
BAB IX

TUGAS KHUSUS

IX.1 Uraian Tugas Khusus

IX.1.1 Perancangan Desain *Mixer* (Speed Kneader)

Pada departemen FP-2 Sajiku terdapat beberapa produk yaitu Sajiku Tepung Bumbu (STB), Menu Specific Seasoning (MSS), dan Industri & horeka. Pada produksi Menu Specific Seasoning (MSS) menggunakan *Mixer* berjenis speed kneader untuk melakukan pencampuran bumbu-bumbu. Berikut step perancangan desain *mixer* (speed kneader) :

1. Menghitung volume

$$\text{Massa masuk} = 200 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas bahan} &= 0,4978 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ &= 497,8879 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume mixer} = \frac{\text{massa masuk}}{\text{densitan bahan}}$$

$$\text{Volume mixer} = \frac{200 \text{ kg}}{497,8879 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\text{Volume mixer} = 0,40169 \text{ m}^3$$

Dengan faktor keamanan *mixer* dirancang dengan ukuran 20% lebih besar, didapatkan volume *mixer* aktual yaitu :

$$\text{Volume mixer aktual} = \frac{100+20}{100} \cdot 0,40169 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume mixer aktual} &= 0,48203 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 17,0228 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung Diameter

- **Volume shell**

$$V_{shell} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot H}{4}$$

(Pers. 3.1 Brownel and young, 1959:41)

- **Volume head**

$$V_{head} = 2 (0,000049D^3)$$

(Pers. 5.11 Brownel and young, 1959:88)

- **Volume *mixer***

$$\text{Volume } mixer = V_{shell} + V_{head}$$

$$\text{Volume } mixer = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot H}{4} + 2 (0,000049D^3)$$

Asumsikan $H/D = 1$, sehingga dapat ditentukan persamaan diameter *mixer*

$$\text{Volume } mixer = 0,785 \cdot \frac{H}{D} \cdot D^3 + 0,000098D^3$$

$$D = \left(\frac{\left(0,785 \frac{H}{D} + 0,000098 \right)}{V_{mixer}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

- **Luas *mixer***

$$\text{Luas } mixer = A_{shell} + A_{tutup}$$

(Pers. 3.1 Brownel and young, 1959:41)

$$\text{Luas } mixer (A) = \left(\frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} + \pi \cdot D \cdot H \right) + 0,842D^2$$

Berdasarkan tabel 4-27 Ulrich 1984, dimana rasio perbandingan tinggi dan diameter tangki adalah

$$\frac{H}{D} < 2$$

Rasio H/D yang diambil adalah rasio yang memberikan luas tangki yang paling kecil. Berikut Hasil trial rasio H/D terhadap luas tangki.

Tabel IX.3 Hasil Trial H/D terhadap Luas Tangki

Trial	H/D	D, ft	H, ft	A, ft ²	Vshell, ft ³	Vhead, ft ³	Vtotal, ft ³
1	0,5	3,5131375	1,756569	39,45781	17,01865	0,004249	17,0229
2	0,6	3,3060348	1,983621	38,37476	17,019359	0,003541	17,0229
3	0,7	3,1404807	2,198337	37,72452	17,019864	0,003035	17,0229
4	0,8	3,0037841	2,403027	37,34503	17,020244	0,002656	17,0229
5	0,9	2,8881542	2,599339	37,14441	17,020539	0,002361	17,0229
6	1	2,7884951	2,788495	37,06679	17,020775	0,002125	17,0229
7	1,1	2,7013072	2,971438	37,07636	17,020968	0,001932	17,0229
8	1,2	2,6240926	3,148911	37,14922	17,021129	0,001771	17,0229
9	1,3	2,555012	3,321516	37,26884	17,021265	0,001635	17,0229
10	1,4	2,4926753	3,489745	37,42349	17,021382	0,001518	17,0229

Terlihat pada Tabel bahwa rasio H/D yang memberikan luas tangki yang paling kecil yaitu H/D = 1, maka diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Mixer (Di)} &= 2,7884 \text{ ft} = 33,4619 \text{ in} \approx 33,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tinggi Mixer (H)} &= 2,7884 \text{ ft} = 33,4619 \text{ in} \approx 33,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{Volume shell} &= 17,0277 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \text{Volume tutup} &= 0,002124887 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \text{Volume mixer} &= 17,0228 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \text{Luas alas mixer (A)} &= 37,0667 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,4435 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Tekanan desain

- Tekanan pada bahan baku

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A}$$

$$P = \frac{200 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2}{3,4435 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$P = 385,528864 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 0,84233 \text{ psi}$$

Diketahui bahwa P operasi = 14,7 psi

$$P \text{ desain} = P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ bahan baku}$$

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} + 0,84233 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 14,7842 \text{ psi}$$

Menurut Couloson (1997) Tekanan desain dibuat 5-10% diatas tekanan desain normal dengan alasan keamanan, oleh karena itu dibuat 10 % diatasnya sehingga

$$P \text{ desain aktual} = \frac{110}{100} \cdot P \text{ desain}$$

$$P \text{ desain aktual} = \frac{110}{100} \cdot 14,7842 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain aktual} = 16,2626 \text{ psi}$$

4. Perhitungan Tebal *Shell*

$$ts = \frac{P_{design} \cdot D}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C$$

(Pers. 13.1 Brownel and young, 1959:254)

Dimana :

Tegangan material (F) : *Stainless steel SA 167 Grade 10 Type 310* 18750
psi

(Tabel 13.1, Brownel and Young, 1959:251)

Efisiensi sambungan (E) : E = 85%

(Tabel 13.2, Brownel and Young, 1959:254)

Jenis sambungan las (*single-welded butt joint without backing strip, no radiographed*).

Korosi yang diizinkan (C) : *Corrosion allowance* 0,2125 in/20 tahun

(Tabel 6. Timmerhaus, 1991 hal.542)

$$ts = \frac{P_{desain} \cdot D}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C$$

$$ts = \frac{16,2626 \text{ psi} \cdot 33,4619 \text{ in}}{2(18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 16,2626 \text{ psi})} + 0,2125$$

$$ts = 0,22956 \text{ in}$$

$$ts \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan Tebal *Shell* (Ts) *standard* = $\frac{1}{4}$ in = 0,25 in

(Tabel 5.1, Brownel & Young, 1959:81)

5. Diameter Total *Mixer*

$$OD = Di + 2. ts$$

$$OD = 33,4619 \text{ in} + 2. 0,25 \text{ in}$$

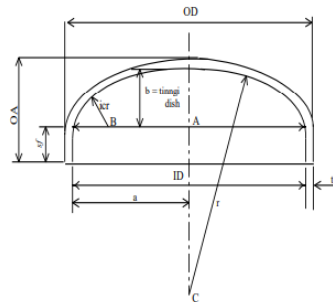
$$OD = 33,9619 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan diameter luar (OD) standar 34 in

(Tabel 5.7, Brownel & Young, 1959:89)

6. Tebal *head* dan tinggi *head*

Jenis yang direkomendasikan adalah *torsiperical and dished head*



Gambar IX.2 Desain *Head Mixer*

- **Tebal *head***

Menentukan nilai stress intensification (w) untuk torispherical dished *head* dengan menggunakan persamaan

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right)$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959):258

Dari tabel 5.7 Brownell and young, 1959:88 dapat diketahui

$$rc = 34 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 2,125 \text{ in}$$

sehingga,

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{34 \text{ in}}{2,125 \text{ in}}} \right)$$

$$w = 1,75 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal *head* dengan menggunakan pers 7.77

(Brownell and Young, 1959:258)

$$th = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot rc \cdot w}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + C$$

$$th = \frac{16,2626 \text{ psi} \cdot 34 \text{ in} \cdot 1,75 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,2 \cdot 16,2626 \text{ psi}} + 0,2125$$

$$th = 0,2486 \text{ in}$$

$$th \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan Tebal *Head* (Th) *standard* = $\frac{1}{4} = 0,25 \text{ in}$

(Tabel 5.1, Brownel & Young, 1959:81)

- **Kedalaman dish (b)**

Berdasarkan Tabel 5.8, Brownell and Young, 1959:87 , diperoleh :

$$Sf = 1,5 \text{ in} - 2,125 \text{ in}$$

Direkomendasikan nilai $sf = 2 \text{ in} = 0,1667 \text{ ft}$

$$b = rc - \sqrt{(rc - icr)^2 - \left(\frac{D}{2} - icr\right)^2}$$

$$b = 34 \text{ in} - \sqrt{(34 \text{ in} - 2,125)^2 - \left(\frac{34 \text{ in}}{2} - 2,125 \text{ in}\right)^2}$$

$$b = 5,66873 \text{ in}$$

- **Tinggi head**

$$\text{Tinggi Head} = th + b + sf$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959:87)

$$\text{Tinggi Head} = 0,25 \text{ in} + 5,6683 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Head} = 7,91837 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,6598 \text{ ft}$$

- **Volume head**

$$V_{dish} = 0,000049 D^3$$

$$V_{sf} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot sf}{4}$$

Pers. 5.11 (Brownel and young, 1959:88)

$$V_{head} = 2(V_{dish} + V_{sf})$$

$$V_{head} = 2 \left(0,000049 D^3 + \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot sf}{4} \right)$$

$$V_{head} = 2 \left(0,000049 (2,7884 \text{ ft})^3 + \frac{\pi \cdot (2,7884 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 0,1667 \text{ ft}}{4} \right)$$

$$V_{head} = 2 (0,00106 \text{ ft} + 1,0173 \text{ ft})$$

$$V_{head} = 2,03676 \text{ ft}$$

7. Tinggi total *mixer* (H_{total})

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + H_{head}$$

$$H_{total} = 33,4619 \text{ in} + 7,9183 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{total} = 41,3803 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{total} = 3,4483 \text{ ft}$$

8. Tinggi bahan baku pada *mixer*

- Volume bahan baku pada *mixer*

$$\text{Volume bahan} = V_{shell} - 0,5 V_{head}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 17,0207 \text{ ft}^3 - 0,5 (2,0367 \text{ ft}^3)$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 16,0023 \text{ ft}^3$$

- Tinggi bahan baku

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = \frac{4 \cdot V}{\pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = \frac{4 \cdot 16,0023 \text{ ft}^3}{\pi \cdot (2,7884 \text{ ft})^2}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 2,62165 \text{ ft}$$

9. Desain Pengaduk

Berdasarkan Mc.Cabe, 1987 edisi 5 hal : 243

$$\frac{DI}{DM} = \frac{1}{3} ; \frac{E}{DM} = \frac{1}{3} ; \frac{L}{DI} = \frac{1}{3} ; \frac{H}{DM} = 1 ; \frac{W}{DM} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Diameter pengaduk (DI)} = \frac{DM}{3} = \frac{2,7884 \text{ ft}}{3} = 0,9294 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi pengaduk (W)} = \frac{DM}{5} = \frac{2,7884 \text{ ft}}{5} = 0,5576 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar pengaduk (L)} = \frac{DM}{4} = \frac{2,7884 \text{ ft}}{4} = 0,6971 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk dengan dasar} = \frac{DI}{3} = \frac{2,7884 \text{ ft}}{3} = 0,9294 \text{ ft}$$

10. Jumlah pengaduk

Sg bahan baku = 2,789

$$\text{jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi bahan} \cdot \text{sg}}{D}$$

(Pers. 8.9 Rase, 1977)

$$\text{jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{2,6216 \text{ ft} \cdot 2,789}{2,7884 \text{ ft}}$$

$$\text{jumlah pengaduk} = 2,6221$$

$$\text{jumlah pengaduk} \approx 3$$

11. Kecepatan pengaduk (N)

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi \cdot D \cdot 0,3048} \sqrt{\frac{\text{Tinggi bahan} \cdot \text{sg}}{2 \cdot D}}$$

(Pers. 8.11 Rase, 1977)

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi \cdot 2,7884 \text{ ft} \cdot 0,3048} \sqrt{\frac{2,6216 \text{ ft} \cdot 2,789}{2 \cdot 2,6216 \text{ ft}}}$$

$$N = 212,929 \text{ rpm}$$

12. Power Pengaduk (P)

Berdasarkan *figure 10.7* walas, disarankan memakai pengaduk *type pitched turbine*, 45 derajat. Dikarenakan cocok digunakan untuk pencampuran *powder*.

Type	No. baffles	N_p	N_G
Propeller	0	0.3	
Propeller	3-8	0.33-0.37	0.40-0.55
Turbine, vertical blade	0	0.93-1.08	0.33-0.34
Turbine, vertical blade	4	3-5	0.70-0.85
Pitched turbine, 45°	0	0.7	0.3
Pitched turbine, 45°	4	1.30-1.40	0.60-0.87
Anchor	0	0.28	

A correlation of pumping rate of pitched turbines is shown as Figure 10.7.

Gambar IX.2 Dasar Pemilihan Pengaduk

Diketahui :

$$N_p = 0,7 \text{ (Tanpa baffle)}$$

$$P = 3,52 \cdot 10^3 \cdot N_p \left(\frac{\rho}{62,4} \right) \left(\frac{N}{60} \right)^3 \left(\frac{D}{12} \right)^5$$

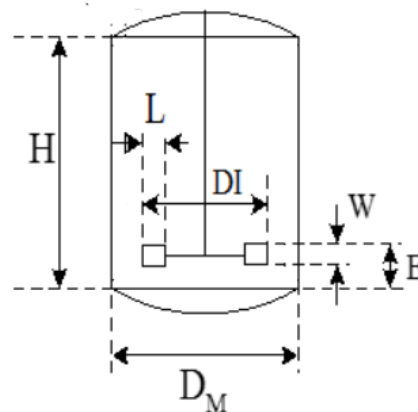
(Figure 8.8 Rase, 1977)

$$P = 3,52 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,7 \left(\frac{31,08159 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,4} \right) \left(\frac{212,929 \text{ rpm}}{60} \right)^3 \left(\frac{2,7884 \text{ ft}}{12} \right)^5$$

$$P = 37,16553 \text{ Hp}$$

$$P \approx 28,45 \text{ kw}$$

13. Spesifikasi Mixer



Gambar IX.3 Desain Mixer



1) Spesifikasi *Shell* (Tangki)

- ❖ Diameter *mixer* (D_M) = 2,7884 ft
- ❖ Tinggi *shell* = 2,7884 ft
- ❖ Tinggi *mixer* = 3,4483 ft
- ❖ Volume *Mixer* = 17,02289 ft³
- ❖ Tebal *Shell* (ts) = 0,25 in = 0,02083 ft

2) Spesifikasi *Head* (Tutup)

- ❖ Tinggi *head* = 0,659 ft
- ❖ Tebal *head* (th) = 0,25 in = 0,02083 ft
- ❖ Volume *head* = 2,0367 ft

3) Spesifikasi pengaduk

- ❖ Diameter pengaduk = 0,9294 ft
- ❖ Tinggi pengaduk = 0,5576 ft
- ❖ Lebar pengaduk = 0,6971 ft
- ❖ Jarak pengaduk dengan dasar = 0,9294 ft
- ❖ Kecepatan pengadukan = 212,929 rpm
- ❖ *Power* pengaduk = 28,45 kw

4) Spesifikasi bahan baku pada *mixer*

- ❖ Tinggi bahan baku pada *mixer* = 2,62165 ft
- ❖ Volume bahan baku pada *mixer* = 16,0023 ft³

14. Perbandingan Perancangan Desain dan Desain Aktual *Mixer* type speed kneader di PT. Ajinomoto Indonesia pada produksi Sajiku.

Tabel IX.4 Perbandingan Perancangan Desain dan Desain aktual dari *Mixer Speed Kneader*

Spesifikasi	Perancangan Desain	Desain Aktual
Diameter Tangki <i>mixer</i>	2,7884 ft	2,78 ft
Tinggi Tangki <i>mixer</i>	2,7884 ft	2,78 ft
Kapasitas / volume Tangki <i>mixer</i>	17,02289 ft ³	17,02 ft ³
Jumlah Pengaduk	3	3
Kecepatan pengadukan	212,929 rpm	200-220 rpm
<i>Power</i>	28,45 kw	30 kw

Berdasarkan tabel perbandingan diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa perancangan desain *mixer speed kneader* yang dilakukan telah sesuai dan dapat digunakan untuk acuan pembuatan *mixer speed kneader*.