



SPONTANEOUS INCENSE STICK

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ABSTRACT

An Incense stick or self ignite Agarbatti contains match gul at the top of the Incense stick and the rough surface for the ignition is provided on the incense stick box.

Introduction: The oldest source on incense stick is the Vedas, specifically, the Atharva Veda and the Rigveda. Incense stick burning was used both to create pleasing aromas and a medicinal tool. An Hinduism matured and Buddhism was founded in India, incense stick became an integral part of Buddhism as well. Advantages of burning incense sticks. People who hardly burn incense sticks consider them as a bad odour eliminator. Indeed, apart from blessing the auro with a measurmizing aroma, burning an incense stick has a number of benefits. A confidence booster, Burning an incense stick relaxes our body and mind. Incense stick has been popular in Asian countries for many centuries, and has been present in the United state for a long time as well. While the 1960s saw the use of incense skyrocket by counter culture elements, incense stick has now moved into the main stream. Incense sticks provides not only a pleasant aroma in which to function, but also may serve as an insecticide or insect repellent. The particular combination of elements within the fumigant allows different aromas or different properties to be incorporated into different incense sticks. Additionally, incense stick coupled with acupuncture is believed, by many, to promote healing. Additionally, a hole new field of holistic medicine, entitled Aroma therapy, has also come to relatively recent attention by the efforts of its practitioners. Thus, it is easily seen that incense sticks has a myriad of uses, both from a pleasure standpoint and, potentialiy. From a medicinal standpoint. This Agarbatti with match head have given rise to specially formed Agarbatti stick with containing match gul at the top. For example the US patent no. 6,680,029B2, it tells about the incense device or incense with match head and not about the incense sticks. In the vertical rod with a cylindrical incense fitted thereover and with the match head. It is not elongated bamboo stick. Therefore is not a incense stick it is only a incense or incense device.

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INTRODUCTION

Research Methodology

Spontaneous Agarbatti is the new invention, in which the match gul is paste on the tip or top of the Agarbatti stick. So it is spontaneous with match gul. The rough surface is provided on the sides of Agarbatti box, so that it get easy to ignite.

Genrally the bamboo sticks are used as the base of the Agarbatti material. Bamboo sticks are easily available, expensive so it used vastly. Bamboo sticks are flexible also it gives flexibility to Agarbatti stick, no other wood shows this much favarable characteristics than bamboo. Although the burning of bamboo produces carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and smoke, since it used from ancient age. Bamboo sticks are available in two shapes one is regular rectangular sticks and another is round shape bamboo sticks. According to our requirement shape is selected.

The another option for bamboo sticks are glass fiber rod, its origine from china. The masala or the mixture of the Agarbatti material is made up from the well known proportion of charcoal powder, wood powder and jiggiat powder. The mixture of the powders and water are mixed with 2:1 Ratio. According to the requirement the colouring agents are used. After drying the perfume will apply. According to the required smell or scent like chandan, lavandor etc. are mixed with DEP i.e diethyl phthalate with ratio 1:4 respectively.

The bamboo stick empty at tip or top of Agarbatti sticks i.e shown in figure 2- B portion, are soaked in ammonium phosphate, which is a fire retardant. This prevents the stick from smoldering after the match has gone out. During manufacture, the empty ends of Agarbatti stick are dipped in hot paraffin wax. This provides a small amount of fuel to transfer the flame from the burning chemicals on the tip of the Agarbatti stick itself. Once the paraffin burns off, the ammonium phosphate in the Agarbatti stick prevents any further combustion.

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The heads of strike anywhere Agarbatti sticks are composed of two parts, the tip and the base. The tip contains a mixture of phosphorus sesquisulfide and potassium chlorate. Phosphorus sesquisulfide is a highly reactive, non-toxic chemical used in place of white phosphorus. It is easily ignited by the heat of friction against a rough surface. The potassium chlorate supplies the oxygen needed for combustion. The tip also contains powdered glass and other inert filler material to increase the friction and control the burning rate. Animal glue is used to bind the chemicals together, and a small amount of zinc oxide may be added to the tip to give it a whitish colour. The base contains many of the same materials as the tip, but has a smaller amount of phosphorus sesquisulfide. It also contains sulphur, rosin and small amount of paraffin wax to sustain combustion. A water soluble dye may be added to give the base a colour such as red and blue.

The head of safety Agarbatti sticks are composed of a single part. They contain antimony trisulfide, potassium chlorate, sulphur powdered glass, inert fillers and animal glue. They may also include a water soluble dye. Antimony trisulfide can not be ignited by the heat of friction, even in the presence of an oxidizing agent like potassium chlorate, and it requires another source of ignition comes from the striking surface, which is deposited on the side of the Agarbatti box. The striking surface contains red phosphorus, powdered glass and an adhesive such as gum Arabic or urea formaldehyde. When a safety Agarbatti head is rubbed against the striking surface, the friction generates enough heat to convert a trace of the red phosphorus into white phosphorus. This immediately reacts with the potassium chlorate in the match head to produce enough heat to ignite the antimony trisulfide and start the combustion.

Agarbatti boxes are made up from cardboard. It is having rectangular shape. The rough surface is provided on the sides of Agarbatti box.

Brife Description of the Drawings

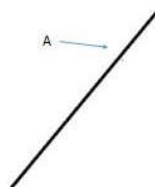


Figure 1: Here the only empty bamboo stick is showing. On the next step the Agarbatti mixture or masala is paste on it.

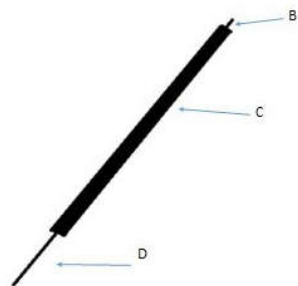


Figure 2 The Agarbatti masala or mixture is paste on the empty bamboo stick showing in fig. 1. The Agarbatti mixture is paste on the stick in the sence the tip or top of the stick is empty.



Figure 3 The match gul is paste on the Agarbatti stick.

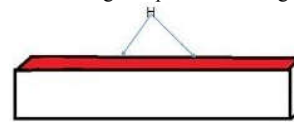


Figure 4 The rough surface is provided on the sides of Agarbatti box. It reduce the search of rough surface for ignition of Agarbatti.

Detailed Description of the Invention

As reference to the drawings, fig.1 shows the empty bamboo stick, which is further used to making Agarbatti. Bamboo stick is very flexible so it is good for Agarbatti. With further reference to the drawing or fig.2. The mixture of charcoal powder, wood powder and jigat powder make homogenous and apply on bamboo stick by hand or machine, it shows in fig.2, the B part is empty for the pasting of match gul. The part C is made up from Agarbatti masala or mixture. And the part D is empty for holding.

As further refrence to the fig.2 the match gul is only paste on the tip or the top of the Agarbatti stick. In fig.3 the E part is nothing but the match gul paste on the top. And the part F is from Agarbatti masala or mixture and the part G for holding the Agarbatti. The fig.4 shows the Agarbatti box, the rough surface for the ignition of Agarbatti is provided on the sides of box. The striking surface contains red phosphorus, powdered glass and an adhesive such as gum Arabic or urea formaldehyde. The friction genrates heat and it ignite. In fig.4 the H portion is indicated is nothing but the rough surface.

DAIGRAMS:

Advantages/ Claims

1. It save the match sticks wasted for the ignition of Agarbatti: Agarbatti business is so big is around 4000 core turnover in global and around 1800 core turnover is in only India. So lots of use of Agarbatti and every Agarbatti required match stick for ignition from this Agarbatti with match gul head reduce the the use of match stick for Agarbatti ignition.
2. This claimed Agarbatti save the thousands of tree cut for the match stick: The match stick made up from white pine and aspen wood. Because of its softness. If there is less use of match stick it reduces the required white pine and aspen wood, hence it ultimately save the tree.
3. It save the environment: less requires the match sticks. Ultimately save the environment, it also reduces the pollution as well.
4. The search of match box for the ignition of Agarbatti is reduce: Now a days there is must use of match box for the ignition of Agarbatti, lots of time it is headache to carry match box, hence it is not required to carry match box for Agarbatti ignition.
5. Simplicity: Now a days simplicity is most preferable. The Agarbatti with match head provides simplicity, it

only rough on striking surface it ignite. No complexity no time consuming its very simple.

6. Safety: safety is most important thing, the match gul pasted on top of the Agarbatti is safety match gul as used in safety match sticks. The togetherness of Agarbatti mixture and match gul is not harmful, it not ignite when they are together, hence it is purly safe Agarbatti.
7. No so costly: It having the same procedure as like manufacturing of simple Agarbatti, it only required to dip into the match gul. It is not so complex, so the manufacturing cost is little bit more than simple Agarbatti.

CONCLUSION

Spontaneous Incense Stick is the new invention, in which the match gul is paste on the tip or top of the Incense Stick. So it is spontaneous with match gul. The rough surface is provided on the sides of Incense Stick Box, so that it get easy to ignite.

References

1. The patent number US200100388/11A1 filed on Apr.24,2000.Application set number 09/556,365.
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