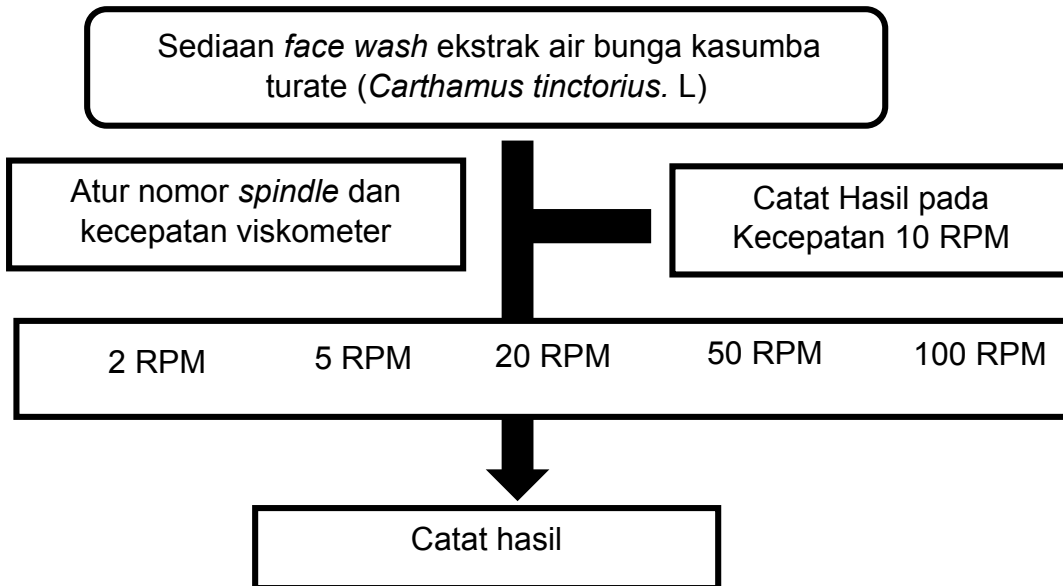


b. Uji homogenitas

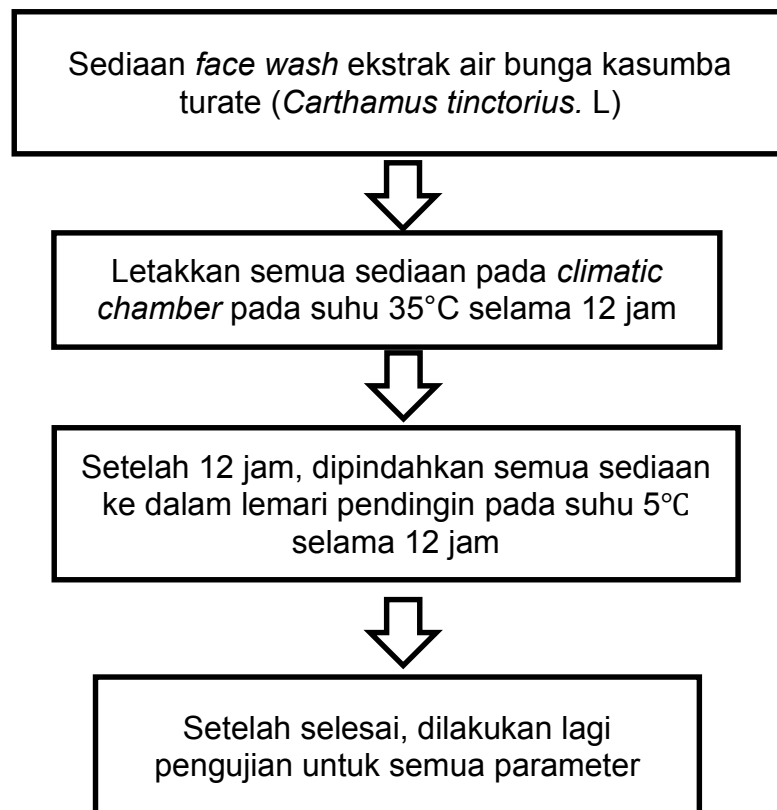


c. Uji pH**d. Uji Sineresis**

e. Uji viskositas dan tipe aliran



f. Uji stabilitas



Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Bahan Formula 1, 2, 3, dan 4**Tabel 7.** Perhitungan Bahan Formula 1 dalam 250 mL

Bahan		Perhitungan	
Ekstrak Air Bunga	0,2 %	$0,2/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,5 g
Kasumba Turate			
Carbopol	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Propilen Glikol	10%	$10/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 25 g
Natrium Benzoat	0,1%	$0,1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,25 g
Sodium Luryl Sulfat	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Trietanolamin		15 tetes	
Aquadest add100%		Add 250 mL	

Tabel 8. Perhitungan Bahan Formula 2 dalam 250 mL

Bahan		Perhitungan	
Ekstrak Air Bunga	0,2 %	$0,2/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,5 g
Kasumba Turate			
Carbopol	1,5%	$1,5/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 3,75 g
Propilen Glikol	10%	$10/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 25 g
Natrium Benzoat	0,1%	$0,1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,25 g
Sodium Luryl Sulfat	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Trietanolamin		15 tetes	
Aquadest add100%		Add 250 mL	

Tabel 9. Perhitungan Bahan Formula 3 dalam 250 mL

Bahan		Perhitungan	
Ekstrak Air Bunga	0,2 %	$0,2/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,5 g
Kasumba Turate			
HPMC	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Propilen Glikol	10%	$10/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 25 g
Natrium Benzoat	0,1%	$0,1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,25 g
Sodium Luryl Sulfat	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Aquadest add100%		Add 250 mL	

Tabel 10. Perhitungan Bahan Formula 4 dalam 250 mL

Bahan		Perhitungan	
Ekstrak Air Bunga	0,2 %	$0,2/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,5 g
Kasumba Turate			
HPMC	1,5%	$1,5/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 3,75 g
Propilen Glikol	10%	$10/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 25 g
Natrium Benzoat	0,1%	$0,1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 0,25 g
Sodium Luryl Sulfat	1%	$1/100 \times 250 \text{ mL}$	= 2,5 g
Aquadest	add100%	Add 250 mL	

Lampiran 3. Rumus Perhitungan *Rheologi*

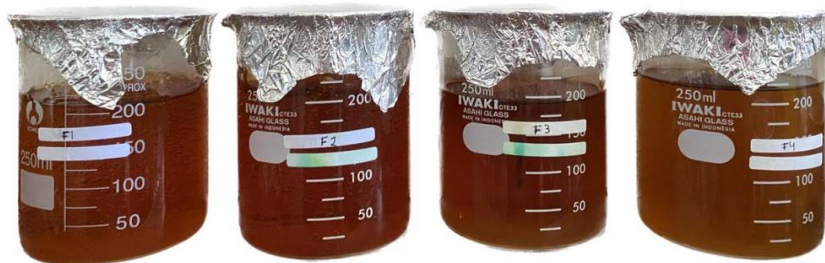
Rumus Viskositas (P) = Viskositas (cP) / 100

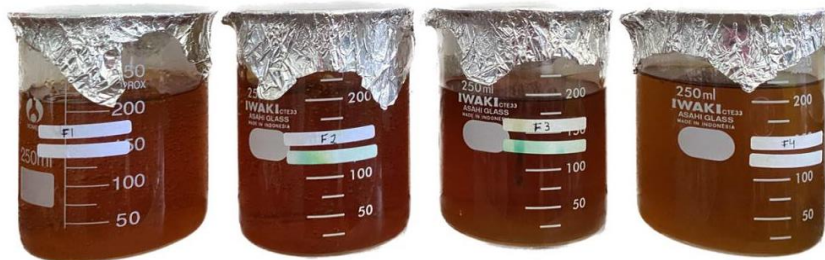
Kecepatan Geser = Kecepatan (RPM) / 60

Tekanan Geser = Viskositas (P) X Tekanan Geser

Lampiran 4. Rumus Perhitungan Uji Sineresis

$$\% \text{ Sineresis} = \frac{\text{Berat awal} - \text{berat akhir sediaan}}{\text{Berat Awal}} \times 100 \%$$

Lampiran 5. Gambar Hasil Penelitian**Gambar 6.** Sediaan *face wash* sebelum kondisi dipaksakan



Gambar 7. Sediaan *face wash* setelah kondisi dipaksakan



Gambar 4. Uji Sineresis Gel



Gambar 9. Uji pH sebelum kondisi dipaksakan



Gambar 10. Uji pH setelah kondisi dipaksakan



Gambar 11. Uji Viskositas Gel sebelum kondisi dipaksakan



Gambar 12. Uji Viskositas Gel setelah kondisi dipaksakan





Gambar 13. Uji Stabilitas