provided by this embodiment comprises the following steps:

[0038] (1) the Chinese herbal medicine decoction consisting of Chinese herbal medicines and deionized water in parts by weight is prepared from 10 parts of Chinese herbal medicines and 90 parts of deionized water, where the Chinese herbal medicines and water are placed into a stewing pot and heated to 50°C, which is held for 2 hours for a soaking effect, and then the temperature of the cooking pot is raised to 95 °C to decoct with water for boiling 3 hours;

[0039] (2) the medicine decoction boiled at high temperature is naturally cooled to 80°C, and then the boiled Chinese herbal medicine dregs and water are all crushed and sheared into 150 meshes with a wet process; the Chinese medicine decoction from the first crushing and hearing is sheared at high speed into 400-500 meshes through wet-process ultrafine grinding, and is filtered through a 400-500-mesh stainless steel filter screen;

[0040] (3) after being filtered through the 400-500-mesh fine screen, the traditional Chinese medicine decoction is added to a pasteurizer and heated to 70-85°C, and then a 30Mpa high-pressure homogenizer is used to perform fat-soluble polymerization of the fat, essential oil and water for the water-soluble traditional Chinese medicine decoction, the Chinese medicine decoction is again heated to 90-95°C through an ultra-high-temperature sterilizer and then added to a 80MPa high-pressure homogenizer for homogenization, and the second high-pressure cell wall breaking of the water-soluble traditional Chinese medicine decoction allows the traditional Chinese medicine decoction to be completely polymerized with water molecules, fat and essential oil; and

[0041] (4) the decoction is filled to a container (an aluminum-plastic composite packaging box, bag or glass bottle and the like resistant to high temperature) at 85°C, and then the filled traditional Chinese medicine decoction is placed into the high-temperature sterilization kettle at the temperature of 121°C for high-temperature sterilization for 40 minutes, aiming to polymerizing the water-soluble fat, essential oil and water vapor of the

What is claimed is:

1. A preparation method of a traditional Chinese medicine decoction, characterized by comprising the following steps:

(1) mixing Chinese herbal medicines and water, and decocting to obtain a mixture;

(2) cooling the mixture, shearing and crushing twice, and then filtering with a 400-500-mesh sieve; the shearing and crushing twice comprises first shearing and crushing and second wet-process ultrafine grinding, and a mixture from the second wet-process ultrafine grinding has the granularity of 400-500 meshes;

(3) performing first heating on the decoction obtained from Step (2) to 70-85°C and then homogenizing, and performing second heating to 85-95°C and then performing second homogenizing; the pressure for the homogenizing is below 60Mpa; and the pressure for the second homogenizing is below 200Mpa; and

(4) canning the decoction obtained from Step (3) at 80-90°C, and sterilizing at high temperature of 115-125°C; and after the sterilizing at high temperature, the high-temperature sterilization kettle is subjected to a back-pressure cooling operation to cool the traditional Chinese medicine decoction to room temperature.

2. The preparation method of Claim 1, characterized in that in Step (1), a mass ratio of the Chinese herbal medicines to the water is (1-10):(10-90), wherein the water is deionized water.

3. The preparation method of Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that in Step (1), a device used for the decocting is a stainless steel cooking pot; and the decocting comprises the following substeps: heating to 40-60°C, soaking for 1-10 hours, heating to 90-100°C again, and boiling for 1-5 hours.

4. The preparation method of any one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that in Step (2), the cooling refers to cooling to 60-80°C; and a device for the filtering is a stainless steel filter screen.

5. The preparation method of Claim 4, characterized in that in Step (2), the first shearing and crushing is performed in a cutting-type wet-process ultrafine crusher; the second wet-process ultrafine grinding is performed in a wet-process ultrafine grinding mill; a mixture from the first shearing and crushing has the granularity of 100-200 meshes.

6. The preparation method of any one of Claims 1 to 5, characterized in that in Step (3), the first heating is performed in a pasteurizer; the homogenizing is performed in a high-pressure homogenizer; the second heating is performed in an ultrahigh-temperature sterilizer; and the second homogenizing is performed in a high-pressure homogenizer.

7. The preparation method of Claim 6, characterized in that in Step (3), the final temperature for the second heating is 85-90°C.

8. The preparation method of any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that in Step (4), the sterilizing at high temperature is performed in a high-temperature sterilization kettle.

9. The preparation method of Claim 8, characterized in that in Step (4), the sterilizing at high temperature is performed at the temperature of 121°C for 20-60 minutes; and the back-pressure cooling operation is performed under the back pressure of 0.2-0.33Mpa with compressed air.

10. A traditional Chinese medicine decoction prepared with the preparation method of any one of Claims 1 to 9.