

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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NO DRAWINGS

- (21) Application No. 53427/69 (22) Filed 31 Oct. 1969
 (45) Complete Specification published 17 March 1971
 (51) International Classification A 23 1 1/06
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(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO JELLIES

(71) I, WONG HON YUNG, of Chinese Nationality, of No. 1, Austin Road, Wai On Building, 9th floor, rear block, Kowloon, Hong Kong, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a method of producing a grass jelly extract and to jelly extract produced thereby.

According to the present invention there is provided a method of preparing a grass jelly extract, which comprises boiling grass in water containing alkali metal or ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate until a sticky or viscous liquid is obtained, filtering the sticky liquid, boiling the filtrate with stirring, until substantially all the free water therein has been evaporated and then drying the material without stirring to obtain a solid grass jelly extract. Preferably, the extract is then ground into powder form to yield grass jelly powder.

According to the invention, there is also provided grass jelly powder whenever prepared by the method of the invention.

Grass jelly powder is normally sold for unsweetened jelly, with generally one part by weight of grass jelly powder mixed with four parts by weight of edible vegetable starch, or starch-containing material, such as corn starch, green bean starch, sweet potato starch, lotus root starch, taro starch, yam starch or water chestnut starch, but preferably tapioca powder is used. Rice powder or flour can also be used; however, in this case, the mixture of grass jelly powder and rice powder or flour should preferably be heated to the boiling point of the grass jelly powder and maintained in this condition, with stirring, for a few minutes. After the mass has set, the jelly will be smooth and non-sticky.

For a sweetened jelly, one part of grass jelly powder is generally mixed with four parts of powdered or granulated sugar.

It is preferred that the grass used in the present invention is of the *Mesona Chinesis* type and preferably *Mesona Chinesis* itself. Furthermore, all roots should be cut from the

grass leaving only young branches and leaves, which preferably should be washed with water before treatment.

The following example illustrates the present invention.

EXAMPLE

Grass of the *Mesona Chinesis* species was dried in the sun, whereafter the young branches and leaves thereof were, after being cleaned with water, put into a boiler. 1 kilogram of dried branches and leaves was then boiled for 5 hours with 10 kilograms of pure water and 50 grams of potassium carbonate, until the branches and leaves "melted" to give a sticky liquid. This was then filtered through a linen bag and the liquid boiled again to remove substantially all the free water by evaporation. The liquid was stirred whilst boiling until it became of firm consistency. Thereafter, the product was dried without stirring some in the sun and some in an air oven, both resulting in identical products. These were then ground into powder form to yield grass jelly powder.

For an unsweetened jelly one part by weight or the powder was mixed with four parts by weight of tapioca and this yielded satisfactory unsweetened jellies. For sweetened jellies, one part by weight of the powder was mixed with four parts by weight of sugar powder, which satisfactorily yielded sweetened jellies.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A method of preparing a grass jelly extract, which comprises boiling grass in water containing alkali metal or ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate until a sticky or viscous liquid is obtained, filtering the liquid, boiling the filtrate with stirring, until substantially all the free water therein has been evaporated and then drying the material without stirring to obtain a solid grass jelly extract.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the grass is of the *Mesona Chinesis* type.

3. A method according to Claim 2, wherein the grass is *Mesona Chinesis*.

4. A method according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the solid extract is powdered to yield grass jelly powder.

5. A method of producing a jelly powder,

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3. A method according to Claim 2, wherein the grass is *Mesona Chinesis*.

4. A method according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the solid extract is powdered to yield grass jelly powder.

5. A method of producing a jelly powder,



wherein a grass jelly powder prepared by the method according to Claim 4, is mixed with edible vegetable starch or starch-containing material.

5 6. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the edible vegetable starch is corn starch, bean starch, sweet potato starch, lotus root starch, taro starch, yam starch or water chestnut starch.

10 7. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the edible vegetable starch-containing material is tapioca powder.

15 8. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the grass jelly powder is mixed with rice powder or flour and the mixture is heated to boiling point of the grass jelly powder.

9. A method of producing a jelly powder wherein a grass jelly powder prepared by the method according to Claim 4 is mixed with powdered or granulated sugar.

20 10. A method according to any one of

Claims 5 to 9, wherein one part by weight of grass jelly powder is mixed with four parts by weight of the edible vegetable starch or starch-containing material or sugar.

25 11. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the alkali metal carbonate is potassium carbonate.

12. A method of preparing a grass jelly extract, substantially as described in the foregoing Example.

30 13. A grass jelly extract or jelly powder whenever prepared by the method of any one of the preceding claims.

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