

**RICE FERMENTATION LIQUID PRODUCTION METHOD, COSMETIC
PRODUCTION METHOD, AND KERATOTIC PLUG REMOVAL METHOD**

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 [0001]

The present invention relates to a rice fermentation liquid production method, a cosmetic production method, and a keratotic plug removal method, and more particularly, to a rice fermentation liquid production method comprising a
10 mixing step of mixing raw material sake and sake lees to elute the components of the sake lees into the raw material sake, and the like.

BACKGROUND ART

15 [0002]

For some cosmetics such as makeup water and bathing agents, a rice fermentation liquid produced by utilizing the production technique of Japanese Sake is blended as an active ingredient of moisture retention. The rice fermentation
20 liquid abundantly contains amino acids, organic acids, vitamins, and the like, and is said to have moisture retention and whitening effects on the skin.

[0003]

So far, there is a known technique for obtaining a high
25 amino acid degree sake having a high amino acid degree of 2 or more by mixing sake and sake lees and eluting the component of sake lees into sake and by squeezing the sake lees. Such high amino acid degree sake is also used for cosmetics.

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PRIOR ART LITERATURE

PATENT DOCUMENT

[0004]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent No. 3635610

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0005]

However, there remains room for stably producing a high-quality rice fermentation liquid for a cosmetic.

5 [0006]

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a rice fermentation liquid production method capable of stably producing a high-quality rice fermentation liquid.

10 MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0007]

The first aspect of the present invention is a rice fermentation liquid production method comprising a mixing step of mixing raw material sake and sake lees to elute the components of the sake lees into the raw material sake, further comprising a low-temperature storage step of storing a high amino acid containing liquid obtained through the mixing step at a low temperature of 4°C or lower.

[0008]

20 The second aspect of the present invention is the rice fermentation liquid production method of the first aspect, further comprising, prior to the low temperature storage step, a first injection step of injecting the high amino acid containing liquid obtained by the mixing step into a first container, and a housing step of accommodating the first container in a second container containing a salt water mixture containing salt and water, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid in the first container in the second container is stored.

30 [0009]

The third aspect of the present invention is rice fermentation liquid production method of the second aspect, wherein, in the housing step, the salt water mixture in a slurry state is used.

35 [0010]

The fourth aspect of the present invention is rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through third aspects, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is covered with a special sheet having a heat-insulating function and a light-shielding function.

[0011]

The fifth aspect of the present invention is rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through fourth aspects, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is stored in a snow storage.

[0012]

The sixth aspect of the present invention is the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through fifth aspects, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is stored at between 1-3°C.

[0013]

The seventh aspect of the present invention is the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through sixth aspects, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, a period for storing the high amino acid containing liquid is 3 months or more.

[0014]

The eighth aspect of the present invention is the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through seventh aspects wherein the mixing step is repeated a plurality of times before the low-temperature storage step.

[0015]

The ninth aspect of the present invention is a cosmetic production method containing a rice fermentation liquid, wherein the rice fermentation liquid is produced by rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through eighth aspects.

[0016]

The tenth aspect of the present invention is a keratotic plug removal method for removing a keratotic plug with a cosmetic containing rice fermentation liquid, wherein the rice fermentation liquid is produced by the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of the first through eighth aspects, and comprising a first coating step of applying the cosmetic to a target region where the keratotic plug is present and the vicinity thereof.

[0017]

The eleventh aspect of the present invention is the keratotic plug removal method of the tenth aspect, further comprising, prior to the first coating step, a warming step of warming the target region.

[0018]

The twelfth aspect of the present invention is the keratotic plug removal method of the tenth or eleventh aspect, further comprising, after the first coating step, a first pressurizing step of pressurizing the target region, a second coating step of applying the cosmetic to the target region, and a second pressurizing step of pressurizing the target region at a pressure higher than that of the first pressurizing step.

[0019]

The thirteenth aspect of the present invention is the keratotic plug removal method of the twelfth aspect, wherein the second pressurizing step is performed over a period of time more than the second coating step.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0020]

According to each aspect of the present invention, the raw material sake can be stored in a stable environment free from vibration and temperature change, and it becomes possible to stably produce a high-quality rice fermentation liquid and a cosmetic which further extract the effect of the amino acid. It is also possible to effectively remove

the keratotic plug by the obtained cosmetic.

[0021]

According to the second aspect of the present invention,
the raw material sake can be stored in a lower temperature
state with less temperature change, leading to obtaining the
rice fermentation liquid with an active ingredient such as
an amino acid at a higher concentration.

[0022]

According to the fourth aspect of the present invention,
for example, it is possible to prevent heat transfer and
light incidence from the outside to the high amino acid
containing liquid in the first container, even if the user
goes into and out of the snow storage in periodic maintenance
or the like, and to keep the temperature of the high amino
acid containing liquid constant.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023]

FIG. 1 is a flow diagram of the rice fermentation
liquid and a cosmetic production method according to the
first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a view showing the inside of a snow storage
used in the rice fermentation liquid production method of
the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of the rice fermentation
liquid and a cosmetic production method according to the
second embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing a storage state
of the rice fermentation liquid according to the second
embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing keratotic plug removed by
the keratotic plug removal method of the first embodiment
and the second embodiment.

FORM FOR CARRYING OF THE INVENTION

[0024]

An embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below. The Sake (hereinafter referred to as "raw material sake") used as a raw material in the present invention is described. The sake used in the present invention is not limited to pure rice sake. The type of the raw material sake is not particularly limited and may be ginjoshu, honjozoshu, ordinary sake, zojoshu or the like.

Embodiment 1

[0025]

FIG. 1 is a flow diagram of the rice fermentation liquid and a cosmetic production method according to the present invention. Steps S1 to S3 for obtaining high amino acid containing liquid are referred to Patent Document 1.

[0026]

First, Sake lees and the raw Sake are mixed (step S1; An example of an "mixing step" in CLAIMS.) In order to effectively elute the components of the sake lees, especially the amino acids, into the raw sake, it is favorable to add the raw material sake with the sake lees in a kneading machine little by little to prepare the kneaded lees of the raw material sake. Then, the kneaded lees of the raw material sake is placed in a tank in which the raw material sake is stored and stirred until it becomes uniform using a submerged pump. Since the amino acid degree increases in proportion to the sake lees concentration, the concentration of sake lees may be adjusted according to the desired amino acid degree.

[0027]

The raw material liquid in which sake lees has been uniformly mixed is placed for a desired time, for example, overnight (step S2). The leaving atmosphere may be at room temperature (5-10°C.) in the sake storage

[0028]

Next, the sake lees residue is removed from the liquid in which the components of the sake lees are eluted (step S3). The sake lees residue is effectively removed by

squeezing in the same manner as in the sake manufacturing process. The liquid obtained by the squeezing (hereinafter referred to as "high amino acid containing liquid") is transparent and a particularly high amino acid degree is obtained.

[0029]

In order to produce high amino acid containing liquid having a even higher amino acid degree, the process of steps S1-S3 is more effective when repeatedly executed for several times than mixing a large amount of sake lees at one time into the raw material sake. For example, when sake lees of 200kg should be eluted, high amino acid containing liquid with higher concentration can be obtained if divided into plurality of times such as 50kg, 50kg and 100kg and mixed step by step, than being eluted at one time.

[0030]

The high-amino-acid sake obtained as described above is heated to 60-65°C in the same manner as the conventional sake manufacturing method if the raw material sake is not heated, thereby promoting the death of the yeast and deactivation of the enzyme to maintain the quality.

[0031]

Subsequently, as soon as the high amino acid containing liquid is prepared, the high amino acid containing liquid is covered with a special sheet having heat insulating function and light shielding function, and is stored immediately in a snow storage (step S4; An example of a "low-temperature storage step" in CLAIMS). When a rice fermentation liquid (An example of a "rice fermentation liquid" in CLAIMS) completed through a storage period for about three months is mixed with other cosmetic raw materials (Step S5) and filled in a container, the cosmetic (An example of a "cosmetic" in CLAIMS) is completed.

[0032]

FIG. 2 is a view showing (A) the outside and (B) the inside of the snow storage 1 used in the rice fermentation

liquid production method of the present invention. The snow storage 1 is kept at a temperature of 4°C or less, specifically 1 to 3 degrees, more preferably about 2°C. There is little in temperature change and little vibration in the snow storage 1, which enables stable quality control.

[0033]

Table 1 is a table showing the amino acid content of the rice fermentation liquid produced by the rice fermentation liquid production method of the present invention. The rice fermentation liquid according to the present invention contains an amino acid having a concentration of about 5 times as compared with sake according to a conventional production method. Since about 70% of the total amino acid content is a natural moisturizing factor (moisturizing amino acid), the rice fermentation liquid according to the present invention has an excellent moisturizing effect.

[0034]

[Table 1]

Ingredient name	Content
Free amino acid	
Free Arginine	42mg/100g
Free Lysine	38mg/100g
Free Histidine	12mg/100g
Free Phenylalanine	35mg/100g
Free Tyrosine	37mg/100g
Free Leucine	61mg/100g
Free Isoleucine	32mg/100g
Free Methionine	Not detected
Free Valine	48mg/100g
Free Alanine	84mg/100g
Free Glycine	38mg/100g
Free Proline	33mg/100g
Free Glutamic acid	31mg/100g
Free Serine	37mg/100g
Free Threonine	27mg/100g
Free Aspartic acid	57mg/100g

[0035]

The cosmetic produced by the cosmetic production method according to the present invention is also useful for removing waste or unnecessary substances at least a part of which is embedded in the skin surface of an animal. Here, as a representative example of such waste or unnecessary materials, a keratotic plug is referred to. In particular, a first coating step (An example of a "first coating step" in CLAIMS) after a warming step (An example of a "warming step" in CLAIMS) of warming a target region where the keratotic plug is present and the vicinity thereof is effective. The first coating step is the step of applying the cosmetic so as to be spread around the target region with the fingertip moving in circles around. As a result, the keratotic plug can be easily removed.

[0036]

Further, it is even easier to remove the keratotic plug through a first pressurizing step (An example of a "first pressurizing step" in CLAIMS) of rubbing the target region while pressurizing the target region, a step of applying the above cosmetic to the target region for two minutes or more (An example of the "second coating step" in CLAIMS), and a second pressurizing step of rubbing the target region while applying a pressure higher than the first pressure step.

[0037]

It is favorable to use the raw material sake, as the raw material liquid, produced before heating in a conventional method, but the liquid produced after heating may be used. In addition, sake lees are not particularly limited, either. Ordinary sake lees can be used, and it is favorable to use fresh sake lees.

[0038]

In the step S1, sake lees may be directly put in a predetermined amount of raw material liquid and stirred and mixed.

[0039]

Further, in the step S2, the leaving time depends on the elution rate of the sake lees component, but is not particularly limited. For example, the material liquid may be left for 2 hours or 4 days.

[0040]

Further, since the amino acid is also a raw material of deliciousness, the rice fermentation liquid of the present invention may be used as a seasoning as it is.

[0041]

In addition, the cosmetic may be not only makeup water or a bathing agent but also milky lotion, cream, cosmetic liquid, makeup cosmetic, a soap, a cleansing agent or the like.

Embodiment 2

[0042]

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of the rice fermentation liquid and the cosmetic production method according to the second embodiment. FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing a storage state of the rice fermentation liquid. First, as shown in FIG. 4, prior to step S4 in Embodiment 1, the high amino acid containing liquid 11 obtained through step S3 is injected into the first container 13 (step SII-1; An example of a "first injection step" in CLAIMS). And the first container 13 is immersed in the second container 17 containing a salt water mixture 15 containing salt and water (step SII-2; An example of a "housing step" in CLAIMS). In step S4, the second container 17 is covered with a special sheet 19 having a heat insulating function and a light shielding function. Then, the second container 17 is stored in the snow storage. Other steps are the same as in Embodiment 1. For the special sheet, a sheet coated with aluminum or aluminum foil can be used. As a result, it is possible to block the influence of light and heat to the first container even when users come in or out the low-temperature storage such as a snow storage for periodic maintenance or the like.

[0043]

For the salt water mixture, a salt water mixture with a salt concentration of 35-40% in a slurry state was used.

[0044]

The keratotic plug is removed with the cosmetic of Embodiment 1 and Embodiment 2, and the numbers of keratotic plugs removed from the region of the cheek 8 cm × 8 cm of the subject were counted visually. While it was impossible to remove keratotic plugs using the cosmetic containing conventional rice fermentation liquid, 10 to 15 keratotic plugs were removed when using the cosmetic of Embodiment 1. As many as 100 to 126 keratotic plugs were removed when using the cosmetic of Embodiment 2. FIG. 5 shows three examples of square plugs removed by the keratotic plug removal method according to Embodiment 1 and Embodiment 2. FIG. 5A-5C show

the keratotic plugs removed by the keratotic plug removal method of Embodiment 1. FIG. 5D-5F show keratotic plugs removed by the keratotic plug removal method of Embodiment 2. As clearly shown in FIG. 5, it can be seen that the keratotic plug removal method of Embodiment 2 is able to remove a much greater number of angular plugs than the keratotic plug removal method of Embodiment 1.

[0045]

As described above, by storing the high amino acid containing liquid in the container immersed in the salt water mixture, it is possible to maintain a lower temperature change at a lower temperature than in Embodiment 1. This results in an increase in the amount of amino acids, and an advantageous effect in the removal of keratotic plugs.

[0046]

The first container and the second container are not limited to a box shape as shown in FIG. 3 (b). They may be of a bag shape made of a thin film.

[0047]

1 Snow Storage, 11 High Amino Acid Containing Liquid, 13 First Container, 15 Salt Water Mixture, 17 Second Container, 19 Special Sheet

CLAIMS

1. A rice fermentation liquid production method comprising a mixing step of mixing raw material sake and sake lees to elute the components of the sake lees into the raw material sake, further comprising:

a low-temperature storage step of storing a high amino acid containing liquid obtained through the mixing step at a low temperature of 4°C or lower.

2. The rice fermentation liquid production method of Claim 1, further comprising, prior to the low temperature storage step:

a first injection step of injecting the high amino acid containing liquid obtained by the mixing step into a first container; and

a housing step of accommodating the first container in a second container containing a salt water mixture containing salt and water,

wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid in the first container in the second container is stored.

3. The rice fermentation liquid production method of claim 2, wherein, in the housing step, the salt water mixture in a slurry state is used.

4. The rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claim 1 through 3, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is covered with a special sheet having a heat-insulating function and a light-shielding function.

5. The rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claim 1 through 4, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is stored in a snow storage.

6. The rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claim 1 through 5, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, the high amino acid containing liquid is stored at between 1-3°C.

7. The rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claim 1 through 4, wherein, in the low-temperature storage step, a period for storing the high amino acid containing liquid is 3 months or more.

8. The rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claim 1 through 6, wherein the mixing step is repeated a plurality of times before the low-temperature storage step.

9. A cosmetic production method containing a rice fermentation liquid, wherein the rice fermentation liquid is produced by the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claims 1 through 8.

10. A keratotic plug removal method for removing a keratotic plug with a cosmetic containing rice fermentation liquid,

wherein the rice fermentation liquid is produced by the rice fermentation liquid production method of any one of claims 1 through 8, and comprising:

a first coating step of applying the cosmetic to an target region where the keratotic plug is present and the vicinity thereof.

11. The keratotic plug removal method of claim 10, further comprising, prior to the first coating step, a warming step of warming the target region.

12. The keratotic plug removal method of claim 10 or 11,

further comprising, after the first coating step:

a first pressurizing step of pressurizing the target region;

5 a second coating step of applying the cosmetic to the target region; and

a second pressurizing step of pressurizing the target region at a pressure higher than that of the first pressurizing step.

10 13. The keratotic plug removal method of claim 12, wherein the second pressurizing step is performed over a period of time more than the second coating step.