



# Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Soap By Using Rosa Rubiginosa

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## ABSTRACT

A original condiment known as rose or its scientific name Rosa rubiginosa has been used considerably traditional treatment due to its medicinal parcels. It explores the multifaceted aspect of rose petals, fastening on their culture, medicinal and ornamental significance. Medicinally rose petal are rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and essential oils, making them precious in traditional drug for treating affections ranging from digestive issues to skin conditions. also rose petals are considerably employed in ornamental phrasings for their moisturizing, soothing parcels, In this study rose petals excerpt was used in producing herbal rose petal cleaner as remedy for curing skin problems. The herbal rose petal cleaner was made by dried rose petals, Aloe vera, glycerine, orange peel greasepaint, vitamin E capsules, turmeric, lavender oil painting. The results of the named physical and chemical parcels of this study show that humidity content, PH value The results indicate that herbal rose petal cleaner is suitable for mortal skin and can be a remedial volition to skin problems.

**Key Words :** Rosa Rubiginosa ,Considerably ,Smoothing Parcels ,Phrasings.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION SOAPS

Cleaner is a chemical emulsion performing from the response of an alkali( generally sodium potassium hydroxide) with a adipose acid. detergents are the metallic mariners of long chain

adipose ac When mixed with water during bathing, sanctification, or washing. they help people and clot get clean by lowering the chance of dirt and oil painting to get to the skin or fabric. detergents are mackintosh from beast fats or vegetable canvases . There are two introductory way in making cleaner. They're called Saponification and Salting- eschewal of cleaner. Some people like to make their own cleaner.

## INTRODUCTION OF SKIN

The skin is the body's largest and primary defensive organ, covering its entire external face and face and serving as a first order physical hedge against the terrain.

It's function include temperature regulation and protection against ultraviolet light, trauma, pathogens, micro-organisms and toxins. A constantly changing. dynamic organ, there are three main skin layers- 1.The epidermis 2.The dermis 3.The subcutis.

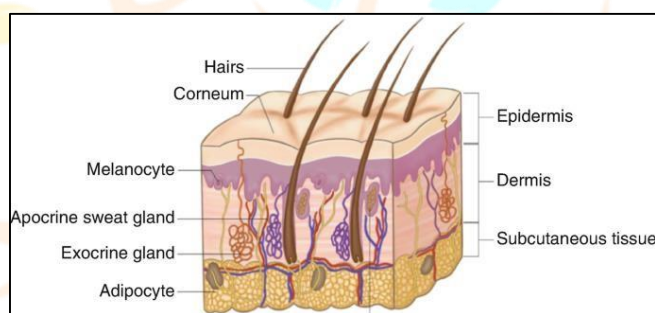


Fig.1: Anatomy of skin

## HERBALSOAPS

Herbal are natural detergents made from factory- grounded constituents. They're frequently made with constituents similar as essential canvases , vitamins, minerals and other natural composites. They also give a skin- nourishing boost, as they're made with natural constituents that are beneticjal for the skin. Herbal detergents do not include any man- made complements and chemicals similar synthetic spices, flavours, fluoride, etc. Sauces as from beauty of nature have been used to treat wide range of skin problems, from the veritably moderate to the really serious. Cleaner can be defined as the facial care product that's used to remove dead skin cells, oil painting, dirt and other type of adulterants from the skin of the face. This prevents skin condition similar as acne.

### **Description Of Herbal Cleaner**

- Almost of the marketable detergents contain chemicals that can be dangerous to the skin.
- Herbal cleaner can be a good volition.
- It's lower smoothly to beget any dangerous effect.

### **Benefits of Herbal Cleaner**

- They also have exfoliating benefits.
- They've high medicinal value.
- They're largely compatible.
- They've minimum adverse goods.
- Limited lather.

### **Disadvantages of Herbal soaps:**

- Soaps produce over drying.
- Wastefulness.
- They have shorter shelf life.
- Limited availability.
- They produce variability.
- Higher cost.
- Limited lather.

### **CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

1. Telange - Patil P.Vet ai, 2022 "Bacterial skin infection are most common people ,requiring significant attention for treatment and also to maintain healthy skin some herbal plant extract have anti bacterial activity."

2. Bothe Saurav et al 2022 " Ayurvedic cosmetics are also known as herbal cosmetics the natural content in the herbs does not have any side effect on the human body most herbal supplement are based on several botanical ingredients with long histories of traditional and folk medicine usage. Among the numerous botanical ingredients available in the market.
3. Patel Anu et al, 2022 "Herbal soap was prepared by using coconut oil , castor oil, neem oil.lavender oil, rose oil and NaOH and different extracts were included basic saponification ."
4. Hilaria, et al. (2022) Formulated and evaluated herbal sops which are designed to enhance the onset of action. The formulation was found to be a best one to give accurate result.
5. Sherya Talreja, et al. Formulated and evaluated herbal soap which formulation on the anti oxidant property of herbal and its evaluation soap containing cake forming soap base, anti inflammatory property of Moringa oleifera. In quality evaluation of formu lation soap was found to be stable during stability study.
6. Neha Pandey and Dt. Sarita Iraj :- Many roses are cultivated for their beautiful flowers, which ranges in colour from white through various tones of yeling low and print to dark crimson and maroon, and most have a delightful fragrance, which varies according to the variety and to climate conditions.
7. Cendrowski, scibisz, kicliszek, kolniak -onset and mitet 2017:- Characterized by varied active compounds like anthocyanins geonidin. Rose petals extract are perfect for the skin since it has astringent and antioxidant.
8. C Indirani, K Meenambika, D Indumathy" soaps are used widely by in human aspects Exclusively, the emergence of the SARS-Cov-2 virus made peoples wash there hands frequently to disinfect the virus to prevent virus infection.
9. Yusra Safdar and Taqdees Malik " anti microbial agents are defined as those substance which possess inhibitory effects against gram -positive and gram-negative bacteria ,preventing their growth. Rose family belongs to the Rosaceae.
10. Anjum Attaullah, Aruna Govindharajulu, Mubeena KF " inflammation in acne is caused by Staphylococcus aureus. in the present study, aqueous extract of herbs like turmeric, rose petals, soap nuts were used to formulate a herbal soap to combat acne

11. Selvamani M.,Surya Prakash R.,Subash K.," The need to achieve and maintain healthy skin is on the rise . this cause the composition of antioxidant soaps with complex synthetid chemicals whose safety on skin and human health is still unclear.

12. Jagruti Pravinsing Rajput \* The herbal expression was prepared and estimated for the analysis of ph, humidity content , ranging indicator , froth retention time, saponification , TFM (total adipose matter ) answerable matter , anti microbial testing using different attention of cleaner result comparing with standard.

### CHAPTER 3

#### AIM AND OBJECTIVE AIM

The aim of the present study is to formulate and evaluate herbal soap by using Rose Petals as a main active constituent.

#### OBJECTIVES OF HERBL SOAPS

Herbal detergents had been used traditionally for treating several epidermal dysfunctions, similar as eczema, psoriasis, and acne and helps to boost vulnerable response in towel of affected skin area.

1. Good degree of quality.
2. Should remove dirt from the body.
3. Should give affable odour.
4. Should cleanse the skin, removing dirt, oil painting, and contaminations without stripping down the skin's natural canvases .
5. Regular beauty bars leave the skin dry. They also harm the terrain.
6. The main objective of the soap is to protect the skin against various skin disorders including rashes.
7. It protects the even skin toning and smoothness of the skin.
8. The main objective in this work has attempt to make and evaluate herbal soap.

9. It Posses the necessary medicinal characteristics provide sooth the skin and tackle wide range of skin disorders.
10. They acts as cleansers and can also helps to improve skin conditions like acne, eczema and even sunburn.

## CHAPTER 4: HERBAL INGREDIENTS PROFILE

### (1) ROSE PETALS

**Scientific name :** Rosa rubiginosa

**Iupac name :** Rose oxide

**Chemical constituents:** Flavonoids, Triterpenoids, Tannins, Phenolic acids, Polysaccharides

**Ph:** 6.5 to 7

**Density:** 179.6 g/m

### (2) ORANGE PEEL:

**Scientific name:** Citrus Sinensis

**Iupac name :** Sodium 4-[(2E)-2-(2-oxonaphthalen-1-ylidene)hydraziny] benzenesulfonate

**Chemical constituents:** Limonene, Decanal, Octanal, P-Cymene, Terpinene

**Ph :** 3.8

**Density :** 0.45g/ml

### (3) CINNAMON:

**Scientific name :** Cinnamomum verum

**Iupac name :** Cinnamomum Zeylanicum

**Chemical constituents:** (E)-cinnamaldehyde (71.50%), Linalool (7.00%) Beeta-Caryophyllene (6.40%), Eucalyptol (5.40%) and Eugenol (4.60%)

**Ph :** 8 to 10

**Density :** 446 kgm

**(4) TURMERIC:****Scientific name :** Curcuma longa**Iupac name:** Curcuma longa**Chemical constituents :** Curcumin, curcuminoid, germacrone, Desmethoxycurcumin.**CHAPTER 5: MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- Extraction Method of Materials:

Table no 1: Extraction method of materials

1	Rose petals powder	Collect the rose petal powder and use ethanol solvent to extract it for 7 days.
2	Soap Berries	Collect from local market and grind into fine powder.
3	Cinnamon	Make cinnamon bark into fine powder and boil with distilled water at 45c and collect it.
4	Turmeric	Collect from market and make into fine powder.
5	Orange Peel	Collect fresh orange peel from orange fruit and dry under sunlight and make the fine powder.
6	Soap Base	Soap base was collect from local market.

- Compounds of Herbal Soap

Table no. 2 Compounds of Herbal Soap

Sr.No.	Ingredients	Roles
1	Rose petal extract	Anti-Microbial and also Possess anti-oxidants Compounds
2	Turmeric extract	Vitamin A and C, Anti-inflammatory, Anti- diabetic effects
3	Cinnamonun Zeylanicum	Skin whitening agent , improves skin tone
4	Citrus Sinensis	Vitamin c
5	Oleic acid	Moisturizing agent
6	Soap base	Cake formation

- Composition of Herbal Soap:

Table no 3: Composition of Herbal Soap

Sr.No.	Name of Ingredients	F1	F2
1	Soap base	50 ml	45 ml
2	Rose Petal Extract	8 ml	11 ml
3	Citrus Sinesis Peel Powder	2 gms	2 gms
4	C. Zeylanicum Bark Powder	1 ml	1 ml
5	Sapindus Mukorosissi Powder	0.5 gms	1 ml
6	Turmeric Powder	1 gm	4 ml
7	Oleic Acid	1 ml	-
8	Glycerine	-	4 ml

### Preparation of Herbal Soap:

**Step 1** Take sufficient quantity of soap base in a beaker and put it in a water bath at 40



**Step 2** Add all the ingredients according to the formula in to the soap base while stir.

Boil the mixture in a water bath at 40c.

**Step 3** A soap mixture is prepared. The prepared soap mixture is now filled in to moulds



**Step 4** Gently tap the soap moulds to avoid the air spaces.

**Step 5** Keep the soap moulds in refrigerator for 15-20 minutes.



**Step 6** Then finally our herbal soap is ready.

### CHAPTER 6 EVALUATION OF HERBAL SOAP:

1) **Colour:**

In this test we use white background to see clarity of formulation F1 and F2 to see properly.



Fig.no.2



Fig.no.3

In this we used two different methods for formulations F1 and F2. In first method included heating the sample on hot plate. The second method included a direct sample by 5 to 6 different people.

2) **Shape :**

This test carried out by visual examination and sensory.

3) **pH:**

In order to determine the pH or hydrogen ion concentration, we must prepared 1% of the sample. we used a pH4 and pH7 buffer solution to calibrate the pH metre. Take pH readings at room temperatures, just as the reference solution. Record and note the pH.

4) **Dirt dispersionst:**

we prepare a 1% sample solution that was taken in a measuring cylinder was then shaken 10 times while being covered by a hand. the ink is present concentrate in the foam is considered to be of low quality, investigate that. The remaining dirt particles are then found in water section.

5) **Wetting time :**

we take a piece of cotton fabric, cut in to a disc shape with a diameter of one inch, and then measure the sample's weight so that we may determined how long it took the sample to get wet. The next step is to prepare a sample that has been diluted(a 14 solution),. as well as a piece of cotton cloth to lay on top of the sample. That disc made of fabric was allowed to float freely on top of the 1% sample solution. The amount of time it took for the fabric disc to go from floating to sinking was carefully recorded and referred to as the wetting time. A higher wetting efficiency is associated with shorter time to sink.

6) **Foam forming ability-** Take a cylinder shake method was utilised to determine the foaming ability. First, in a 100 ml measuring cylinder, we put 50 ml of a 1% sample solution and shaken vigorously 10 times. After shaking for one minute, we measure the height of the foam that had formed and recorded the total volume of foam.

7) **Foam stability**-The cylinder shake method was utilised to determined the foaming ability.First, in a 100 ml measuring cylinder, we put 50 ml 1% of sample solution. The cylindrical container was covered up with use of hand and shaken vigorously 10 times. The volume of foam after 10 tims was calculated.

8) **Moisture content**-About 10gram of the material were heated in a hot air oven at 100 to 105 degree Celsius for an hour. After that deducted the true weight of the tarred China dish from the total weight of the sample and dish. The weight of the material was recorded, and the method for calculating the percentage of the moisture content that can be found in it is shown below formula.

Moisture content = (difference in weight/initial weight )100

9) **Skin irritation test**-The determination irritancy test, use the soap sample on clean skin to observe for signs of irritation, such as redness, burning, or itching and 24 hrs the situation was monitored.

#### CHAPTER 7: RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

TEST	F1	F2
Colour	Brown	Greenish Red
Odour/ Aroma	Characteristics	Characteristics
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular

pH	8.08	8.93
Dirt dispersion	Good	Best
Wetting time	03:49 sec	36 sec
Foam foaming stability	10 cm	9 cm
Foam stability	2cm	3.5 cm
Moisture content	7.8%	4.8%
Skin irritation test	No irritation	No irritation

Based on the above two formulations F1 is the better formulation

## CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

A herbal soap has been produced successfully from rose petals extract in this study. The results imply that rose petal soap produced is suitable for human skin. Present research provides guidelines on the use of the herbal ingredients in the preparation of soaps.

Rose petal extract is free from chemicals, artificial colourants, artificial fragrance, alternative therapy for consumers who have skin problems. These soaps which were prepared by using natural ingredients of *rosa rubiginosa* were formulated and evaluated for their organoleptic properties and other properties.

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