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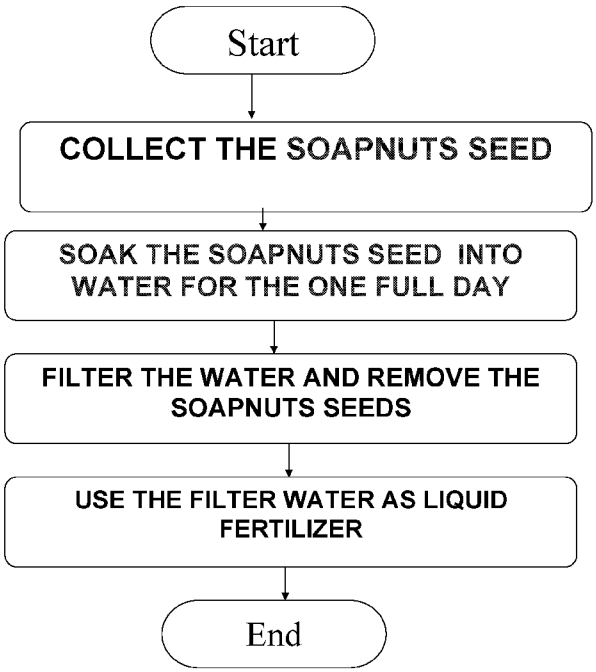
— *as to the identity of the inventor (Rule 4.17(i))*
— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*
— *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*
— *of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))*

(54) **Title:** METHOD OF USING SOAPNUTS EXTRACT AS ORGANIC FERTILIZER



(57) **Abstract:** The present invented system consist with following steps to extract use of the non organic fertilizer. (a) collect the soapnuts seed; (b) soak the soapnuts seed into water for the one full day; (c) filter the water and remove the soapnuts seeds; (d) use the filter water as liquid fertilizer; The said liquid fertilizer is spry on the plants which creates layer on the leaves of the pants and that layer prevents the crop from any bacterial effect. Moreover it drops the cone shapes crystal particles on the leaves so, when the due to humidity in the environment, when this cone shapes crystal partial come in contact with this humidity then the water remains in the humidity is entered into the leaves from such cone shape crystal particle to the leaves.

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Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer which is further use as fertilizer for agricultural plant growth in particular, to a liquid extract of soapnuts fertilizer that overcomes many of the problems associated with conventional fertilizers

Background of the Invention

The use of botanical extracts such as seaweed in organic fertilizers has been well known for years and has been successfully developed in the USA and Europe. It is also known that proline is beneficial for improving shoot organogenesis.

Fertilizers for different purposes may be liquids or solids, and contain a wide range of nitrogen:phosphorus:potassium ("N:P:K") as well as other plant nutrients depending on the purpose for which the products are intended. Typically, fertilizer products are primarily composted of salts of inorganic compounds, and so do not qualify for organic status.

Many traditional fertilizer products function very well. However, there is increasing concern, because such fertilizers pollute water due to their release of high levels of nitrates into ground water. One fertilizer product has a formulation of 32:2:8 (% N:P.sub.2O:K.sub.2O.sub.5). Of

that 32%, the analysis on the packaging indicates that 3.8% is ammonium compounds, 53% is urea, 39% is water soluble N, and 3.8% other N. The nitrate and urea are immediately available for leaching into ground water if these compounds are not taken up by plants. Unfortunately, plants typically use only about 33% of the total nitrogen fertilizer applied (Arnall et al., "Relationship Between Nitrogen Use Efficiency and Response Index in Winter Wheat," J. Plant Nutr. 32:502-515 (2009)), while the remainder may be metabolized to nitrous oxides that are potent greenhouse gases or leach into soil and surface water as nitrates and nitrites, where they may be toxic (EPA limit for drinking water 10 and 1 ppm, respectively) and where they may result in areas where decay of algae and other microbes create anaerobic zones where plants, fish, and other inhabitants cannot survive. Fertilizers that do not have such adverse environmental impacts are needed.

Synthetic fertilizers that are primarily used are quite effective in providing quality lawns, but they are damaging to the environment. Unfortunately, as noted supra, organic fertilizers themselves are no panacea. They may also pollute waters since they still require the same amount of nitrogen to provide strong, lush lawns. Typically, current organic fertilizers have serious shortcomings. These include the failure to provide adequate green-up of lawns shortly after application, and they typically contain only 7 to 9% N of any sort. This means, that on a pound-for-pound basis, they cannot provide sufficient N for lush, green lawns unless high rates are used. In addition, to obtain adequate performance, they must be applied at 2-6 times the rate that

Scotts.RTM. is applied. Thus, a bag of Scotts.RTM. fertilizer that weighs about 37 lb will fertilize 15,000 square feet and last for 1-2 months (the company advocates four applications per growing season); equivalent results with a low N organic fertilizer will require about 3 bags to deliver the same amount of N. These factors make traditional organic fertilizers inconvenient to use--customers typically don't want to carry around and spread 100-125 pounds of fertilizer when 30-35 pounds of standard synthetic fertilizers would suffice.

The present invention is directed to overcoming these and other deficiencies in the art, and provides an answer to many of the problems of traditional fertilizer while providing several distinct paths to new and unique products that will meet the needs of both users and limit environmental problems.

Object of the Invention

The main object of the present invention is non organics fertilizer and which is very ecofrindly to the environment.

The extract method of preparing the fertilizer is very simple and does not required any addition composition for the preparing the same.

The non organic fertilizer is very effective to use for the growth of the plants.

The present invented organic fertilizer has a very positive effect on plant growth (vegetables and flowers).

In the present invented liquid fertilizer creates layer on the leaves of the pants and that layer prevents the crop from any bacterial effect. Moreover when the present invented liquid fertilizer is spray on the leave of the plants , that creates the crystal particles on the leaves. The crystal particles are in cone shapes so, when the due to humidity in the environment , when this cone shapes crystal partial come in contact with this humidity then the water remains in he humidity is entered into the leaves from such cone shape crystal particle to the leaves.

Summary of the Invention

The present invented system consist with following steps to extract use of the non organic fertilizer.

(a) collect the soapnuts seed;

(b) soak the soapnuts seed into water for the one full day;

(c) filter the water and remove the soapnuts seeds;

(d) use the filter water as liquid fertilizer;

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

It will be convenient to further describe the present invention with respect to the accompanying drawings that illustrate possible arrangements of the invention. Other arrangements of the invention are possible, and consequently the particularity of the accompanied drawings is not intended to be a limiting factor of the present invention.

Figure 1 flow diagram of process flow

Detailed description of the invention

Before explaining the present invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of the construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments, as depicted in different figures as described above and of being practiced or carried out in a variety of ways. It is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

The present invented system consist with following steps to extract use of the non organic fertilizer.

(a) collect the soapnuts seed;

(b) soak the soapnuts seed into water for the one full day;

(c) filter the water and remove the soapnuts seeds;

(d) use the filter water as liquid fertilizer;

When such liquid is spry on the plants , the present invented liquid fertilizer creates layer on the leaves of the pants and that layer prevents the crop from any bacterial effect. Moreover when the present invented liquid fertilizer is spray on the leave of the plants , that creates the crystal particles on the leaves. The crystal particles are in cone shapes so, when the due to humidity in the environment , when this cone shapes crystal partial come in contact with this humidity then the water

remains in he humidity is entered into the leaves from such cone shape crystal particle to the leaves.

Described above, are the preferred embodiment of the present invention only, not for the present invention with any formal restrictions, although the invention has been revealed as the preferred embodiment, however, not intended to limit the present invention, any skilled in the art technical staff, without departing from the scope of the present invention within the program, can be used when the contents of the above disclosed techniques make little changes or substitutions and changes in the equivalent embodiments, but any aspect of the invention without departing from the content, according to the present invention, technical substance of any of the above embodiments when taken in a simple modification, equivalent variation and modification as would fall within the scope of the present invention the technical solution.

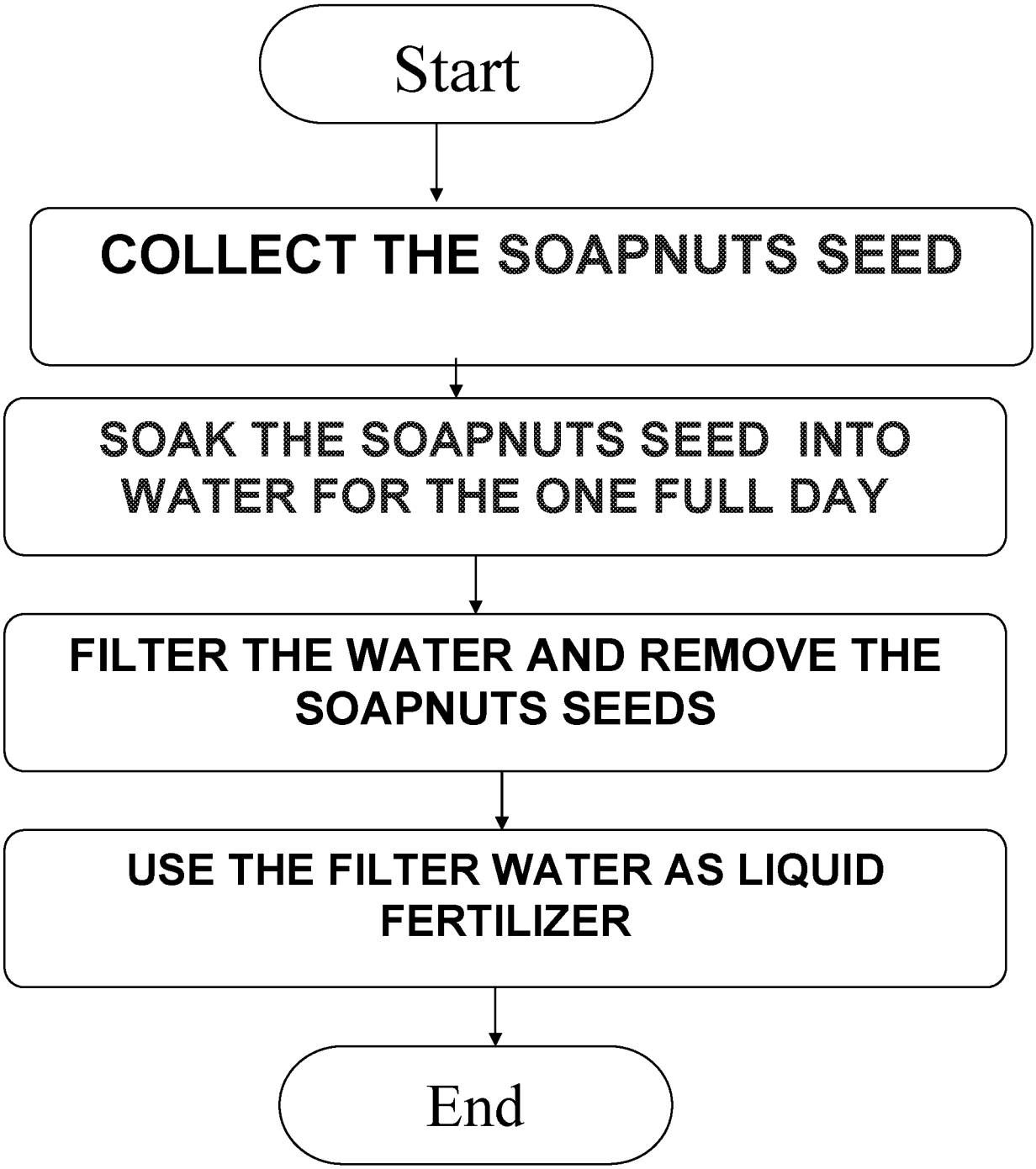
I Claims

1. Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer consists with following steps
   (a) collect the soapnuts seed;
   (b) soak the soapnuts seed into water for the one full day;
   (c) filter the water and remove the soapnuts seeds;
   (d) use the filter water as liquid fertilizer.

2. Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer as claimed in claims 1 wherein liquid fertilizer creates layer on the leaves.

3. Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer as claimed in claims 1 wherein liquid fertilizers drops crystal particles on leaves.

4. Method of using soapnuts extract as organic fertilizer as claimed in claims 3 wherein the crystal particles are in cone shapes so, when the due to humidity in the environment , when this cone shapes crystal partial come in contact with this humidity then the water is entered into the leaves.


Start
COLLECT THE SOAPNUTS SEED
SOAK THE SOAPNUTS SEED INTO WATER FOR THE ONE FULL DAY
FILTER THE WATER AND REMOVE THE SOAPNUTS SEEDS
USE THE FILTER WATER AS LIQUID FERTILIZER
End

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IN2018/050057

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
A01N63/00,A61K36/77 Version=2018.01

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A01N, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Patseer, IPO Internal Database

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Orwa C et al.: "Sapindus mukorossi", Agroforestree Database: a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0, 2009. Page 3	1-4
Y	CN102001896A (UNIV ZHEJIANG A & F) 06 APRIL 2011 (06-04-2011) Abstract, [0005], [0026]	1-4
Y	CN103058742A (WANG DAIJU) 24 APRIL 2013 (24-04-2013) Abstract, [0012], [0013], [0018], [0022]	1-4
Y	DE102007004500 B4 (TOBIAS SEIBICKE) 10 MARCH 2011 (10-03-2011) [0012], [0013], [0017], [0021]-[0027], [0048]	1-4
Y	IN-DEL-2009-00450A (COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD, COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH) 14 JANUARY 2011 (14-01-2011) Page 7	1-4

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

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