
सिद्ध — पारिभाषिक शब्दावली
भाग 3 सामग्री के लिए मानकीकृत शब्दावली

Siddha — Glossary of Terms
Part 3 Standardized Terminology for Materials

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 3) was adopted by Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by Siddha Sectional Committee had been approved by the Ayush Division Council.

Siddha medicine is an ancient Indian medical system that uses herbs, minerals, metals, and organic materials to treat patients based on their unique physiology, environment, and lifestyle factors, including age, gender, race, habits, and disease. For the purpose developing Siddha related guidelines, classifications, and regulations, and further integration into mainstream health systems, Standards on Siddha terminology is an essential tool.

This standard is published in four parts. The other parts in the series are:

Part 1 Standardized terminology for core concepts

Part 2 Standardized terminology for preventive health

Part 4 Standardized terminology for food

The series of standards will benefit Siddha medicine professionals, policymakers, health workers, service providers, researchers, Siddha medicine manufacturers and the public to use the harmonized concepts, and definitions in communications, health care services, and medical records. Scope of areas that can be covered under standards cover Structure and function, Morbidity and Diagnosis, Processes and Medicine, etc. facilitating comprehensive usage.

The inputs have been derived from the information available in the public domain in the print and electronic media *inter-alia* the WHO International Standard Terminologies on Siddha Medicine available in the National AYUSH Morbidity and Standardized Terminologies Electronic (NAMASTE) Portal, Development of Standard Siddha Terminologies, Siddha Pharmacopoeia, Siddha Formulary of India, and authoritative books of Siddha Medicine.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex A](#).

Indian Standard

SIDDHA — GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PART 3 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY FOR MATERIALS**1 SCOPE**

This standard (Part 3) covers the description/definition of terminologies related to Materials used in Siddha medicinal preparations.

NOTE — The original terms appearing in the text have been transliterated into English and defined for a clear understanding of the concept by any person who is not an expert in Siddha. These terms may be used by manufacturers, researchers, academicians, regulators,

clinical practitioners, and other enthusiasts interested in the science of the Siddha system of medicine.

2 TRANSLITERATION AND DIACRITICAL MARKS USED FOR WRITING TAMIL WORDS IN THE GLOSSARY OF SIDDHA TERMINOLOGY

The following Tamil letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as mentioned against each expression:

அ	a
ஆ	ā
இ	i
ஈ	ī
உ	u
ஊ	ū
எ	e
ஏ	ē
ஐ	ai
ஔ	o
ஓ	ō
ஔ	au
ஃ	h

க்	k
ங்	ñ
ச்	c
ஞ்	ñ
ட்	t
ண்	ṇ
த்	t
ந்	n
ப்	p
ம்	m
ய்	y
ர்	r
ல்	l
வ்	v
ழ்	ḷa
ள்	ḷ
ற்	r
ண்	ṇ

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF MATERIALS

The terminologies pertaining to materials used in Siddha medicinal preparations is given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Materials

(Clause 3)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	அகல்	मिट्टी का तवा	<i>Akal</i>	Shallow earthen lid	A wide-open circular earthen lid.
ii)	அக்கினி	अग्नि	<i>Akkiṇi</i>	Fire flame	Fire flame is produced by the combustion of firewood indicated for different types of drug preparation. It is of three types, depending on the rate or speed of flame induced by firewood, namely, small and slow flame, moderate flame and high flame.
iii)	அஞ்சு சுண்ண குகை / பெரும் குகை	पाँच चूना गुफा/ बड़ा गुफा	<i>Añcu Cuṇṇa Kukai / Perum Kukai</i>	Crucible made of five calcium compounds	A crucible made of a mixture of five kinds of calcium compounds, obtained by burning each of the following five substances to ash: cuttlefish bone, rock salt, nitre (mineral form of potassium nitrate), alum and camphor; the crucible thus prepared can resist extreme heat.
iv)	அடுப்பு	अंगीठी	<i>Aṭuppu</i>	Hearth	There are several types: knob hearth with three knobs; wheel hearth, of circular shape without knobs; wheel hearth with smoke outlet, wheel hearth with an additional outlet for smoke; forge hearth, dug in the ground and attached to bellows.
v)	அடைப்பான்	बंद करनेवाला	<i>Aṭaippāṇ</i>	Stopper	A stopper is used to seal the neck of the container to restrict the unwanted substances from infiltration.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
vi)	அண்ட ஓடு	अंडे का छिलका	<i>Anṭa Ōṭu</i>	Eggshell	The eggshells of hens, kites, parrots, crows, quail, and peacocks are - used for medicinal purposes mostly in the form of <i>Parpam</i> .
vii)	அயக்கதிர்	लोह किरण	<i>Ayakkatir</i>	Iron stirrer	Pointed iron stirrer.
viii)	அயக்கரண்டி	लोह चम्मच	<i>Ayakkaranti</i>	Iron ladle	It is a type of scoop/spoon made of iron and is used to stir or pour during medicine preparation.
ix)	அயக்குழல்	लोह नली	<i>Ayakkuṣal</i>	Tubular iron conduit	Tubular iron air-blower.
x)	அவி எந்திரம்	भाप यंत्र	<i>Avi Entiram</i>	Steam-blanch apparatus	This apparatus made of earthenware is used for steaming and blanching raw drugs while preparing medicines.
xi)	அளர் பூமி / அளர் நிலம்	क्षार भूमि / क्षार ज़मीन	<i>Aḷar Pūmi / Aḷar Nilam</i>	Soil of fuller's earth	Adequately alkaline, effervescent land produces fuller's earth.
xii)	ஆடகம்/ தங்கம்/ ஏமம்	आडगम (उत्कृष्ट सोना)	<i>Āṭakam/ Taṅkam/ Ēmam</i>	Superior quality gold	Superior quality gold has a greenish tint.
xiii)	ஆதிரசம்	पारा अयस्क	<i>Ātiracam</i>	Mercury ore	The ore of mercury is also called Cinnabar. It contains more than 25 known minerals containing, mercury.
xiv)	ஆல்	वटवृक्ष	<i>Āl</i>	Banyan tree	All parts of <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L., are used in the sulphur oxidation process.
xv)	ஆவின்பால்	गाय का दूध	<i>Āvinpāl</i>	Cow milk	Milk is typically obtained from dairy cows, and the superior quality is especially those that are blackish-red or white-spotted.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xvi)	ஆவெருதின் சாணி	बैल गोबर	<i>Āverutiṅ Cāṇi</i>	Cow dung	Cow dung is used in the process of detoxifying certain medicinal substances like ccroton seeds and it also used to make cow dung cakes.
xvii)	இடிஞ்சில்	इडिंजिल	<i>Iṭiñcil</i>	Disc-shaped earthenware	Small flat earthenware used as a wick lamp.
xviii)	இடுக்கி	चिमटा	<i>Iṭukki</i>	Tongs	Instrument for gripping or holding.
xix)	இந்திரகோபம்	रानी कीड़ा	<i>Intirakōpam</i>	Red velvet mite	<i>Trombidium holosericeum</i> emerges quickly after the rainy season in large numbers; used as an internal and external medicine, for the treatment of Aiyam-related diseases.
xx)	இந்துப்பு	सेंथा नमक	<i>Intuppu</i>	Rock salt/halite	Sodium chloride impura (NaCl) is a naturally occurring saline mineral found in sedimentary rocks of all ages and distributed worldwide. It is cubic-shaped and appears vitreous, transparent, translucent, colourless, white, orange, pink, reddish, purplish, or bluish.
xxi)	இரசம்	पारा	<i>Iracam</i>	Mercury	Mercury is the only metallic element, which is in the liquid state at standard temperature and pressure. The most common ore of mercury is cinnabar.
xxii)	இரசித பாடாணம்	इरसित पाषाणम	<i>Iracita Pāṭāṇam</i>	Silver ore	Argentite
xxiii)	இரசேந்திரன்	इरसेंदिरण	<i>Iracēntiraṅ</i>	Black variant of mercury	One of the main types of mercury, black in colour with fewer impurities.
xxiv)	இலுப்பெண்ணை	महुआ का तेल	<i>Iluppeṇṇai</i>	Mahua oil	Butter tree (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L.) J.F.Macbr.) seed oil is used in the purification process of zinc.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxv)	இறகு	पर/ पंखा	<i>Iraku</i>	Feather	In the Siddha system, feathers of 40 birds such as eagles, vultures, doves, owls, hens, parrots, crows, quails, and peacocks, are processed for medicinal preparations.
xxvi)	உபரசங்கள்	उपरसंगल	<i>Uparacankal</i>	Secondary minerals	Secondary minerals other than metallic minerals are mostly found in their natural state, some in combination, and are derived from animals. The total count is 120.
xxvii)	உரல்	लोढ़ा / ओखली	<i>Ural</i>	Pounder	A large mortar, usually cylindrical, made of iron or stone, in which substances are pounded with a long pestle made of metal or wood.
xxviii)	உருக்கினம்	पिघलानेवाला	<i>Urukkinam</i>	Melting catalysts	Materials used in alchemy to enable faster conversion, fusion or melting of other substances, particularly metals.
xxix)	உவர்மண்/ சவுக்கார வழலை	क्षारीय मिट्टी	<i>Uvarman / Cavukkāra Vazalai</i>	Alkaline Soil / Fuller's earth	Fuller's earth is a type of clay that is also known as 'bleaching clay' due to its natural bleaching properties. This non-plastic clay is produced from adequately alkaline effervescent land. It is commonly used to decolourize, filter, and purify animal, mineral, and vegetable oils and greases.
xxx)	எண்ணெய் குத்தி	तेल शीशे	<i>Enney Kutti</i>	Small bottle for holding oil	A vial or small bottle for holding oil.
xxxi)	எலுமிச்சம் பழச்சாறு	नींबू रस	<i>Elumiccam Pazaccāru</i>	Lemon juice	Used in grinding many mineral drug ingredients to detoxify them and in preparation of red calx of magnet and white calx of asbestos.
xxxii)	எள்ளெண்ணை	तिल का तेल	<i>Elleṇnai Elleṇney</i>	Sesame oil	Used as a common base in the preparation of hair oils and other medicated oils, in detoxification of

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					iron prior to its calcination and in preparation of red calx of iron.
xxxiii)	ஏமநிறம்	सुनहरा रंग	<i>Ēmaniram</i>	Golden hue	The organoleptic character of substances which are gold in colour and used in preparations, including herbs, metals and minerals.
xxxiv)	ஐங்காயம்	ऐक्यायम	<i>Aiṅkāyam</i>	Five kinds of toxic materials	a) <i>Maṅōcilai</i> /Orpiment – Auri Pigmentum; b) <i>Liṅkam</i> /Cinnabar or Vermillion – Mercuric Sulphide; c) <i>Tālakam</i> /Yellow Oxide of Arsenic. d) <i>Vīra pāṭāṇam</i> /Corrosive Sublimate – Mercuric Chloride. e) <i>Veḷḷai pāṭāṇam</i> /White Arsenic – Arsenious Anhydride
xxxv)	ஐவகை சாரம்	पाँच सार (पाँच प्रकार के सार)	<i>Aivakai Cāram</i>	Five types of alkali	Combination of five different types of alkali salts, also called <i>Pañcavuppu</i> : a) <i>Kariyuppu</i> (Sodium Chloride) b) <i>Intuppu</i> (Rock salt) c) <i>Vaḷaiyaluppu</i> (Mineral salt) d) <i>Kalluppu</i> (Sodium Chloride) e) <i>Veṭiyuppu</i> (Potassium nitrate)
xxxvi)	ஓரிலைத்தாமரை	रतनपुरुष	<i>Ōrilaittāmarai</i>	Spade flower	<i>Hypanthus enneaspermus</i> is used in the consolidation process of salts during medicine preparations.
xxxvii)	கடுக்காய்	हरी ठकी	<i>Kaṭukkāy</i>	Chebolic myrobalan	The dried pericarp of <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. is used in medicines and for oxidising gold. The fruit is used for oxidising copper.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxxviii)	கண்ப்புகள்	मिट्टी का भट्टी	<i>Kaṇappukal</i>	Earthen grate	A kind of earthen grate used in Indian households for warming oneself is called firepan.
xxxix)	கந்தி/கந்தகம்	गंधक	<i>Kanti/ Kantakam</i>	Sulphur	Native sulphur (S) concentrate near the surface of the limestone into a sulphur gypsum rock. It contains a lot of calcium, silicon, magnesium, sodium, iron and aluminium. Pure sulphur is often contaminated with clay, bitumen and other impurities. Sulfur is yellow, ranging from straw and honey yellow to yellowish-brown, greenish-red, and yellow-grey. It is transparent translucent imperfect, conchoidal, uneven, resinous in nature.
xl)	கரி	कोयला	<i>Kari</i>	Charcoal	Used when bellows are operated; charcoal from special types of trees, such as <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb., is best for the preparation of calx.
xli)	கரண்டி	चम्मच	<i>Karaṇṭi</i>	Spoon	It usually consists of a taking or pouring part and a long handle attached. Spoons come in many shapes and sizes. These are usually made of metals and wood. They can also be made of gold, silver, iron, ivory and wood. They are used during medicine preparations for stirring, pouring or mixing.
xlii)	கருவங்கம் /ஈயம்	सीसा / लेड	<i>Karuvankam / Īyam</i>	Lead	Lead sulfate (PbSO ₄) is white tinged yellow uncoloured crystal prismatic in structure. Crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. Forms small, fine tabular elongated crystals, as well as granular compact masses. Used in medicinal preparations after prescribed purification procedures.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xliii)	கலயம் / சிறு கடம்	मिट्टी का कटोरा / छोटा घड़ा	<i>Kalayam / Cīru Kaṭam</i>	Small earthenware/ metal pot	A small earthenware or metal pot used for preparation or storage
xliv)	கல்நார்	अस्बेस्टास /अदह	<i>Kalnār</i>	Asbestos	Asbestos is a curious natural white rock consisting of calcium silicate found in large quantities near the town of Asbestos in Quebec, Canada. Deposits also exist in the Alpes and in various other places.
xlv)	கல்வம்	पत्थर का बना पिसायी उपकरण	<i>Kalvam</i>	Stone mortar	Mortars are made of black stone (charnockite), red stone, white stone, yellow stone and green stone. Mortars made of black stone are considered superior, while those of white stone are the least preferred.
xlvi)	கவுனி	कवुनि	<i>Kavuṇi</i>	Black arsenic	Black-coloured variant of arsenic.
xlvii)	காசிகுப்பி	कासी कुप्पी	<i>Kācīkuppi</i>	Fuller's earthenware bottle	A bottle made of fuller's earth used for calcining or preserving medicines.
xlviii)	கிடாரம்	किड़ारम	<i>Kiṭāram</i>	Cauldron	A large metal pot with a lid and handle, used for cooking over an open fire.
xlix)	குடுக்கை	नारियल खोल (कुडुकई)	<i>Kuṭukkai</i>	Hardshell used as a vessel	Primarily, it refers to a coconut shell vessel; it may also refer to a vessel used for storage.
l)	குணபாடம்	गुणपाडम	<i>Kuṇapāṭam</i>	Siddha pharmacology	It is a field of study known as Siddha pharmaceutics and pharmacology
li)	குணம்	गुण	<i>Kuṇam</i>	Quality	The qualities produced as a result of a combination of six fundamental tastes and five basic elements as per Siddha Science.
lii)	குப்பி	कुप्पी	<i>Kuppi</i>	Phial	A jar with a narrow neck and broad base.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
liii)	குப்பி புடத் தைலக் கருவி	कुप्पी फुड तैल करुवि	<i>Kuppi Puṭa Taila Karuvi</i>	Phial incineration apparatus	An inverted phial apparatus is employed to extract a medicinal oil through an incineration process. (<i>Kuppi Pudam</i>).
liv)	குருந்தக்கல்	कुरुंदक्कल	<i>Kuruntakkal</i>	Corundum	A crystalline form of aluminium oxide, typically containing traces of iron, titanium, vanadium and chromium; used to sharpen metal-based bladed weapons.
lv)	குழி	गड्डा	<i>Kuḷi</i>	Pit	Dug in the ground in a spherical shape, varying in width and depth from 22.5 cm to 90 cm, depending on the quantity of medicine to be prepared.
lvi)	குழித்தைலக் கருவி	कुली तैल करुवि (भूमिगत कड़ाही- तेल उपकरण)	<i>Kuḷittaila Karuvi</i>	Subterranean cauldron-oil apparatus	A covered sub-terrain cauldron apparatus is employed to extract medicinal oil through an incineration process (<i>Pudam</i>).
lvii)	குறடு	चिमटा	<i>Kuraṭu</i>	Forceps	Forceps, tongs or pincers made up of iron or steel.
lviii)	கெந்தியுப்பு	केंदियुप्पू	<i>Kentiyuppu</i>	Synthetic salt of iron and Sulphur	Sulfur salt is a synthetic salt prepared by a mixture of alum, potassium nitrate, sulfur, and a compound of antimony sulfide using an iron ladle. It is used in the preparation of <i>Cempu Parpam</i> (Copper Parpam).
lix)	கேசரம்	केसर	<i>Kēcaram</i>	Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i> , filaments of the flower and stamens are used in the preparation of medicines, for improving flavour/ aroma and colour.
lx)	கொத்தான்	आकाश बेल	<i>Kottāṇ</i>	Love vine	<i>Cassythia filiformis</i> L., is commonly used for the mercury detoxification process.
lxi)	கோபுரந்தாங்கி	कोपुरन्तांगी	<i>Kōpurantāṅki</i>	False water willow	<i>Andrographis echinoides</i> , an herb used for the oxidation of lead.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxii)	கோமியம்	गो मूत्र	<i>Kōmiyam</i>	Cow urine	Cow urine is utilized for the purification and detoxification of raw materials, ensuring their safety and efficacy in medicinal formulations. Additionally, it is documented in Siddha texts and practices as a therapeutic agent due to its bioactive properties.
lxiii)	சங்கு பாஷாணம்	शंख पाषाणम	<i>Caṅku Pāṣāṇam</i>	White arsenic	White arsenic, which is grey in colour but turns white on heating.
lxiv)	சட்டி	मिट्टी का तवा	<i>Caṭṭi</i>	Earthen pan	A spherical hollow or a flat-bottomed, shallow earthen vessel with a wide mouth.
lxv)	சண்டமாருதம்	चंडमारुतम	<i>Caṅṭamārutam</i>	Medicine that roots out disease	Any medicine capable of rooting out the diseases from the system just as tempest does with trees.
lxvi)	சத்திச்சாரம்	शुद्धिसारम	<i>Catticcāram</i>	Compound salt of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride and fuller's earth	It is a synthetic salt prepared by fuller's earth and limestone. It is a compound salt of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride and fuller's earth.
lxvii)	சந்தனம்	चन्दन	<i>Cantaṅam</i>	Sandalwood	<i>Santalum album</i> L., the paste and water extract made from the hardwood is used in the preparation of white calx of cowry shell.
lxviii)	சமுலம்	समूल	<i>Camūlam</i>	Whole plant	Includes, root, bark, leaves, flower, seeds, stem, buds, fruits, etc of the particular plant.
lxix)	சர்க்கரை வேம்பு	मीठी पत्ती	<i>Carṅkarai Vēmpu</i>	Sweet broom	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L., bark, root, leaves and seed oil, are used in consolidating salts, mercury, zinc metal, and mineral compounds respectively. The unripe fruits are used in copper oxidation.
lxx)	சலாகை	सलाका	<i>Calākai</i>	Probe	A thin rod made of steel, used to stir medicines and to check their consistency during preparation.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxxi)	சவர்க்காரம்	सवर्ककारम (साबुन का पत्थर)	<i>Cavarkkāram</i>	Soapstone	Calcined compound from fuller's earth.
lxxii)	சவுக்கார குறு	सवुककार कुरु	<i>Cavukkāra Kuru</i>	Synthetic salt used in alchemy	A quintessence salt used in alchemy; prepared using sodium carbonate, a calcined compound prepared from fuller's earth.
lxxiii)	சவ்வீராஞ்சனம்	सव्वीरांजनम	<i>Cavvīrāñcaṇam</i>	Lead antimony sulphide / Boulangerite	It is one of the six types of lead sulphide (<i>Añcaṇakkal</i>). It is smoky in colour.
lxxiv)	சாதிலிங்கம்	जादीलिंगम	<i>Cātiliṅkam</i>	Cinnabar	The most common ore of mercury.
lxxv)	சாணப்பால்	गोबर दूध	<i>Cāṇappāl</i>	Dung milk	Liquified cow dung milk is used for the purification or detoxification of raw materials such as <i>Croton tiglium</i> L., <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f. It is also used as an antidote for <i>Pātāṇam</i> poisoning.
lxxvi)	சாரணை	सारणई	<i>Cāraṇai</i>	Giant pigweed	One-styled <i>Trianthema</i> (<i>Trianthema monogyna</i> L.); used in mercury detoxification process.
lxxvii)	சிமிழ்	सिमिल (डिबिया)	<i>Cimiz</i>	Small cylindrical container	A small cylindrical container: traditionally made of glass, crystal, ivory, clay, horns of animals, wood or copper for proper storage of prepared medicines and to maintain the shelf life.
lxxviii)	சிலாசத்து	शिलाजीत	<i>Cilācattu</i>	Asphaltum	A highly mineralized exudate that oozes from rocks of mountainous regions; also called rock tar; is available in two varieties, one smelling like camphor and the other like cow urine.
lxxix)	சிவகரந்தை	सीवकरंदै / मुण्डी, गोरखमुण्डी	<i>Civa Karantai</i>	Ceylon globe thistle	<i>Sphaeranthus amaranthoides</i> Burm.f. is a herb used in the purification of mercury and for its

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					oxidation purposes; also used in the consolidation process of arsenic compounds, and in the preparation of red calx of copper.
lxxx)	சிவகாமி / கௌரி	हरताल	<i>Civakāmi / Kauri</i>	Arsenic compound	Arsenic Penta sulphide occurs in nature and it can also be manufactured from yellow arsenic trisulphide.
lxxxii)	சிறுபிள்ளை அமுரி	बच्चे का मूत्र	<i>Cirupilla Amuri</i>	Children's urine	A child's urine is used as one of the ingredients of some medicinal preparations for treating certain diseases.
lxxxiii)	சீலை	सीलै	<i>Cilai</i>	Soil-smear cloth	A clean, thick cloth over which finely ground soft clay is smeared on one side; used as a plaster to seal earthenware; depending on the nature of medicine, wheat flour or black gram flour can be used; lime can also be used alone or in combination with egg white.
lxxxiv)	சீவ வகுப்பு	जैव मूल औषधी	<i>Civa Vakuppu</i>	Raw drugs of animal origin	Raw drugs obtained from the animal kingdom are also used in medicinal preparations in Siddha. for example, Coral, Conch, Horn of deer, Musk, Honey, etc.
lxxxv)	சுக்கு	सोंठ	<i>Cukku</i>	Dried ginger	Dried rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe., is used in the preparation of red calx of impure rust iron, and zinc metal.
lxxxvi)	சுடர் தைலக் கருவி	सुडर तैल उपकरण	<i>Cudar Taila Karuvi</i>	Flame-oil apparatus	Substances like sulphur are grinded with the ghee and smeared over a new piece of cloth, which is closely tied around one end of a long iron rod and held above the fire. The medicinal oil drops with

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					fire due to the heating process and is collected as Sudar Nei.
lxxxvi)	சுண்ணாம்பு	चूना	<i>Cuṇṇāmpu</i>	Slaked lime	Calcium hydroxide/slaked lime is used for combustion; also used instead of sand for burning mineral substances to form calcine; may also be useful for burning in preparation of calx with yellow arsenic trisulphide.
lxxxvii)	சுண்ணாம்பு சீலை	चूना लगाई साड़ी	<i>Cuṇṇāmpu Cīlai</i>	Piece of cloth coated with slaked lime	A piece of cloth luted with slaked lime and used for covering a container of medicine which is to be exposed to fire.
lxxxviii)	சுராதாஞ்சனம்	सुरोत्तांजनम	<i>Curōtāñcaṇam</i>	Copper antimony sulphide	It is one of the 6 types of <i>Añcaṇakkal</i> (Sulphide of lead). It resembles a mushroom in structure and red ochre in appearance; slightly black in colour. Obtained by distilling the bark and wood of <i>Camphora officinarum</i> .
lxxxix)	சூடன்	कपूर	<i>Cūṭaṇ</i>	Camphor	
xc)	செக்கு	कोल्हू	<i>Cekku</i>	Cold press for oil	Equipment used mainly for cold pressing seeds or kernels to obtain oil; resembles a giant mortar and pestle; worked by bullocks or mechanically.
xc)	செந்தூர எரிப்புக் கருவி	सेंदूर जलन उपकरण	<i>Centūra Erippu Karuvi</i>	Sulphides-combust apparatus	A sealed two-earthen pot apparatus is employed to treat raw or semi-processed ingredients resulting in <i>Centūram</i> through high temperature and pressure. Medicines such as ' <i>Ayakantha Centūram</i> , <i>Arumuga Centūram</i> , <i>Pancha paashaana Centūram</i> ' are prepared by this apparatus.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xcii)	செம்பவளம்	लाल प्रवाल	<i>Cempavaḷam</i>	Red coral	Corals are the exoskeletons of the minute marine organisms. The skeleton of colonies which are branched in all directions resemble tiny trees.
xciii)	செம்பு	ताम्र	<i>Cempu</i>	Copper	Copper occurs in nature as metal (native copper) or its sulphides and oxides; cuprite (copper oxide) is commonly used in preparation of medicine.
xciv)	செயமாங்கி	सेयमांगी	<i>Ceyamāṅki</i>	Red orpiment	Among the arsenicals: red, white and yellow, the Tamil word 'Maṅōcilai' refers to 'red orpiment'.
xcv)	செய்கை	क्रिया	<i>Ceykai</i>	Drug action	Siddha drugs are based on the concepts of taste (<i>Cuvai</i>), property of a drug (<i>Kuṇam</i>), potency (<i>Vīriyam</i>), post-digestive transformation (<i>Pirivu</i>) and specific pharmacological action (<i>Makimai</i>).
xcvi)	செவ்விளநீர்	लाल नारियल पानी	<i>Cevviḷanīr</i>	Red variety tender coconut water	Tender coconut water from red variety of coconut is used in the detoxification of <i>Cilācattu</i> (Asphaltum).
xcvii)	சொர்ணபேதி	स्वर्णबिदी	<i>Corṇapēti</i>	Colemanite	An ore of boron which is whitish yellow; helps in the liquefaction of gold.
xcviii)	தங்க ரேக்கு	स्वर्ण वर्क	<i>Taṅka Rēkku</i>	Gold foil	Thin golden leaves or foils.
xcix)	தாது வகுப்பு	धातु मूल औषधी	<i>Tātu Vakuppu</i>	Raw drugs of metals and mineral origin	The mineral kingdom includes 220 various compounds, it can be classified into 4 major divisions: a) Metals (<i>Ulōkam</i>) – 11 b) Salts (<i>Kāracāram</i>) – 25 c) Arsenic Compounds (<i>Pāṭāṇam</i>) – 64 d) Secondary minerals (<i>Uparacam</i>) – 120

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
c)	தாம்பிர கூடம்	ताम्र थाली	<i>Tāmpira Kūṭam</i>	Copper plate	Copper is related to fire; therefore, it helps to increase <i>Akṅi</i> in the body.
ci)	தாழி	चौड़े मुंहवाला मठका	<i>Tāzi</i>	Wide-mouthed pot	Vessel used for burying grains.
cii)	திரிவங்கம்	त्रिवांगम	<i>Tirivaṅgam</i>	Compound of three metals	Three metals, namely lead, tin and zinc; or alternatively magnetite, mica and tin.
ciii)	திலாலவணம்	तिलालवणम	<i>Tilālavaṇam</i>	Carnalite	It is a synthetic salt, blackish red in colour prepared by a mixture of fuller's earth, common salt, and potassium nitrate. It is used for the preparation of lead <i>parpam</i> .
civ)	தீமுறுகல்	लाल भास्वर	<i>Tīmurukal</i>	Red phosphorus	Red phosphorus is an odourless, deep red colour and powdery texture. It is the synthetic arsenic used to prepare the medicines as a catalyst.
cv)	துருசி/ துருசு	तुरुसी/ तुरुसू (ताम्र सल्फेट)	<i>Turuci/ Turucu</i>	Copper sulfate	Copper Sulphate is naturally occurring as well as synthesized chemically. It is combined with sulphuric acid to form copper Sulphate salt which is blue in colour.
cvi)	துருத்தி	धौकनी	<i>Turutti</i>	Bellows	Different types of bellows are used in the process of medicinal preparation.
cvii)	துலா எந்திரம்	तुला यंत्र	<i>Tulā Entiram</i>	Hanging-steam heating apparatus	An earthen pot apparatus is used to purify raw materials. The process involves wrapping the materials in cloth and suspending them with twine either immersed in the liquid or above the liquid level in the apparatus. The mixture is then treated with gentle heat until all the liquid evaporates. This method is particularly useful for purifying raw

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					drugs such as <i>Croton tiglium</i> L., <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f., subchloride of mercury, perchloride of mercury, and gum lac.
cviii)	தூபக்கருவி	धूप उपकरण	<i>Tūpak Karuvi</i>	Incense apparatus	A wide-mouthed clay apparatus is used to incense ingredients suspended in between two sealed earthen pots using a sieving cloth for the detoxification process.
cix)	நட்சத்திர காந்தக்கல்	नक्षत्र गांध कल	<i>Naṭcattira Kāntakkal</i>	Meteoroid stone / andalusite	Meteoroid stone (aluminium silicate) occurs naturally; white/rose/red/pearl grey in colour; used in the preparation of higher-order medicines.
cx)	நட்புச்சரக்கு	संबंधित/ सहायक सामग्री	<i>Naṭpucarakku</i>	Synergistic materials	Substances which are cohesive in raw form (ore), found in conjunction with other substances; exhibit synergism in pharmaceutical processes.
cxii)	நண்டுக்கல்	जीवाश्म केकड़ा	<i>Naṇṭukkal</i>	Fossil crab	Fossil stone crabs collected along seashores are used in Siddha medicinal preparations.
cxiii)	நத்தை	घोंघा	<i>Nattai</i>	Snail	Freshwater snail (<i>Physa acuta</i>) is available in plenty in ponds, used for food as well as medicine.
cxiv)	நல்வேளை	हुरहुर पीत	<i>Nal Vēlai</i>	Asian spider flower	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L., a herb used in the preparation of red calx of the conch shell.
cxv)	நவநீதம்	नवनीत	<i>Navanītam</i>	Butter	Butter is used as an ingredient for many internal and external preparations especially eye ointments such as <i>Paḷa kirāmpu pakkuva veṇṇai</i> .
cxvi)	நவபாண்டம்	नवपाण्ड (नया घड़ा)	<i>Navapāṇṭam</i>	New pot	New earthen pots are porous in nature which helps in spreading the heat equally throughout the medicine.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxvi)	நவரத்தினம்	नवरत्न	<i>Navarattinam</i>	Nine gems	Diamond, pearl, red coral, zircon, blue sapphire, lapis lazuli, yellow topaz, emerald and ruby.
cxvii)	நவாச்சாரம்	नवाचारम	<i>Navāccāram</i>	Sal ammoniac	Ammonium chloride is available in small quantities in brick-stone furnaces. It is also obtained by sublimation of coal, salt and dunk ashes of camel. It has no smell, is solid in state, the crystals are dendric, hard to powder and dissoluble in water and alcohol.
cxviii)	நாகம்	नागम	<i>Nākam</i>	Zinc	In nature, zinc is mixed with other substances. After extracting it is whitish to bluish in colour, shiny, and lumpy.
cxix)	நாயுருவி சாம்பல்	उल्टा कांटा राख	<i>Nāyuruvi Cāmpal</i>	Prickly chaff flower's root ash	Ash prepared from roots of prickly chaff (<i>Acyranthus aspera</i> L.) is an important material used in alchemy and in the preparation of potent mineral distillates.
cxx)	நீலம்	नीलम	<i>Nīlam</i>	Sapphire	Neelam is known as sapphire (Al_2O_3) an oxide mineral that comes under a variety of corundum. It is light blue to dark blue in colour, brittle, transparent to translucent in nature.
cxxi)	நெய்சிட்டிக் கீரை / சீதேவி செங்கமுநீர்	सहदेवी	<i>Neyciṭṭikkīrai/ Cīṭēvi Ceṅkaṣunīr</i>	Purple fleabane / little ironweed	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less. a herb used in the preparation of red calx of iron, red calx of zinc and for the detoxification of camphor.
cxxii)	நெல்லி	आंवला	<i>Nelli</i>	Indian gooseberry	The fresh dried pericarp of <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. is used in the preparation of white calx of zinc.
cxxiii)	நேர்பாளம்	नेरपालम	<i>Nērpālam</i>	Variant of copper	A variant of copper, possibly sourced from Nepal, is considered purer for medicinal use.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxxiv)	பங்கயம்	पंकज	<i>Paṅkayam</i>	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. leaves are used in the preparation of white calx of conch shell and red calx of copper.
cxxv)	பஞ்சமித்திரம்	पंचमित्र	<i>Pañcamittiram</i>	A mixture of five liquid substances	A mixture of five liquid substances viz., gingelly oil, coconut milk, juice of <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L.) J.F.Macbr., cow ghee and honey.
cxxvi)	பஞ்சலோகம்	पंचधातु	<i>Pañcalōkam</i>	Compound of five metals	Five metals, namely, gold, silver, copper, magnetite, and iron.
cxxvii)	பதங்கக் கருவி	निचोड़ उपकरण	<i>Pataṅkak Karuvi</i>	Sublimation apparatus	An unequal pot-sealed oven apparatus is used for the sublimation process. The solid material is placed inside the bottom pot where leaf juices like tulsi juice are applied to the inner surface of the upper pot and heated from below. The solid substance vaporizes and condenses. <i>Rasappataṅkam</i> , <i>cāmpirāṇi pataṅkam</i> are prepared by this apparatus.
cxxviii)	பரணி	पारणी	<i>Paraṇi</i>	Inert storage vessel	A container or vessel, usually made of inert material, for storing medicine for seasoning and future use; usually made of earthenware, porcelain, glass, wood, crystal, metals such as gold, silver, copper and bronze, a mixture of carbonaceous materials and animal horn.
cxxix)	பாகல் இலை	करेला पत्ती	<i>Pākal Ilai</i>	Bitter gourd leaf	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L. is used in the purification of mercury and other mercurial drugs. It is used in the preparation of red calx of mica.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxxx)	பிடாலவணம்	पिडा लवणम	<i>Piṭāḷavanam</i>	Black salt of animal origin	Black-coloured salt, a compound of saltpetre, buffalo horn and alum used in alchemical practice, especially for calcining zinc.
cxxxix)	பித்தமணி	पित्त काणी काली मिर्च	<i>Pittamaṇi</i>	Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L. is used in the purification process of corrosive sublimate of mercury, and calomel. It is used in the oxidation process of red calx of cinnabar.
cxxxii)	பித்தளை	पीतल	<i>Pittalai</i>	Brass	The alloy of copper and zinc.
cxxxiii)	பித்து	पित्तू (पित्त)	<i>Pittu</i>	Bile	The bile of animals such as cows, buffalo, goats, deer, pigs, dogs, cats, peacocks, fish, and snakes, is used in medicine preparation as well as purification of some metals such as steel. It is used to make <i>Bairava</i> pills for treating delirium.
cxxxiv)	பிரிவு / விபாகம்	अंश/ विभाग	<i>Pirivu / Vipākam</i>	Post-digestive transformation	The final taste attained by any substance on post-digestion. This <i>Vipakam/Pirivu</i> , that is, the post-digestive taste of a drug forms the basis of drug metabolism and is of three types namely, sweet, sour and pungent.
cxxxv)	புகை எரிப்புக் கருவி / வாலுகாயந்திரம்	धुआँ जलन उपकरण / वालुका यंत्र	<i>Pukai Erippuk Karuvi/ Vālukā Yantiram</i>	Sand bath apparatus	A large pot and phial apparatus is employed for slow heating where there is a transfer of indirect heat to the phial from the large pot that is heated with sand or liquid in it. <i>Kaalamegha narayana Centūram</i> , <i>Poorana chandrodhayam</i> , <i>Thanga uram</i> (Gold manure), <i>Velli uram</i> (Silver manure), and <i>Raca centūram</i> (Mercury) are prepared using this apparatus.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxxxvi)	புளியன் புறணி சாம்பல்	इमली तन भस्म	<i>Puliyāṇ Purāṇi Cāmpal</i>	Tamarind bark ash	Ash of dried rind of tamarind bark used in various medicinal preparations; also used as fuel.
cxxxvii)	புனுகு	पुनुगु	<i>Punuku</i>	Civet	It is obtained from a special type of cat (<i>Viverra civetta</i>). This substance is secreted by two sacs present in between the anus and genitalia of the cats. It has a good perfumery effect used in hair oil preparations.
cxxxviii)	பூண்டு	लहसून	<i>Pūṇṭu</i>	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum L.</i> bulb is used for consolidating corrosive sublimate of mercury.
cxxxix)	பூநீறு	पूनीरू (रेह)	<i>Pūnīru</i>	Trona / Pirssonite	<p>The substance is gathered as the efflorescence develops and blooms into flowers during full moon nights in the dew season (March to May). This happens on the alkaline soil and when the sun rises, it transforms into a fine powder and falls to the ground:</p> <p>a) Trona (Trisodium hydrogen dicarbonate dihydrate, also sodium sesquicarbonate dihydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{NaHCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)), a white crystalline powder, is a non-marine evaporite mineral that originates from soil sediments in semi-arid regions. It is widely recognized and referred to as "Soda ash".</p> <p>b) Pirssonite is a rare hydrous calcium sodium carbonate ($\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2(\text{H}_2\text{O})$) mineral found in salty lake-bed sediments and alkalic massifs. It's colourless, white, or pale grey and often found with other</p>

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					minerals like northupite, trona, gaylussite, shortite, and bradleyite.
cxl)	பொற்கடம்	स्वर्ण घटम	<i>Porkaṭam</i>	Narrow neck pot	A pot in which things like honey are stored.
cxli)	மகிடத்தின் கொம்பு	भैंस का सींग	<i>Makiṭattin Kompū</i>	Buffalo horn	Buffalo (Wild buffalo, mountain buffalo) horn of both sexes is used in the form of <i>parpam</i> for the management of various diseases.
cxlii)	மஞ்சட்கல்	पीला ओचर	<i>Mañcaṭkal</i>	Yellow ochre	Hydrated iron hydroxide; exists in shades of yellow.
cxliii)	மஞ்சள்	हल्दी	<i>Mañcaḷ</i>	Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. is used in purification and preparation processes. It is commonly used for lead, and mercury detoxification and in the preparation of red calx of zinc.
cxliv)	மணல்	मिट्टी	<i>Maṇal</i>	Sand	Sand from the riverbed is effective; fine sand rapidly absorbs and spreads heat, whereas coarse sand does not; fine sand is used whenever more heat is required for the preparation of medicines, for moderate heat, coarse sand is used.
cxlv)	மண் அடை	मिट्टी ढक्कन	<i>Maṇatai</i>	Clay sealer	A cloth smeared with clay is used for sealing a vessel and making it airtight.
cxlvi)	மண்டுக் அப்பிரகம்	मण्डूक अप्रगम	<i>Maṇṭūka Appirakam</i>	Variant of mica	Vermiculite is commonly called phlogopite (magnesium mica), it is one of four types of mica: yellowish brown to brownish red in colour.
cxlvii)	மண்டுரம்	मण्डूरम	<i>Maṇṭūram</i>	Impure rust of iron	Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) is an impure rust form of iron; after purification, it is used in the preparation of calx.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxlviii)	மயிலிறகு	मोर पंख	<i>Mayiliraku</i>	Peacock feather	Fallen peacock feathers are collected, charred and used as ash in medicine.
cxlix)	மருந்து செய்முறைகள்	दवा प्रक्रिया	<i>Maruntu Ceymuraikaḷ</i>	Medicinal preparations	Various methods of medicinal drug preparations.
cl)	மல்லிகை	चमेली	<i>Mallikai</i>	Jasmine flower	Jasmine flower (<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.) is used in the preparation of red calx of zinc.
cli)	மனோசிலை	मनोसिलइ	<i>Maṅōcilai</i>	Realgar	Arsenic disulphide bisulphite is synthesized by adding arsenic trioxide with sulphur.
clii)	மாங்கிஷு பேதி	मांगीश बेदी (मैलाकाइट)	<i>Māṅkiṣa Pēti</i>	Malachite	Cupric carbonate, a common ore of copper.
cliii)	மாட்சிகம்/ நிமிளை	माट्चिगम / निमिलई	<i>Māṭcikaṁ/ Nimiḷai</i>	Bismuth / chalcopyrite	Four types: gold bismuth, silver bismuth, copper bismuth, and lead bismuth are formed as by-products when gold, silver and lead are melted.
cliv)	மாணிக்கம்	लाल माणिक्य	<i>Māṅikkam</i>	Ruby	Magnesium aluminate ($MgAl_2O_4$ or $MgOAl_2O_3$), its common name is ruby spinel or magnesia spinel. It is red or various shades passing into blue, green, yellow, brown and black, vitreous, splendent to nearly dull, imperfect, conchoidal, brittle, transparent to opaque in nature.
clv)	மால்தேவி/ தாளகம்	माल देवी / तालगम (पीला ऑर्पिमेंट)	<i>Māltēvi/ Tāḷakam</i>	Yellow orpiment	Yellow arsenic trisulphide also known as gold orpiment
clvi)	மாண்கொம்பு / சிருங்கி	हिरण सींग/ सिरूंगी	<i>Māṅkompu/ Cirunḱi</i>	Deer horn	Stag horn/antler is used in treating various diseases especially, cardiovascular illnesses by calcinated form (<i>Cirunḱi paṛpam</i>).

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
clvii)	மிசிரகம்/ வெள்வங்கம்	मिशरागम/ श्वेतवंगम	<i>Micirakam/ Veļvaṅkam</i>	Tin	Tin/ Stannum, white in colour, with qualities of thickness, softness, oiliness, and coolness, easily melts without sound, is used in medical preparations.
clviii)	மிளகரணை	तीक्ष्णक्षः	<i>Miḷakaraṇai</i>	Orange climber	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam., used in the oxidation of asbestos.
clix)	மீனம்பர்	मीनम्बर	<i>Mīṅampar</i>	Ambergris	The solid, waxy, flammable, ash-coloured substance found in the sea; produced in the digestive system of sperm whales.
clx)	முக்கடுகு / திரிகடுகு	मुक्कडुगु /त्रिकडुगु	<i>Mukkaṭuku/ Tirikaṭuku</i>	Combination of pepper, dry ginger and long pepper	Combination of dry ginger, pepper and long pepper in equal proportion. It is used in the purification of mercury.
clxi)	முத்துசிப்பி	मोती सीपी	<i>Muttu Cippi</i>	Pearl oyster shell	Pearl oyster shell in which pearl is formed.
clxii)	முப்பலை/ திரிபலா	मुप्पलई/ त्रिफला	<i>Muppalai/ Tiripalā</i>	Combination of the black, bastard and emblic myrobalan	It is a combination of three dried fruits from different plants: <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. (black myrobalan), <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb. (bastard myrobalan), and <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. (Indian gooseberry) in equal proportion. It is used in drug purification and tablet preparations.
clxiii)	முலை பால்/ தாய்ப்பால்	स्तन दूध / माता का दूध	<i>Mulai Pāl/ Tāyppāl</i>	Breast milk	Breast milk is used to purify cinnabar, rasa <i>Centūram</i> , subclade of mercury etc. It is also useful for grinding drugs in preparation of medicines like <i>Caṅṅamāruta Centūram</i> , <i>Kastūri māttirai</i> and <i>Caraṅāti tailam</i> .
clxiv)	மூசை மண்	घड़िया मिट्टी	<i>Mūcai Maṅ</i>	Clay for crucible	Clay that is collected from paddy fields is mixed with sand, charcoal, wood ash and coconut fibre for making traditional crucibles.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
clxv)	மூசை/ குகை	मूस/ गुफा	<i>Mūcai/ Kukai</i>	Crucible	Cup-like container in which medicinal ingredients are processed and held for smelting.
clxvi)	மூலிகை வகுப்பு	जड़ी बूटी मूल	<i>Mūlikai Vakuppu</i>	Raw drugs of plant origin	Raw materials obtained from various parts of plants like roots, leaves, flowers, fruits, or the whole plant are used in medicinal preparations in Siddha.
clxvii)	மெழுகுத் தைலக் கருவி	मोम तैल उपकरण	<i>Meḷuku Taila Karuvi</i>	Wax-based oil extraction apparatus	An unequal horizontal pot apparatus was employed to extract medicinal oil from wax-based (source) materials. <i>Meḷuku tailam</i> (Wax oil) is prepared using this apparatus.
clxviii)	மோர்	छाछ	<i>Mōr</i>	Buttermilk	Buttermilk is used in many raw material purification or detoxification processes and ingredients in medicines like <i>Cuttiyāranāḷat tailam</i> .
clxix)	யந்திரம்	यंत्र	<i>Yantiram</i>	Equipment	Mechanical and traditional equipment used in various processes of medicinal preparation.
clxx)	யானை தந்தம்	हाथी दाँत	<i>Yānai Tantam</i>	Elephant tusk	<i>Elephas indicas</i> and <i>Elephas maximus</i> , the tusk is used for various disease management in the form of <i>Parpam</i> (<i>Tanta parpam</i>).
clxxi)	ரசிதம்/வெள்ளி	रसिदम/ चांदी	<i>Racitam/Veḷḷi</i>	Silver	Silver (Ag) occurs in its native state and as an amalgam (Ag-Hg). Frequently contains an admixture of gold, copper, mercury and platinum. Silver white occasionally black metallic system occurs as dendrites, thin plates and thread-like and wiry forms.
clxxii)	லவணம் / உப்பு	लवणम/ नमक	<i>Lavaṇam/ Uppu</i>	Salts	Lavanam, or salt, existing in both natural and synthetic forms. Natural salts are derived from earth deposits or seawater, while synthetic salts are prepared through chemical processes or Alchemy to meet specific medicinal requirements. Both forms are utilized for therapeutic purposes, also contributing to enhancing the effectiveness of Siddha formulations. Two types: natural or synthetic.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
clxxiii)	வண்ணம்	रंग	<i>Vañnam</i>	Organoleptic indicator of medicine	It refers to the characteristics of a medicine perceived through the five sense organs; used to confirm the identity of a medicine, ascertain the quality of a medicine and distinguish the different stages during the processes of preparing a medicine.
clxxiv)	வரட்டி. 1. இயற்கை வரட்டி 2. செயற்கை வரட்டி	उपला 1) प्राकृतिक उपला 2) अप्राकृतिक उपला	<i>Varaṭṭi.</i> 1. <i>Iyarkai Varaṭṭi</i> 2. <i>Ceyarkai Varaṭṭi</i>	Dung cake	Dung cake is used in the incineration process; best quality is made of cow dung; that made of goat dung increases the potency of drugs; buffalo dung cake is unsuitable; cake made from foul-odour dung or mixed with straw or dry leaves should be avoided; wild cow dung cake is considered of superior quality; a dung cake weighs about 70 g and is circular, approximately 30 cm in diameter and 1.25 cm thick.
clxxv)	வராக நெய்	वराह घी	<i>Varāka Ney</i>	Pig or boar ghee	Melted fat of swine (<i>Sus indicus</i>) is used in a few Siddha medicines.
clxxvi)	வருண சலம்	वर्षा जल	<i>Varuṇa Calam</i>	Rainwater	Rainwater is collected for preparing special formulations.
clxxvii)	வழலை உப்பு	साबुन नमक	<i>Vazalai Uppu</i>	Natron	Natron salt is a naturally occurring mixture of sodium carbonate decahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and approximately 17 percent sodium bicarbonate (also known as baking soda, NaHCO_3), along with small amounts of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate. It was historically harvested directly as a salt mixture from dry lakebeds and has been used as a cleaning product for both the home and the body. It was one of the earliest forms of soap. It is also used in the <i>cunnam</i> type of preparations in the Siddha system.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
clxxviii)	வெங்காரம்	बोराक्स	<i>Veṅkāram</i>	Borax	<i>Veṅkāram</i> is called Sodium tetraborate (borax). It occurs abundantly in nature along with sand and dust. It can be prepared synthetically. It is used in the preparation of <i>parpam</i> , <i>Centūram</i> and <i>guru</i> .
clxxix)	வாகை பூ	वागई पुष्प	<i>Vākai Pū</i>	East Indian walnut flower	Flower of <i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth.; colour used as a reference to identify the quality of red calx
clxxx)	வாலை எந்திரம்	आसवन उपकरण	<i>Vālai Entiram</i>	Distillation apparatus	<i>Vālai</i> is an apparatus used to collect distillates. It consists of several components that are assembled to form a single unit. Different models of various sizes are used depending on the required yield. To distil, raw materials are charged into the lower vessel (<i>Kalayam</i>) with the medium. The upper vessel (<i>Vālai</i>) has a condenser part with water inlet and outlet openings. The outlet tube (<i>Vālai iyantira mūkkū</i>) is slightly curved and faces downwards to collect the condensed distillates. Eg. <i>Veṭiyuppu</i> (saltpetre) <i>tirāvakam</i> , <i>Caṅka</i> (conch shell) <i>tirāvakam</i> , <i>kaṟiyuppu</i> (culinary salt) <i>tirāvakam</i> , Kataka (sulphur) <i>tirāvakam</i> .
clxxxii)	விறகு	लकड़ी	<i>Viṛaku</i>	Firewood	In general, branches and split logs of various trees are used as fuel, but special care must be taken in the selection of firewood when preparing medicines. Different types of wood should be used for preparing certain medicines because they vary in smoke, smell, and heat production.
clxxxiii)	விஷ்ணு கரந்தை	विष्णुक्रांता, श्यामकरणथा	<i>Viṣṇu karantai</i>	Dwarf morning glory	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L. is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of arsenic trisulphide.
clxxxiiii)	வீர பாடாணம்	वीर पाषाणम	<i>Vīra Pātāṇam</i>	Mercuric perchloride	Calomel is a mercurous chloride (Hg ₂ C ₁₂) is called as <i>Vīra Pātāṇam</i> . White, yellowish-white, brown, yellowish-grey, conchoidal, distinct,

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					adamantine and translucent in nature. Crystal tetragonal sometimes tabular also pyramidal and often highly complex.
clxxxiv)	வீரியம்	वीरियम	<i>Vīriyam</i>	Potency	It is the expression of activity of any substance in virtue of its quality. Potency is of two types – heat and cold. Any effect of a drug is due to its potency. <i>Vīriyam</i> is closely related to the taste and quality (<i>gunam</i>).
clxxxv)	வெண் கரந்தை	श्वेत कंदई	<i>Veṇ Karantai</i>	Indian globe thistle	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L. is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of copper.
clxxxvi)	வெண்கரு	अंडे का श्वेत भाग	<i>Veṅkaru</i>	Egg white	Egg white is used as an ingredient in certain eye medicines. It is an antidote for various poisoning such as Copper sulphate, perchloride of mercury, and zinc sulphide
clxxxvii)	வெள்ளாட்டு பால்	घरेलू बकरी का दूध	<i>Veḷḷāṭupāl</i>	Milk of domestic goat	Milk of <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> (Goat) is used as a medicine and in medicinal preparations.
clxxxviii)	வெள்ளிக்கம்பி	चांदी का तार	<i>Veḷḷikkampi</i>	Silver wire	Thick wire made of silver.
clxxxix)	வெள்ளை பாடாணம்	श्वेत पाषाण	<i>Veḷḷai Pātāṇam</i>	White arsenic	Arsenic comes under native elements. It is often found with a mixture of some antimony and traces of iron, silver and gold.
cxc)	வெள்ளைக்கல்	श्वेत पत्थर	<i>Veḷḷaikkal</i>	Calcium stone	It comes under a carbonate variety called as <i>kankar</i> . It is an impure concretionary carbonate of lime.

Table 1 (Concluded)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxcj)	வேம்பு	नीम	<i>Vēmpu</i>	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> L. bark is used in the preparation of white calx of magnet, and red calx of copper.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Siddha Sectional Committee, AYD 05

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	PROF DR R. MEENAKUMARI (Chairperson)
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State Drug Licensing Authority (Indian Medicine), Chennai	DR Y. R. MANEKSHAH DR G. SUBASH CHANDRAN (<i>Alternate</i>)

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Panel for Siddha Terminology, AYD 05/Panel 03

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