

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**DRAFT FOR COMMENTS ONLY**

(Not to be reproduced without the permission of BIS or used as an Indian Standard)

ड्राफ्ट भारतीय मानक

सिद्ध शब्दावली की शब्दावली

भाग 3 - सामग्रियों के लिए मानकीकृत शब्दावली

Draft Indian Standard

Glossary of Siddha Terminology

Part 3 - Standardized Terminology for Materials

ICS 01.040.11, 11.020.99

Siddha Sectional Committee, AYD 05

Last Date of comments: 31.10.2023

FOREWORD

(Formal Clauses would be added later)

There is a worldwide resurgence of interest in holistic systems of health care, particularly with respect to the prevention and management of lifestyle-related disorders, and chronic, non-communicable, and systemic diseases. It is increasingly understood that no single healthcare system can provide satisfactory answers to all the health needs of modern society. Evidently, there is a need for a new inclusive and integrated healthcare regime that should guide health policies and programmes in the future.

Siddha medicine is an ancient medical system in India and involves a system of regional therapy with geographical significance for the convenience of treatment and comfort of patients. The Siddha system uses herbs, minerals, metals, and organic materials to treat patients based on their unique physiology, environment, and lifestyle factors, including age, gender, race, habits, psychology, habitat, diet, appetite, physical condition, and disease.

In Siddha medicine, recognized as one of the comprehensive indigenous health systems, the Standard terminology relating to Siddha medicine will be an essential tool for working on other standards, guidelines, classifications, and regulations, and integrating Siddha medicine into mainstream health systems.

This document will facilitate Siddha medicine professionals, policymakers, health workers, service providers, researchers, other stakeholders and the public to use the same concepts, understanding, and definitions in communications, health care services, and medical records. It will support international cooperation in research, information exchange, standards, and classifications in Siddha medicine.

There are several Siddha-specific technical terms that are required to be documented in Standards covering the scopes of Structure and function, Preventive Health, Morbidity, and Diagnosis, Materials, Processes, Medicine, Food, 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.

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 3) covers the description/ definition of terminologies related to materials used in Siddha. The original terms appearing in the text have been transliterated into English and defined for the purpose of 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

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	ḥ

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

3 GLOSSARY FOR SIDDHA TERMINOLOGY FOR MATERIALS

Table 1 Siddha Terminology for Materials

S. No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English term	Description
1.	அகல்		Akal	Shallow earthen lid	A wide-open circular earthen lid
2.	அக்கினி		Akkinī	Fire	Combustion is of three types, depending on the rate or speed of flame induced by firewood: small and slow flame, moderate flame and high flame.
3.	அஞ்சு சுண்ண குகை / பெரும் குகை		Añcu Cuṅṅa Kukai / Perum kukai	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.
4.	அடுப்பு		Aṭuppu	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.
5.	அடைப்பான்		Aṭaipāṇ	Stopper	A stopper is usually used to insert the hole to stop the unwanted air, liquids, or debris from infiltrating.
6.	அண்ட ஓடு		Aṇṭa Ōṭu	Eggshell	The eggshells of hens, kites, parrots, crows, quail, and peacocks are - used for medicinal purposes mostly in the form of Parpam
7.	அயக்கதிர்		Ayakkatir	Iron stirrer	Pointed iron stirrer.
8.	அயக்கரண்டி		Ayakkarāṇṭi	Iron ladle	Is a type of scoop/ spoon made of iron and is used to stir or pour during medicine preparation.
9.	அயக்குழல்		Ayakkuḻal	Tubular iron conduit	Tubular iron air-blower.
10.	அவி எந்திரம்		Avi entiram	Steam-blanch apparatus	The cauldron apparatus is used for steaming and blanching raw drugs while preparing medicines.
11.	அளர் பூமி / அளர் நிலம்		Aḷar pūmi / Aḷar nilam	Soil of fuller's earth	Adequately alkaline effervescent land produces fuller's earth.
12.	ஆடகம்/ தங்கம்/ ஏமம்		Āṭakam/ Taṅkam/ Ēmam	Superior quality gold	Superior quality gold has a greenish tint
13.	ஆதிரசம்		Ātiracam	Mercury ore	The ore of mercury is also called Cinnabar. It contains more than 25 known minerals.
14.	ஆல்		Āl	Banyan tree	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> , used in the sulphur oxidation process during medicine preparation
15.	ஆவின்பால்		Āviṅpāl	Cow milk	Milk is typically obtained from dairy cows, especially those that are black or white spotted.
16.	ஆவெருதின் சாணி		Āverutiṅ cāṇi	Cow dung	Cow dung is used in the process of detoxifying certain medicinal substances like croton seeds; also used to make cow dung cakes
17.	இடிஞ்சில்		Iṭiñcil	Disc-shaped earthenware	Small flat earthenware used as a wick lamp

18.	இடுக்கி	Iṭukki	Tongs	Instrument for gripping or holding
19.	இந்திரகோபம்	Intirakōpam	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
20.	இந்துப்பு	Intuppu	Rock salt/halite	Sodium chloride (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, reddish, purplish, or bluish.
21.	இரசம்	Iracam	Mercury	Pure mercury (Hg) is metallic, brilliant, tin-white opaque in nature. Mercury in a metallic state is a rare mineral. It is secondary in origin and associated with cinnabar.
22.	இரசித பாடாணம்	Iracita pātāṇam	Silver ore	Argentite
23.	இரசேந்திரன்	Iracēntiraṇ	Black variant of mercury	One of the main types of mercury, black in colour with fewer impurities
24.	இலுப்பெண்ணை	Ilupeṇṇai	Mahua oil	Butter tree (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>), seed oil is used in the purification process of zinc
25.	இறகு	Iṛaku	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
26.	உபரசங்கள்	Uparacaṅkaḷ	Secondary minerals	Secondary minerals other than metallic ores are found mostly in their natural state, and some in combination, and the same derived from the animals
27.	உரல்	Ural	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
28.	உருக்கினம்	Urukkiṇam	Melting catalysts	Materials used in alchemy to enable faster conversion, fusion or melting of other substances, particularly metals
29.	உவரமண்/ சவுக்கார வழலை	Uvarmaṇ / Cavukkāra Vazalai	Alkaline soil	Natron salt is a naturally occurring mixture of sodium carbonate decahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a kind of soda ash) and around 17% sodium bicarbonate (also called baking soda, NaHCO_3) along with small quantities of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate.
30.	எண்ணெய் குத்தி	Eṇṇey kutti	Small bottle for holding oil	A vial or small bottle for holding oil.
31.	எலுமிச்சம் பழச்சாறு	Elumiccam Pazaccāru	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
32.	எள்ளெண்ணை	Eḷḷeṇṇai Eḷḷeṇṇey	Sesame oil	Used as a common base in the preparation of hair oils and other medicated oils, in detoxification of iron prior to its calcination and in preparation of red calx of iron

33.	ஏமநிறம்	Ēmaniṅam	Golden hue	The organoleptic character of substances which are gold in colour and used in preparations, including herbs, metals and minerals
34.	ஐங்காயம்	Aiṅkāyam	Five kinds of toxic materials	1. Maṅōilai / Orpiment – Auri Pigmentum; 2. Liṅkam / Cinnabar or Vermillion – Mercuric Sulphide; 3. Tālakam / Yellow Oxide of Arsenic. 4. Vīra pāṭānam / Corrosive Sublimate – Mercuric Chloride. 5. Veḷḷai pāṭānam / White Arsenic – Arsenious Anhydride
35.	ஐவகை சாரம்	Aivakai Cāram	Five types of alkali	Combination of five different types of alkali salts, also called Pañcavuppu, 1. Kariyuppu (Sodium Chloride) 2. Intuppu (Rock salt) 3. Vaḷaiyaluppu (Mineral salt) 4. Kalluppu (Sodium Chloride) 5. Veṭiyuppu (Potassium nitrate)
36.	ஓரிலைத்தாமரை	Ōrilaittāmarai	Spade flower	<i>Hypanthus enneaspermus</i> is used in the consolidation process of salts during medicine preparations.
37.	கடுக்காய்	kaṭukkāy	Chebolic myrobalan	The dried pericarp of <i>Terminalia chebula</i> is used in medicines is used for oxidising gold. The fruit is used for oxidising copper
38.	கணப்புகள்	kaṅappukaḷ	Earthen grate	A kind of earthen grate used in Indian households for warming oneself; firepan.
39.	கந்தி/கந்தகம்	kanti/ kantakam	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. Sulphur yellow, Strawn and honey yellow, yellowish-brown, greenish reddish to yellow grey, transparent to translucent imperfect, conchoidal, uneven, resinous in nature.
40.	கரி	Kari	Charcoal	Used when bellows are operated; charcoal from special types of trees, such as <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> is best for the preparation of calx.
41.	கரண்டி	Karaṅṭi	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.
42.	கருவங்கம் /ஈயம்	karuvaṅkam / Īyam	Lead	Lead Sulfate (PbSO ₄) 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.

43.	கலயம் / சிறு கடம்	Kalayam / Cīru kaṭam	Small earthenware/ metal pot	A small earthenware or metal pot used for preparation or storage
44.	கல்நார்	kalnār	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.
45.	கல்வம்	Kalvam	Stone mortar	Mortars are made of black stone (charnockite), red stone, white stone, yellow stone and green stone; those made of black stone are superior, while those of white stone are the least preferred.
46.	கவுனி	kavuṇi	Black arsenic	Black-coloured variant of arsenic
47.	காசிகுப்பி	Kācikuppi	Fuller's earthenware bottle	A bottle made of fuller's earth used for calcining or preserving medicines
48.	கிடாரம்	Kiṭāram	Cauldron	A large metal pot with a lid and handle, used for cooking over an open fire
49.	குடுக்கை	Kuṭukkai	Hardshell used as a vessel	Primarily means coconut shell vessel; may also mean a vessel used for storage
50.	குணபாடம்	kuṇapāṭam	Siddha pharmacology	The study of the origin and properties of substances/raw drugs used in the practice of Siddha medicine.
51.	குணம்	Kuṇam	Quality	The qualities produced as a result of a combination of six fundamental tastes and five basic elements as per Siddha Science
52.	குப்பி	Kuppi	Phial	A jar with a narrow neck and broad base
53.	குப்பி புடத் தைலக் கருவி	Kuppi puṭa taila karuvi	Phial incineration apparatus	An inverted phial apparatus is employed to extract a medicinal oil through an incineration process. (Kuppi Pudam)
54.	குருந்தக்கல்	Kuruntakkal	Corundum	A crystalline form of aluminium oxide, typically containing traces of iron, titanium, vanadium and chromium; used to sharpen metal-based bladed weapons
55.	குழி	Kuḷi	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
56.	குழித்தைலக் கருவி	Kuḷittaila karuvi	Subterranean cauldron-oil apparatus	A covered sub-terrain cauldron apparatus is employed to extract medicinal oil through an incineration process (Pudam).
57.	குறடு	Kuṛaṭu	Forceps	Forceps, tongs or pincers made up of iron or steel.
58.	கெந்தியுப்பு	Kentiyyuppu	Synthetic salt of iron and Sulphur	Sulphur salt is synthetic salt prepared by a mixture of alum, potassium nitrate, Sulphur, and a compound of antimony Sulphide. It is used to prepare Cempu parpam (Copper Parpam).
59.	கேசரம்	Kēcaram	Saffron	Crocus sativus, filaments of the flower and stamens are used in the preparation of medicines, for improving flavour/ aroma and colour.

60.	கொத்தான்	Kottān	Love vine	<i>Cassythia filiformis</i> is commonly used for the mercury detoxification process.
61.	கோபுரந்தாங்கி	Kōpurantānki	False water willow	<i>Andrographis echioides</i> , a herb used for the oxidation of lead.
62.	கோமியம்	Kōmiyam	Cow urine	Urine is obtained from the Cow and used for raw materials purification or detoxification purposes as well as for treatment purposes.
63.	சங்கு பாஷாணம்	Caṅku Pāṣāṇam	White arsenic	White arsenic which is grey in colour but turns white on heating
64.	சட்டி	Caṭṭi	Earthen pan	A spherical hollow or A flat-bottomed shallow earthen vessel with a wide mouth.
65.	சண்டமாருதம்	Caṅṭamārutam	Medicine that roots out disease	Any medicine capable of rooting out the diseases from the system just as tempest does with trees.
66.	சத்திச்சாரம்	Catticcāram	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.
67.	சந்தனம்	Cantaṇam	Sandalwood	Santalum album the paste and water extract made from the hardwood is used in the preparation of white calx of cowry shell
68.	சமூலம்	Camūlam	Whole plant	Includes, root, bark, leaves, flower, seeds, stem, buds, fruits, etc of the particular plant.
69.	சர்க்கரை வேம்பு	Carṅkarai Vēmpu	Sweet broom	Scoparia dulcis 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.
70.	சலாகை	Calākai	Probe	A thin rod made of steel, used to stir medicines and to check their consistency during preparation
71.	சவர்க்காரம்	Cavarkkāram	Soapstone	Calcined compound from fuller's earth
72.	சவுக்கார குறு	Cavukkāra Kuru	Synthetic salt used in alchemy	A quintessence salt used in alchemy; prepared using sodium carbonate, a calcined compound prepared from fuller's earth
73.	சவ்வீராஞ்சனம்	Cavvīrañcaṇam	Lead antimony sulphide / Boulangerite	It is one of the six types of lead sulphide (Anjanakkal). It is smoky in colour.
74.	சாதிலிங்கம்	Cātiliṅkam	Cinnabar	The most common ore of mercury
75.	சாணப்பால்	Cāṇappāl	Dung Milk	Liquified cow dung milk is used for the purification or detoxification of raw materials such as <i>Croton tiglium</i> and <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> . It is also used as an antidote for Pāṭāṇam poisoning.
76.	சாரணை	Cāraṇai	Giant pigweed	One-styled <i>Trianthema</i> (<i>Trianthema monogyne</i>); used in mercury detoxification process.
77.	சிமிழ்	Cimiz	Small cylindrical container	A small cylindrical container; traditionally made of glass, crystal, ivory, clay, horns of animals, wood or copper.
78.	சிலாசத்து	Cilācattu	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
79.	சிவகரந்தை	Civa karantai	Sphaeranthus species	<i>Sphaeranthus amaranthoides</i> is a herb used in the purification of mercury and for its oxidation purposes; also used in the consolidation process of arsenic compounds, and in the preparation of red calx of copper.
80.	சிவகாமி / கௌரி	Civakāmi / Kauri	Arsenic compound	Arsenic penta sulphide occurs in nature and it can also be manufactured from yellow arsenic trisulphide.
81.	சிறுபிள்ளை அமுரி	Cīrupiḷḷai Amuri	Children's urine	A child's urine is used as one of the ingredients of some medicinal preparations for treating certain diseases.
82.	சீலை	Cīlai	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.
83.	சீவ வகுப்பு	cīva vakuppu	Raw drugs of animal origin	Raw drugs obtained from the animal kingdom are also used in medicinal preparations in Siddha. e.g. Coral, Conch, Horn of deer, Musk, Honey, etc
84.	சுக்கு	Cukku	Dried ginger	Dried rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> is used in the preparation of red calx of impure rust iron, and zinc metal
85.	சுடர் தைலக் கருவி	Cuṭar taila karuvi	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 fire due to the heating process and is collected as Sudar Nei.
86.	சுண்ணாம்பு	Cuṇṇāmpu	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
87.	சுண்ணாம்பு சீலை	Cuṇṇāmpu Cīlai	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
88.	சுரோதாஞ்சனம்	Curōtāñcaṇam	Copper antimony sulphide	It is one of the 6 types of anjanakkal (Sulphides of lead). It resembles mushroom in structure and red ochre in appearance; slightly black in colour
89.	சூடன்	Cūṭaṇ	Camphor	Obtained by distilling the bark and wood of <i>Camphora officinarum</i>
90.	செக்கு	Cekku	Lowb	Equipment used mainly for cold pressing seeds or kernels to obtain oil; resembles a giant mortar and pestle; worked by bullocks or mechanically
91.	செந்தூர எரிப்புக் கருவி	Centūra erippu karuvi	Centūram-combust apparatus	A sealed two-earthen pot apparatus is employed to treat raw or semi-processed ingredients resulting in Centūram through high

temperature and pressure. Medicines such as 'Ayakantha Centūram, Arumuga Centūram, Pancha paashaana Centūram' are prepared by this apparatus.

92.	செம்பவளம்	Cempavaḷam	Red coral	Corals are the Exo-skeleton of the minute marine organisms. The skeleton of colonies which are branched in all directions resemble tiny trees.
93.	செம்பு	Cempu	Copper	Copper occurs in nature as metal (native copper) or its sulphides and oxides; cuprite (copper oxide) is commonly used in preparation of medicine
94.	செயமாங்கி	Ceyamāṅki	Red orpiment	Among the arsenicals: red, white and yellow, the Tamil word 'Maṅōcilai' refers to 'Red orpiment.
95.	செய்கை	ceykai	Drug action	Siddha drugs are based on the concepts of taste (Cuvai), property of a drug (Guṇam), potency (Vīriyam), post-digestive transformation (Pirivu) and specific pharmacological action (Makimai).
96.	செவ்விளநீர்	Cevviḷanīr	Red variety tender coconut water	Tender coconut water from red variety coconut which is used in the detoxification of asphaltum.
97.	சொர்ணபேதி	Corṇapēti	Colemanite	An ore of boron which is whitish yellow; helps in the liquefaction of gold
98.	தங்க ரேக்கு	Tāṅka Rēkku	Gold foil	Thin golden leaves or foils
99.	தாது வகுப்பு	tātu vakuppu	Metals and minerals	The mineral kingdom includes 220 various compounds, it can be classified into 4 major divisions, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal (Ulōkam) -11 2. Salts (Kāracāram) – 25 3. Arsenic Compounds (Pāṭāṇam)-64 4. Secondary minerals (Uparacam) -120
100.	தாம்பிர கூடம்	Tāmpira Kūṭam	Copperplate	Copper is related to fire; therefore, it helps increase Akkiṇi in the body.
101.	தாழி	Tāzi	Wide-mouthed pot	Vessel used for burying grains
102.	திரிவங்கம்	Tirivaṅkam	Compound of three metals	Three metals, viz., lead, tin and zinc; or alternatively magnetite, mica and tin.
103.	திலாலவணம்	Tilālavaṇam	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 parpam.
104.	தீமுறுகல்	Tīmuṇkal	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.
105.	துருசி/ துருசு	Turuci/ Turucu	Copper sulfate	Copper Sulphate is naturally occurring as well as also synthesized chemically. It is combined with Sulphuric acid to form copper Sulphate salt which is blue in colour
106.	துருத்தி	Turutti	Bellows	Different types of bellows are used in the process of medicinal preparation

107.	துலா எந்திரம்	Tulā entiram	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 in the liquid in the apparatus. The mixture is then treated with gentle heat until all the liquid evaporates. This method is particularly useful for purifying raw drugs such as <i>Croton tiglium</i> , <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , subchloride of mercury, perchloride of mercury, and gum lac.
108.	துபக்கருவி :	Tūpak karuvi	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.
109.	நட்சத்திர காந்தக்கல்	Naṭcattira Kāntakkal	Meteoroid stone / andalusite	Meteoroid stone (aluminium silicate) occurs naturally; white/ rose/red/pearl grey in colour; used in the preparation of higher-order medicines
110.	நட்புச்சரக்கு	NaṭpuCarakku	Synergistic materials	Substances which are cohesive in raw form (ore), found in conjunction with other substances; exhibit synergism in pharmaceutical processes
111.	நண்டுக்கல்	Naṇṭukkal	Fossil crab	Fossil stone crabs collected along seashores are used in Siddha medicinal preparations.
112.	நத்தை	Nattai	Snail	Freshwater snail (<i>Physa acuta</i>) is available in plenty in ponds, used for food as well as medicine.
113.	நல்வேளை	Nal Vēlai	Asian spider flower	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> , a herb used in the preparation of red calx of the conch shell
114.	நவநீதம்	Navanītam	Butter	Butter is used as an ingredient for many internal and external preparations especially eye ointments such as <i>Paḷa kirāmpu pakkuva veṇṇai</i> .
115.	நவபாண்டம்	Navapāṇṭam	New pot	New Earthen pots are porous in nature which helps in spreading the heat equally throughout the Medicine.
116.	நவரத்தினம்'	Navarattiṇam	Nine gems	Diamond, pearl, red coral, zircon, blue sapphire, lapis lazuli, yellow topaz, emerald and ruby
117.	நவாச்சாரம்	Navāccāram	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 the state, fibre in nature, hard to powder and dissoluble in water and alcohol.
118.	நாகம்	Nākam	Zinc	In nature, Zinc is mixed with other substances. After extracting it is whitish to bluish in colour, shiny, and lumpy.
119.	நாயுருவி சாம்பல்	Nāyuruvi Cāmpal	Prickly chaff flower ash	Ash prepared from roots of prickly chaff (<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>) is an important material used in alchemy and in the preparation of potent mineral distillates

120.	நீலம்	Nīlam	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.
121.	நெய்சிட் டிக் கீரை / சீதேவி செங்கழுநீர்	Neyciṭṭikkīrai / Cīṭēvickenkazunī r	Purple fleabane / little ironweed	<i>Vernonia cineræa</i> , a herb used in the preparation of red calx of iron, red calx of zinc and for the detoxification of camphor
122.	நெல்லி	Nelli	Indian gooseberry	The fresh dried pericarp of <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> is used in the preparation of white calx of zinc
123.	நேர்பாளம்	Nērpālam	Variant of copper	A variant of copper, possibly sourced from Nepal, is considered purer for medicinal use
124.	பங்கயம்	Paṅkayam	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> leaves are used in the preparation of white calx of conch shell and red calx of copper
125.	பஞ்சமித்திரம்	Pañcamittiram	A mixture of five liquid substances	A mixture of five liquid substances viz., gingelly oil, coconut milk, juice of <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> , cow ghee and honey
126.	பஞ்சலோகம்	Pañcalōkam	Compound of five metals	Five metals, viz., gold, silver, copper, magnetite and iron
127.	பதங்கக் கருவி	Paṭaṅkak karuvi	Sublimation apparatus	An oven apparatus with two uneven earthen pots sealed for the sublimation process. Rasa pathangam, and Saampirani pathangam are prepared by this apparatus.
128.	பரணி	Paraṇi	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
129.	பாகல் இலை	Pākal Ilai	Bitter gourd leaf	<i>Momordica charantia</i> , is used in the purification of mercury and other mercurial drugs. It is used in the preparation of red calx of mica
130.	பிடாலவணம்	Piṭālavaṇam	Black salt of animal origin	Black-coloured salt, a compound of saltpetre, buffalo horn and alum used in alchemical practice, especially for calcining zinc
131.	பித்தமணி	Pittamaṇi	Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i> 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
132.	பித்தளை	Pittaḷai	Brass	The alloy of copper and zinc
133.	பித்து	Pittu	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 Bhairava pills for treating delirium.
134.	பிரிவு / விபாகம்	pirivu / Vipākam	Post-digestive transformation	The final taste is attained by any substance after exposure to a gastric environment. This Vipakam/Pirivu, ie., the post-digestive taste of a drug forms the basis of drug metabolism and is of three types namely, sweet, sour and pungent.

135.	புகை எரிப்புக் கருவி / வாலுகாயந்திரம்	Pukai erippuk karuvi/ vālukā yantiram	Sand pot apparatus	A large pot and phial apparatus is employed for slow heating where there is transfer of indirect heat to the phial from the large pot that is heated with sand or liquid in it. Kaalamegha Narayana Centūram, Poorana Chandrodayam, Thanga uram (Gold manure), Velli uram (Silver manure) and Rasa Centūram (Mercury) are prepared using this apparatus.
136.	புளியன் புறணி சாம்பல்	Puḷiyaṅ Puṇaṅi Cāmpal	Tamarind bark ash	Ash of dried rind of tamarind bark used in various medicinal preparations; also used as fuel
137.	புனுகு	Puṇuku	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 good perfumery effect used in hair oil preparations.
138.	பூண்டு	Pūṇṭu	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum L.</i> bulb is used for consolidating corrosive sublimate of mercury
139.	பூநீறு	Pūnīru	Fuller's earth	Hydrated carbonate of sodium and calcium ($\text{Na}_2\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$). White, colourless, vitreous, concoidal in nature. Pirssonite is a rare mineral found in alkali massifs and salty lakebed sediments. It is collected as the efflorescence grows, in the cluster and bursts out into flowers at full moon nights during dew seasons (March to May) on the soil of fuller's earth, when the sun rises it turns to a fine powder and falls down.
140.	பொற்கடம்	Porḱaṭam	Narrow neck pot	A pot in which things like honey are stored
141.	மகிடத்தின் கொம்பு	Makiṭattiṅ Kompu	Buffalo horn	Buffalo (Wild buffalo, mountain buffalo) horn of both sexes is used in the form of parpam for the management of various diseases.
142.	மஞ்சட்கல்	Mañcaṭkal	Yellow ochre	Hydrated iron hydroxide; exists in shades of yellow
143.	மஞ்சள்	Mañcaḷ	Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> 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
144.	மணல்	Maṅal	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.
145.	மண் அடை	Maṅaṭai	Clay sealer	A cloth smeared with clay is used for sealing a vessel and making it airtight
146.	மண்டுக் அப்பிரகம்	Maṅṭūka Appirakam	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
147.	மண்டுரம்	Maṅṭukam	Impure rust of iron	Ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3) is impure rust form of iron; after purification it is used in preparation of calx

148.	மயிலிறகு	Mayiliraku	Peacock feather	Fallen peacock feathers are collected, charred and used as ash in medicine
149.	மருந்து செய்முறைகள்	Maruntu ceymuraikal	Medicinal preparations	Various methods of medicinal drug preparations
150.	மல்லிகை	Mallikai	Jasmine flower	Jasmine flower (<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.) is used in the preparation of red calx of zinc.
151.	மனோசிலை	Maṇōcilai	Realga	Arsenic disulphide bisulphite is synthesized by adding arsenic trioxide with Sulphur.
152.	மாங்கிஷு பேதி	Māṅkiṣa Pēti	Malachite	Cupric carbonate, a common ore of copper
153.	மாட்சிகம்/ நிமிளை	Māṭcikam/ Nimiḷai	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
154.	மாணிக்கம்	Māṅikkam	Ruby	Magnesium aluminate ($MgAl_2O_4$ or $MgO.Al_2O_3$). 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.
155..	மால்தேவி/ தாளகம்	Māltēvi/ Tāḷakam	Yellow orpiment	Yellow arsenic trisulphide also known as gold orpiment
156.	மாண்கொம்பு / சிருங்கி	Māṅkompu/ Ciruṅki	Deerhorn	Stag horn/antler is used -in treating various diseases especially, cardio-vascular illnesses by calcinated form (Ciruṅki paṅgam).
157.	மிசிரகம்/வெ ள்வங்கம்	Micirakam/Veḷv aṅkam	Tin	Tin/stannum, white in colour, having qualities of thickness, softness, oily, and coolness, easily melts without sound, is used in medical preparations
158.	மிளகரணை	Miḷakaraṇai	Orange climber	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> , used in the oxidation of asbestos
159.	மீனம்பர்	Mīṅampar	Ambergris	The solid, waxy, flammable, ash-coloured substance found in the sea; produced in the digestive system of sperm whales
160.	முக்கடுகு / திரிகடுகு	Mukkaṭuku/ Tirikaṭuku	Combination of pepper, dry ginger and long pepper	Combination of dry ginger, pepper and long pepper. It is used in the purification of mercury
161.	முத்துசிப்பி	Muttu Cippi	Pearl oyster shell	Pearl oyster shell in which pearl is formed.
162.	முப்பலை/ திரிபலா	Muppalai/ Tiripalā	Combination of the black, bastard and emblic myrobalan	It is a combination of three dried fruits from different plants: <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (black myrobalan), <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (bastard myrobalan), and <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (emblic myrobalan or Indian gooseberry). It is used in the drug purification and tablet preparations.
163.	முலை பால்/ தாய்ப்பால்	Mulai Pāl/ Tāyppāl	Breast milk	Breast milk is used to purify cinnabar, rasa Centūram, subclade of mercury etc. It is also useful for grinding drugs in preparation of medicines like Caṅṅamāruta Centūram and Kastūri māttirai. as also in the preparation of Caraṅṅāti tailam.

164.	மூசை மண்	Mūcai Maṇ	Clay for crucible	Clay that is collected from paddy fields is mixed with sand, charcoal, wood ash and coconut fibre for making traditional crucibles
165.	மூசை/ குகை	Mūcai/ Kukai	Crucible	Cup-like container in which medicinal ingredients are processed and held for smelting
166.	மூலிகை மூலப்பொருட்கள்	mūlikai mūlapporuṭkaḷ	Raw drugs	The herbal raw materials used in the medicine preparation.
167.	மூலிகை வகுப்பு	Mūlikai vakuppu	Raw drugs of herbal origin	The Siddha drugs are derived from vegetable sources from the various parts of the plant like root, leaf, flower, fruit extrude or plant as a whole.
168.	மெழுகுத் தைலக் கருவி:	Meḷuku taila karuvi	Wax oil apparatus	An unequal horizontal pot apparatus employed to extract medicinal oil from wax-based (source) materials. Mezhugu thailam (Wax oil) is prepared using this apparatus
169.	மோர்	Mōr	Buttermilk	Buttermilk is used in many raw material purification or detoxification processes and ingredients in medicines like Cuttiyāranāḷat tailam.
170.	யந்திரம்	Yantiram	Equipment	Mechanical and traditional equipment used in various processes of medicinal preparation
171.	யானை தந்தம்	Yānai Tantam	Elephant tusk	<i>Elephas indicas and Elephas maximus</i> , the tusk is used for various disease management in the form of Paṇpam (Tanta paṇpam)
172.	ரசிதம்/வெள்ளி	Racitam/Veḷḷi	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.
173.	லவணம் / உப்பு	Lavaṇam/ Uppu	Salts	Two types: natural and synthetic
174.	வண்ணம்	Vaṇṇam	Organoleptic indicator of medicine	Characters of a medicine perceived with 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
175.	வரட்டி. 1. இயற்கை வரட்டி; 2. செயற்கை வரட்டி	Varaṭṭi. 1. Iyaṛkai varaṭṭi; 2. Ceyaṛkai varaṭṭi	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 is to 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
176.	வராகம்	Varākam	Pig or boar ghee	Melted fat of swine (<i>Sus indicus</i>) is used in few Siddha medicines.
177.	வருண சலம்	Varuṇa Calam	Rainwater	Rainwater is collected for preparing special formulations
178.	வழலை உப்பு	Vazalai Uppu	Dhobi's earth	Alkaline earth

179.	வெங்காரம்	Vēnkāram	Borax	Venkaram is called sodium baborate (borax). It occurs abundantly in nature along with sand and dust. It can be prepared synthetically. It is used in the preparation of parpam, Centūram and guru.
180.	வாகை பூ	Vāikai Pū	East Indian walnut flower	Flower of <i>Albizia lebbek</i> ; colour used as a reference to identify the quality of red calx
181.	வாலை எந்திரம்	Vālai entiram	Distillation apparatus	Vediuppu diravagam (salt petre diravagam), Sanga diravagam (conch shell diravagam), kariyuppu diravagam(culinary salt), gandhaga diravagam (Sulphur)
182.	விறகு	Vīraku	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 kinds of wood should be used in the preparation of different medicines because the smoke, smell, etc. emitted from them varies as also the amount of heat they produce.
183.	விஷ்ணு கரந்தை	Viṣṇu Kiranti	Dwarf morning glory	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of arsenic trisulphide)
184.	வீர பாடாணம்	Vīra Pāṭāṇam	Mercuric perchloride	Calomel is a mercurous chloride (Hg ₂ Cl ₂) is called as Vīra Pāṭāṇam. White, yellowish-white, brown, yellowish-grey, conchoidal, distinct, adamantine and translucent in nature. crystal tetragonal sometimes tabular also pyramidal. often highly complex.
185.	வீரியம்	vīriyam	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 because of its potency. Vīriyam is closely related to the taste and quality (gunam).
186.	வெண் கரந்தை	Veṇ karantai	Indian globe thistle	<i>Spheranthus indicus</i> is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of copper
187.	வெண்கரு	Veṅkaru	Egg white	Egg white is used as an ingredient of certain eye medicines. It is an antidote for various poisoning such as copper Sulfate, perchloride of mercury, Zinc Sulphide.
188.	வெள்ளாட்டு பால்	VeḷḷāṭuPāl	Milk of domestic goat	Milk of <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> used as a medicine and in medicinal preparations.
189.	வெள்ளிக்கம்பி	Veḷḷikkampi	Silver wire	Thick wire made of silver.
190.	வெள்ளை பாடாணம்	Veḷḷai pāṭāṇam	White arsenic	Arsenic comes under native elements. It is often found with mixture of some antimony and traces of iron, silver and gold.
191.	வெள்ளைக்கல்	Veḷḷaikkal	Calcium stone	It comes under carbonate variety called as kankar. It is an impure concretionary carbonate of lime.
192.	வேம்பு	Vēmpu	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> bark is used in the preparation of white calx of magnet, and red calx of copper