

KUPIPAKWA RASAYANA



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RASAVAIDYA SHRESTHATA

- UTTAMO RASAVAIDYASTU MADHYAMO MOOLIKADIBHI: SHASTRASTADHAMAMA.....

CHATURVIDHA RASAYANA

- KHARALIYA RASAYANA
- PARPATI RASAYANA
- POTTALI RASAYANA
- KUPIPAKWA RASAYANA

KUPI PAKWA RASAYANA

- ALPAMAATROPAYOGITWAT
ARUCHERAPRASANGATAH |
KSHIPRAMAAROGYADAAYITWAT
OUSHADHEBHYO ADHIKO RASA||

HISTORY

- 12th century AD onwards
- Sri Dundukanatha – Rasendra chintamani
- Best example of Murchana
- Agni- Kramaagni
- Valuka Yantra

Contd...

- Ancient Indian alchemists were expert in transforming lower metals to higher metals. In this way ancient scholars were used to potentiate and transform mercury to certain higher level metals by different Jarana procedures. In Jarana process, Gandhaka was commonly used for this purpose. Different proportion of Gandhaka was used to mix with Parada and gradually potentiate the preparation of Parada. In such experimentation of Jarana, the use of Kupipakva method was adopted.
- It is believed that the cause for the invention of Kupipakva method might be certain special procedures done on Parada and Gandhaka and also the temperature is particularly controlled to get the desired effect in the final product. Such procedures of Gandhaka Jarana have firstly been mentioned by **Acharya Govinda Bhagvat Pada** in his treatise.
- In 8th century A.D. Govinda Bhagavatpada described Gandhaka Jarana vidhi in **Rasa Hridaya Tantra**. Sri **Dundukanatha**, the author of **Rasendra Chintamani** was the first person to introduce Kupipakwa Rasayana preparations in the Ayurvedic therapeutics during 12th century A.D.

Contd...

- In Rasendra Chintamani there is clear cut reference about specific heating pattern named as Kramagni paka i.e. increasing manner of heat (Mrudu, Madhya and Tivragni), with intermediate heating for a specific period has been mentioned. The same method is used in practice now a days with some modifications.
- Kupipakva Rasayana was developed by **Siddha Sampradaya** i.e. from 13th century. **Acharya Yoshodhara Bhat** (13th cent.) in his text **Rasa Prakash Sudhakar** quoted Sindhura Kalpana by the name of **Udayabhaskar Rasa**.
- Udaya Bhaskara rasa is nothing but the name of **Rasasindura**. At the same place, he has given the method of **Rasakarpura** preparation by the name "**Ghanasara-Rasa**". He has used Kachaghathi (Kupi) Sikatayantra for the preparation of Udayabhaskar Rasa (Rasa Prakash Sudhakar 3/10- 14).

Contd...

- In Anandakanda, **Manthana Bhairava** writes about the same procedure under the heading of Rasa Murcchana vidhi. In 13th century A.D, **Rasa Vagbhata**, the author of Rasa Ratna Samucchaya mentioned some preparations by combining Parada with Gandhaka such as **Agnikumara Rasa**.
- The classics of 15th, 16th, 17th century explained Kupipakwa Rasayana in the name of **Sindhura Rasa or Sindhura Sadrisha Rasa**.
- In 15th century, Anantdev Suri in his text Rasa Chintamani described "**Rasaparthiva Rasa**".
- Overall after critical study, one can come to conclusion that process of Gandhaka Jarana mentioned in Rasa Hridaya Tantra, developed and came inlight as Kupipakwa Rasayana. Kupa Pakva Rasayana Kalpana is also known as **Sindhura Kalpana**.

DERIVATION

- KUPI ITI KACHA KUPI
- PAKWAM ITI AGNINA PAKWAM
- RASASYA PARADASYA
- AYANAM STHANAM ARTHAT
- KUPYAM AGNINAM PAKWAM
YADRASAAYANAM TAT KUPI PAKWA
RASAYANAM

SPECIFIC FEATURES

- Specialized heating pattern
- Valuka yantra
- Indirect constant heat
- Dose

CLASSIFICATION

- 256 kupi pakwa rasayanas mentioned by Sri Harisharanananda in his grantha kupi-pakwa vijnaniyam

Classified as follows-

- Mercury + sulphur
- Mercury + sulphur + metals
- Mercury + sulphur + non-metals
- Mercury + sulphur + metals + non-metals
- Mercury + other compounds

Ingredients	Sagandha	Prepared with the use of Gandhaka e.g. Vyadhiharana Rasa Makaradhwaja, ManikyaRasa, Rasa sindhura.
	Nirgandha	Prepared without the use of Gandhak e.g. Rasakarpura, Rasa Pushpa
Manufacturing method	Antardhuma	is applied in the beginning and the vapors are not allowed to escape e.g. Rasasindhura.
	Bahirdhuma	is applied after burning of sulphur e.g. Vyadhiharana Rasa, Hinguliya Manikya Rasa, Sila sindhura.
Place of finished product	Kanthastha	The finished product is deposited at the neck e.g. Makaradhwaja, Rasa sindhura
	Talastha	The product is obtained from the bottom of the Kupi e.g. Sameerapannaga-Rasa, Swarna Vanga.
	Ubhayastha	Final products obtained from both the sites e.g. Sameerapannaga Rasa, Hinguliya Manikya Rasa.



Kanthastha/galastha

Talastha

Ubhayastha

METHOD

1

- Poorva karma

2

- Pradhana karma

3

- Paschat karma

POORVA KARMA

- Collection of necessary instruments
- Shodhana
- Kajjali
- Preparation of kupi
- Filling of kajjali to kupi
- Placing kupi in valuka yantra

COLLECTION OF NECESSARY INSTRUMENTS

- Musha / kupi
- Vastra (cotton cloth)
- Multani mrittika
- Valuka yantra/EMF
- Valuka
- Shalaka
- Copper coin

SHODHANA

- Raw materials identified first and then subjected to shodhana as per the ref....
- Samyak shuddhi lakshanas observed

PREPARATION OF KAJJALI

- Slakshnatwa
- Kajjalabhasa
- Nishchandratwa

PREPARATION OF KUPI

- Selection of bottle
- Wrapping glass bottle with mud smeared cloth
- As per classic 7 layers



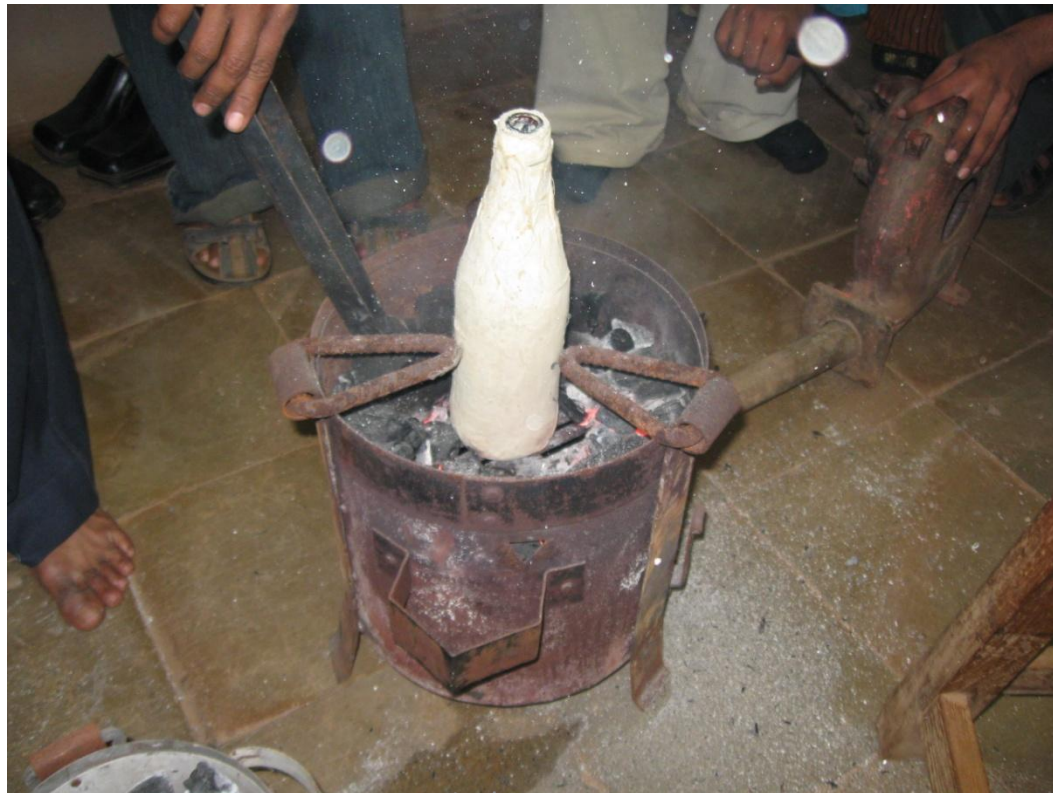
FILLING OF KAJJALI TO KUPI

- Fill 1/3rd part so that there should be free space inside kupi for melting and boiling of kajjali
- Also for sublimation of compound which is going to condensed and deposited in neck part



PLACING KUPI

- Placed at the centre part of the valuka yantra so that to get uniform temperature



Kupipakwa Rasayana

PRADHANA KARMA

- Heating schedule
- Temperature recording
- Shalaka sanchalana
- Observation of fumes and flame
- Corking of kupi mouth
- Swangasheeta



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Valuka yantra



BAIDYANATH PHARMA ALAHABAD



IPGTRA JAMNAGAR



EMF (Electric Muffle Furnace)



HEATING SCHEDULE

- Kramagni

Mrudu agni

Madhyama agni

Teevra agni

TEMPERATURE

- Ancient method- cotton/dried husk test
- Modern method:
Thermometer/Pyrometer/Thermocouple

SHALAKA SANCHALANA

- **Tapta shalaka-** to burn extra sulphur deposited as neck part of kupi
- **Sheeta shalaka-** to know the state of kajjali i.e. powder form / melted / boiling / sublimation stage of product

Shalaka sanchalana



Kupipakwa Rasayana

OBSERVATION OF FUMES AND FLAME

- **Fumes** – colour, odour,
Differs acc to ingredients
Yellow / orange / bluish / white
Odour like sulphur / arsenic
- **Flames** – timing of appearance of flame, its
colour and duration noted

Observation of fumes/flames



CORKING OF KUPI

Before corking Observe for-

- Absence of fumes and flames
- Copper coin test
- Sheeta shalaka test
- Appearance of redness at the bottom of kupi
- Adherence of golden particles



Copper coin test



PASCHAT KARMA

- Removal of kupi from valuka yantra
- Breaking of kupi
- Collection of product
- Examination of product

REMOVAL OF KUPI

- Care should be taken – sometimes kupi may break



BREAKING OF KUPI

- Traditional method
- Scrap and remove the layers of kupi
- A thread soaked in spirit should be tied around the middle of kupi and ignited
- Kept horizontally, rotate the kupi to burn thread
- Then wrap with wet cloth

Breaking of Kupi



COLLECTION OF PRODUCT

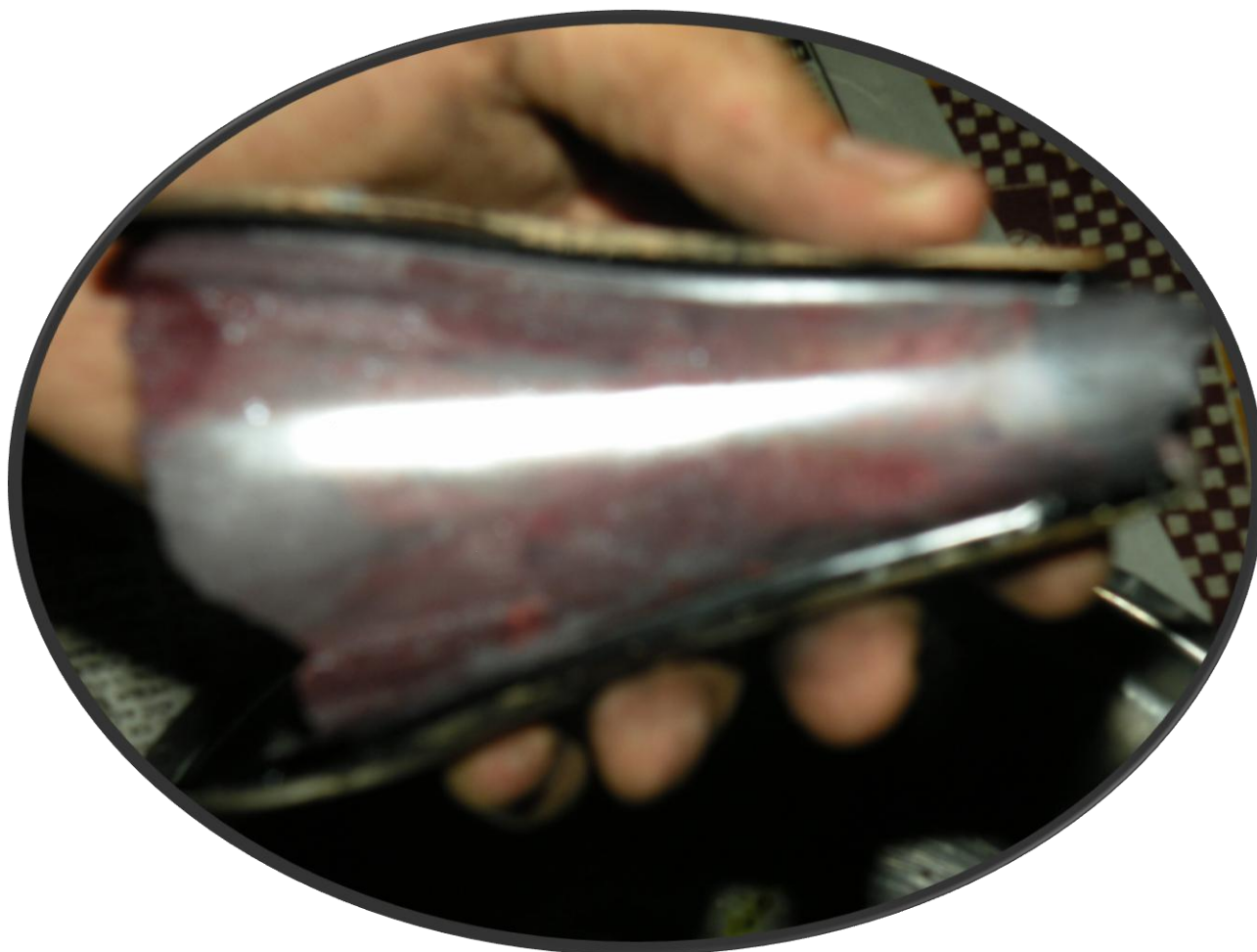
Kanthasta / Talastha/ Ubhayastha

- Rasasindhur, Malla sindhur – kanthastha
- Swarna vanga – talasta
- Makaradhwaja, hinguliya manikya rasa-
Ubhayastha

Collection of Swarna vanga (Talastha)



Collection of Kanthasta material



EXAMINATION OF PRODUCT

Physical / organoleptic examination:

- Colour, odour, consistancy, shiny, soft, crystalline, amorphous etc

Chemical examination:

- Qualitative / Quantitative

Instrumental examination:

- XRD/XRF/IR/UV/ ICPMS/ TEM/ AAS/flame photometer etc

IMPORTANCE OF KUPIPAKWA RASAYANA

- Kupipakva Rasayana Kalpana is having importance among other Kalpanas because of having following properties:
 - (1) Potency of these drugs remains for longer period.
 - (2) It requires minimal dose.
 - (3) Easy for administration.
 - (4) More potent as compared to other pure herbal preparations.
 - (5) When mixed with other drugs, it reduces the dose of other drugs.
 - (6) Due to its quicker action.
 - (7) Chemical bond becomes stronger in the following order; Kajjali, Parpati, Pottali and Kupipakva Rasayana.

**SIDDHE RASE KARISHYAMI
NIRDARIDYAMAYAM JAGAT**

**THANK
U...**