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## Lampiran 1. COA minyak atsiri daun kemangi (*Ocimum basilicum* L)



Importer of Essential Oils, Absolutes, and Carrier Oils  
 Jakarta, Indonesia Customessentialoil@gmail.com Phone 081295037988

### Certificate of Analysis

Product Name : **BASIL OIL**  
 Botanical Name : *Ocimum basilicum* L.  
 Material Code : 776160003  
 Batch No : 200125/177091  
 Appearance : Clear Liquid  
 Color : Colorless – Yellow  
 Odor : Fresh, Spicy, Herbaceous-Aromatic  
 Country of Origin : Egypt  
 Plant Part : Leaves and Flowers/Buds  
 Extraction Method : Steam Distilled  
 Production Date : January 25, 2020  
 Shelf Life : 24 Months in Fully Sealed Containers  
 Quantity of Purchased : 500 Gram  
 Packaging : 1 Bottle @500 Gram

### Technical Analysis:

Test Item	Specification	Result
Density (@20°C)	0.9319 – 0.9623	0.9471
Specific Gravity (@20°C)	0.9336 – 0.9640	0.9488
Refractive Index (@20°C)	1.4843 – 1.5147	1.4995
Flash Point (°C)	75.00	Conform
Acid Value (mg KOH/g)	< 1.0	Conform
Solubilities	Soluble in Alcohol	Conform

Storage Condition : Store unopened containers with temperature between 10°C to 25°C

## Lampiran 2. Perhitungan formula emulgel minyak atsiri daun kemangi

### 1. Formula 1 carbopol 0,5%

Minyak atsiri daun kemangi	$= \frac{8}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 8 \text{ gram}$
Carbopol 940	$= \frac{0,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,5 \text{ gram}$
Parafin cair	$= \frac{7,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 7,5 \text{ gram}$
Spaan 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Tween 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Propilenglikol	$= \frac{5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gram}$
Metil paraben	$= \frac{0,03}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,03 \text{ gram}$
Propil paraben	$= \frac{0,01}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,01 \text{ gram}$
TEA	= 16 tetes
Aquadest	$= 100 - (24,04) = 75,96 \text{ gram}$

### 2. Formula 2 carbopol 1,0%

Minyak atsiri daun kemangi	$= \frac{8}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 8 \text{ gram}$
Carbopol 940	$= \frac{1}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1 \text{ gram}$
Parafin cair	$= \frac{7,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 7,5 \text{ gram}$
Spaan 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Tween 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Propilenglikol	$= \frac{5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gram}$
Metil paraben	$= \frac{0,03}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,03 \text{ gram}$
Propil paraben	$= \frac{0,01}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,01 \text{ gram}$
TEA	= 16 tetes
Aquadest	$= 100 - (24,54) = 75,46 \text{ gram}$

**3. Formula 3 carbopol 1,5%**

Minyak atsiri daun kemangi	$= \frac{8}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 8 \text{ gram}$
Carbopol 940	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Parafin cair	$= \frac{7,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 7,5 \text{ gram}$
Spaan 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Tween 80	$= \frac{1,5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 1,5 \text{ gram}$
Propilenglikol	$= \frac{5}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gram}$
Metil paraben	$= \frac{0,03}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,03 \text{ gram}$
Propil paraben	$= \frac{0,01}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,01 \text{ gram}$
TEA	$= 16 \text{ tetes}$
Aquadest	$= 100 - (25,04) = 74,96 \text{ gram}$

### Lampiran 3. Hasil gambar analisis minyak atsiri daun kemangi

#### 1. Uji organoleptis minyak atsiri daun kemangi



Bau



Warna dan bentuk



Minyak atsiri daun kemangi

#### 2. Identifikasi minyak atsiri

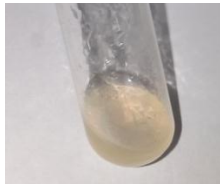


Diteteskan pada kertas saring



Minyak atsiri menguap sempurna

#### 3. Kelarutan dalam etanol



Minyak atsiri + etanol



Setelah dikocok



Didiamkan 24 jam

#### 4. Bobot jenis



Bobot pikno kosong



Bobot pikno + minyak atsiri



Bobot pikno + aqua

Perhitungan bobot jenis minyak atsiri daun kemangi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat jenis} &= \frac{\text{Pikno minyak atsiri} - \text{pikno kosong}}{\text{Pikno aquadest} - \text{pikno kosong}} \\ \text{Berat jenis} &= \frac{21.620 - 12.014}{22.004 - 12.014} \\ &= \frac{9.516}{9.990} = 0,9612 \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Indeks bias



Alat refraktometer



Hasil indeks bias

## 6. KLT



Chamber



UV 366



UV 254



penyemprotan

Perhitungan Rf :

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak bercak}}{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh oleh fase gerak}}$$

$$R_{f1} \text{ sampel : } \frac{0,7 \text{ cm}}{7 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\text{: } 0,1$$

$$R_{f2} \text{ sampel : } \frac{3 \text{ cm}}{7 \text{ cm}}$$




$$\text{: } 0,4$$

$$R_{f1} \text{ pembanding : } \frac{0,7 \text{ cm}}{7 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\text{: } 0,1$$

## Lampiran 4. Hasil gambar uji emulgel minyak atsiri daun kemangi

### 1. Organoleptis

Formulasi	Gambar	Hasil
Carbopol 0,5%		Konsistensi: agak kental Bau : daun kemangi Warna : putih
Carbopol 1,0%		Konsistensi: kental Bau : daun kemangi Warna : putih
Carbopol 1,5%		Konsistensi: sangat kental Bau : daun kemangi Warna : putih

### 2. Homogenitas



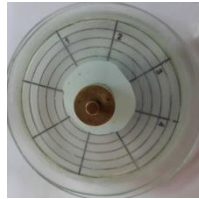
### 3. Uji pH



#### 4. Uji viskositas



#### 5. Uji daya sebar



Formula + tanpa beban    Formula + 50 g    Formula + 100 g



Formula + 150 g

#### 6. Uji daya lekat



Alat uji daya lekat



## Lampiran 5. Hasil gambar uji tipe emulsi

### 1. Metode pengenceran dengan air



Carbopol 0,5%

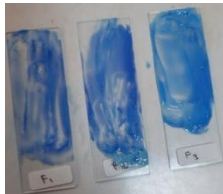


Carbopol 1,0%



Carbopol 1,5%

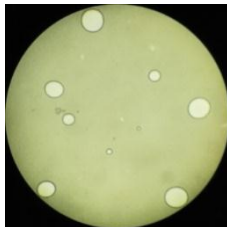
### 2. Metode pewarnaan dengan methylen blue



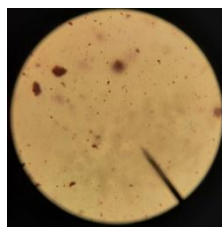
### 3. Metode daya hantar listrik



### 4. Metode mikroskop



*methylen blue*



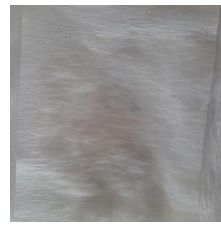
Sudan III

**Lampiran 6. Hasil gambar uji daya proteksi**

Fenolftalein + emulgel



Parafin padat



Diteteskan KOH

**Lampiran 7. Hasil gambar uji stabilitas**

**Carbopol 0,5%**



Siklus pertama



Siklus kedua



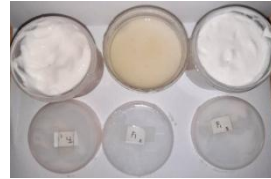
Siklus ketiga



Siklus keempat



Siklus kelima



Siklus keenam

**Carbopol 1,0%**



Siklus pertama



Siklus kedua



Siklus ketiga



Siklus keempat

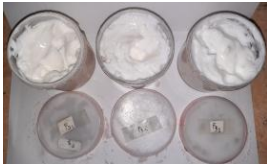


Siklus kelima



Siklus keenam

**Carbopol 1,5%**



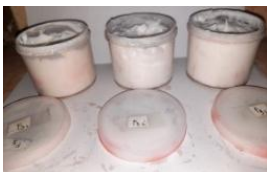
Siklus pertama



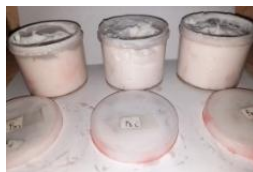
Siklus kedua



Siklus ketiga



Siklus keempat



Siklus kelima



Siklus keenam

**Lampiran 8. Data hasil pengujian sifat fisik emulgel minyak atsiri daun kemangi.**

1. Hasil uji pH dengan alat pH meter

		Uji pH				
Waktu	Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Relikasi 3	rata- rata	±SD
sebelum cycling test	formula 1	5,24	5,23	5,23	5,23	± 0,005
	formula 2	5,41	5,36	5,34	5,37	± 0,036
	formula 3	5,44	5,43	5,42	5,43	± 0,01
sesudah cycling test	formula 1	6,9	6,11	6,12	6,37	± 0,45
	formula 2	5,67	5,6	5,6	5,62	± 0,040
	formula 3	5,81	5,83	5,8	5,81	± 0,015

2. Hasil uji viskositas (poise) dengan spindle nomor 2

		Uji viskositas				
Waktu	Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Relikasi 3	rata- rata	±SD
sebelum cycling test	formula 1	95	100	99	98	± 2,64
	formula 2	210	210	205	208,3	± 2,88
	formula 3	305	300	305	303,3	± 2,88
sesudah cycling test	formula 1	150	145	155	150	± 5
	formula 2	250	245	249	248	± 2,64
	formula 3	400	395	400	398,3	± 2,88

3. Uji daya lekat

		Uji daya lekat				
Waktu	Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Relikasi 3	rata- rata	±SD
sebelum cycling test	formula 1	0,40	0,45	0,48	0,44	± 0,04
	formula 2	1,00	1,04	1,02	1,02	± 0,02
	formula 3	1,05	1,06	1,03	1,04	± 0,01
sesudah cycling test	formula 1	0,55	0,50	0,58	0,54	± 0,04
	formula 2	1,05	1,03	1,02	1,03	± 0,01
	formula 3	1,07	1,06	1,09	1,07	± 0,01

## 4. Uji daya sebar

Formula	Beban (kg)	Sebelum cycling test (cm)			Sesudah cycling test (cm)		
		Replikasi			Replikasi		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
0,5 %	Tanpa beban	4	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,4
	50	4,7	5,7	5,6	5,2	5,3	5
	100	5	6	6,1	5,7	5,9	5,4
	150	5,4	6,5	6,6	6	6,3	6,1
1,0%	Tanpa beban	3,5	3,6	4,4	3,6	3,3	3,1
	50	3,8	3,9	4,6	4	3,8	3,5
	100	4,3	4,5	5,2	4,4	4	4
	150	4,8	4,9	5,5	4,6	4,5	4,3
1,5%	Tanpa beban	3,2	3,1	3	3	2,8	3
	50	3,5	3,8	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,3
	100	4	4	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,8
	150	4,2	4,3	4	4,3	4	4,1

SPSS *one way anova* pH sebelum *cycling test*

### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		formula	Uji_pH
N		9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.00	5.3444
	Std. Deviation	.866	.08932
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.209	.213
	Positive	.209	.212
	Negative	-.209	-.213
Test Statistic		.209	.213
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

### Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
4.986	2	6	.053

### ANOVA

Uji\_pH

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.061	2	.030	63.791	.000
Within Groups	.003	6	.000		
Total	.064	8			

Uji\_pH

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
carbopol 0,5%	3	5.2333		
carbopol 1,0%	3		5.3700	
carbopol 1,5%	3			5.4300
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *one way anova* pH sesudah *cycling test***One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Formula	Uji_pH
N		9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.00	5.9378
	Std. Deviation	.866	.40859
	Most Extreme Differences		
	Absolute	.209	.271
	Positive	.209	.271
	Negative	-.209	-.204
Test Statistic		.209	.271
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.056 <sup>c</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

**Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
11.082	2	6	.050

### ANOVA

Uji\_pH

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.921	2	.460	6.664	.030
Within Groups	.415	6	.069		
Total	1.336	8			

### Uji\_pH

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Carbopol 1,0%	3	5.6233	
Carbopol 1,5%	3	5.8133	5.8133
Carbopol 0,5%	3		6.3767
Sig.		.668	.087

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *paired t test* pH sebelum dan sesudah *cycling test*

### Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Sebelum	5.3444	9	.08932	.02977
	Sesudah	5.9378	9	.40859	.13620

### Paired Samples Correlations



	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Sebelum & Sesudah	9	-.665	.051

**Paired Samples Test**  
Paired Differences

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Sebelum - Sesudah	-.59333	.47273	.15758	-.95671	-.22996	-3.765	8	.006

SPSS *one way anova* viskositas sebelum *cycling test*

### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Formula	Uji_Viskositas
N	9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.00
	Std. Deviation	.866
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.209
	Positive	.209
	Negative	-.209
Test Statistic	.209	.210
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

### Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.039	2	6	.962

### ANOVA

Uji\_Viskositas

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	63360.222	2	31680.111	4015.789	.000
Within Groups	47.333	6	7.889		
Total	63407.556	8			

### Uji\_Viskositas

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Carbopol 0,5%	3	98.00		
Carbopol 1,0%	3		208.33	
Carbopol 1,5%	3			303.33
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *one way anova* viskositas sesudah *cycling test*

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Formula	Uji_Viskositas
N		9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.00	265.44
	Std. Deviation	.866	108.371
	Absolute	.209	.223
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.209	.223
	Negative	-.209	-.217
Test Statistic		.209	.223
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

**Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.450	2	6	.658

**ANOVA**

Uji\_Viskositas

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	93873.556	2	46936.778	3491.165	.000
Within Groups	80.667	6	13.444		
Total	93954.222	8			

**Uji\_Viskositas**

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Carbopol 0,5%	3	150.00		
Carbopol 1,0%	3		248.00	
Carbopol 1,5%	3			398.33
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *paired t test* viskositas sebelum dan sesudah *cycling test*

**Paired Samples Statistics**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	203.22	9	89.028	29.676
	sesudah	265.44	9	108.371	36.124

**Paired Samples Correlations**

		N	Correlatio n	Sig.
Pair 1	sebelum & sesudah	9	.986	.000

**Paired Samples Test**

		Mean	Std. Devi ation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		T	df	Sig. (2- tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	sebelum -	-	25.44	8.480	-81.777	-	7.338	8	.000
	- sesudah	62.222	0			42.667			

SPSS *one way anova* uji daya sebar sebelum *cycling test*

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Formula	Uji Daya Sebar
N		36	36
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.0000	4.5083
	Std. Deviation	.82808	.94850
	Absolute	.220	.121
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.220	.121
	Negative	-.220	-.061
Test Statistic		.220	.121
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 <sup>c</sup>	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

**Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.535	2	33	.095

**ANOVA**

Uji Daya Sebar

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	17.662	2	8.831	21.078	.000
Within Groups	13.826	33	.419		
Total	31.487	35			

**Uji Daya Sebar**

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Carbool 1,5%	12	3.7000		
Carbool 1,0%	12		4.4167	
Carbool 0,5%	12			5.4083
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 12.000.

SPSS *one way anova* uji daya sebar sesudah *cycling test*

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Formula	Uji Daya Sebar
N		36	36
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.0000	4.2806
	Std. Deviation	.82808	.95702
	Most Extreme Differences		
	Absolute	.220	.115
	Positive	.220	.115
	Negative	-.220	-.070
Test Statistic		.220	.115
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 <sup>c</sup>	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

**Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.875	2	33	.426

### ANOVA

#### Uji Daya Sebar

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	22.442	2	11.221	38.516	.000
Within Groups	9.614	33	.291		
Total	32.056	35			

#### Uji Daya Sebar

#### Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Carbool 1,5%	12	3.5417	
Carbool 1,0%	12	3.9250	
Carbool 0,5%	12		5.3750
Sig.		.206	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 12.000.

SPSS *paired t test* uji daya sebar sebelum dan sesudah *cycling test*

#### Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 sebelum	4.5083	36	.94850	.15808
sesudah	4.2806	36	.95702	.15950

#### Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 sebelum & sesudah	36	.874	.000

**Paired Samples Test**  
Paired Differences

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 sebelum - sesudah	.22778	.47786	.07964	.06609	.38946	2.860	35	.007

SPSS *one way anova* uji daya lekat sebelum *cycling test*

### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Formula	Uji_Daya_Lekat
N	9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.8367
	Std. Deviation	.29618
	Absolute	.376
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.225
	Negative	-.376
	Test Statistic	.376
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.057 <sup>c</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

### Test of Homogeneity of Variances



Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.451	2	6	.306

### ANOVA

Uji\_Daya\_Lekat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.697	2	.349	461.426	.000
Within Groups	.005	6	.001		
Total	.702	8			

### Uji\_Daya\_Lekat

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Carbopol 0,5%	3	.4433	
Carbopol 1,0%	3		1.0200
Carbopol 1,5%	3		1.0467
Sig.		1.000	.502

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *one way anova* uji daya lekat sesudah *cycling test*

### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Formula	Uji_Daya_Lekat
N		9	9
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	2.00	.8833
	Std. Deviation	.866	.25661
	Absolute	.209	.370
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.209	.215
	Negative	-.209	-.370
Test Statistic		.209	.370
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>	.057 <sup>c</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

### Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.910	2	6	.228

### ANOVA

Uji\_Daya\_Lekat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.523	2	.261	373.286	.000
Within Groups	.004	6	.001		
Total	.527	8			

Uji\_Daya\_Lekat

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Carbopol 0,5%	3	.5433	
Carbopol 1,0%	3		1.0333
Carbopol 1,5%	3		1.0733
Sig.		1.000	.232

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

SPSS *paired t test* uji daya lekat sebelum dan sesudah *cycling test*

**Paired Samples Statistics**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Sebelum	.8367	9	.29618	.09873
	sesudah	.8833	9	.25661	.08554

**Paired Samples Correlations**

		N	Correlatio n	Sig.
Pair 1	sebelum & sesudah	9	.992	.000

**Paired Samples Test**

		Paired Differences							
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	sebelum - sesudah	-.04667	.05244	.01748	-.08698	-.00636	-2.670	8	.028