

FORM 2
THE PATENT ACT 1970 &
 The Patents Rules, 2003
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
 (See section 10 and rule 13)

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

Covid19 Killer: SANITIZER MAKING PROCESS USING MACHINE LEARNING TO KILL SARS CORONAVIRUS (COVID19).

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REAMBLE TO THE DESCRIPTION

PROVISIONAL	COMPLETE
The following specification describes the	The following specification Invention. Particularly describes the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention “**Covid19 Killer** “is related to to a kind of disinfectant of killing SARS pneumonia coronavirus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hydrogen peroxide, Peracetic acid high stable composite disinfectant be last century the seventies along with the development of Auxiliaries Industry is overcoming former hydrogen peroxide or Peracetic acid as the deficiency of single-activity composition disinfectant and a kind of new disinfectant of developing. Because the development of various active medium auxiliary agents makes the system that originally cannot stabilize coexistence be achieved. For over ten years, along with the continuous intensification of research, the effectiveness of its killing microorganisms improves constantly, and also constantly prolong stationary phase, has become a kind of efficient, ripe practical product.

At present the main disinfectant manufacturing enterprise in North America and Europe all produces this series products, the system that the peroxide composite disinfectant combines each composition of Peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, surfactant, complexing agent and adhesive agent together with the chemically stable equilibrium principle. Its microbial killing ability is with the 4-6 of concentration Peracetic acid doubly, and the 3-5 of chlorine dioxide doubly fartherly surpasses traditional aldehydes, phenols, quaternary ammonium salts disinfectant. And stable storage uses back all degraded in environment at normal temperatures, ecotype is not caused any pollution and infringement.

Coronaviruses as pathogens such as SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome), porcine respiratory coronavirus disease, dog and cat coronavirus infection, swine epidemic diarrhea, swine infectious gastroenteritis, infectious bronchitis Infection spreads mainly through respiratory infections caused by droplets from infected persons or walls and floors to which viruses are attached, or limbs touching stool from infected persons.

Therefore, in order to prevent the spread of infection, it is necessary to disinfect places, clothes, and the like where splashes from infected persons may be scattered or adhered. Disinfectant alcohol is most commonly used as a disinfectant that can be spread or sprayed over a wide area. However, since alcohol is volatile, it remains in the room for a long time and cannot continue to exhibit virucidal properties. In other words, unlike bacteria, viruses do not survive and proliferate on their own, but can only proliferate after infecting the host, so if they are released from the host to the outside by droplets, they simply float in the

air. The same as fine particles. Thus, when the alcohol is sprayed, the virus particles that have not touched the alcohol remain after volatilization of the alcohol, float again and enter the host body, where they begin to proliferate. In the case of the SARS virus, it has been reported that it survives for about 5 days in feces and sputum, and continues to survive for 3 days on wood, metal, plastic, and glass surfaces, and has the ability to infect. Thus, in order to prevent the spread of infection by coronaviruses that can continue to survive while maintaining infectivity for a certain time in the outside world, there is no choice but to spray alcohol disinfectants frequently.

PRIOR ART SEARCH

CA2623700A1 *2005-09-28 2007-04-05 Mitsubishi Gas Chemical
Company, Inc. Teeth whitening material and teeth whitening method.

CN101816310A *2010-04-07 2010-09-01 Disinfectant for dialyser
multiplexing machine.

CA2887708A1 *2012-10-18 2014-04-24 Chd Bioscience, Inc.
Stable peracid-containing compositions.

JPWO2006100710A1 *2005-03-18 2008-08-28 Composition for
prevention and treatment of severe acute respiratory syndrome.

JP2009167105A *2008-01-10 2009-07-30 Jcs:KkSpraying agent for
preventing avian influenza virus infection.

CN105211131A *2015-08-25 2016-01-06 Pigsty sterilizing preparation.

CN105267826A *2015-10-29 2016-01-27 Juvenile fish surface
disinfectant.

OBJECTIVE OF THE INVENTION

1. The objective of the invention is to mixed (all things defined %) with the help of machine learning programming.
2. The objective of the invention is to use and mix 10% to 12% dichloroacetic acid in contrast.
3. The objective of the invention is to aseptic standard hard water: hardness 342 to 345 mg/L is used to dilute Europe for restraining and dichloroacetic acid.

4. The objective of the invention is to dilution: the MEM of 2.5% calf serum.
5. The objective of the invention is to cell: VeroE6.
6. The objective of the invention is to virus: SARS-COV, protein power
7. The objective of the invention is to Tulshi 3% to 7 % power ,7.Multhi 4% to 10 % power and 8: Kali-mirch 2.5% to 4.5 % liquid mixed.
8. The objective of the invention is to is used for suppressing and/or killing the atypical pneumonia coronavirus. quality control standard is: Outward appearance: colourless clear liquid has foam and penetrating odor
Arsenic: $\leq 10\text{ppm}$ (A_3^{5+})
Heavy metal: $\leq 5\text{ppm}$
Stationary phase (T_{90}): $> = 1.5$ years.
9. The objective of the invention is to the preparation method of the disinfectant of claim 1, it is characterized in that, the raw material of hydrogen peroxide 25-30%, glacial acetic acid 8-12%, Alkylol APEO 1-3%, polyvinylpyrrolidone 3-5%, disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate 0.01-0.1% is mixed, react, add water to total amount, when the survey Peracetic acid is 4.5-5.5, add state amyldiacid peroxide 2-4%, oxyquinoline 0.3-0.5% mixes, and wherein controlled condition is:
PH : 2.2---2.75,
 $E^0=2.16\text{V}$: add the reaction controlling agent,
 $E^0=2.18\text{V}$: add surfactant and complexing agent,
 $C \text{ Ch}_3\text{Cooh}/c \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2$ During=1.0/4.75: lower the temperature and stop overall process.
10. The objective of the invention is to further comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of an aloe extract, a green tea extract, a bear extract and a docudrama extract.
11. The objective of the invention is to wherein the solvent is water. The disinfection method which sprays the disinfectant the hut or living room which was contaminated with the coronavirus by the residence of the coronavirus-infected animal. the clothes contaminated with the coronavirus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Material used:

1: A liquid: 5% to 7% disinfectant of the present invention is called: Europe for the gram, B liquid: 10% to 12% dichloroacetic acid in contrast.

2: aseptic standard hard water: hardness 342 to 345 mg/L is used to dilute Europe for restraining and dichloroacetic acid.

3: dilution: the MEM of 2.5% calf serum.

4: cell: VeroE6.

5: virus: SARS-COV, protein power

6: Tulshi 3% to 7 % power

7. Multhi 4% to 10 % power

8: Kali-mirch 2.5% to 4.5 % liquid.

9: point 1 to to 8 mix according to defined % using Machine Learning Programming.

Method: micro-cytopathic political reform using machine learning programming controller.

1: the mark sudden strain of a muscle hard water with sterilization in advance dilutes 5% to 7% Europe successively for gram (A liquid):

1:5→1:10→1:50→1:100→1:250→1:500→1:1000 : 1:2000→1:3000

2: the standard hard water with sterilization in advance dilutes 10% dichloroacetic acid (B liquid) successively:

1:5→1:10→1:50→1:100→1:200→1:250→1:300

3: will dilute each good dilution Europe adds for gram or dichloroacetic acid 0.56 ml,

0.54ml SARS-COV, mixing effect 10 to 12min.

4: the aseptic hard water of virus control mixed liquor: 0.56ml adds 0.54ml SARS-COV, mixing effect 10 to 12 min.

5: the MEM dilution 10 times of dilutions successively with 2% to 3% calf serum of the mixed liquor of gram or dichloroacetic acid and SARS-COV are replaced in Europe: $1: 10^{-1} \rightarrow 1: 10^{-2} \rightarrow 1: 10^{-3} \rightarrow 1: 10^{-4} \rightarrow 1: 10^{-5}$ The virus control dilution process is the same.

6: vitellophage according to a conventional method, preparation VeroE6 cell suspension, and cell suspension joined in the trace cell plate of aseptic 97 holes of z every hole 0.1ml.

7: will dilute good mixed liquor and join the 96 holes' trace cell plate that added the VeroE6 cell every hole 0.1ml from high dilution to low dilution factor successively;

8: put 5% to 8% CO₂ 36 °C of CO₂ Incubator is cultivated.

9: Tulshi 3% to 7 % power.

10: Mulethi 4% to 10 % power.

11: Kali-mirch 2.5% to 4.5 % liquid.

The raw material of hydrogen peroxide, glacial acetic acid, Alkylol APEO, polyvinylpyrrolidone, disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA) , etc. is mixed, react, add water, when the survey Peracetic acid is 4.5-5.5 to total amount, add state amyldiacid peroxide, oxyquinoline mixes and gets final product.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM

FIG.1: dichloroacetic acid.

FIG.2: aseptic standard hard water.

FIG.3: dilution.

FIG.4: veroe6 cells.

FIG.6: virus: SARS-COV, Protein Power

FIG.6: Tulshi power

FIG.7: Mulethi power

FIG.8: Kali Mirch liquid.

FIG.9: Fig.1 to Fig.8 mix according to defined % using Machine Learning Programming.

FIG.9: Covid19 Killer Sanitizer (Hand Sanitizer)

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, it can be seen that when the hinokitiol content is 0.02% by mass or more, preferably 0.05% by mass, the infectivity of the coronavirus is reduced, and it cannot be propagated in the host cell. On the other hand, when the cells treated with Test Solution 1 were observed, no change in cell morphology was observed. Therefore, it can be seen that hinokitiol acts only on the coronavirus without affecting the host cells, reducing its infectivity and proliferation ability. Since the anti-coronavirus agent of the present invention can directly act on coronavirus and reduce its infectivity and ability to grow in the host cell, it is released from the infected patient's body to the outside world and is again infected with air or limbs.

It is useful as a disinfectant for preventing the spread of infection to host cells, that is, other animals through contaminated clothing.

In the disinfectant of the present invention, citronellal, 1-menthol, thymol, eugenol, geraniol, citronellal, central, jasmine oil, rose oil, cedar wood oil, clove oil, bamboo leaf, sweet tea, perils Extracts such as wasabi, alkane, plum, garlic, mint, moonwort, yam, dais, thistle, loquat, purple, lavender, lemongrass and forsythia may also be included. Since these deodorizing components can alleviate the irritating odor peculiar to hinokitiol, it is possible to relieve irritation to dogs with excellent olfaction and human's sensitive to odor by mass spraying or spraying.

The disinfectant for coronavirus of the present invention is used to reduce the infectivity of a coronavirus that is released from the inside of the host to the outside world and is waiting in the outside world for infection to the next host. Specifically, using a sprayer or the like, it is sprayed directly in a potentially infectious area (livestock shed, hospital room, living room), or impregnated with a rag or the like, and used for wiping the floor, wall, and trash. The disinfectant of the present invention sufficiently reduces the infectivity of a virus that is floating in the air or attached to the floor or wall of a living room, and is sufficiently safe even when inhaled into human bodies such as humans and livestock. Since it is an aqueous solution containing hinokitiol only at a concentration, it can be sprayed in a sufficient amount in a living room space or a small domestic animal room where there is a possibility of infection

The content rate of hinokitiol in the disinfectant of this invention is 0.02-0.2 mass%, Preferably it is 0.03-0.1 mass%. This is because if it is less than 0.02% by mass, sufficient virucidal and disinfecting power cannot be exhibited. On the other hand, if the content is too high, the influence on the host cell can be a problem. That is, the envelope of the virus is formed by covering the cell membrane of the infected cell when the virus is released from the infected cell, and coronavirus infection is performed by endocytosis. Viral killing is also expected to be toxic to host cells. Therefore, it is preferable that the concentration is as low as possible from the viewpoint of safety when taken directly into the host body together with the virus.

As the hino→kitiol solvent in the disinfectant of the invention, purified water, ion-exchanged water, water such as distilled water, alcohol, chlorinated water, or a mixture thereof can be used. From the viewpoint of safety, it is preferable to use water. In particular, when spraying in an airtight livestock shed or living space, it is most preferable to use water from the viewpoint of safety of animals including human beings residing there and no risk of ignition.

FIG.1: Dichloroacetic acid (DCA), sometimes called dichloroacetic acid (BCA), is the chemical compound with formula CHCl_2COOH .

It is an acid an analogue of acetic acid, in which 2 of the 3 hydrogen atoms of the methyl group have been replaced by chlorine atoms.

Like the other chloroacetic acids, it has various practical applications. The salts and esters of dichloroacetic acid are called dichloroacetates.

Salts of DCA have been studied as potential drugs because they inhibit the enzyme pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase.

FIG.2: Asepsis:

is recognized as the state of being free from pathogenic (harmful) microorganisms.

Aseptic technique (AT):

is defined as a means of preventing or minimizing the risk of introducing harmful micro-organisms onto key parts or key sites of the body when undertaking clinical procedures. Sterile gloves are not always required for AT. Each procedure must be risk assessed. Whether sterile or non-sterile gloves are worn depends if you can avoid touching the sterile parts of equipment which will come into contact with other susceptible sites or parts e.g. their wound/cannula/catheter connection. If the procedure is complex or the patient is particularly immuno-compromised, sterile gloves must be worn. If, however you can carry out the procedure without touching the key part with your hands, non-sterile clean gloves may be worn (See Section 6 of this Appendix 'Indications Table' as a guide). These methods have been developed to ensure that only uncontaminated objects/fluids make contact with key parts or key sites.

WE CLAIMS

1. The invention "Covid19 Killer" is to a disinfecting agent capable of killing coronary viruses (Covid19) of atypical pneumonia, which has the technical scheme that a peroxyacetic acid compound solution formed by proper proportion using machine learning programming of 1: 2.7 to 1: 8 is diluted by pure water through the proportion of 1: 200 to 1100 when being used, disinfecting goals are disinfected by a soak spray (time control by machine learning programming) way, an evaporating way, etc., and the coronary viruses (Covid19) resulted in the atypical pneumonia are 100% killed. The preparation method (Machine Learning) and the using method of this disinfectant. The compound system that mainly consists of hydrogen peroxide and Peracetic acid composition of disinfectant of the invention is represented as with structural formula: $H_2O_2 + CH_3COOH$ and $CH_3COOOH + H_2O$. The oxidation coexistence equilibrium system of O_2 , other consist of: non-ionic surface active agent (n=10-12), the cationic high-molecular thickener, macromolecular complexing agent (molecular weight > 4250), state amyldiacid peroxide, oxyquinoline, its surplus is a water. Disinfectant of the invention is preferably filled a prescription and is consisted of: Hydrogen peroxide: 26-31%, Glacial acetic acid :9-14%, Alkylol APEO: 2-4%, Polyvinylpyrrolidone: 4-7%, Disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA): 0.02-0.15%, State amyldiacid peroxide: 3-5%, Oxyquinoline: 0.35-0.57%, Its surplus is a pure water and other required things can have mixed.
2. According to claim 1 # the invention is to mixed (defined %) with the help of machine learning programming.
3. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to use and mix 10% to 12% dichloroacetic acid in contrast.
4. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to aseptic standard hard water: hardness 342 to 345 mg/L is used to dilute Europe for restraining and dichloroacetic acid.
5. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to dilution: the MEM of 2.5% calf serum.
6. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to cell: VeroE6.
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8. According to claim 1# the invention is to Tulshi 3% to 7 % power ,7.Multhi 4% to 10 % power and 8: Kali-mirch 2.5% to 4.5 % liquid mixed.

9. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to is used for suppressing and/or killing the atypical pneumonia coronavirus. quality control standard is: Outward appearance: colourless clear liquid has foam and penetrating odor
 - a. Arsenic: $\leq 10\text{ppm}$ ($A_{3^{5+}}$)
 - b. Heavy metal: $\leq 5\text{ppm}$
 - c. Stationary phase (T_{90}): $> = 1.5$ years.
10. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to the preparation method of the disinfectant of claim 1, it is characterized in that, the raw material of hydrogen peroxide 25-30%, glacial acetic acid 8-12%, Alkylol APEO 1-3%, polyvinylpyrrolidone 3-5%, disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate 0.01-0.1% is mixed, react, add water to total amount, when the survey Peracetic acid is 4.5-5.5, add state amyldiacid peroxide 2-4%, oxyquinoline 0.3-0.5% mixes, and wherein controlled condition is:
 - a. PH : 2.2---2.75,
 - b. $E^0=2.16\text{V}$: add the reaction controlling agent,
 - c. $E^0=2.18\text{V}$: add surfactant and complexing agent,
 - d. $C_{\text{Ch}_3\text{Cooh}/c_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2}$ During=1.0/4.75: lower the temperature and stop overall process.
11. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to further comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of an aloe extract, a green tea extract, a bear extract and a docudrama extract.
12. According to claim 1,2# the invention is to wherein the solvent is water. The disinfection method which sprays the disinfectant the hut or living room which was contaminated with the coronavirus by the residence of the coronavirus-infected animal. the clothes contaminated with the coronavirus.

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Patent Title: **Covid19 Killer**: SANITIZER MAKING PROCESS USING MACHINE LEARNING TO KILL SARS CORONAVIRUS (COVID19).

ABSTRACT

The invention "Covid19 Killer" is to a disinfecting agent capable of killing coronary viruses (Covid19) of atypical pneumonia, which has the technical scheme that a peroxyacetic acid compound solution formed by proper proportion using machine learning programming of 1: 2.7 to 1: 8 is diluted by pure water through the proportion of 1: 200 to 1100 when being used, disinfecting goals are achieved by a soak spray (time control by machine learning programming) way, an evaporating way, etc., and the coronary viruses (Covid19) resulted in the atypical pneumonia are 100% killed. The preparation method (Machine Learning) and the using method of this disinfectant. The compound system that mainly consists of hydrogen peroxide and Peracetic acid composition of disinfectant of the invention is represented as with structural formula: $H_2O_2 + CH_3COOH$ and $CH_3COOOH + H_2O$. The oxidation coexistence equilibrium system of O_2 , other consist of: non-ionic surface active agent (n=10-12), the cationic high-molecular thickener, macromolecular complexing agent (molecular weight > 4250), state amyldiacid peroxide, oxyquinoline, its surplus is a water. Disinfectant of the invention is preferably filled a prescription and is consisted of: Hydrogen peroxide: 26-31%, Glacial acetic acid :9-14%, Alkylol APEO: 2-4%, Polyvinylpyrrolidone: 4-7%, Disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA): 0.02-0.15%, State amyldiacid peroxide: 3-5%, Oxyquinoline: 0.35-0.57%, Its surplus is a pure water and other required things can have mixed.