

Summary of UK Patent Applications

Wax-like Polysaccharide Derivatives. GB 2260333A.

Filed 12 October 1992, published 14 April 1993.

Applicants—University of Wales, UK.

Wax-like materials comprising a polysaccharide backbone substituted (e.g. by esterification) with long carbon chain residues. The polysaccharide may, for example, be based on a hemicellulose and the long carbon chains preferably have at least 14 carbon atoms.

Indigestible Dextrin. GB 2260544A.

Filed 19 October 1992, published 21 April 1993.

Applicants—Matsutani Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.

An indigestible dextrin is prepared by adding hydrochloric acid to potato starch and processing the potato starch at temperatures from 120°C to 200°C in an extruder. It contains up to 50% of 1–4 glycosidic linkages and at least 60% of an indigestible component.

Composite Thermal Reservoir Employing Solid Pliable Organic Compound. GB 2261438A.

Filed 13 November 1992, published 19 May 1993.

Applicants—Ruth Frye, Oklahoma, USA.

A composite thermal reservoir material including a substrate of fabric material secured to a substrate of a solid, dry pliable organic compound containing a hydroxyalkylcellulose compounded with an alkylene glycol is described. A flowing, unconsolidated thermal reservoir material is produced by mixing about 2 parts by volume hydroxyethylcellulose with about 1 part by volume propylene glycol and about 1/4 part by volume bicarbonate of soda.

A Polysaccharide Derivative, a Neutralized Polysaccharide Derivative and a Composition Comprising the Neutralized Derivative. GB 2261663A.

Filed 13 November 1992, published 26 May 1993.

Applicants—Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan.

A polysaccharide derivative which may be prepared from carboxyalkylcellulose, chitosan, alginic acid, pectin acid and starch derivatives is described. It has between 0.4 and 2.2 nitrate groups per repeat unit and between 0.2 and 1.5 hydrophilic functional groups. It can form clear continuous films with excellent heat resistance and impermeability and also has good pigment dispersibility and drying characteristics.

Gel Production from Plant Matter. GB 2261671A.

Filed 7 July 1992, published 26 May 1993.

Applicants—GB Technology Ltd, Swansea, UK.

A method of producing a gel material comprises first providing an aqueous soluble cellulosic starting medium which is free of glucans and obtainable from testaceocean plant material. The starting medium is then extracted with a non-acidic reagent and reacted with an oxidising system comprising at least one peroxide together with one oxygenase (such as peroxidase).

Process for Grinding Cellulose Compounds. GB 2262527A.

Filed 2 July 1992, published 23 June 1993.

Applicants—Dow Deutschland Inc., Stade, Germany.

A process for grinding a cellulose compound, the compound having a water content of from 30–80% (w.w.b.) and a temperature of from 40 to 120°C is described. The compound is gelled and cooled to temperatures of from –10 to 100°C and subsequently dried and cooled. The bulk density of the ground cellulose is increased compared with material that has not been subjected to the previous gelation step.