

Summaries of UK Patent Applications

Polynuclear Iron (III) Complexes. GB 2129821A. Filed 14 October 1983, published 23 May 1984. Applicants – Richter Gedeon Vegeszeti Gyar RT, Budapest, Hungary.

An iron complex that can be used for treating iron deficient diseases is described. It is prepared by reacting iron (III) acetate with 0.25–0.5 equivalents of dextran and/or sugar acid, preferably lactobionic acid, gluconic acid or maltobionic acid. Complexes with the general formula $\text{Fe}_8L_2D_2\text{Ac}(\text{OH})_{21}$ are claimed, where L is a sugar ligand, D is a glucopyranoside unit of dextran and Ac is an acetate ion.

Process for the Alkali Dissolution of Cellulose Carbonate. GB 2131436A. Filed 22 November 1983, published 20 June 1984. Applicants – Neste Oy, Espoo, Finland.

The patent describes a method of improving the alkali solubility of cellulose carbonate without increasing its viscosity. The calcium carbonate is dissolved at temperatures of -5 – -3°C in the presence of urea.

Continuous Enzymatic Process for Producing Maltose from Starch and Starch Hydrolysates. GB 2131812A. Filed 12 December 1983, published 27 June 1984. Applicants – CPC International Inc., New Jersey, USA.

An immobilised beta-amylose supported on a phenolic resin of defined total surface area and porosity is useful in preparing a high maltose syrup from a starch hydrolysate. The process is continuous.

Improved Process for the Production of Protein Fibres. GB 2132206A. Filed 2 December 1983, published 4 July 1984. Applicants – General Foods Inc., Ontario, Canada.

The applicants had previously patented a process where a specially prepared protein isolate known as a protein micellar mass (PMM) is injected into hot water ($> 90^{\circ}\text{C}$) to form fibres. It is now claimed that the addition of a non-gelatinised starch improves the flow properties of the feed allowing smoother more uniform and elastic fibres to be obtained. The pH range over which the fibres can be produced is broadened considerably by starch addition. Low concentrations of starch ($\sim 1\%$) increase the shear strength of the protein fibres.

Hair Cosmetic Compositions. GB 2132627A. Filed 30 November 1983, published 11 July 1984. Applicants – Kao Corp., Tokyo, Japan.

The addition of xanthan gum or terratand gum to the liquids containing oxidising agents used in permanent waving or dyeing processes is described. The purpose of the gum is to prevent the liquid running off the hair and contacting the skin. A number of polysaccharides were tested in the example but only xanthan and terratand had the required structural viscosity.

Dibenzo [6d] and Phenanthroline Derivatives and their Pharmaceutical Formulation. GB 2133405A. Filed 1 December 1983, published 25 July 1984. Applicants – Chinoín Gyoyyszer es Vegeszeti Termeker Gyara Rt, Budapest, Hungary.

A range of novel 2,6-di-*O*-methyl- β -cyclodextrin compounds are described. Some of these are biologically active.