



## PREPARATION OF SUVARNARAAJ VANGESHVARA RASA BY TRADITIONAL KUPIPAKVA METHOD.

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### ABSTRACT:

Murcchana is the process of procreation of definite disease preventing properties in Parada(Mercury) processing with or without Gandhak (sulphur). Parada murcchana is of mainly four types. Kharaliya Rasayana, Parpati Rasayana, Kupipakva Rasayana and Pottali Rasayana. Kupipakva Rasayana is a unique and highly evolved pharmaceutical preparation of the four murcchita Parada yogas which is divided into sagandha(with Sulphur) murcchana and nirgandha(without Sulphur) murcchana which is further subdivided into Saagni(processing with heat) and Niragni (processing without heat) murcchana. Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa is sagandha, saagni, Talastha (at the bottom of bottle) murcchita Parada yoga, which has Parada(Mercury), Gandhaka(Sulphur), Vanga(Tin), and Navasagara(Ammonium chloride) as ingredients.

**KEYWORDS:** *Murcchana, Kupipakva Rasayana, Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa, Sagandha Sagni Talastha murcchana.*

### INTRODUCTION:

The Ayurvedic medicinal system has been in vogue since the Vedic period or even earlier. The quest for healthy body and sound mind has been an incessant urge in human beings. Ayurveda was developed to safe guard Arogya (health) which is considered to be essential for the achievement of the four primary objects of life viz. Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. In Ayurveda heavy metals have become inseparable components. They are considered to be highly efficacious therapeutics.

Rasaushadhis are best among others due to quicker recovery from diseases and effective in even very small doses. After the development of Rasa-Shastra - Mercury, Sulphur and noble metals like Gold, Silver etc. and Visha dravyas like Haratal (Orpiment), and Manashila (Realger) etc., are widely

used for immediate cure of diseases. It is found that if toxicity of these substances is reduced it may become more beneficial and quick-acting due to their vyavayi and vikashi gunas. Our forefathers have taken great care and insisted to purify the metals before using it for internal and external medication. In Rasashastra different Ayurvedic pharmaceutical processing's like shodhan, marana, samskara, jarana etc. convert metallic preparations into non-toxic. Traditional literature mentions various forms of purification and processing methods, by which they removed the unwanted contamination. In present era Ayurvedic physicians profusely use minerals, metals, gems and some of animals as well as vegetable products.

Our ancient Hindu alchemist were very much aware of mercurial preparations. After various Alchemical and pharmacoclinical trials mercurial preparations by Kupipakva kalpana were brought into practice. In which gandhaka jarana plays an important role in enhancing the potency of mercury. It has been claimed in the text that mercury treated with the process of gandhaka jarana, becomes highly potentiated i.e. it acquires many pharmacological and therapeutic properties. In this present research work we have selected Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa as our test drug on virtue of its vital importance in therapeutics as well as particular skill involved in its pharmaceutical preparation.

**Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa** is Kupipakva kalpana. It is Sagandha, Saagni, Bahirdhoom & Talastha preparation. Kajjali prepared of Shuddha Parada, Shuddha Gandhaka, shuddha Vanga and shuddha Navsagar.

In this study Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa was prepared according to the guideline of Rasa Yoga sagar (747-750) by Traditional kupipakva method.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

To prepare Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvar Rasa and set a standard operating procedure.

To analyse the formed Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa by traditional parameter and modern analytical technique.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

The methodology in the present study includes shodhana of Parada, shodhana of Gandhaka, Samanya and Vishesh Shodhana of Vanga & Preparation of Suvarnaraajvangeshavar rasa by Kupipakva kalpana.

Parada shodhana was done with Rasona kalka and Saindhava in Tapta Khalva yantra as per reference of Ayurved Prakasha (1/165).

Gandhaka Shodhana was done with the help of Ghee & Milk as per reference of Sharangdhara Samhita (12/13-14).

Vanga Samanya Shodhana was done in Taila, Takra, Gomutra, Kanji, kulitha kwath as per reference of Rasa ratna samucchaya (5/13).

Vanga Vishesh Shodhana was done in Nirgundi Swaras (juice of Vitex negundo) as per reference of Rasa ratna samucchaya (5/156).

Navsagara Shodhana was done with help of water as per reference of Rasa tarangini(14/4).

Preparation of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa.

Equipment – Kachkupi, valukayantra, shalaka, mudra, torch, pyrometer, manjarapat kapad, multani mati, scissor etc.

Ingredients – Shuddha Parada, Shuddha Gandhaka, Shuddha Vanga, Shuddha Navsagar each 50 gm.

#### **Procedure :-**

The whole procedure was divided into three phases

Purva karma

Pradhana karma

Paschaat karma

#### **Purva karma -**

The following measures were taken,

Collection of essential equipments and ingredients.

Kupi was prepared by 7 layers of mud smeared cloth.

In purva karma preparation of Kajjali was most important karma.

So for this purpose Shuddha Parada and Shuddha Vanga were taken in khalvayantra and trituration was started.

After successive trituration, Shuddha Gandhaka and Shuddha Navsagar were added and trituration was continued till Nischandratva observed.

After that kajjali was cautiously filled up in kach kupi which had seven layers of Kapad mitti.

**Pradhana karma -** In this the following pattern of heating were followed.

Time duration – 16 hours

Room temperature – 23 degree cel.

Kupi was then placed in valuka yantra.

Fire was ignited and the heat of valuka yantra was started from room temp. and was gradually increased.

The temp. of valuka yantra was recorded after interval of every one hour.

Temperature pattern – Mrudu Agni – 23<sup>o</sup> C. To 143<sup>o</sup> C. Madhyam Agni – 143<sup>o</sup>- 550<sup>o</sup> C., Tivra agni – 550<sup>o</sup>- 690<sup>o</sup> C.

During the course of heating the red hot shalaka (iron rod) was repeatedly inserted through the mouth of kach kupi to burn the accumulated Gandhaka at the neck of bottle to prevent blocking.

With the rise in temp. the fumes increased and finally it was replaced by flame which gradually decreased in size.

At that time of boiling stage of Kajjali (Honey comb like appearance) was visible at the bottom of Kupi with the help of a torch.

After that the Shita shalaka was inserted at the bottom of bottle to check the golden coloured particles which is the typical sign of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa.

As soon as the sign of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa observed agni was stopped.

In this procedure Mudra bandhan (corking) is not necessary as the final product is talastha.

Then the valuka yantra was allowed for Swangshitikaran till next day.

#### Paschaat karma -

After seven hours when the valukayantra became swangshit kupi was removed.

Kupi was broken as per the classical method.

Shiny goldan coloured Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa deposited at the bottom of kupi (talastha) was collected carefully.

Vangasindoor around the neck of kupi was also carefully collected and weighed.

#### Precautions:

Kajjali was again triturated for ½ hour before filling it into Kupi.

The Kupi was kept exactly in the centre of Valuka Yantra so that homogenous temperature would be obtained.

Kramagni heating pattern was maintained strictly.

Kupi was removed from Valuka Yantra and broken carefully.

Eyes and nose were protected by wearing glass and mask throughout the practical.

#### RESULTS:

Total time taken for preparation - 16 hours.

Time required for swangshit - 7 hours

Total weight of kajjali taken - 200 gm

Total weight of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa obtained - 51.20gm

Total weight of Vangasindoor obtained - 41.15 gm

See table no.1 for temp. recorded with observations.

#### Analytical study :

Physical properties of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa were assessed with the help of organoleptic characters.

See table no.2 - showing physical properties of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa.

#### Analytical tests of suvarnaraaj vangeshvara rasa:

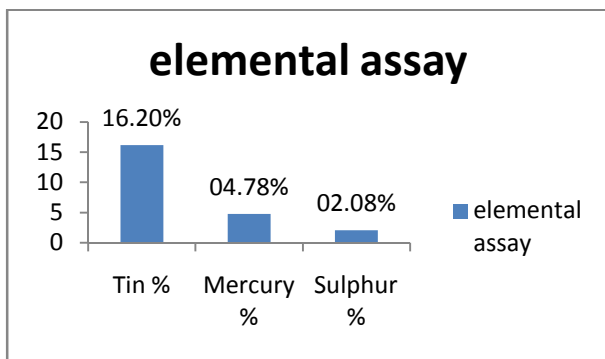
See table no.3 - Elemental analysis of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa.

Time in Hours	Temp. Reading In°C.	Specific Observations
00.0 Hours	023°C.	Dipagni started
02.0 Hours	115°C.	Yellowish white fumes started
04.0 Hours	143°C.	Profuse yellow colored fumes
06.0 Hours	414°C.	Dark yellow colored fumes increased
08.0 Hours	550°C.	Fumes decreased and flame started
10.0 Hours	639°C.	Flame increased about 5-6 inches
12.0 Hours	670°C.	Flame disappeared and boiling stage of kajjali visible in kupi with the help of torch
14.0 Hours	680°C.	Golden colored particles observed on the tip of sheet shalaka.
16.0 Hours	690°C.	Agni stopped and Bhatti was allowed to cool down.

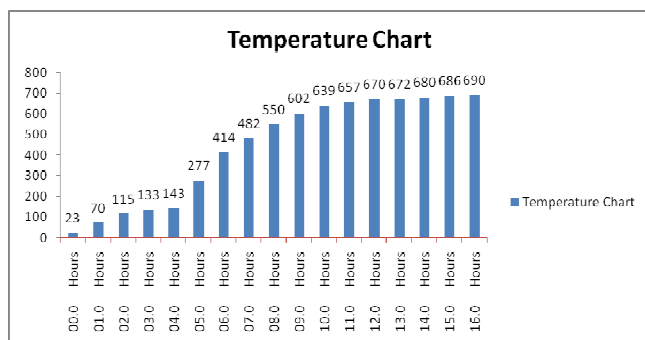
Sample	Color	Touch	Smell	Sound	Taste
Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa	Golden Yellow color	Smooth	No	No	No

**Table 3 Showing – Elemental Analysis of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa :**

Sr. No.	Element	Sample mass %
1.	Tin as Sn %	16.20%
2.	Mercury as Hg %	04.78%
3.	Sulphur as S %	02.08%



**Temperature pattern Chart of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa.**



**DISCUSSION:**

This preparation consists of kramas, Preparation of kajjali Marana of Vanga by kupipakva method. Total average 30 hours time was taken for preparation of kajjali. Trituration of kajjali was done till typical properties of kajjali were achieved. Kramagni temp. pattern was followed as follows strictly throughout the process:  
**Mrudu agni** : room temp. to 143 C. ( 4 hours)  
**Madhyam agni** : 143 C to 550 C. ( 4 hours )  
**Tivra agni** : 550 C to 690 C. ( 8 hours)  
 In this procedure Corking was not necessary part as Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa is Talastha product. As soon as the golden coloured particles was observed at the tip of Shita shalaka after inserting it at the bottom of Kupi, agni was stopped immediately

and the peak temp. recorded at that time was 690 C. recorded during Tivra agni.

Total 16 hours of kramagni was followed during the entire procedure.

Analysis of Suvarnaraaj Vangeshvara Rasa showed presence of mercury 04.78% , Vanga as Sn – 16.20% , Sulphur as S – 02.08%

**CONCLUSION :**

The following points were concluded from the entire study :

Samanya shodhan and vishesh shodhan of Vanga play very important role in the preparation of Quality Suvarnaraj vangeshvara rasa.

Preparation of fine Kajjali was mostly helpful to obtained quality product.

For the preparation of Suvarnaraj vangeshvara Rasa kramagni – Mrudu agni (0-143), Madhyam agni – (143- 550), Tivragni – (550- 690) were found to be more effective.

Analysis of Suvarnaraj Vangeshvara Rasa showed presence of Vanga - 16.20 %

Mercury - 4.78% , Sulphur - 2.08% .

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