


Medicated soap

Abstract

translated from Japanese

The present invention provides a soap containing glycerin and mud. It also provides its therapeutic use.

Classifications



H04W24/00 Supervisory, monitoring or testing arrangements

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JP2007518860A

Japan

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Other languages: [Japanese](#)

Inventor: [ビーヴァン、ルバート](#), [スミス、マイケル・ジョン](#)

Worldwide applications

2004 [KR](#) [GB](#) 2005 [AT](#) [PT](#) [PL](#) [JP](#) [CA](#) [DE](#) [WO](#) [EP](#) [DK](#) [US](#) [ES](#)

Application JP2006550285A events ⓘ

	Priority claimed from GB0401634.1
2005-01-21	Application filed by ザンダー・コーポレイション・リミテッド
2007-07-12	Publication of JP2007518860A
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2011-12-28	Publication of JP4848289B2
Status	Expired - Fee Related
2025-01-21	Anticipated expiration

Info: [Patent citations \(21\)](#), [Cited by \(7\)](#), [Legal events](#), [Similar documents](#), [Priority and Related Applications](#)

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Claims (8)

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Soap containing glycerin and mud. The soap of claim 1, wherein the soap is sodium soap. The soap of claim 1, wherein the soap is potassium soap. The soap according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the mud is white mud. The soap according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the mud is black mud. The soap according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the use is a medicine. Add mud to the reactants, Without removing the resulting glycerin from the final product, Or consisting of adding glycerin to the final product, A method for manufacturing soap. Use of a soap according to any of claims 1 to 5, manufactured for the treatment of symptoms selected from the group consisting of acne, eczema, dermatitis, psoriasis, ringworm, and skin allergies.

Description

translated from Japanese

The present invention relates to a surfactant. The present invention particularly relates to surfactants used to cleanse. The invention particularly relates to soap. Specifically, the present invention alleviates symptoms caused by or associated with diseases and / or health conditions such as eczema, dermatitis, acne, psoriasis, ringworm (athlete's foot) and various skin allergies. And / or medicated soap for controlling.

Soap is an anionic surfactant. Soap is made by chemically treating fats and oils or their fatty acids with strong alkalis. Fats and oils used in making soaps are generally animal or vegetable.

Each fat or oil consists of a characteristic mixture of several triglycerides, and each triglyceride containing three fatty acid molecules is attached to one of the glycerin molecules. There are many different types of triglycerides, each type having a specific combination of fatty acids.

Fat and oil saponification is the most common method of soap production. This heats fats and oils, usually in a liquid, reacting them with alkali to produce soaps and aqueous solutions (pure soaps) and glycerin.

Other methods of making soaps require neutralizing fatty acids with alkali. In this method, fats and oils are hydrolyzed by high pressure steam to produce natural fatty acids and glycerin. The fatty acids are then purified by distillation and then neutralized with alkali to make soap and water (pure soap).

One of the by-products in the soap manufacturing process is glycerin. Glycerin tends to soften soaps and, due to its inherent moisture-providing properties, is considered to be of greater value as a basic substance for shampoos, bath oils, skin creams and other similar products. Therefore, it is usually removed from the final product.

Sodium soap is formed when the alkali is sodium hydroxide. Sodium soap is a "hard / solid" soap. Potassium soap is formed when the alkali is potassium hydroxide. Potassium soap is softer and is used in liquid hand soaps and shaving creams.

In context, any reference to sodium soap means that the soap product is hard or solid, for example, some form of soap lump, and any reference to potassium soap is, for example, hand soap etc. It should be understood that the soap product means liquid or gel-like.

Some soaps tend to absorb moisture from dry skin and dry it. This can exacerbate the skin condition peculiar to dry skin caused by eczema, for example. Furthermore, the fact that it is more desirable to act like an allergen is not uncommon for soap components, such as colorants added to soaps. As a result, there is a need to provide a soap that is humid and / or hypoallergenic.

Mud is a clay-like substance and is known as a raw material for oil and natural gas. The term sapropel is derived from the Greek word saros, which means "rot", and pelos, which means "mud", and refers to sediments from the sea or lake that contain organic or inorganic components. It means a certain range. The sludge ranges from black organic wetlands associated with Silurian rock structures to Holocene sediments of various colors.

Table 1 shows the countries and regions of the world where the discovery of mud is reported, along with the geological age.

Sediment deposits are primarily associated with subarctic lakes such as Northern Europe, Siberia, Canada, and northern states of the United States. Within Europe, lakes rich in mud are concentrated in Karelia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Czech Republic. Lesser amounts are reported in Denmark, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Northern Italy, and eastern Germany. Precipitates have been found extensively in the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine.

As is well known, not all of the mud is found as lake sediments. They will have a source in the peat formed in the lower layers of vegetation. For example, sewage from Northwest Russia's Surftysh Lake region is mined from under a dry peat zone.

Sea mud is also found in the Holocene. They are associated with seas bordering arid regions, such as the Namibia, Venezuelan Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Black Sea in Europe.

In the European region, it is reported that mud is formed by 1 mm per year. The organic constituents of the mud accumulate in the microstack due to the continuous rain of organic deposits originating from the vast dredging wetlands in contact with the lake and are therefore native, ie originating within the lake area It can be said. The components of the inorganic matter in the sludge are probably exogenous, that is, they originate from outside the lake, but the ion transfer of some inorganic substances such as calcium, magnesium and sulfur is an exogenous organism It can be said that it originates from the source.

Many sludges are mostly colored from white to cream. This reflects the amount of organic material contained therein. As is well known, darker colors appear as the organic components in the mud increase, and some are black.

The mud shows different alkalinity. In this regard, mud above pH 7 is termed "lime mud" and is usually characterized by the presence of several types of snails.

As with freshwater lakes, mud is formed in the marine environment.

In a seabed environment that is too deep to keep oxygen in dissolved state, water rich in sulfur acts as a reducing agent, giving the environment that organic deposits can form mud. The sulfur itself comes from the partial degradation of animal and plant matter. On the seabed where the sludge deposits are found, the adjacent continents are usually barren and often leached the minerals supported by plant growth. This is consistent with the abundant supply of nutrients that support the rich diversity of biota offshore.

Typically, lakes rich in mud are located in the lowlands. Usually, lake bedrock is relatively insoluble, and the lakeside soil tends to be a porosolic soil from which nutrients can be easily leached.

As is well known, the lake itself becomes a reservoir of inorganic salts, which are absorbed by the dredging marsh that has the effect of purifying water. Mud is formed at the bottom of the lake in exactly the same way that peat is formed in high-lying wetlands and blanket-type peatlands.

Organic compounds originate from the (surface) vegetation of freshwater lakes, especially from the reeds. The one-year cycle of growth and decay of these vegetation causes a continuous flow of spilled organic material that accumulates at the bottom of the lake. This chemical degradation continues in the form of woody tissue degradation.

Sulfur from protein bonds is liberated as hydrogen sulfide gas that combines with dissolved oxygen to produce soluble sulfurous acid. In a typical septic lake, the water tends to be stagnant, so there is almost no replacement oxygen, and after a while all the available oxygen is used up, the decomposition stalls and finally stops at all. Thereafter, digestion of organic substances is dominated by anaerobic organisms, resulting in chemical reduction and precipitation of some inorganic substances.

Some lakes have accumulated mud permanently for over 10,000 years.

In some, the sludge deposits replaced almost all of the water. For example, the depth of water remaining on Lake Zebras in Latvia was approximately 0.5 meters.

As is well known, not all sludge deposits are found in the lake environment. For example, at Surftisi Lake in the North Russian region, the waterfront has recently receded, and in the region of the lake, the peat layer formed above the sewage sediment has undergone a transition of moss and dredging wetlands. There is also a place.

In the past, mud has been used as a fertilizer. In this regard, despite the fact that many attempts have been made to increase the nitrogen content in the mud, the use of mud as a fertilizer has not been continued due to its low nitrogen content. It was. In addition, some countries have used mud as a supplement to animal food because of its inorganic nature.

The present invention firstly provides a soap characterized in that the soap contains mud and glycerin.

As a result of research, a surprising discovery was made that there is a synergistic effect between glycerin, which is normally removed from soap, and the mud present in the soap. The results of the synergistic effects in the soap are not only moisturizing, but also related to diseases and health conditions such as skin diseases and eczema, dermatitis, psoriasis, acne, ringworm and skin allergies, Moreover, the effect of suppressing or completely curing the symptom of the crack caused thereby was also brought about.

The present invention further provides the use of the soap of the present invention as a medicine. In particular, the soaps of the present invention are cracked and / or itchy and / or fickle and / or signs of skin diseases and skin conditions such as eczema, dermatitis, psoriasis, acne, ringworm and skin allergies Used to suppress or completely cure.

Furthermore, another advantage of containing mud is that it becomes a skin-friendly friction material and acts like a release agent.

The manufacturing process of a non-limiting example of three soaps according to the present invention is described with reference to Table 2. Table 2 shows a list of reactants utilized to make three different types of soaps of the present invention. The soaps are represented here as 1398, 1397 and 1393, respectively.

The soap sludge component was first prepared. If the sludge component was black sludge, it was dried in a furnace by convection and then baked to a high purity powder. When the sludge component was white sludge, it was air dried and subsequently ground to a pure powder.

Beeswax was included as a catalyst for the saponification action that occurs in soap and then heated until it became liquid. The same applies to coconut oil and olive oil. Both are heated to close to 65 ° C and then cooled to 40 ° C to facilitate oil mixing.

Sodium was then added to the water to bring it to about 40 ° C., the same as the oil.

The oil and water and sodium mixture was then added to a batch reactor, preferably a steam double kettle equipped with an offset and rotating paddle. In addition, soap from the previous batch was also added to the mixed reaction to cause a catalytic reaction.

After about 1 hour, the pH value of the mixed reactants was examined. When about pH 8 was reached, the desired scent and pigment component was added.

The resulting mix remained in a liquid state and was then poured into a stainless steel cylindrical mold and isolated in a warm room for 6 days. This allowed the saponification reaction to continue in the mold until the mixture solidified.

The resulting soap was then removed from the mold and dried for another 2 weeks. The soap was then cut into bars and stacked for 8 weeks, during which time the soap lost moisture and shrunk and stabilized.

Suppress and / or rash and / or itching and / or itch and / or rash associated with eczema, dermatitis, psoriasis, acne, ringworm, skin diseases such as skin allergies and skin conditions The following investigations were conducted on tests conducted with the aim of confirming the effectiveness of the present invention as a drug that can be completely cured.

A group of approximately 30 men and women of various ages suffering from at least one of the above skin conditions was selected.

Each member of the group is told to stop the medicine they were using to control or treat the symptoms of the skin they are suffering from and the disease, and at least twice a day with warm water The patient was instructed to wash the affected area with the soap of the present invention.

Some of the survey results are shown in Table 3.

The inventors also conducted a study of a case of a woman who had suffered from the following symptoms for about 25 years:

Psoriasis The subject suffered from sporadic psoriasis around the hairline, ears, and eyebrows.

After using the soap of the present invention, the inflammation and pain in the area affected by the symptoms decreased. After using soap for the second time, the area of skin that had been inflamed had decreased.

About 4 days after using this soap, there was no pain.

Any reoccurrence of symptoms associated with this condition was quickly alleviated by using this soap. The subject was also observed that his skin remained soft and unirritated even when washing his face with the soap of the present invention.

Eczema The subject also suffered from sporadic eczema between the fingers.

When itching first appeared, the subject used soap on the affected area. The redness and itching associated with the subject's symptoms were reduced almost immediately. After using the soap of the present invention three times a day, eczema almost disappeared. All symptoms disappeared on the second day of treatment of the subject.

Chronic allergic reaction The subject suffered from an excessive skin reaction caused by certain allergens.

· Allergy 1

Narcissus sap covered the subject's skin in red, causing itching and an inflamed rash. After a week of severe discomfort, the subject used this soap. Symptoms associated with this condition almost alleviated immediately after using this soap once. Three days after continuing to use this soap, the rash disappeared completely.

· Allergy 2

Subject presented with allergic reaction due to sap. The sap had a strong reaction to the skin. Immediately after the subject began to feel signs of allergic reaction, the soaped part of the present invention was thoroughly washed. This completely stopped the allergic reaction and subsided any inflammation that began to occur. Subjects previously took one to two weeks to recover when in contact with plant sap.

· Allergy 3

This subject reacted when exposed to the sun. Usually, the skin swells and stains. It looked like a beehive. By using the soaps of the present invention, the subject realized that the symptoms associated with sun exposure, i.e., tinged and swollen skin, and signs with spots were alleviated.

In all of the above cases, a significant improvement was seen immediately after starting treatment with the soap of the present invention.

The features of the invention disclosed in the above description, or in the claims, or in the attached tables, means represented for a particular form, or means for realizing the disclosed actions, or achieve the disclosed results The features of the present invention represented by the methods or steps for achieving the present invention alone or in combination can be utilized in various forms to realize the present invention.

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RU2185814C2 *	2000-07-26	2002-07-27	Закрытое акционерное общество "Компания КОРА"	Cosmetic agent
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* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party, ‡ Family to family citation

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Priority And Related Applications

Applications Claiming Priority (3)

Application	Filing date	Title
GB0401634.1	2004-01-26	
GBGB0401634.1A	2004-01-26	A surfactant
PCT/GB2005/000226	2005-01-21	Medicinal soap

Legal Events

Date	Code	Title	Description
2008-01-16	A621	Written request for application examination	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A621 Effective date: 20080115
2008-03-27	A711	Notification of change in applicant	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A711 Effective date: 20080326
2008-04-22	A521	Written amendment	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A821 Effective date: 20080326
2011-04-12	A131	Notification of reasons for refusal	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A131 Effective date: 20110412
2011-06-23	A524	Written submission of copy of amendment under section 19 (pct)	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A524 Effective date: 20110622
2011-09-30	TRDD	Decision of grant or rejection written	
2011-10-11	A01	Written decision to grant a patent or to grant a registration (utility model)	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A01 Effective date: 20111011
2011-10-13	A01	Written decision to grant a patent or to grant a registration (utility model)	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A01
2011-10-20	A61	First payment of annual fees (during grant procedure)	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: A61 Effective date: 20111017

2011-10-21	FPAY	Renewal fee payment (event date is renewal date of database)	Free format text: PAYMENT UNTIL: 20141021 Year of fee payment: 3
2011-10-21	R150	Certificate of patent or registration of utility model	Free format text: JAPANESE INTERMEDIATE CODE: R150
2014-10-21	LAPS	Cancellation because of no payment of annual fees	

Concepts

machine-extracted

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Name	Image	Sections	Count	Query match
■ soap		title,claims,abstract,description	70	0.000
■ glycerine		claims,abstract,description	11	0.000
■ glycerol		claims,abstract,description	11	0.000
■ Skin		claims,description	16	0.000
■ dermatitis		claims,description	14	0.000
■ Hypersensitivity		claims,description	12	0.000
■ Eczema		claims,description	9	0.000
■ eczema		claims,description	9	0.000
■ psoriasis		claims,description	7	0.000
■ sodium		claims,description	6	0.000
■ sodium		claims,description	6	0.000
■ sodium		claims,description	6	0.000
■ Acne		claims,description	5	0.000
■ Tinea		claims,description	5	0.000
■ Trichophyton verrucosum		claims,description	5	0.000
■ dermatitis		claims,description	5	0.000
■ drug		claims,description	4	0.000
■ manufacturing process		claims,description	4	0.000
■ potassium		claims,description	4	0.000
■ potassium		claims,description	4	0.000
■ potassium		claims,description	4	0.000
■ final product		claims,description	3	0.000
■ reactant		claims,description	3	0.000
■ therapeutic		abstract	1	0.000
Show all concepts from the description section				

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