

The Effect of Zaitun Oil Composition on The Staining Quality of Klowong Batik Wax

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ABSTRACT: Batik is a visual art that is integral to the cultural identity as well as illustrates the life values upon which the life of community is laid. It uses a technique of wax resist dyeing applied to whole cloth. This research aims to know the composition of zaitun oil that requires on batik klowong and to know its effect to the results. The research used both qualitative and quantitative methods such as ingredient measurement technique, questionnaire distribution and voters calculation. The wax for batik klowong consists of zaitun oil, resin, and white paraffin. The beeswax is an independent variable that is varied in the composition for five different samples (10 gram, 20 gram, 30 gram, 40 gram, 50 gram). The sharpness of the motifs is visually analyzed by six respondents. The results showed that sample D and E have better quality than the other samples. While sample A has the highest level of motifs sharpness.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Batik is a cultural heritage of Indonesia is undoubtedly authentic, as evidenced by the award of batik as one of the world cultural heritage produced by the Indonesian nation by UNESCO on September 28, 2009. The term Batik comes from the Javanese vocabulary that is *Amba* and *Titik*. *Amba* means cloth and point is a way of giving motif on fabric by using liquid night by means in dots. Batik work is basically cover the surface of the cloth with liquid night (wax) so that when the cloth is dyed into the dye liquid, the cloth closed then night does not come into contact with the color. If the process of making batik motif is done by "written" by using a tool called *canting*, then batik is called batik. Batik wax is a material used to cover the surface of the fabric according to the image of batik motif, so that the closed surface has the properties of resist or reject the color given on the fabric. Initially the material used to cover the cloth is a slurry of glutinous rice, and the fabric is made of this called *simbut* cloth. After the discovery of batik candles, glutinous rice is not used anymore. The key ingredients of wax are *gondorukem*, cat's resin, paraffin (white and yellow), *Microwax*, animal fat, coconut oil, candle (evening) wasp, and candle *lancing*. The amount of basic materials used and comparison are various, in their experience. So the batik candle is already a combination of waxes. In the beginning batik candles made only from wasp wax only (people call it *Javanese batik night* or *waspnight*), then because of increased experience then mixed with *gondorukem* and *resin* categories. Then to relax or lower the melting point then mixed with animal fat or coconut oil (Susanto, 1975). So far, people only know the process of batik and batik candles alone without knowing the influence of the composition of batik wax itself to the result of batik. For that, this research is done so that people know more about the influence of batik wax composition and more focused on influence of the wasp night which is one of the batik waxes. The purpose of this research is to know the composition of the wasp needed on batik klowong and what influence the composition of wasp night on the quality of batik result.

II. METHOD MATERIALS AND TOOLS

1. The tools used for the experiment are:

Making batik patterns consisting of pencil, mori cloth commonly used for batik. Then, making a sample wax experiment consisting of wok (to heat the wax), stove, mixer, place/mold to accommodate wax samples. After that, making batik with tools *Canting klowong*, Pan, Stove. And then, make batik coloring with dye Basin (bucket) for the dye container, Large frying pan, Glass beaker.

2. Material experiment used for this experiment are:

Sample recipe:

Sample A :

-20 gr damar (resin) mata kucing.

-40 gr gondorukem.

-10 gr white paraffine.

-30 gr wasp wax.

SampleB:

- 20 gr damar(resin) mata kucing. -40 gr gondorukem.
- 10 gr white paraffine. -10 gr wasp wax.

SampleC :

- 20 gr damar(resin) mata kucing. -40 gr gondorukem.
- 10 gr white paraffine. -20 gr wasp wax.

SampleD :

- 20 gr damar(resin) mata kucing. -40 gr gondorukem.
- 10 gr white paraffine. -40 gr wasp wax

SampleE:

- 20 gramsofcat'seye. -40 gr gondorukem.
- 10 grofwhiteparaffin. -50 grwasp wax.

To create 5 (five) prescriptions samples wax is then required materials as much as:

- 100 gofcat'seyeresin (@sample= 20 gr).
- 200 ggondorukem (@samples= 40 grams).
- 50 grofwhiteparaffine (@sample= 10 gr).
- 150gr night wasps(differenteachsample). NaphtolAS.OLdanGaramScarletGGforcoloring
- Cold water

3. Experiment steps

The step of the experiment is the step taken from the preparation of raw material to be something that can be observed in accordance with the desired results. In each process there are individual stages. For more details about the experimental steps of this study can be seen in Figure 1 below.

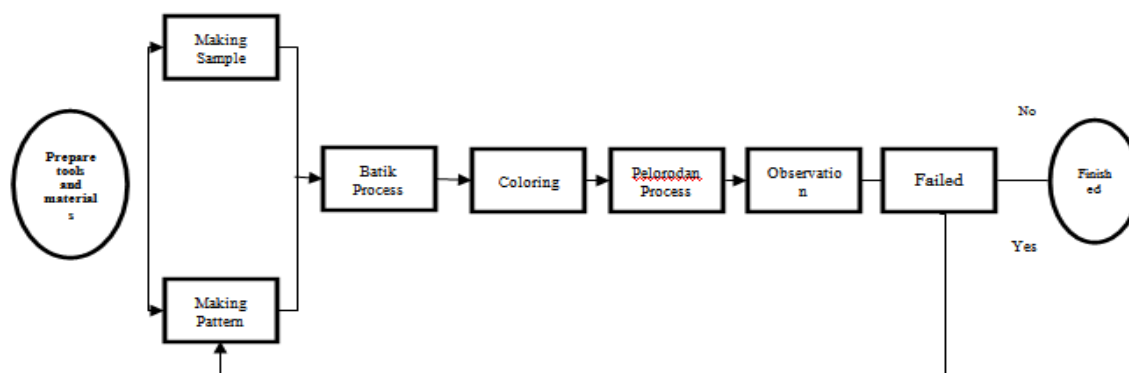


Figure 1. Flow Diagram of Research Process

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Test of Candle Samples

This study aims to obtain a sample with the right composition for the type of batik klowong with the pattern of lines and dots. The parameter used in this research is the composition of wasp night. To obtain the objective it must create several sample compositions with different wasp tones each sample. The samples made in this research are 5 (five) samples. The materials used to make an evening consist of cat's resin, gondorukem, white paraffin and wasp night. Each material has its own characteristics and functions. Resin of cat's eye when viewed from its shape like a slightly brownish and textured glass is as hard as a rock sugar. If heated, the cat's resin will quickly melt and form a thick brownish liquid texture.

- Sample A** Wasp Wax 30 gr
- if the fire is too large, the wax becomes too liquid and too hot to make the wax come out of the motive and make a mess of batik. besides, the candle can also penetrate the back of the fabric
 - the size of the fire must always be maintained so that the wax is not too thick or liquid so that it can be easily used in the batik process
- Sample B** Wasp Wax 10 gr
- cannot be used if the fire is too large or small. This sampell must be lifted from the top of the stove after it is liquid so that the wax does not overheat. because this wax is very easy to melt
- Sample C** Wasp Wax 20 gr
- treatment for this sample is almost the same as sample 1 because the composition of the night wasp is not much different. However this sample can still be applied to a small stove fire
- Sample D** Wasp Wax 40 gr
- this sample must be treated on medium fire which is not too large or small. This is because this sample has properties that are easily thickened if the flame is too small
- Sample E** Wasp Wax 50 gr
- the treatment for this sample is almost the same as sample 3 but this sample can still be applied if on a large flame because the nature of this sample is very thick so it must always be heated

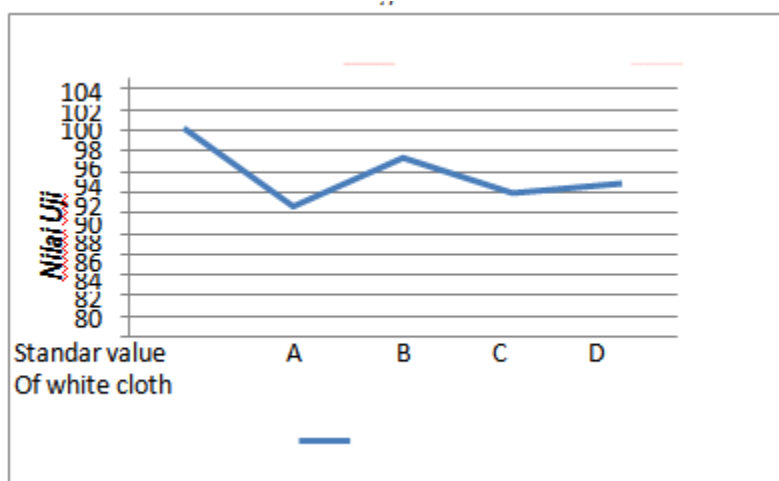
While gondorukem when viewed from its shape like clear glass yellow and very hard textured like glass. If heated gondorukem same as catresineyesthat will form a slightly thick yellow liquid. Furthermore, white paraffin which, when viewed from its shape like a normal wax white and slightly textured soft. If heated it will be a little liquid and clear like oil. The latter is a wasp night which, when viewed from its shape like a textured tree sap, is very soft and sticky brown almost to the yellow. If heated the evening wasp will form a slightly thick liquid brown. The wasp's night is a bit hard to melt because of its soft, sticky texture. Each wax sample has special treatment during batik process so that the result is as expected. Based on the observation, special treatment to be done on the wax sample can be seen in figure 2 above. The treatment on each sample should be adjusted to the properties of each material. To obtain a good batik result, special treatment should be done so that the quality of candle samples remain good and not easily damaged. If the wax samples are treated incorrectly, the wax sample may not be good anymore, so it will affect the result of the batik. One characteristic of a wax sample that is not good can be seen from the color that is different from the first usage is blackish brown. Wax samples are continuously heated using a large fire can cause the color change. Wax samples that are not good anymore can still be used but will look the difference in the process of batik. From the wax sample test it can be concluded that the wax sample E is the best wax sample among the others. This is because the wax sample has a composition

Table 2. Non-microwax Color Differences Test Result (R%)

No.	Sample Code	Result of color difference (L*a*b*dE*ab)			
		L*	a*	b*	dE*ab
1	NonMicrowax				
2		100,23	0,11	0,05	0,00
3	A	82,25	4,09	9,99	13,12
4	B	98,59	1,02	6,41	7,03
5	C	89,83	7,52	10,53	14,29
6	D	98,51	4,20	6,51	9,34

Test the color difference with the composition without using Microwax (nonmicrowax) can be seen in table 2, In L* of the A-D sample has a temporary increase in a* of the A-D sample the test results are up and down. While the b* of the A-D sample also experienced the same thing that is the result up and down and for dE*ab from the A-D sample of color difference test results have increased.

Relation between Candles using Olive Oil with Color Differences Test Result



From graph 4.1.4. The above shows that the results of testing different colors by using microwax. From the graph shows the value of different color test decreased, the decline in the numbers here shows the color tested darker as the decline in test numbers. Testing the color difference there is a scale that is from the scale of 0-100, the number approaching the number 100 means brighter so vice versa close to the number 0 means the dark. This shows the more microwax used by the different color values are getting lower/darker.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

From research and study done then it can be concluded that:

From the results of four research can be drawn conclusion as follows:

1. The more the zaitun oil composition is used, minimizing the temperature of the melting point during the process of melting the raw materials into the wax.
2. The more zaitun oil composition used in the sample the more clear and soft the evening results when viewed visually.
3. From the test results, The more the composition of zaitun oil does not make the better the quality of the wax. The best wax quality is obtained on samples with the least amount of zaitun oil.
4. The composition of zaitun oil should be balanced with other ingredients in order to produce the best quality

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