

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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ड्राफ्ट भारतीय मानक

सिद्ध शब्दावली की शब्दावली

भाग 3 - सामग्री के लिए 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: 16.02.2024

FOREWORD

There is a worldwide resurgence of interest in holistic systems of health care, particularly concerning 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, Siddha medicine manufacturers 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.

Several Siddha-specific technical terms are required to be documented in Standards covering the scopes of Structure and function, Preventive Health, Morbidity, and Diagnosis, Materials, Processes, Medicine, and 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 medicinal preparations. 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 others interested in the science of 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	h

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
ண்	ṇ

1. 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	मिट्टी का तवा	Akal	Shallow earthen lid	A wide-open circular earthen lid
2.	அக்கினி	अग्नि	Akkiṇi	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.
3.	அஞ்சு சுண்ண குகை / பெரும் குகை	पाँच चूना गुफा/ बड़ा गुफा	Añcu Cuṇṇa 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	अंगीठी	Atuppu	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	बंद करनेवाला	Ataippān	Stopper	A stopper is used to seal the neck of the container to restrict the unwanted substances from infiltration.
6.	அண்ட ஓடு	अंडे का छिलका	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	लोह किरण	Ayakkatir	Iron stirrer	Pointed iron stirrer.
8.	அயக்கரண்டி	लोह चम्मच	Ayakkarāṇṭi	Iron ladle	Is a type of scoop/ spoon made of iron and is used to stir or pour during medicine preparation.
9.	அயக்குழல்	लोह नली	Ayakkuzal	Tubular iron conduit	Tubular iron air-blower.
10.	அவி எந்திரம்	भाप यंत्र	Avi Entiram	Steam-blanch apparatus	This apparatus made of earthenware is used for steaming and blanching raw drugs while preparing medicines.
11.	அளர் பூமி / அளர் நிலம்	क्षार भूमि / क्षार जमीन	Aḷar Pūmi / Aḷar Nilam	Soil of fuller's earth	Adequately alkaline effervescent land produces fuller's earth.
12.	ஆடகம்/ தங்கம்/ ஏமம்	आडगम (उत्कृष्ट सोना)	Āṭakam/ Taṅkam/ Ēmam	Superior quality gold	Superior quality gold has a greenish tint
13.	ஆதிரசம்	पारा अयस्क	Ātiracam	Mercury ore	The ore of mercury is also called Cinnabar. It contains more than 25 known minerals containing Mercury.
14.	ஆல்	वटवृक्ष	Āl	Banyan tree	All parts of <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> , are used in the sulphur oxidation process.
15.	ஆவின்பால்	गाय का दूध	Āviṇpāl	Cow milk	Milk is typically obtained from dairy cows, and the superior quality is especially those that are blackish-red or white-spotted.

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16.	ஆவெருதின் சாணி	बैल गोबर	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	इडिंजिल	Iṭiñcil	Disc-shaped earthenware	Small flat earthenware used as a wick lamp
18.	இடுக்கி	चिमटा	Iṭukki	Tongs	Instrument for gripping or holding
19.	இந்திரகோபம்	रानी कीड़ा	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 ayam-related diseases
20.	இந்துப்பு	सिंधा नमक	Intuppu	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.
21.	இரசம்	पारा	Iracam	Mercury	Mercury is the only metallic element, which is in the liquid state at standard temperatures and pressures. The most common ore of mercury is cinnabar.
22.	இரசித பாடாணம்	इरसित पाषाणम	Iracita Pāṭāṇam	Silver ore	Argentite
23.	இரசேந்திரன்	इरसेदिरण	Iracēntiraṅ	Black variant of mercury	One of the main types of mercury, black in colour with fewer impurities
24.	இலுப்பெண்ணை	महुआ का तेल	Iluppenṇai	Mahua oil	Butter tree (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>), seed oil is used in the purification process of zinc
25.	இறகு	पर/पंखा	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	उपरसंगल	Uparacaṅgal	Secondary minerals	Secondary minerals other than metallic minerals are mostly found in their natural state, some in combination, and are derived from animals. All these are 120 numbers.
27.	உரல்	लोढ़ा / ओखली	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	पिघलानेवाला	Urukkiṅam	Melting catalysts	Materials used in alchemy to enable faster conversion, fusion or melting of other substances, particularly metals
29.	உவர்மண்/ சவுக்கார வழலை	क्षारीय मिट्टी	Uvarmaṅ / Cavukkāra Vazalai	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.
30.	எண்ணெய் குத்தி	तेल शीशे	Eṇṇey Kutti	Small bottle for holding oil	A vial or small bottle for holding oil.
31.	எலுமிச்சம் பழச்சாறு	नींबू रस	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	तिल का तेल	Eḷḷeṇṇai Eḷḷeṇṇey	Sesame oil	Used as a common base in the preparation of hair oils and other medicated oils, in

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detoxification of iron prior to its calcination and in preparation of red calx of iron

33.	ஏமநிறம்	सुनहरा रंग	Ēmaniṟam	Golden hue	The organoleptic character of substances which are gold in colour and used in preparations, including herbs, metals and minerals
34.	ஐங்காயம்	ऐंकायम	Aiṅkāyam	Five kinds of toxic materials	1. Maṅōcilai / Orpiment – Auri Pigmentum; 2. Liṅkam / Cinnabar or Vermillion – Mercuric Sulphide; 3. Tālakam / Yellow Oxide of Arsenic. 4. Vīra pātāṇam / Corrosive Sublimate – Mercuric Chloride. 5. Veḷḷai pātāṇam / White Arsenic – Arsenious Anhydride
35.	ஐவகை சாரம்	पाँच सार (पाँच प्रकार के सार)	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	रतनपुरुष	Ōrilaittāmarai	Spade flower	<i>Hypanthus enneaspermus</i> is used in the consolidation process of salts during medicine preparations.
37.	கடுக்காய்	हरी ठकी	Kaṭukkāy	Chebulic 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	मिट्टी का भट्टी	Kaṇappukaḷ	Earthen grate	A kind of earthen grate used in Indian households for warming oneself; firepan.
39.	கந்தி/கந்தகம்	गंधक	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	कोयला	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	चम्मच	Karaṇṭi	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	सीसा / लेड	Karuvaṅkam / Īyam	Lead	Lead Sulphate (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

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preparations after prescribed purification procedures.

43.	கலயம் / சிறு கடம்	मिट्टी का कटोरा / छोटा घड़ा	Kalayam / Ciṟu Kaṭam	Small earthenware/ metal pot	A small earthenware or metal pot used for preparation or storage
44.	கல்நார்	अस्बेस्टास /अदह	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	पत्थर का बना पिसायी उपकरण	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	कवुनि	Kavuṇi	Black arsenic	Black-coloured variant of arsenic
47.	காசிகுப்பி	कासी कुप्पी	Kācikuṇṇi	Fuller's earthenware bottle	A bottle made of fuller's earth used for calcining or preserving medicines
48.	கிடாரம்	किड़ारम	Kiṭāram	Cauldron	A large metal pot with a lid and handle, used for cooking over an open fire
49.	குடுக்கை	नारियल खोल (कुडुककई)	Kuṭukkai	Hardshell used as a vessel	Primarily means coconut shell vessel; may also mean a vessel used for storage
50.	குணபாடம்	गुणपाडम	Kuṇapāṭam	Siddha pharmacology	It is a field of study known as Siddha Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology.
51.	குணம்	गुण	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	कुप्पी	Kuppi	Phial	A jar with a narrow neck and broad base
53.	குப்பி புடத் தைலக் கருவி	कुप्पी फुड तैल करुवि	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	कुरुंदककल	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	गड्डा	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	कुली तैल करुवि (भूमिगत कड़ाही-तेल उपकरण)	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	चिमटा	Kuṟaṭu	Forceps	Forceps, tongs or pincers made up of iron or steel.
58.	கெந்தியுப்பு	केंदियुप्पू	Kentiyuppu	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	केसर	Kēcaram	Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i> , filaments of the flower and stamens are used in the preparation of

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medicines, for improving flavour/ aroma and colour.

60.	கொத்தான்	आकाश बेल	Kottāṇ	Love vine	<i>Cassythia filiformis</i> is commonly used for the mercury detoxification process.
61.	கோபுரந்தாங்கி	कोपुरन्तांगी	Kōpurantāṅki	False water willow	<i>Andrographis echioides</i> , a herb used for the oxidation of lead.
62.	கோமியம்	गो मूत्र	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	शंख पाषाणम	Caṅku Pāṣāṇam	White arsenic	White arsenic which is grey in colour but turns white on heating
64.	சட்டி	मिट्टी का तवा	Caṭṭi	Earthen pan	A spherical hollow or A flat-bottomed shallow earthen vessel with a wide mouth.
65.	சண்டமாருதம்	चंडमारुतम	Caṇṭamārutam	Medicine that roots out disease	Any medicine capable of rooting out the diseases from the system just as tempest does with trees.
66.	சத்திச்சாரம்	शुद्धिसारम	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	चन्दन	Cantaṇam	Sandalwood	<i>Santalum album</i> the paste and water extract made from the hardwood is used in the preparation of white calx of cowry shell
68.	சமூலம்	समूल	Camūlam	Whole plant	Includes, root, bark, leaves, flower, seeds, stem, buds, fruits, etc of the particular plant.
69.	சர்க்கரை வேம்பு	मीठी पत्ती	Carṅkarai Vēmpu	Sweet broom	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> 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	सलाका	Calākai	Probe	A thin rod made of steel, used to stir medicines and to check their consistency during preparation
71.	சவர்க்காரம்	सवर्ककारम (साबुन का पत्थर)	Cavarkkāram	Soapstone	Calcined compound from fuller's earth
72.	சவுக்கார குறு	सवुककार कुरु	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	सव्वीरांजनम	Cavvīrāñcaṇam	Lead antimony sulphide / Boulangerite	It is one of the six types of lead sulphide (Añcaṅakkal). It is smoky in colour.
74.	சாத்திலிங்கம்	जादीलिंगम	Cātiliṅkam	Cinnabar	The most common ore of mercury
75.	சாணப்பால்	गोबर दूध	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 Pāṭṇam poisoning.
76.	சாரணை	सारणई	Cāraṇai	Giant pigweed	One-styled <i>Trianthema (Trianthema monogyna)</i> ; used in mercury detoxification process.
77.	சுமிழ்	सिमिल (डिबिया)	Cimiz	Small cylindrical container	A small cylindrical container: traditionally made of glass, crystal, ivory, clay, horns of animals, wood or copper for proper storage of

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prepared medicines and to maintain the shelf life.

78.	சிலாசத்து	शिलाजीत	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	सीवकरंदै / मुण्डी, गोरखमुण्डी	Civa Karantai	Ceylon globe thistle	<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	हरताल	Civakāmi / Kauri	Arsenic compound	Arsenic penta sulphide occurs in nature and it can also be manufactured from yellow arsenic trisulphide.
81.	சிறுபிள்ளை அமுரி	बच्चे का मूत्र	Cirupillai 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	सीलै	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	जैव मूल औषधी	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	सोंठ	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	सुडर तैल उपकरण	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	चूना	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	चूना लगाई साड़ी	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	सुरोताञ्जम	Curōtāñcaṇam	Copper antimony sulphide	It is one of the 6 types of Añcaṇakkal (Sulphide of lead). It resembles a mushroom in structure and red ochre in appearance; slightly black in colour.
89.	சூடன்	कपूर	Cūṭaṇ	Camphor	Obtained by distilling the bark and wood of <i>Camphora officinarum</i>
90.	செக்கு	कोल्हू	Cekku	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

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91.	செந்தூர எரிப்புக் கருவி	सेंदूर जलन उपकरण	Centūra Erippu Karuvi	Sulphides-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	लाल प्रवाल	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	ताम्र	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	सेयमांगी	Ceyamāṅki	Red orpiment	Among the arsenicals: red, white and yellow, the Tamil word 'Maṅōcilai' refers to 'Red orpiment.
95.	செய்கை	क्रिया	Ceykai	Drug action	Siddha drugs are based on the concepts of taste (Cuvai), property of a drug (Kuṇam), potency (Vīriyam), post-digestive transformation (Pirivu) and specific pharmacological action (Makimai).
96.	செவ்விளநீர்	लाल नारियल पानी	Cevviḷanīr	Red variety tender coconut water	Tender coconut water from red variety coconut which is used in the detoxification of Cilācattu (Asphaltum).
97.	சொர்ணபேதி	स्वर्णबेदी	Corṇapēti	Colemanite	An ore of boron which is whitish yellow; helps in the liquefaction of gold
98.	தங்க ரேக்கு	स्वर्ण वर्क	Taṅka Rēkku	Gold foil	Thin golden leaves or foils
99.	தாது வகுப்பு	धातु मूल औषधी	Tātu Vakuppu	Raw drugs of Metals and mineral origin	The mineral kingdom includes 220 various compounds, it can be classified into 4 major divisions, 1. Metals (Ulōkam) -11 2. Salts (Kāracāram) – 25 3. Arsenic Compounds (Pāṭāṇam)-64 4. Secondary minerals (Uparacam) -120
100.	தாம்பிர கூடம்	ताम्र थाली	Tāmpira Kūṭam	Copperplate	Copper is related to fire; therefore, it helps increase Akkiṇi in the body.
101.	தாழி	चौड़े मुंहवाला मठका	Tāzi	Wide-mouthed pot	Vessel used for burying grains
102.	திரிவங்கம்	त्रिवांगम	Tirivaṅkacm	Compound of three metals	Three metals, viz., lead, tin and zinc; or alternatively magnetite, mica and tin.
103.	திலாலவணம்	तिलालवणम	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	लाल भास्वर	Timuṛukal	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	तुरुसी/ तुरुसू (ताम्र सल्फेट)	Turuci/ Turucu	Copper sulfate	Copper Sulphate is naturally occurring as well as also synthesized chemically. It is combined

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with Sulphuric acid to form copper Sulphate salt which is blue in colour

106.	துருத்தி	धौकनी	Turutti	Bellows	Different types of bellows are used in the process of medicinal preparation
107.	துலா எந்திரம்	तुला यंत्र	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 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 drugs such as <i>Croton tiglium</i> , <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , subchloride of mercury, perchloride of mercury, and gum lac.
108.	துபக்கருவி	धूप उपकरण	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	नक्षत्र गांध कल	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	संबंधित/ सहायक सामग्री	Naṭpucarakku	Synergistic materials	Substances which are cohesive in raw form (ore), found in conjunction with other substances; exhibit synergism in pharmaceutical processes
111.	நண்டுக்கல்	जीवाश्म केकड़ा	Naṅtukkal	Fossil crab	Fossil stone crabs collected along seashores are used in Siddha medicinal preparations.
112.	நத்தை	घोंघा	Nattai	Snail	Freshwater snail (<i>Physa acuta</i>) is available in plenty in ponds, used for food as well as medicine.
113.	நல்வேளை	हुरहुर पीत	Nal Vēlai	Asian spider flower	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> , a herb used in the preparation of red calx of the conch shell
114.	நவநீதம்	नवनीत	Navanītam	Butter	Butter is used as an ingredient for many internal and external preparations especially eye ointments such as <i>Paḷa kirāmpu pakkuva vennai</i> .
115.	நவபாண்டம்	नवपाण्ड (नया घड़ा)	Navapāṇṭam	New pot	New Earthen pots are porous in nature which helps in spreading the heat equally throughout the Medicine.
116.	நவரத்தினம்	नवरत्न	Navarattiṇam	Nine gems	Diamond, pearl, red coral, zircon, blue sapphire, lapis lazuli, yellow topaz, emerald and ruby
117.	நவாச்சாரம்	नवाचारम	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, crystals are dendric, hard to powder and dissoluble in water and alcohol.
118.	நாகம்	नागम	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	उल्टा कांटा राख	Nāyuruvi Cāmpal	Prickly chaff flower's root ash	Ash prepared from roots of prickly chaff (<i>Acyranthus aspera</i>) is an important material

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used in alchemy and in the preparation of potent mineral distillates.

120.	நீலம்	नीलम	Nīlam	Sapphire	Neelam is known as sapphire (Al ₂ O 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.	நெய்சிடிக் கீரை / சீதேவி செங்கழுநீர்	सहदेवी	Neycittikkīrai/ Cītēvi Ceṅkazunīr	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	आंवला	Nelli	Indian gooseberry	The fresh dried pericarp of <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> is used in the preparation of white calx of zinc
123.	நேர்பாளம்	नेपालम	Nērpālam	Variant of copper	A variant of copper, possibly sourced from Nepal, is considered purer for medicinal use
124.	பங்கயம்	पंकज	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	पंचमित्र	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	पंचधातु	Pañcalōkam	Compound of five metals	Five metals, viz., Gold, Silver, Copper, Magnetite and Iron.
127.	பதங்கக் கருவி	निचोड़ उपकरण	Pataṅkak Karuvi	Sublimation apparatus	An unequal pot-sealed oven apparatus is used for the sublimation process. The solid material is placed inside the bottom where leaf juices like tulsi juice are applied on the inner surface of the upper pot and heated from below. The solid substance vaporizes and condenses. Rasappataṅkam, cāmpirāṇi pataṅkam are prepared by this apparatus.
128.	பரணி	पारणी	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	करेला पत्ती	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	पिडा लवणम	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	पित्त काणी काली मिर्च	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	पीतल	Pittaḷai	Brass	The alloy of copper and zinc
133.	பித்து	पित्तू (पित्त)	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 Bairava pills for treating delirium.

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134.	பிரிவு / விபாகம்	अंश/ विभाग	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 / வாலுகா யந்திரம்	धुआँ जलन उपकरण / वालुका यंत्र	Pukai Erippuk Karuvi/ Vālukā Yantiram	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. Kaalamegha narayana Centūram, Poorana chandrodhayam, Thanga uram (Gold manure), Velli uram (Silver manure), and Raca centūram (Mercury) are prepared using this apparatus.
136.	புளியன் புறணி சாம்பல்	इमली तन भस्म	Puḷiyaṅ Puṛaṇi Cāmpal	Tamarind bark ash	Ash of dried rind of tamarind bark used in various medicinal preparations; also used as fuel
137.	பனுகு	पुनुगु	Puṅuku	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.
138.	பூண்டு	लहसून	Pūṅṭu	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i> L. bulb is used for consolidating corrosive sublimate of mercury
139.	பூநீறு	पूनीरू (रेह)	Pūnīru	Trona / Pirssonite	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. 1. Trona (Trisodium hydrogen dicarbonate dihydrate, also sodium sesquicarbonate dihydrate (Na ₂ CO ₃ •NaHCO ₃ •2H ₂ 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". 2. Pirssonite is a rare hydrous calcium sodium carbonate(Na ₂ Ca(CO ₃) ₂ •2(H ₂ O)) mineral found in salty lake-bed sediments and alkalic massifs. It's colourless, white, or pale grey and often found with other minerals like Northupite, Trona, Gaylussite, Shortite, and Bradleyite.
140.	பொற்கடம்	स्वर्ण घटम	Poṛkaṭam	Narrow neck pot	A pot in which things like honey are stored.
141.	மகிடத்தின் கொம்பு	भैंस का सींग	Makiṭattin 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	पीला ओचर	Mañcaṭkal	Yellow ochre	Hydrated iron hydroxide; exists in shades of yellow
143.	மஞ்சள்	हल्दी	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

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144.	மணல்	मिट्टी	Maṇal	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	मिट्टी ढक्कन	Maṇṭai	Clay sealer	A cloth smeared with clay is used for sealing a vessel and making it airtight
146.	மண்டுக் அப்பிரகம்	मण्डूक अप्रगम	Maṇṭūka 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	मण्डूरम	Maṇṭūram	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
148.	மயிலிறகு	मोर पंख	Mayiliraku	Peacock feather	Fallen peacock feathers are collected, charred and used as ash in medicine
149.	மருந்து செய்முறைகள்	दवा प्रक्रिया	Maruntu Ceymuṛaikaḷ	Medicinal preparations	Various methods of medicinal drug preparations
150.	மல்லிகை	चमेली	Mallikai	Jasmine flower	Jasmine flower (<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.) is used in the preparation of red calx of zinc.
151.	மனோசிலை	मनोसिलइ	Maṇōcilai	Realgar	Arsenic disulphide bisulphite is synthesized by adding arsenic trioxide with Sulphur.
152.	மாங்கிஷு பேதி	मांगीश बेदी (मैलाकाइट)	Māṅkiṣa Pēti	Malachite	Cupric carbonate, a common ore of copper
153.	மாட்சிகம்/நிமிளை	माटूचिगम / निमिलई	Māṭcīkam/ 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	लाल माणिक्य	Māṇikkam	Ruby	Magnesium aluminate (MgAl ₂ O ₄ or MgOAl ₂ O 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	माल देवी / तालगम (पीला ऑर्पिमेंट)	Māltēvi/ Tālakam	Yellow orpiment	Yellow arsenic trisulphide also known as gold orpiment
156.	மாண்கொம்பு / சிருங்கி	हिरण सींग/ सिरुंगी	Māṅkompu/ Cirunki	Deer horn	Stag horn/antler is used in treating various diseases especially, cardiovascular illnesses by calcinated form (Cirunki paṛpam).
157.	மிசிரகம்/வெள்வங்கம்	मिशरागम/ श्वेतवंगम	Micirakam/ Veḷvaṅkam	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	तीक्ष्णक्षः	Miḷakarāṇai	Orange climber	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> , used in the oxidation of asbestos
159.	மீனம்பர்	मीनम्बर	Mīṇampar	Ambergris	The solid, waxy, flammable, ash-coloured substance found in the sea; produced in the digestive system of sperm whales
160.	முக்கடுகு / திரிகடுகு	मुक्कडुगु /त्रिकडुगु	Mukkaṭuku/ Tirikaṭuku	Combination of pepper, dry	Combination of dry ginger, pepper and long pepper in equal proportion. It is used in the purification of mercury.

ginger and long
pepper

161.	முத்துசிப்பி	मोती सीपी	Muttu Cippi	Pearl oyster shell	Pearl oyster shell in which pearl is formed.
162.	முப்பலை/ திரிபலா	मुप्पलई/ त्रिफला	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) in equal proportion. It is used in drug purification and tablet preparations.
163.	முலை பால்/ தாய்ப்பால்	स्तन दूध / माता का दूध	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, Kastūri māttirai and Caranāti tailam.
164.	மூசை மண்	घड़िया मिट्टी	Mūcai Maṅ	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	मूस/ गुफा	Mūcai/ Kukai	Crucible	Cup-like container in which medicinal ingredients are processed and held for smelting.
166.	மூலிகை வகுப்பு	जड़ी बूटी मूल	Mūlikai Vakuppu	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.
167.	மெழுகுத் தைலக் கருவி	मोम तैल उपकरण	Meḷuku Taila Karuvi	Wax-based oil extraction apparatus	An unequal horizontal pot apparatus was employed to extract medicinal oil from wax-based (source) materials. Meḷuku tailam (Wax oil) is prepared using this apparatus.
168.	மோர்	छाछ	Mōr	Buttermilk	Buttermilk is used in many raw material purification or detoxification processes and ingredients in medicines like Cuttiyāranāḷat tailam.
169.	யந்திரம்	यंत्र	Yantiram	Equipment	Mechanical and traditional equipment used in various processes of medicinal preparation
170.	யானை தந்தம்	हाथी दाँत	Yānai Tantam	Elephant tusk	<i>Elephas indicas</i> and <i>Elephas maximus</i> , the tusk is used for various disease management in the form of Paṅpam (Tanta paṅpam)
171.	ரசிதம்/வெள்ளி	रसिदम/ चांदी	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.
172.	லவணம் / உப்பு	लवणम/ नमक	Lavaṅam/ Uppu	Salts	Two types: natural and synthetic
173.	வண்ணம்	रंग	Vaṅṅam	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.

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174.	வரட்டி. 1. இயற்கை வரட்டி 2. செயற்கை வரட்டி	उपला 1) प्राकृतिक उपला 2) अप्राकृतिक उपला	Varaṭṭi. 1. Iyaṛkai Varaṭṭi 2. Ceyarṛkai 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
175.	வராக நெய்	वराह घी	Varāka Ney	Pig or boar ghee	Melted fat of swine (<i>Sus indicus</i>) is used in a few Siddha medicines.
176.	வருண சலம்	वर्षा जल	Varuṇa Calam	Rainwater	Rainwater is collected for preparing special formulations
177.	வழலை உப்பு	साबुन नमक	Vazalai Uppu	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% sodium bicarbonate (also known as baking soda, NaHCO_3), along with small amounts of sodium chloride and sodium sulfate. 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 cunṇam type of preparations in the Siddha system.
178.	வெங்காரம்	बोराक्स	Veṅkāram	Borax	Veṅkāram 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.
179.	வாகை பூ	वागई पुष्प	Vākai Pū	East Indian walnut flower	Flower of <i>Albizia lebbek</i> ; colour used as a reference to identify the quality of red calx
180.	வாலை எந்திரம்	आसवन उपकरण	Vālai Entiram	Distillation apparatus	Vālai 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 (Kalayam) with the medium. The upper vessel (Vālai) has a condenser part with water inlet and outlet openings. The outlet tube (Vālai iyantira mūkku) is slightly curved and faces downwards to collect the condensed distillates. Eg. Vetiyuppu (salt petre) tirāvakam, Caṅka (conch shell) tirāvakam, kaṛiyuppu (Culinary salt) tirāvakam, Kantaka (Sulphur) tirāvakam.
181.	விறகு	लकड़ी	Viṛaku	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.

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182.	விஷ்ணு கரந்தை	विष्णुक्रांता, श्यामकरणथा	Viṣṇu karantai	Dwarf morning glory	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of arsenic trisulphide.
183.	வீர பாடாணம்	वीर पाषाणम	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 and often highly complex.
184.	வீரியம்	वीरियम	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).
185.	வெண் கரந்தை	श्वेत कंदई	Veṇ Karantai	Indian globe thistle	<i>Spehranthus indicus</i> is a herb used in the preparation of red calx of copper
186.	வெண்கரு	अंडे का श्वेत भाग	Veṅkaru	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.
187.	வெள்ளாட்டு பால்	घरेलू बकरी का दूध	Veḷḷāṭupāl	Milk of domestic goat	Milk of <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> (Goat) is used as a medicine and in medicinal preparations.
188.	வெள்ளிக்கம்பி	चांदी का तार	Veḷḷikkampi	Silver wire	Thick wire made of silver.
189.	வெள்ளை பாடாணம்	श्वेत पाषाण	Veḷḷai Pāṭāṇam	White arsenic	Arsenic comes under native elements. It is often found with a mixture of some antimony and traces of iron, silver and gold.
190.	வெள்ளைக்கல்	श्वेत पत्थर	Veḷḷaikkal	Calcium stone	It comes under a carbonate variety called as kankar. It is an impure concretionary carbonate of lime.
191.	வேம்பு	नीम	Vēmpu	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> bark is used in the preparation of white calx of magnet, and red calx of copper.