

PENGEMBANGAN ALAT BANTU KERJA MENGGUNAKAN METODE *QUALITY FUNCTION DEPLOYMENT* SEBAGAI UPAYA PERBAIKAN POSTUR KERJA PEMOTONG MALAM DI CV ASTOETIK INDONESIA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan observasi sebelumnya di CV Astoetik Indonesia ditemukan bahwa proses pemotongan malam hanya dilakukan oleh satu pekerja tetap menggunakan alat yang tidak ergonomis yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan *Musculoskeletal Disorder*. Anggota tubuh yang mengalami keluhan sangat sakit adalah bahu kiri, bahu kanan, punggung, pinggang, bokong, lutut kiri dan kanan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui besar risiko cedera, desain spesifikasi alat dan pengembangan alat bantu kerja dapat memperbaiki postur kerja pemotong malam.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode REBA, QFD dan Antropometri.

Hasil Penelitian: Total skor REBA sebelum pengembangan alat adalah 12 yang berarti sangat tinggi. Ukuran alat bantu kerja yang didapatkan adalah tinggi alas duduk 46 cm, panjang alas duduk 41 cm, lebar alas duduk 36 cm, panjang meja 55 cm, lebar meja 36 cm, panjang plat pemotong 45 cm, tinggi plat pemotong 3,6 cm dan tinggi ujung *grip* dari meja 18 cm. Selanjutnya total skor REBA setelah pengembangan alat adalah 3 yang berarti rendah.

Kesimpulan: Alat bantu kerja dikembangkan dari atribut kekuatan, kenyamanan dan kemudahan dengan dimensi tubuh yang digunakan yakni tinggi siku duduk, tinggi popliteal, panjang popliteal dan lebar pinggul. Berdasarkan hasil REBA, alat yang dikembangkan mampu memperbaiki postur tubuh pekerja pemotong malam.

Kata Kunci: REBA, QFD, Antropometri, Malam

DEVELOPMENT OF WORK AID TOOLS USING THE QUALITY FUNCTION DEPLOYMENT METHOD AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE WORK POSTURE OF MALAM CUTTERS AT CV ASTOETIK INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on previous observations at CV Astoetik Indonesia, it was found that the malam cutting process was only carried out by one worker and used tools that were not ergonomic which could cause musculoskeletal disorders. The parts of the body that experience very painful complaints are the left shoulder, right shoulder, back, waist, buttocks, left and right knees.

Research Objective: To find out the risk of injury, design of tool specifications and development of work aids can improve the working posture of malam cutters.

Research Method: This research uses REBA, QFD and Anthropometric methods.

Research Results: The total REBA score before tool development was 12 which means very high. The dimensions of the work aids obtained are the seat height 46 cm, the seat cushion length 41 cm, the seat cushion width 36 cm, the table length 55 cm, the table width 36 cm, the cutting plate length 45 cm, the cutting plate height 3.6 cm and the height of the grip tip table 18 cm. Furthermore, the total REBA score after tool development is 3, which means low.

Conclusion: The work aids was developed from the attributes of strength, comfort and convenience with the body dimensions used, namely sitting elbow height, popliteal height, popliteal length and hip width. Based on the REBA results, the tool developed is able to improve the body posture of malam cutter workers.

Keywords: REBA, QFD, Anthropometrics, Malam