Colorante-Naturel
天然着色剂

Functional Cosmetics Ingredients from Indian Medicinal Herbs
用印度草药研制而成的功能性化妆品配料

WATER SOLUBLE LIQUIDS
水溶性液体

Brown Red / 棕红
Brown / 棕
Violet (Blue-reddish magenta) / 紫
Green / 绿
Red Deep / 深红
Ultra Sky Blue / 天蓝
White Pearlescent / 珍珠白
Red Light / 浅红
Dark Ultra Brilliant Yellow / 深黄
Yellow Light / 浅黄
Dark Black / 黑

POWDER WATER SOLUBLE
水溶性粉末

Dark Brown / 深棕
Violet (Blue-reddish) / 紫
Light Green / 浅绿
Dark Orange / 深橙
Dark Ultra Brilliant Yellow / 深黄
Light Yellow / 浅黄
Ultra Sky Blue / 天蓝
Deep Red / 深红
Light Red / 浅红
Rose Pink / 粉红
Dark Black / 黑

LIPO & OIL SOLUBLE LIQUIDS
脂/油溶性液体

Brown / 棕
Red / 红
Natural Yellow / 黄
Green / 绿
Red Light / Scarlet Red / 浅红
Ultra Sky Blue / 天蓝
Dark Black / 黑

POWDER OIL SOLUBLE
油溶性粉末

Brown / 棕
Yellow / 黄
Green / 绿
Red / 红

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CAMPO® Novel Functional Active Cosmetic Ingredients and Raw-materials

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康博®新颖功能性活性化妆品配料及原料

Siddha Medico-Colours

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Powder Water Soluble / 水溶性粉末

Siddha Karushalai - **Brown / 棕**
(Siddha Brown PWS)

Siddha Katthari - **Violet (blue-reddish) / 紫**
(Siddha Violet PWS)

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Siddha Ellam Manjal - **Yellow Light / 浅黄**
(Siddha Light Yellow PWS)

Siddha Kaddal Neelam - **Ultra Sky Blue / 天蓝**
(Siddha Ultra Sky Blue PWS)

Siddha Sikkappu - **Deep Red / 深红**
(Siddha Deep Red PWS)

Siddha Ellam Sikkappu - **Red Light / 浅红**
(Siddha Light Red PWS)

Siddha Roja Sikkappu - **Rose Pink / 粉红**
(Siddha Rose Pink PWS)

Siddha Karum Karuppu - **Dark Black / 黑**
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(Siddha Red Oil)

Siddha Manjal Yenai - **Natural Yellow / 黄**
(Siddha Yellow Oil)

Siddha Pazchai Yenai - **Green / 绿**
(Siddha Green Oil)

Siddha Vepuvillai Yenai - **Red Light / Scarlet Red / 浅红**
(Siddha Light Red Oil)

Siddha Indra Neelam Yenai - **Ultra Sky Blue / 天蓝**
(Siddha Sky Blue Oil)

Siddha Karum Karuppu Yenai - **Dark Black / 黑**
(Siddha Dark Black Oil)

Powder Oil Soluble / 油溶性粉末

Siddha Karushalai Thool - **Brown / 棕**
(Siddha Brown Powder)

Siddha Manjal Thool - **Yellow / 黄**
(Siddha Yellow Powder)

Siddha Pazchai Thool - **Green / 绿**
(Siddha Green Powder)

Siddha Sikkappu Thool - **Red / 红**
(Siddha Red Powder)

Natural Single Plant Phytochemical Molecules and Natural Multiple Plant Pytochemicals Mixture as Natural Colors Available Upon Request For All Other Various Colors.

FOR REFERENCE / 仅供参考

CAS # (化学文摘号)

EINECS# (欧洲现有商业化学品目录号)

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Ask about our Herbal Natural Products Chemistry Consultancy Services – Product Registration EEC/UK New Drug Development (NDA-US); Quasi-Drug Topicals (MOHW_Japan); Development of Standards, Analysis & Profiles of Phytochemicals; Literature searches, Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, Clinical-Trials, Development of new uses for Phytochemicals and Extracts; Contract Research and Development Work in Natural Products for Novel Drugs, New Cosmetic Active Ingredients for Active Topica/OTC Cosmetic with functionality and Consumer-perceivable immediate-results, New Food Ingredients for Nutraceuticals & Functional Foods.

Siddha Medico-Colours

‘悉达’着色剂

INTRODUCTION

介绍

Siddha Medico – Colours

INTRODUCTION

Siddha Medico-colours are pure bioactive colour extracts from flowers, bark, leaves, twigs, and roots of herbs, grasses, plants and mineral waxes (or oxides), from the Siddha Material Medica.

The natural high molecular weight waxes from Siddha botanical sources are incorporated or coated on to a variety of substrates using critical high temperature heat. These substrates include minerals or freshwater sourced pearls, Mother of Pearl or Pearl Oyster shells or other marine shellfish shells, in finely ground form. The sealing together of the wax and the substrate is carried out using the *Puddam and/or Suriya Patham* process in special earthenware containers which are buried-beneath the ground and heated by means of an animal dung fire or other natural heat sources like the sun and geo-thermal.

The resultant product is a mineral calx (or oxide), or pearl calx, mother of pearl nacre calx or a marine shell calx, which is finely, coated with the colourant waxes from the respective Siddha herbs.

Traditionally, in Siddha medicine, these mineral calxes (or oxides) are used to treat various kinds of skin afflictions. They are also used as articles for merry making, in certain annual festivals, for example the well-known festival of *Addhi Perukku,* which is celebrated in August when the monsoon rains are imminent.

During the course of the merry making, the participants spray the colours on to one another. In addition to the joyous and frivolous side of this act, however, there is also a serious side - for it is also the basis of an effective form of preventative health care. It is particularly advantageous against skin afflictions, which may be initiated by seasonal climatic changes, for example, in humidity and temperature at the onset on the monsoon season. Typifying this kind of affliction is *Saethu Punn,* a serious ulcerous type of athletic foot, which becomes prevalent during the monsoon rainy season and ifs aftermath when floods and muddy wastes are widespread.

Each Siddha Medico-colour extract (or pigment) defined in the data sheets has a dual purpose of bioactivity and therapeutic function. These colour extracts have been chosen on the basis of the Siddha definition of their properties for promoting preventative health care. Additionally, they function as novel, totally pure and natural cosmetic colours, without any form of synthetic lake or artificial colour additive being added at any stage during their development. This makes them ideal ingredients that satisfy the many needs and requirements of the modern cosmetics formulator.

In nature, plant and herb waxes have a protective function. They are secreted onto the surface of petals and leaves to aid the control of, and maintain the moisture balance during the process of transpiration; and aid in solar UV absorption and protection from UV damage. In the Siddha Medico-colours, the use of these waxes provides softness, hydrophobicity and lubricity to the mineral calxes or oxides; or freshwater or marine shell calxes.

Biochemically, these waxes are high molecular weight natural waxes taken from 27 botanical species, including Thulasi, Vasa Kovil Thulasi, Mahakanni, Maruthanni, Sunisannaka, Balada etc. They exhibit unique affinity for Siddha medico-colour pigment substrates giving a thin, monomolecular natural botanical wax film on the pigment particle giving a pleasant, soft feel on the skin.

These Siddha medico-colour pigments, treated in the manner described above, show increased substantivity, offer increased water and smudge resistance and hence give longer wear. They thus provide new, novel, natural pigments that exhibit ease of application of a soft true colour and which are particularly effective with matte colours.

Alternative safety testing without the use of animals, utilising the Matrex and Testskin in-vitro human cell culture systems assays are found to be conclusive proof of safety in use of these products for cosmetics formulations. Additionally, they may be used in food and with traditional herbal drugs. These tests confirm data provided in the various Palmyra books of the Tamil Siddhars.

The modem cosmetics formulator therefore now has the unique opportunity to create novel decorative cosmetic products that not only provide long lasting colours, but also decorative cosmetics that demonstrate safer active moisturising properties based on the technology of an ancient, progressively vibrant, traditional medicinal system - Colour cosmetics ingredients for the new era of green cosmetics and cosmoceuticals from the perspective of traditional Siddha ethno-cosmeticology.

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A wider range of Siddha Medico-colours - pigments, waters soluble, oil soluble and waxes - are now available. The specifications of these were not available for inclusion in this catalog at the time of printing. However, information on these new Siddha Medico-colours will be available on request and shall be included in the next update.

悉达药用着色剂

介绍

‘悉达’药用着色剂是提取自花卉、树皮、叶子、嫩枝和草本植物根部、草、植物及矿蜡的纯生物活性颜色，均来自于‘悉达’药用物质。

这种源自于‘悉达’植物的具有天然高分子重量的蜡通过使用临界高温热量被混合或涂于各种基质表面。这些基质包括精细碾碎的矿物质或淡水珍珠、珍珠母或珍珠贝，或其它海洋贝类壳。蜡和基质是通过使用被称为‘蒲达木’和 / 或者‘素瑞雅－帕塔木’的加工工序在特殊的陶制容器里来进行密封的。这些陶制容器被埋于地下，然后用动物粪便火或其它诸如阳光和地热等天然热源来对其进行加热。

以此加工方法所产生的产品为一种矿物粉末（或氧化物），或珍珠粉末，珍珠母粉末或海洋贝类粉末。这些粉末被精细地涂上来自于相应‘悉达’草本的着色蜡。

传统上，在悉达医学中，这些矿物粉末（或氧化物）被用来治疗各种皮肤疾患。它们也在某些节日里被用来作为欢乐聚会用品，譬如用于雨季即将来临的八月所庆祝的闻名的 Addhi Perukku 节。

在欢度节日的过程中，参与者把这些着色剂喷洒在彼此身上。然而，这一传统方式除了具有喜庆和无聊的一面，也有其严肃的一面，因为它同时也是一种有效的预防性保健方式。这种物质对治疗由于季节性气候变化（如雨季开始时所出现的潮湿）所引起的皮肤疾患尤其有帮助。此类皮肤疾患最典型的有 Saethu Punn（一种严重的溃疡性脚气）。这种皮肤病因雨季及随之而来的大面积的水灾和泥土废物而变得异常肆虐。

数据表里所详述的每一种‘悉达’药用着色剂提取物（或颜料）都具有双重用途，即生物活性和治疗功能。这些颜料提取物是根据悉达医学对它们各自所具有的预防性保健性能的详细描述而筛选出来的。此外，这些颜料由于在加工的任何过程中从未加入任何形式的合成或人造色素添加剂而非常适于用作新型的、全纯天然的化妆品着色剂。这些颜料的诸多特性使得它们成为能满足当今化妆品配方设计师之需要和要求的理想配料。

本质上，植物和草本蜡具有保护作用。这些蜡以分泌物形式附着在花瓣和叶子表面，在蒸腾作用过程中帮助控制和保持水份均衡，并且帮助太阳紫外线吸收和免受紫外线损害。在‘悉达’药用着色剂中，这些蜡的使用保证了矿物粉末（或氧化物），或淡水或海洋贝类壳粉末的柔软性、疏水性和润滑性。

从生化的角度来说，这些蜡为取自于 27 种包括 Thulasi, Vasa Kovil Thulasi, Mahakanni, Maruthanni, Sunisannaka, Balada 等植物种类的高分子重量天然蜡。这些蜡显示出对‘悉达’药用着色颜料基质独特的亲合力并在其颜料微粒上形成一层轻薄的单分子天然植物蜡保护膜，从而使皮肤有一种舒适而柔软的感觉。

这些‘悉达’药用着色颜料通过使用上述方法处理后直接性有所增强，抗水和抗涂抹能力也有所加强，因此更持久耐磨。这些着色剂因此更适于用作新型且新颖的天然颜料 — 使用方便，颜色真实柔和，尤其适于与哑光颜色合用。

在没有动物参与的替代安全检测中，使用 Matrex 和 Testskin 人类细胞体外培养体系测定后的结果证明这些产品用于配制化妆品安全可靠。除此之外，它们可用于食物中并可与传统草药合用。这些测试验证了泰米尔悉达的诸多巴尔米拉书籍中记载的数据。

当今化妆品配方设计师因此有了独一无二的机会去设计新颖的装饰化妆品。这些基于古老技术，逐步充满活力，并以传统医学体系为依据的着色剂不仅能为装饰化妆品提供持久不变的颜色，而且能使其具备更加安全的活性保湿特性。从传统的‘悉达’民族化妆品学的视角来看，这些化妆品着色颜料的确顺应了绿色化妆品和健美化妆品的时代潮流。

本产品目录重要缩写词 (Key Acronyms):

CAS = 化学文摘号
CTFA = 美国化妆品香料香精协会
EINECS = 欧洲现有化学品目录
INCI = 国际化妆品原料命名

更多种类的‘悉达’药用着色剂 — 水溶性颜料、油溶性颜料和蜡 — 现已开始供货。这些产品的详细规格在该产品目录付印时未能包含其中。但有关这些新产品的介绍索要即赠。我公司将在下次更新产品目录时将这些信息包含其中。

Siddha Medico-Colours

悉达药用着色剂

THE COLOURS
着色剂

From the Novel Cosmetic Ingredients specialist manufacturers of ceramides, Alpha-ceramidein, Campo Pearl Extract, Snow-White Coral Algae, Marine Moisturizing Factors, and other cosmetic novelties .....

来自于新型化妆品配料神经酰胺，Alpha-ceramidein，康博珍珠提取物，白雪珊瑚藻，海洋滋润因子以及其它化妆品的专业生产厂家。

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Siddha Colors Raw Material Description

Eclipta Prostrata

Eclipta prostrata (syn. Eclipta alba) commonly known as false daisy, yerba de tago, and bhringraj, is a species of plant in the family Asteraceae.

This plant has cylindrical, grayish roots. The solitary flower heads are 6–8 mm in diameter, with white florets. The achenes are compressed and narrowly winged.

This species grows commonly in moist places as a weed in warm temperate to tropical areas worldwide. It is widely distributed throughout India, China, Thailand, and Brazil.

The plant has traditional uses in Ayurvedic medicine. A bitter, sweet and sour, cooling herb that has a tonic effect on the circulatory, nervous, and digestive systems, and checks bleeding.

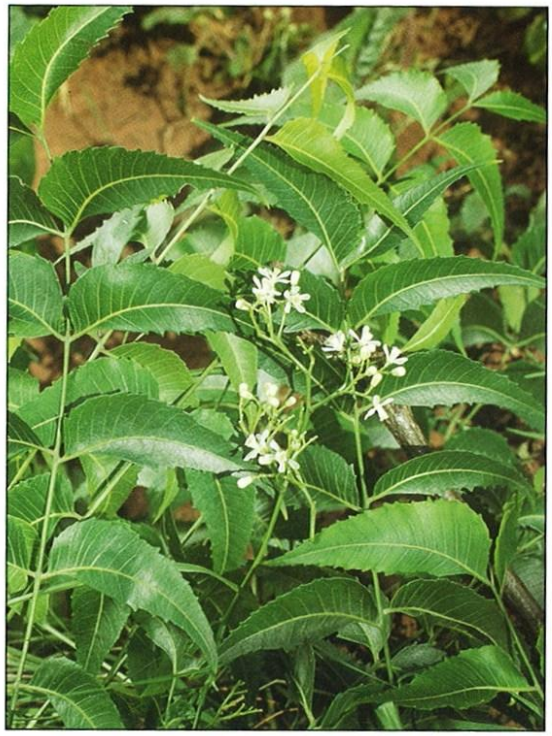
Coccinia Indica Fruit

Coccinia Indica Fruit Extract is an extract of the fruit of Coccinia indica, Cucurbitaceae. **Cucurbitaceae** are a plant family, sometimes called the gourd family, consisting of over a hundred genera, the most important of which are:

- Cucurbita – squash, pumpkin, zucchini, some gourds
- Lagenaria – mostly non-edible gourds
- Citrullus – watermelon (Citrullus lanatus) and others
- Cucumis – cucumber (Cucumis sativus), various melons
- Luffa – common name also luffa

The Cucurbitaceae consist of approximately 125 genera and 960 species, mainly in regions tropical and subtropical. All species are sensitive to frost. Most of the plants in this family are annual vines but there are also woody lianas, thorny shrubs, and trees (Dendrosicyos). Many species have large, yellow or white flowers. The stems are hairy and pentangular. Tendrils are present at 90° to the leaf petioles at nodes. Leaves are exstipulate alternate simple palmately lobed or palmately compound. The flowers are unisexual, with male and female flowers on different plants (dioecious) or on the same plant (monoecious). The female flowers have inferior ovaries. The fruit is often a kind of modified berry called a pepo.

Melia Azadirachta



Azadirachta indica leaves and flowers

Azadirachta indica fruit

Azadirachta indica leaves and flowers

Azadirachta indica (syn. Melia Azadirachta) is a tree in the mahogany family, Meliaceae. It is one of two species in the genus Azadirachta, and is native to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh growing in tropical and semi-tropical regions. Azadirachta indica (syn. Melia Azadirachta) is an evergreen tree with pinnate leaves up to 30cm long. Small, yellow-white, fragrant flowers appear in panicles, from spring to early winter, followed by yellow-green berries. It is one of the most important detoxicants in Ayurvedic medicine.

Solanum Melongena

Solanum melongena (Eggplant) is a species of nightshade commonly known in British English as aubergine and also known as brinjal, brinjal eggplant, melongene, garden egg, or guinea squash.

The Solanum melongena, or commonly known as the Eggplant is a delicate, tropical perennial often cultivated as a tender or half-hardy annual in temperate climates. The stem is often spiny and flower is white to purple with a five-lobed corolla and yellow stamens. The egg-shaped glossy purplish black fruit has white flesh with a meaty texture.

In Ayurvedic medicine, Solanum xanthocarpum (yellow-berried nightshade) is used to treat various ailments; stems, flowers, and fruits are bitter and carminative; and seeds and roots are expectorant.

Aloe Barbadensis

Aloe is a genus containing over 500 species of flowering succulent plants. The most widely known species is Aloe vera (syn. Aloe Barbadensis). Most Aloe species have a rosette of large, thick, fleshy leaves. Aloe flowers are tubular, frequently yellow, orange, pink, or red, and are borne, densely clustered and pendant, at the apex of simple or branched, leafless stems. Many species of Aloe appear to be stemless, with the rosette growing directly at ground level; other varieties may have a branched or unbranched stem from which the fleshy leaves spring. They vary in color from grey to bright-green and are sometimes striped or mottled.

Of the 500+ species, only a few were used traditionally as a herbal medicine with Aloe vera being the most commonly used species.

Ocimum Sanctum

Ocimum tenuiflorum, also known as Ocimum sanctum, Holy basil, or tulasī, is an aromatic plant in the family Lamiaceae which is native throughout the Eastern World tropics and widespread as a cultivated plant.

It is an erect, much branched subshrub, 30–60 cm tall with hairy stems and simple opposite green or purple leaves that are strongly scented. Leaves have petioles and are ovate, up to 5 cm long, usually slightly toothed. The flowers are purplish in elongate racemes in close whorls.

Tulasi is cultivated for religious and medicinal purposes, and for its essential oil. It is widely known across South Asia as a medicinal plant and an herbal tea, commonly used in Ayurveda, and has an important role within the Vaishnavite tradition of Hinduism, in which devotees perform worship involving holy basil plants or leaves.

Ocimum Basilicum

Basil, Thai Basil, or Sweet Basil, is a common name for the Ocimum basilicum, of the family Lamiaceae (mints). Basil, originally from South East Asia, but thoroughly familiar to Theophrastus and Dioscorides, is a half-hardy annual plant, best known as a culinary herb prominently featured in Italian cuisine, and also plays a major role in Southeast Asian cuisines of Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and the cuisine of Taiwan.

Basil species are widely used in traditional medicine as tonics and general medicines against indigestion, flatulence, loss of appetite and internal parasites. Sweet basil has been considered a useful diuretic since ancient times and is sometimes a included in wound-healing ointments.

Curcuma Longa

Turmeric is a stemless, leafy perennial herb closely resembling ginger, with broad, hairless leaves arising from near ground level. Attractive yellow and white flowers are borne in oblong spikes.

The plant is an ancient cultigens thought to be originated in India. It is cultivated in most tropical parts of the world, including China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Africa and Madagascar.

Curcuma longa plants

Curcuma longa flowers

Curcuma zedoaria plants

Curcuma species are widely used for their benefits in peptic complaints, including the stimulation of bile secretion, the healing of peptic ulcers and the carminative effects. Turmeric is best known for its varied uses as a spice and vegetable dye.

Individual Color Pigment(s)-after the 1st CO2 Extraction and Filtration-Re-Extraction-Freeze-Drying