# Determination of Standard Time and Output Production of Spring Frame Mattress Components Using Work Sampling Method

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## **Determination of Standard Time and Output Production of** Spring Frame Mattress Components Using Work Sampling Method

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Abstract. PT.CMAP which is a company that manufactures mattresses with production process starts from making foam (foaming), mattress covers, spring frames and finishing. Based on observations, obtained that the process of spring frame has the lowest percentage of daily production results. The purpose of this research is to determine the percentage of productive activities, cycle time, normal time, standard time and daily output of the spring frame mattress production process at PT.CMAP. The method used in this research is work sampling method that begins with preliminary sampling, data uniformity test, data adequacy test, calculating cycle time, calculating normal time by including performance factors, calculating standard time by including allowance factor and calculating daily output. The results obtained from this research that the standard time for the process of spring frame mattress components at PT.CMAP which consists of the spring round process is 5.04 minutes with the daily output is 90 pcs, the semi-finished spring frame process is 10.99 minute with the daily output is 41 pcs, the list frame process is 14.81 minutes with the daily output is 31 pcs and spring frame shooting CL process is 13.40 minutes with the daily output is 34 pcs.

Keywords: work sampling, sampling, cycle time, normal time, standard time

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the current situation of business competition, productivity is one of the factors that support the company to grow and survive. Productivity cannot be realized suddenly, but through gradual and continuous improvement, which must always be done continuously, in order to create a good habit in increasing work productivity.

PT.CMAP which is a company that manufactures mattresses with production process starts from making foam (foaming), mattress covers, spring frames and finishing. Based on observations obtained that the percentage of the daily production results for the making foam (foaming) process is 100%. For the mattress cover process is consisting of quilting process is 94%, cutting process is 115%, and sewing process is 101%. For the spring frame process is consisting of spring round process is 91%, list frame process is 68%, semi-finished frame process is 48%, and spring frame shooting CL process is 47%. For the finishing process which consists of assembling is 100%, sewing corner process is 97% and packing process is 107%. Based on these data it can be seen that the spring frame process has the smallest percentage and must get attention to be immediately improved so that productivity can increase.

Work sampling method is one method that can be used to overcome these problems which is a statistical sampling technique based on sampling theory. This method can estimate a certain amount, for example the proportion of productive activities through sampling. So that the conclusions obtained can be justified, it is necessary to remember the requirements for taking a good sample. Through work sampling of workers, it can be measured and known the distribution of allowance for workers. Based on the data obtained the can be used for various improvements to work so that workers become more productive. A worker can be said to be productive if he is able to produce goods or services as expected in a short or appropriate time.

Based on the problems that occur at PT.CMAP, the purpose of this research is to determine the percentage of productive activities, cycle time, normal time and standard time and daily output in the production process of spring frames mattress at PT.CMAP.

Work sampling method is very suitable for use in observing work that is non-repetitive and has a relatively long time. Basically the implementation steps are quite simple, by observing work activities for randomly taken time intervals of one or more machines or operators and then recording whether they are working or idle.

#### 2. METHODS

Work sampling is very useful in industry, especially in the manufacture of quality products. The number of observations that must be carried out in work sampling activities is influenced by two factors, are confidence level and degree of accuracy. Generally, the work sampling method can be used for several things, among others: (Fajrah, et al., 2019)

- 1) Measure the Delay Ratio of a number of machines, operators/employees or other work facilities.
- Determine the Performance Level of someone in working time based on the times when the person works or idle, especially for manual work.
- 3) Detemine a standard time for a work operation process.

There are several stages carried out in this research, among others:

1) Preliminary sampling

In this step a number of observations are made on the work activities of the observed operators to find out the best work system and find out the time interval taken at random. In the preliminary sampling a number of visits were also conducted to find out the time interval (Dt) of the operators who worked during one work cycle.

$$\bar{p} = \frac{\sum X_i}{\sum n_i} \times 100 \tag{1}$$

 $X_i$ = percentage of productive period i  $n_i$  = number of observations of the period i

### 2) Data uniformity test

Data uniformity test aims to determine whether the data taken is within the control limits or not. Data that is outside the control b<sub>12</sub> dary is discarded and then new data is taken, then a retest is carried out in this case between the upper control limit (UCL/BKA) and the lower control limit (LCL/BKB). The formula used is: (Nurmianto, 1996)

$$BKA = \frac{11}{\bar{p} + 3} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})}{n}}$$
 (2)

$$BKB = \bar{p} - 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n}} \tag{3}$$

### 3) Data adequacy test

To make observations in work sampling, each incident observed during the activity must have the same opportunity to be observed. The main factors that influence are the level of accuracy and observations. The number of observations needed for the level of accuracy and confidence that has been determined, known through the formula: (Sutalaksana, 2006)

$$N' = \frac{K^2(1 - \bar{p})}{S^2.\,\bar{p}} \tag{4}$$

 $\bar{p}$  = The productive percentage

N' = Amount of data required

K = The amount of the constant depends on the confidence level (this research used 90%)

S = The degree of accuracy in decimal numbers (this research used  $10\% \approx 0.1$ )

#### 4) Calculate cycle times (WS)

In the work sampling method, in order to determine the cycle time it must first be known the time for 1 output and the productive percentage of each process obtained from the preliminary sampling. For productive percentages use formula (1), while for time for 1 output uses the following formula.

$$Time for 1 output = \frac{\sum Output \ time}{\sum Output}$$
 (5)

After time for 1 output and productive percentage are known, the cycle time can be determined using the following formula.

$$WS = The \ productive \ percentage \times Time \ for \ 1 \ output$$
 (6)

#### 5) Calculate normal time (WN)

To be able to determine the normal time, performance factors must first be determined, which in this research uses the westinghouse method that directs the assessment of four factors that are considered to determine fairness or irregularities in work, namely skills, effort, working conditions, and consistency. Determination of the performance value using the westinghouse method performance table contained in Sutalaksana, dkk (2006). After the performance value is obtained, the performance factor value (P) can be calculated using the following formula.

$$P = 1 + \sum westinghouse performance value$$
 (7)

After the performance factor value is obtained, the normal time can be calculated using the following formula.

$$WN = WS \times P \tag{8}$$

#### 6) Calculate standard time (WB)

To be able to determine the standard time, it must first be determined the allowance factor value are given for three things namely personal needs, eliminating fatigue and inevitable obstacles.

Determination of the allowance factor value (A) uses the allowance table contained in Sutalaksana, dkk (2006). After the allowance factor value is known, the standard time can be calculated by the following formula.

$$WB = WN + A(WN) \tag{9}$$

#### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In each production process, there are regulations that must be obeyed, especially in terms of achieving the daily production targets set by the company. Table 1 is a mattress daily production data in PT.CMAP.

Table 1. Mattress Daily Production Data

| Della Destruction Desert |                            |   |                             |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Component                | Drocess                    | Target  | Target Daily Production Res |  |   | n Resu  | Total   |  | %   |
| o Component Process      | Flocess                    | Target  | 1                           | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5   | Total  | Achieving   |
| Fooming                  | Sponge beam                | 13  | 13                          | 13   | 13  | 13  | 13  | 65   | 100   |
| roanning                 | Rolling foam               | 12  | 12                          | 12   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 60   | 100   |
| Mottrocc                 | Quilting                   | 220   | 189                         | 210  | 206   | 218   | 210   | 1033   | 94  |
|                          | Cutting                    | 80  | 80                          | 85   | 100   | 120   | 86  | 471  | 118   |
| cover                    | Sewing                     | 35  | 36                          | 35   | 35  | 36  | 36  | 178  | 102   |
|                          | Round spring               | 110   | 107                         | 96   | 109   | 102   | 97  | 511  | 93  |
| Spring                   | Semi-finished spring frame | 40  | 25                          | 15   | 25  | 20  | 15  | 100  | 50  |
| frame                    | List frame                 | 25  | 18                          | 17   | 16  | 17  | 18  | 86   | 69  |
|                          | Spring frame shooting CL   | 40  | 25                          | 20   | 18  | 15  | 20  | 98   | 49  |
| 4 Finishing              | Merakit                    | 25  | 25                          | 25   | 25  | 25  | 25  | 125  | 100   |
|                          | Jahit corner               | 25  | 24                          | 24   | 25  | 25  | 23  | 121  | 97  |
|                          | Packing                    | 70  | 70                          | 80   | 77  | 80  | 73  | 380  | 109   |
|                          | frame                      | Foaming Sponge beam Rolling foam Quilting Cutting Sewing Round spring Semi-finished spring frame List frame Spring frame Spring frame List frame Spring frame Spring frame Spring frame Spring frame List frame Spring frame | Sponge beam   13            | Component         Process         Target           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         13           Rolling foam         12         12           Mattress cover         Quilting         220         189           Cutting         80         80           Sewing         35         36           Round spring         110         107           Semi-finished spring frame         40         25           Spring frame shooting CL         40         25           Finishing         Merakit         25         25           Jahit corner         25         24           Packing         70         70 | Component         Process         Target         1         2           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         13         13           Rolling foam         12         12         12           Quilting         220         189         210           Cutting         80         80         85           Sewing         35         36         35           Round spring         110         107         96           Semi-finished spring frame         40         25         15           Spring frame shooting CL         40         25         20           Merakit         25         25         25           Jahit corner         25         24         24           Packing         70         70         80 | Component         Process         Target         1         2         3           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         13         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         12         20         189         210         206         206         20         189         210         206         206         20         18         100         206         20         18         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36         35         35         36 | Component         Process         Target         1         2         3         4           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         12 <t< td=""><td>Foaming   Sponge beam   13   13   13   13   13   13   13   1</td><td>Component         Process         Target         1         2         3         4         5         Total           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         10         103</td></t<> | Foaming   Sponge beam   13   13   13   13   13   13   13   1 | Component         Process         Target         1         2         3         4         5         Total           Foaming         Sponge beam         13         10         103 |

(Source: PT.CMAP, data processed, 2019)

From Table 1 it can be seen that in the components of spring frame process have a low achieving value, which will then be the focus of this research.

#### **Preliminary Sampling Data**

The spring round process is the first process in the manufacture of spring frame components. Table 2 is a data observation of the spring round process carried out for 30 minutes.

Table 2. Observation Data of Spring Round Process

| Activities     |      | Observation number |      |      |       |  |
|----------------|------|--------------------|------|------|-------|--|
| Activities     | 1    | 2                  | 3    | 4    | Total |  |
| Productive     | 56   | 55                 | 53   | 57   | 221   |  |
| Non-productive | 4    | 4                  | 7    | 3    | 18    |  |
| Inevitable     | 0    | 1                  | 0    | 0    | 1     |  |
| Total          | 60   | 60                 | 60   | 60   | 240   |  |
| % Productive   | 93.3 | 91.7               | 88.3 | 95.0 |       |  |

(Source: Data processing, 2019)

Based on Table 2, the highest percentage of productive activities in the manufacturing spring round process was 95%, 93.3%, 91.7% and the lowest was 88.3%. The percentage difference is caused by the activities carried out during the manufacturing spring round process, especially in replacing new wires that require a long time.

The second process in making spring frame components is the semi-finished spring frames by combining each round spring using a twisted wire. Table 3 is an observation data of the semi-finished spring frames process is carried out for 30 minutes.

Table 3. Observation Data of Semi-finished Spring Frames Process

| Tuble 5. Coset various Bata of Seini Hinshed Spring Frames Freeess |      |       |      |      |       |
|--|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Activities   |      | T-4-1 |      |      |       |
| Activities   | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4    | Total |
| Productive   | 152  | 146   | 148  | 146  | 592   |
| Non-productive   | 3    | 11    | 10   | 11   | 35    |
| Inevitable   | 3    | 1     | 0    | 1    | 5     |
| Total  | 158  | 158   | 158  | 158  | 632   |
| % Productive   | 96.2 | 92.4  | 93.7 | 92.4 |       |

(Source: Data processing, 2019)

Based on Table 3, the highest percentage of productive activities in the semi-finished spring frames process is 96.2%, 93.7% and the two lowest is 92.4%.

The third process in making spring frame components is the list frame process used as anchors on the edges of the spring frames. Table 4 is an observation data of the list frame process is carried out for 120 minutes.

Table 4. Observation Data of List Frame Process

| 11010 11 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |      |       |      |      |       |
|--|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| A -4''4'                               |      | T-4-1 |      |      |       |
| Activities                             | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4    | Total |
| Productive                             | 40   | 39    | 41   | 38   | 158   |
| Non-productive                         | 11   | 12    | 10   | 13   | 46    |
| Inevitable                             | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0    | 0     |
| Total                                  | 51   | 51    | 51   | 51   | 204   |
| % Productive                           | 78.4 | 76.5  | 80.4 | 74.5 |       |

(Source: Data processing, 2019)

Based on Table 4, the highest percentage of productive activities in the list frame process was 80.4%, 78.4%, 76.5% and the lowest was 74.5%.

The fourth process in the manufacture of spring frame components is a spring frame shooting CL process which is an activity to produce a spring frame which is ready to use in making a mattress by firing CL-74 staplles to the semi-finished spring frames. Table 5 is an observation data of the spring frame shooting CL process carried out for 120 minutes.

Table 5. Observation Data of Spring Frame Shooting CL Process

| Activities     |      | Pengamatan ke- |      |      |       |  |
|----------------|------|----------------|------|------|-------|--|
| Activities     | 1    | 2              | 3    | 4    | Total |  |
| Productive     | 38   | 37             | 38   | 36   | 149   |  |
| Non-productive | 2    | 2              | 4    | 5    | 13    |  |
| Inevitable     | 3    | 4              | 1    | 2    | 10    |  |
| Total          | 43   | 43             | 43   | 43   | 72    |  |
| % Productive   | 88.4 | 86.0           | 88.4 | 83.7 |       |  |

(Source: Data processing, 2019)

Based on Table 5, the highest percentage of productive activity was obtained in the spring frame shooting CL process of 88.4% for two observations, 86.0% and the lowest of 83.7%.

Uji keseraga 7 n data dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah data yang diperoleh dari pengamatan pendahuluan telah seragam dan tidak melebihi batas kontrol atas (BKA) dan batas kontrol bawah (BKB) yang telah ditentukan. Berikut adalah perhitungan BKA dan BKB untuk proses pembuatan perbulat

$$\bar{p} = \frac{\Sigma X_i}{\Sigma n_i} \times 100 = \frac{221}{240} \times 100\% = 92.1\%$$

$$BKA = \bar{p} + 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(100 - \bar{p})}{n}} = 92.1 + 3\sqrt{\frac{92.1(100 - 92.1)}{240}} = 97.3\%$$

$$BKB = \bar{p} - 3\sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(100 - \bar{p})}{n}} = 92.1 - 3\sqrt{\frac{92.1(100 - 92.1)}{240}} = 86.9\%$$

Dari hasi perhitungan BKA dan BKB pada proses pembuatan per bulat diperoleh hasil rata-rata persentase kegiatan produktif se 16 ar 92.1%, BKA sebesar 97.3%, dan BKB sebesar 86.9%. Untuk hasil perhitungan proses lainnya dapat dilihat dalam Tabel 6.

Tabel 6. Hasil Uji Keseragaman Data

| Tuber of Hubir Of Reservaguman Data |           |      |      |            |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------------|--|--|
| Proses                              | $\bar{p}$ | BKA  | BKB  | Keterangan |  |  |
| Per bulat                           | 92.1      | 97.3 | 86.9 | Seragam    |  |  |
| Rangka per setengah jadi            | 93.7      | 96.6 | 90.8 | Seragam    |  |  |
| Rangka list                         | 77.5      | 86.2 | 68.7 | Seragam    |  |  |
| Rangka per tembak CL                | 86.6      | 94.4 | 78.8 | Seragam    |  |  |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Berdasarkan Tabel 6 dapat detahui bahwa rata-rata persentase kegiatan produktif  $(\bar{p})$  untuk seluruh proses berada pada rentang BKA dan BKB, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa data seluruh proses seragam dan dapat dilanjutkan ke tahap berikutnya.

## Uji Kecukupan Data

Untuk pengujian kecukupan data, tingkat keyakinan yang digunakan adalah 90% dengan nilai sebesar 1.645 dan tingkat ketelitian yang digunakan sebesar 10% (0.10). Berikut perhitungan uji kecukupan data untuk proses pembuatan per bulat.

$$N' = \frac{K^2(100 - \bar{p})}{S^2.\bar{p}} = \frac{1.645^2(100 - 92.1)}{0.10^2 \times 92.1} = 23.26 \approx 24$$

Hasil perhitungan uji kecukupan data untuk proses pembuatan per bulat diperoleh nilai N' sebesar 23.26 (setara dengan 24 data) yang memiliki arti bahwa jumlah data yang diperlukan untuk dikatakan cukup sebesar 24 data. 21 gan jumlah data pengamatan pendahuluan (N) untuk proses pembuata 10 er bulat sebesar 240 data, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa data sudah cukup karena N'< N. Untuk hasil uji kecukupan data proses lainnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel 7.

Tabel 7. Hasil Uji Kecukupan Data

| Proses    | N   | N'       | Keterangan |
|-----------|-----|----------|------------|
| Per bulat | 240 | 23.26≈24 | Cukup      |

| Rangka per setengah jadi | 204 | 18.28 ≈ 19 | Cukup |
|--------------------------|-----|------------|-------|
| Rangka list              | 632 | 78.78 ≈ 79 | Cukup |
| Rangka per tembak Cl6    | 172 | 41.77 ≈ 42 | Cukup |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Berdasarkan Tabel 7 dapat diketahui bahwa jumlah data pengamata (N) untuk seluruh proses lebih besar dibanding dengan perhitungan jumlah data yang dibutuhkan (N), sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa data seluruh proses telah cukup dan dapat dilanjutkan ke tahap berikutnya.

## Perhitungan Waktu Siklus (WS)

Waktu siklus merupakan waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk setiap kali proses pembuatan. Berikut merupakan perhitungan waktu siklus (WS) untuk proses pembuatan per bulat.

$$Waktu\ 1\ Output = \frac{\sum waktu\ Output}{\sum\ Output} = \frac{30+30+30+30}{8+7+7+6} = 4.29\ menit$$

Persentase Produktif = 92.1%

 $WS = Persentase \ Produktif \times Waktu \ 1 \ Output = 0.921 \times 4.29 = 3.95 \ menit$ 

Dari hasil perhitungan dapat diketahui bahwa waktu siklu 13 WS) untuk proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 3.95 menit. Untuk hasil perhitungan proses lainnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel 8.

Tabel 8. Hasil Perhitungan Waktu Siklus

| Proses                   | Waktu 1 Output (menit) | Waktu Siklus/WS (menit) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Per bulat                | 4.29                   | 3.94                    |
| Rangka per setengah jadi | 8.60                   | 8.08                    |
| Rangka list              | 15.00                  | 11.62                   |
| Rangka per tembak CL     | 10.75                  | 9.31                    |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Dari Tabel 8 yang merupakan waktu siklus dalam setiap proses pembuatan komponen rangka per dapat diketahui bahwa waktu siklus proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 3.95 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 158.08 menit, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 11.62 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 9.31 menit.

#### Perhitungan Waktu Normal (WN)

Untuk perhitungan waktu normal dibutuhkan faktor penyesuaian dikarenakan dalam pengukuran waktu yang dilakukan pada pengamatan terdapat beberapa ketidakwajaran yang terjadi. Terdapat banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi ketidakwajaran tersebut, sehing dibutuhkan faktor penyesuaian. Metode yang digunakan untuk penentuan faktor penyesuaian adalah metode westinghouse, yang terdiri dari empat faktor yaitu keterampilan, usaha, kondisi kerja, dan konsistensi. Tabel 9 merupakan nilai faktor penyesuaian dari semua proses yang ada pada pembuatan komponen rangka per.

Tabel 9. Nilai Faktor Penyesuaian

| Proses     | 2 Faktor Penyesuaian | Kelas | Lambang | Penyesuaian | Jumlah |
|------------|----------------------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|
| Dan builes | Keterampilan         | Good  | C2      | 0.03        | 0.06   |
| Per bulat  | Usaha                | Good  | C1      | 0.05        | 0.06   |

|               | Kondisi kerja | Fair      | Е  | -0.03 |      |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|----|-------|------|
|               | Konsistensi   | Good      | C  | 0.01  |      |
|               | Keterampilan  | Good      | C1 | 0.06  |      |
| Rangka per    | saha          | Good      | C2 | 0.02  | 0.09 |
| setengah jadi | Kondisi kerja | Average   | D  | 0.00  | 0.09 |
|               | Konsistensi   | Good      | C  | 0.01  |      |
|               | Keterampilan  | Good      | C1 | 0.06  |      |
| Rangka list   | Usaha         | Good      | C1 | 0.05  | 0.08 |
| Kangka nst    | Kondisi kerja | Fair      | Е  | -0.03 | 0.08 |
|               | Konsistensi   | Average   | D  | 0.00  |      |
|               | Keterampilan  | Good      | C1 | 0.06  |      |
| Rangka per    | 5 saha        | Excellent | B2 | 0.08  | 0.12 |
| tembak CL     | Kondisi kerja | Fair      | E  | -0.03 | 0.12 |
|               | Konsistensi   | Good      | C  | 0.01  |      |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Setelah nilai faktor penyesuaian ditentukan, maka perhitungan waktu normal dapat dilakukan. Berikut merupakan perhitungan waktu normal untuk proses pembuatan per bulat.

$$P=1+\sum nilai\ penyesuaian\ westinghouse=1+0.06=1.06$$

 $WN = WS \times P = 3.95 \ menit \times 1.06 = 4.19 \ menit$ 

Dari hasil perhitungan dapat diketahui bahwa waktu norm (WN) untuk proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 4.19 menit. Untuk hasil perhitungan proses lainnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel 10.

Tabel 10. Hasil Perhitungan Waktu Normal

| Proses                   | Faktor Penyesuaian (P) | Waktu Normal/WN (menit) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Per bulat                | 1.06                   | 4.19                    |
| Rangka per setengah jadi | 1.09                   | 8.80                    |
| Rangka list              | 1.08                   | 12.55                   |
| Rangka per tembak CL     | 1.12                   | 10.43                   |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Dari Tabel 10 yang merupakan waktu normal dalam setiap proses pembuatan komponen rangka per dapat diketahui bahwa waktu normal proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 4.19 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 12.55 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 10.43 menit.

### Perhitungan Waktu Baku (Wb)

Untuk perhitungan waktu baku dibutuhkan faktor kelonggaran yang merupakan waktu yang dibutuhkan oleh operator untuk keperluan istirahat melepas lelah setelah melakukan suatu siklus pengerjaan produk. Faktor kelonggaran juga berguna dalam keterlambatan aktivitas yang dilakukan yang disebebkan oleh beberapa faktor.

Rincian untuk penentuan nilai kelonggaran pada proses pembuatan per bulat adalah jenis kelamin operator pria yang mengeluarkan tenaga tidak terlalu besar dengan menggunakan mesin SX80is. Selama kegiatan, operator memiliki sikap kerja berdiri bertumpu pada kedua kakinya, gerakan yang dibutuhkan normal, kelelahan mata yang dialami operator adalah

pandangan yang hampir terus menerus pada pekerjaanya dengan teliti untuk menghitung jumlah per bulat, keadaan atmosfer tempat operator bekerja cukup, karena adanya bau-bau besi/kawat dan pap, serta kedaan lingkungan yang dialami operator adalah siklus kerja yang yang dilakukan berulang-ulang antara 0-5 detik.

Rincian untuk penentuan nilai kelonggaran pada prises pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi yang menggunakan mesin SX200 adalah kegiatan yang dikeluarkan operator ringan dengan sikap kerja berdiri diatas dua kaki dan dengan gerakan normal, kelelahan mata yang lialami operator adalah pandanga mata yang hampir terus menerus terhadap pekerjaannya keadaan atmosfer kerja cukup, dan kadaan lingkungan operator adalah kerja dengan siklus berulangulang antara 5-10 detik.

Rincian untuk penentuan nilai kelonggaran pada proses pembuatan rangka list adalah dilakukan di atas meja dengan sika kerja berdiri dengan <mark>dua kaki, gerakan kerja normal</mark> karena tidak membutuhkan banyak gerakan, pengelihatan yang terjadi hampir terus-menerus, keadaan atmosfer ditempat kerja baik dengan pencahayan yang baik dan kerja berlangsung setiap 5-10 detik.

Rincian untuk penentuan nilai kelonggaran pada proses pembuatan rangka per tembak CL adalah josis kelamin operator pria dengan menggunakan alat seberat 3.15 kg, sikap kerja aperator berdiri diatas dua kaki dengan badan tegak dan ditumpu oleh dua kaki, gerakan kerja membawa beban berat dengan satu tangan, kelelahan mata yang dialami oleh operatog adalah pandangan yang hampir terus menurus dengan melakukan pekerjaan yang teliti, keadaan temperatur tempat operator bekerja normal, keadaan atmosfer tempat bekerja baik dengan ruang ventilasi yang baik, dan keadaan lingkungan sangat bising yang dihasilkan dari bunyi alat yang digunakan untuk menembak CL74.

Nilai faktor kelonggaran untuk semua proses pada pembuatan komponen rangka per dapat dilihat pada Tabel 11.

Tabel 11. Nilai Faktor Kelonggaran

| Tabel 11. Nilai Faktor Kelonggaran |                   |                 |            |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Proses                             | Jenis Kelonggaran | Kelonggaran (%) | Jumlah (%) |  |  |  |
|                                    | Pribadi           | 2.00            |            |  |  |  |
| Per bulat                          | Fatique           | 18.00           | 20.30      |  |  |  |
|                                    | Tak terhindarkan  | 0.30            |            |  |  |  |
| Danalsa nar                        | Pribadi           | 2.00            |            |  |  |  |
| Rangka per                         | Fatique           | 18.00           | 24.83      |  |  |  |
| setengah jadi                      | Tak terhindarkan  | 4.83            |            |  |  |  |
|                                    | Pribadi           | 2.00            |            |  |  |  |
| Rangka list                        | Fatique           | 16.00           | 18.00      |  |  |  |
|                                    | Tak terhindarkan  | 0.00            |            |  |  |  |
| Dangka nar                         | Pribadi           | 2.00            |            |  |  |  |
| Rangka per<br>tembak CL            | Fatique           | 24.00           | 28.50      |  |  |  |
| tembak CL                          | Tak terhindarkan  | 2.50            |            |  |  |  |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Setelah faktor kelonggaran untuk setiap proses ditentukan, maka perhitungan waktu baku dapat dilakukan dengan rincian perhitungan untuk proses pembuatan per bulat adalah sebagai berikut.

WB = WN + A(WN) = 4.19 + 20.30%(4.19) = 5.04 menit

Dari hasil perhitungan dapat diketahui bahwa wa baku (WB) untuk proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 5.04 menit. Untuk hasil perhitungan proses lainnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel 12.

Tabel 12. Hasil Perhitungan Waktu Baku

| Proses                   | Faktor Kelonggaran/A (%) | Waktu Baku/WB (menit) |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Per bulat                | 20.30                    | 5.04                  |  |  |  |  |
| Rangka per setengah jadi | 10.99                    | 10.99                 |  |  |  |  |
| Rangka list              | 14.81                    | 14.81                 |  |  |  |  |
| Rangka per tembak CL     | 13.40                    | 13.40                 |  |  |  |  |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Dari Tabel 12 yang merupakan waktu baku dalam setiap proses pembuatan komponen rangka per dapat diketahui bahwa waktu baku proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 5.04 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 10.99 menit, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 14.81 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 13.40 menit.

### Perhitungan Output

Dari perhitungan waktu waktu baku yang merupakan waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk mengerjakan 1 set komponen rangka per, maka dapat ditentukan output yang dihasilkan dari setiap proses untuk setiap hari dengan jumlah jam kerja sebesar 450 menit. Perhitungan output per hari untuk proses pembuatan per bulat adalah sebagai berikut.

$$Output = \frac{Jumlah\ jam\ kerja}{Waktu\ baku} = \frac{450}{5.04} = 89.29 \approx 90\ pcs$$

Dari perhitungan diperoleh output per hari untuk proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 90 pcs. Pada Tabel 13 tertera output per hari pada setiap proses pembuatan komponen rangka per.

Tabel 13. Output Setiap Proses Pada Pembuatan Komponen Rangka Per

| Proses                   | Waktu Baku/WB (menit) | Output (pcs) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Per bulat                | 5.04                  | 90           |
| Rangka per setengah jadi | 10.99                 | 41           |
| Rangka list              | 14.81                 | 31           |
| Rangka per tembak CL     | 13.40                 | 34           |

(Sumber: Pengolahan Data, 2019)

Dari Tabel 13 yang merupakan output per hari dalam setiap proses pembuatan komponen rangka per dapat diketahui bahwa output per hari dari proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 90 pcs, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 41 pcs, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 31 pcs dan proses tembak CL sebesar 34 pcs.

#### CONCLUSION

Kesimpulan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini, antara lain:

- Persentase kegiatan produktif untuk proses pembuatan komponen rangka per matras di PT.CMAP yang terdiri dari proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 92.1%, proses pembuatan per setengah jadi sebesar 93.7%, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 77.5% dan proses pembuatan rangka per sebesar 86,6%.
- Waktu siklus untuk pembuatan rangka per matras di PT.CMAP yang terdiri dari proses proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 3.95 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 8.08 menit, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 11.62 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 9.31 menit.

- 3) Waktu normal untuk pembuatan rangka per matras di PT.CMAP yang terdiri dari proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 4.19 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 8.80 menit, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 12.55 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 10.43 menit.
- 4) Waktu baku untuk pembuatan rangka per matras di PT.CMAP yang terdiri dari proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 5.04 menit, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 10.99 menit, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 14.81 menit dan proses tembak CL sebesar 13.40 menit.
- Output per hari dari proses pembuatan per bulat sebesar 90 pcs, proses pembuatan rangka per setengah jadi sebesar 41 pcs, proses pembuatan rangka list sebesar 31 pcs dan proses tembak CL sebesar 34 pcs.

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# Determination of Standard Time and Output Production of Spring Frame Mattress Components Using Work Sampling Method

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