## ABSTRACT

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE RATIO (TKKS LIQUID SMOKE : LATEX) AGAINST BOKAR PHYSICAL PARAMETER DURING STORAGES

By

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Liquid smoke is condensat (condensation smoke) from the reaction of burning directly or indirectly (pyrolysis) of materials containing lignin, cellulose, hemiselulose. The application of liquid smoke TKKS as a coagulant of latex can increasing coagulation time and fix an apparition physical bokar during storage until 7 days. The purpose of research to obtain the right comparison of the volume liquid smoke TKKS and latex in the process of coagulation on the quality of physical bokar during storage. This research is arranged in factorials in the design random group complete (RAKL) with 2 factors and 3 remedial. The first factor is the formulation of liquid smoke TKKS and latex (T), were: T1 (5%:95%); T2 (10%:90%); T3 (15%:85%); T4 (20%:80%). The second factor is time storage (L), were: L0 (0 days), L1 (1 days), L2 (2 days), L3 (3 days), L4 (4 days), L5 (5 days), L6 (6 days), L7 (7 days). This research also used a sample comparison (reference) that a bokar coagulated with alum and TSP manure to compare the percentage decrease in the volume by bokar of rubber farmer. Data were analyzed similarities, then the data were further analysed using orthogonal

polynomials and comparison test at the 5% level. The results of research showed all treatment ratio of the volume of liquid smoke TKKS can be used as a coagulant of latex. The best treatment at ratio is 20%:80%. This is shown from the speed of the fastest coagulation during 3.16 minutes, the highest percentage of bokar volume at 54.61%, the best of bokar thickness at 63.60 mm and best score of colour parameters at 2.16 that is brown up to black during storage.

Keywords: Liquid smoke, bokar, pyrolysis, coagulant, TKKS.