

Certificate course in Incense Stick from flowers

Jointly organized by

**DEBRA THANA SAHID KSHUDIRAM SMRITI
MAHAVIDYALAYA**

Re-accredited by NAAC with grade 'A' (2nd cycle)

Debra, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India, 721124

With

Aksharekha Swanirvar Prashikshan Kenra

Aksharekha, a Charitable Trust registered under Trust Act 1962 Reg.

[IV-1106-00053/2018]

HPL Link Rd, Manjusree, Haldia, West Bengal - 721602



Eligibility: Higher Secondary

Total No. of Seats: 30

Duration: 1 Year



Aksharekha Swanirvar Prashikshan Kendra

Aksharekha, a Charitable Trust registered Under Trust Act 1962 Reg. [IV-1106-00053/2018]
HPL Link Rd, Manjusree, Haldia, West Bengal - 721602

FLOWER INCENSE STICK



Duration: 1 Months

Total Timing: 30Hrs

Course	Duration	Practical	Theory
RAW MATERIAL FOR AGARBATTI	10Hrs	7Hrs	3Hrs
Perfumes, DEP (Di Ethyl Phthalate),	5Hrs	2Hrs	3Hrs
Agarbatti Manufactured, FORMULATION OF NORMAL AGARBATTI	10Hrs	7Hrs	3Hrs
The use of fragrance in agarbatti, How can I make agarbatti'	5Hrs	3Hrs	2Hrs

SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

HISTORY OF AGARBATTI:

In these days incense sticks plays a major role in economy of many countries and their religious grounds. Incense sticks is not a new invention or something but it is used from the ancient times

by our ancestors.

Indian Agarbatti has brief and ancient history| and it is not only aroma but its each raw material

has its own reason to be in that cylindrical structure. Indian tradition and culture always a center

of focus around the world.

Agarbatti is one of the oldest traditions of India and hindu or sanata dharma its refence is also find in vedas which are the oldest text of knowledge on the earth.

To know more about the Agarbatti, first why we do the practice of burning agarbatti

Agarbatti was always burn for mostly three reasons –

- Firstly we burn the agarbatti for its pleasant aroma. Agarbatti has a pleasant aroma in its smoke when burnt.

- The feel-good factor, there is scientific reason behind this reason when we sense the aroma of agarbatti our body releases the TRBP protein which makes us stress free.

- Religious & Spiritual purposes

To understand the origin of agarbatti we should start with Vedas which are the oldest text of knowledge on the earth. In early vedic literature the only thing we can get an understanding of

incense application from the concept of “Yaga & Homa”.

Yaga & Homa are the fire rituals of Hindu religion and fire (Agni) is one the most important element in vedas. In yaga & homa some oblations are offered to Agni in the form of “Aahuti Dravya” (Aahuti dravya contains ingredients of specific nature and properties depending upon

the ritual). Which generates the “Dhoopam(smoke)” which reaches in the heaven to Devtas(Deities of Gods).

When we burn the Aahuti dravya in the Agni then the dhoopam goes back into the environment.

Actually, a well-balanced dravya will give a nourishing effect to the environment and according to Ayurveda Dhoopam is an ayurvedic term used for medicinal and environmental fumigation.

Aahuti dravya contains cow by products like milk, curd, and ghee. Fuel – wood free from diseases. Sweet substance like honey and odoriferous substances like camphor, spices, musk ,

saffron , agarwood and sandalwood.

As we know the medicinal and healing property of those substances and vedas also says this

smoke purifies the atmosphere, provide health and longevity.

Around 200BC Buddhism started getting stronger and burning incense was one of its main religious practices. It is difficult to comprehended whether the aim of incense burning in



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

RAW MATERIAL FOR AGARBATTI: CHARCOAL

Charcoal is a black carbon residue produced by strongly heating wood in minimal oxygen to remove all water and volatile constituents.

Charcoal is used for its good burning property in agarbatti. It does not have any harmful gases

where as coal gives harmful gases like CO, CO₂ , NO₂ , SO₂.

The cotton wood tree gives the best quality charcoal.

A good quality charcoal is should feel like talcum powder on hands.



JIGAT POWDER

Jigat powder is prepared from 100% natural red bark of the Litsea Glutinosa tree. It is used as raw materials for binding material for the development of mosquito repellent coils, fragrance



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

JIGAT POWDER

Jigat powder is prepared from 100% natural red bark of the Litsea Glutinosa tree. It is used as raw materials for binding material for the development of mosquito repellent coils, fragrance sticks, etc. This is available with unmatched fragrance and purity that enhances its usability.



ACACIA POWDER

In agarbatti, Acacia works as a filling material. It helps agarbatti to burn properly and gives a glow to the burning. We can also call it a burning controller for its continuous burning property.

It is basically the bark of babool. Babool has several other medicinal properties due to its high fiber content. But in agarbatti it is only used for its filling and burning properties.

It can also be replaced by other plants powder like Nagarmotha, Sugndhmantra, citronella and lemongrass.



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

Sandal wood powder

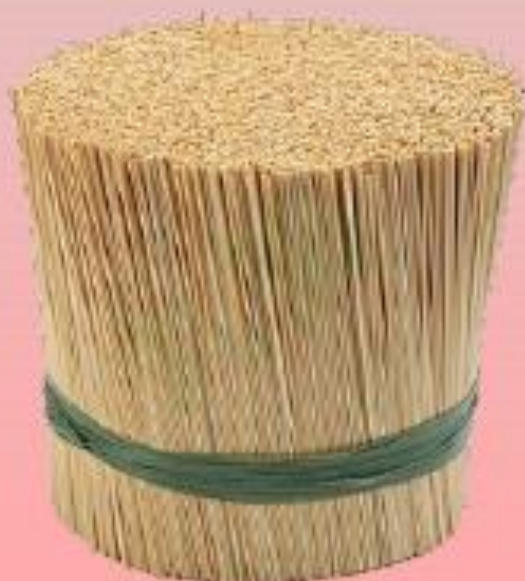
It is used as a filler in making agarbatti. It is available as sandalwood dust, the product after oil has been extracted.



Bamboo stick-

It is widely available tall plant with hard hollow jointed stem. Good finished bamboo sticks are available with agarbatti dealers. Care must be taken not to store it in wet and humid

condition as fungus may develop and reduce the strength of the stick.



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

Perfumes-

Perfumes are oils extracted from various odiferous plant and shrubs like sandalwood oil, khus oil, rose oil etc.

DEP (Di Ethyl Phthalate)-

It is a solvent added to the agarbatti dusts to promote plasticity and flexibility and to reduce brittleness.

These are the three major raw materials that use in the production of normal agarbatti that is also called the raw agarbatti.

Agarbatti can be Manufactured by two ways –

1. Hand rolled
2. Machine made

These types of agarbatti has different formulation and uses different raw material according to their need.

FORMULATION OF NORMAL AGARBATTI:

The formulation of normal agarbatti need only five raw materials –

1. Charcoal
2. Jigat Powder
3. Acacia powder
4. Water
5. Bamboo Sticks

First we make the premix powder by mixing charcoal, jigat, acacia and water in a specific

ratio. We mix charcoal, jigat and acacia in a ratio of 5:2:3 and mix 600 ml of water for every 1 kg of charcoal, jigat and acacia mixture. The raw materials charcoal, Jigat & Acacia powder are mixed together with water at the given properties.

It should be mixed to form a dough which needs to be rolled over on bamboo sticks with a

technique as given in the picture.

Now wrapped the agarbatti in dry material so that do not stick and keep it to dry. The incense stick made by the above method do not have fragrance, it is also called raw incense stick. Fragrance can also be applied on these raw sticks. There are three ways to apply the fragrance on the sticks –

1. By Spraying
2. By Brushing
3. By Dipping

FRAGRANCE FOR AGARBATTI
CHARCOAL JIGGAT ACACIA WATER



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

Process of making agarbatti:

There are mainly two types of agarbatties manufactured:

- **Dipped varieties of perfumed agarbatties-** Powder of charcoal, jigatu, white chips, etc. are mixed with water to semi solid paste. This composition is taken on a wooden plank and applied to sticks by rolling with hands. The raw sticks are dipped in suitable perfumery compound diluted with oil or other solvents like Di ethyl phthalate (DEP) and dried and packed.
- **Masala agarbatti-** The powder of charcoal, Jigatu, white chips, indigenous herbs, resin, etc. are mixed along with perfumery compound consisting of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, purified resins and natural fixative like musk, etc. to a semi solid paste with the required quantity of water. This compound is applied to bamboo sticks by hand rolling and dried. The finished agarbatti sticks are bundled either according to the number or according to weight and wrapped in moisture proof cellophane paper or butter papers and packed in printed carton which again are wrapped in clear cellophane paper.

Paste making- Put all the ingredients used to make agarbatti in a table. Mix different proportion of ingredients to get your desired final products. The proportion of jigatu always should be 1:1, less amount of jigatu may lead to breakage of agarbatti while drying or the paste may not glue to the bamboo properly and increasing amount of jigatu may create hard layer of paste over bamboo stick which will not give the desire result.

The composition can be modified according to the requirement. Almost all processes of manufacture of agarbatti are similar but the formulation of ingredient differ as per desired result.

Making process- For making the agarbatti, above ingredients are to be mixed with sufficient quantity of water to make a semi solid paste. This paste is to be wrapped in plastic paper from which small quantities are to be taken on the rolling table to roll on a bamboo stick. The above paste or dough serves as the binding material on the bamboo. After rolling the stick, the wet stick is again passed through the solvent so that each stick does not adhere to the other rolled agarbatties. Normally, the ends left blank or naked are 1.25 inches to 1.5 inches for an 8-inch bamboo stick and 2 inches for a 9 or 10-inches splinter. These are dried under shade and naked tips are colored with different colors, which are decorative, appealing and for identification.

To make agarbatti heat honey or gum resin in a separate pot to get a similar mass. Add the above powder mix along with the perfume. If required add little quantity of water and make a soft dough. Now the dough is ready to roll over the bamboo sticks. Again, roll the rolled agarbatti on the mixture of white dust and perfume. Allow up to 24 hours to ready for sale. You can bring special effects on the agarbatti by adding equal quantity of herbal powder mixture instead of Kuppam dust.



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

The use of fragrance in agarbatti:

In agarbatti fragrance is a major component which influence both its quality and functional aspects and helps the consumer to differentiate between brands. It helps the agarbatti makers to create special identity in the market. It is a challenging job for agarbatti maker to get distinct fragrance to be used on an agarbatti. The quality and purpose of use should be kept in mind while choosing fragrance for agarbatti which will be useful for marketing the product.

For example, there are different purposes of using agarbatties in homes, workplaces and places of worship. People burn agarbatti to get the blessing of almighty, to use as air freshener or just for a good mood etc. So, agarbatti should smell pleasant when unlit. As soon as a person opens a packet, he / she without fail smells it before lighting it. The fragrance emitted is the major quality to create customer demand for a specific agarbatti.

Packaging of agarbatti Packaging is as important as making the agarbatti.

The purpose of packaging is to protect the agarbatti along the entire distribution chain until it reaches the hands of the end users. It is also closely related to marketing. The first factor considered to stimulate the sale of agarbatti is the design of attractive packaging. Here are some important points that an agarbatti maker should take into consideration:

- The packaging must contain the attractive image that agarbatti maker wants to tell to its target customer so that they have the desire to buy their products.
- The information that is provided in the packaging should be clear and appealing. For example, in the case of sandalwood agarbatti, in addition to brand name, packaging may contain additional information such as this agarbatti is made with the use of natural substances, local products, child labor free etc. which help the consumer to trust the product and promote purchase decision.
- The package design should be distinct with exclusive colors and logos, from any other brand available in the market, so it will be more visible than the rest.

How can I make agarbatti'

The objective of the activity is to demonstrate the various stages of making agarbatti from choosing raw material to packaging of the final product.

The activity:

- The trainer will explain the reasons why people use agarbatti and about its constant market demand. She will explain about different kinds of agarbatties generally made in India. The trainer will ask the participants about which kind of agarbatti they want to produce and why?
- The participants will say what kind of agarbatti they want to make and who are their target group of customers.
- The trainer will demonstrate and explain about ingredients, compositions and process of making agarbatties.
- The trainer will explain about importance of packaging and how to pack agarbatti.
- The trainer will explain about how to procure tools and equipment for making agarbatti.
- The participants will ask their questions regarding making of agarbatti if any.



SYLLABUS FOR FLOWER INCENSE STICK

GALLERY



Thank
you!