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## Patent Search

Invention Title	HIMACHALI PAHARI COW COLOSTRUM-BASED SOAP, AND PREPARATION METHOD THEREOF
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### Abstract:

The present invention relates to the field of cleaning products and specifically relates to a Himachali Pahari cow colostrum-based soap. Assorted bovine colostrum sample "Himachali Pahari cow" within 0-72 hours, from high altitude (901-2200-meter ASL) of the Himalayan regions are utilised. Soap is prepared by adopting a cold process saponification reaction between a certain percentage of whole cow colostrum with olive oil (55 %), coconut oil (45 %), castor oil (5 %) and NaOH which offers the manageable batch procedure. The soap prepared with the claimed formulation is high in the total fatty matter i.e., 75.15 %, nil in free caustic alkali, 9.86 % moisture, 0.27 % insoluble m and pH is almost similar as of human skin i.e., 6.90. Bovine colostrum is a feasible techno-functional, eco-friendly, and cost-effective alternative to certain other raw mater also provides an efficient way to utilise leftover colostrum after calf feeding.

### Complete Specification

The present invention relates to a Himachali Pahari cow colostrum-based soap and in particular, relates to the preparation method of Himachali Pahari cow colostrum-based soap.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The term soap refers to a product made from oils or fats derived from plants or animals, as well as lye or sodium hydroxide. Saponification is the first phase in the soap-making process, and it involves the conversion of oils and fats into soap by the action of lye (NaOH). Conventionally, two processes, hot and cold, were used extensively in the production of soap. The hot process employs heat provided externally to expedite the saponification process, whereas the cold approach uses internal heat produce naturally during the saponification process. In contrast cold process soaps are more polished. Moreover, soaps have been used for personal cleanliness, moisturizing, ar other skin-related disorders such as eczema and psoriasis since ancient times. Soaps may be manufactured from plant and animal-based fats or oils such as lard, tallow, milk or colostrum from various sources, olive, coconut, hemp, shea, almond, and other herb or pants extracts, according to several studies conducted across the world. 1 evolution of certain colostrum-based formulations has been chronicled in the literature, and a few of them are discussed hereunder.

CN108085186A discloses a method for the preparation of soap for children. For the preparation of soap 75-80 parts of soap particles, 0.05-0.1 parts of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol and 0.1-0.5 parts of disodium EDTA Horse oil 0.5 to 2 parts, milk 1 to 3 parts, glycerin 1 to 3 parts, wormwood oil 0.3 to 1 part, wormwood extract

3 to 6 parts, and deionized water 10 to 12 parts. Soap production is divided into five steps; (1) 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol was dissolved in wormwood oil to obtain the first basic raw material. (2) disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate dissolved in deionized water to obtain a second basic raw material. (3) the soap particles, horse oil, milk

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