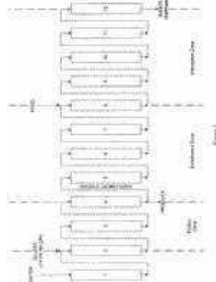
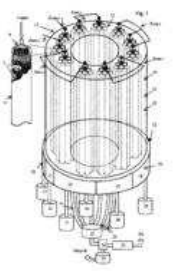
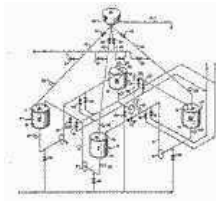


8 results for Forward and Backward citations - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Method for purification of high purity sucrose material	WO2005010216	2005-02-03	AMALGAMATED RESEARCH* AMALGAMATED RESEARCH WILMINGTON	
A method for purifying a sucrose material already in a high purity liquid, crystalline or other form of sucrose, such as raw sugar, utilizing chromatography, or utilizing chromatography in connection with other methods of purification.					
2.	Method for separating a basic amino acid from fermentation broth	WO200172689	2001-10-04	ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND*	
This invention relates to a method for separating basic amino acids from fermentation broth comprising contacting the broth with strong acid cation exchange resins that have a low degree of cross-linkage and eluting the amino acid. The method described herein results in higher yield and higher purity of lysine, in addition to higher throughput, as compared to conventional processes of purification of lysine from fermentation broth.					
3.	Process for separation of glucose and fructose	US6258176	2001-07-10	MA HSIEN-CHIH	
For sakes of eliminating displacement zone and fully utilizing the void volume in traditional chromatography, a separation process herein disclosed is for better efficiency in separation of mixed solution of glucose and fructose into glucose and fructose solution. More specifically, the process implements a new mass transfer method onto an alkaline-earth metal cation exchanger bed for proceeding like SMB process, yet, in a single bed or multiple beds in a bundle with batch operation mode. Said new method further integrates with differential set-up protocols between solid phase resin and a multiplicity of liquid mixtures, an operation protocol to implement all above indicated methods. By the virtue of said new mass transfer method and differential set-up, the process herein disclosed is capable of separation of glucose and fructose feed solution into 100% yield of respective pure component. Said process is operated by sequential proceeding of feeding, fractions recovery, and enhancing concentration of separated fractions. The disclosed process cutbacks nearly 50% of resin stock compared with same throughput of SMB process having separation of 88% recovery of 90% fructose purity in product stream.					
4.	Method for fractionating a solution	US6224776	2001-05-01	CULTOR* DANISCO*	
A method for fractionating a solution into two or more fractions by a chromatographic simulated moving bed (SMB) process, wherein the separation system comprises at least two separation profiles in the same loop.					
5.	Method of displacement chromatography	WO9832514	1998-07-30	AMALGAMATED RESEARCH AMALGAMATED RESEARCH WILMINGTON*	
A plurality of chromatographic separation operations, including a first simulated moving bed operation, are coupled into a process which functions, preferably through the application of continuous displacement chromatography, to recover a fraction rich in small organic molecules, notably betaine and/or invert from sucrose solutions, enabling the subsequent production of a high purity sucrose product.					
6.	Method for the sorption and separation of dissolved constituents	AU8688482	1982-12-07	AMALGAMATED RESEARCH* AMALGAMATED SUGAR AMARUGAMEITETSUDO SHUGAA	
A simulated moving bed process divides the bed into separate zones (I, II, III, IV) each of which includes one or more discrete vessels (4). The zones (I, II, III, IV) correspond to the functions of the process; typically sorption, displacement, elution, and regeneration. Booster pumps (5, 6, 7, 8) in series with the vessels maintain a desired pressure head for each zone. The functions of each zone are rotated in sequence, the sequence being timed in relation to the migration of the front between adjacent phases in the fluid loop circulating through the zones.					

7.

Process to compensate for a discrete non-separating section in simulated moving bed adsorptive separation processes

US6896812

2005-05-24

UOP*

Fluctuations, such as perturbations in the quality of the extract and/or raffinate streams removed from the circuit in a simulated moving bed (SMB) adsorptive process having at least one discrete non-separating section are eliminated or significantly reduced. This is accomplished by increasing the fluid flow rate in a portion of the circuit in response to the location of a discrete non-separating section and changing the flow rate of at least one stream that is in fluid communication with the circuit consistent with the increased flow rate in the portion of the circuit. Multiple adjustments to the flow rates of the input and/or output streams and multiple increases in the fluid flow rates in portions of the circuit may be used simultaneously when for example there is more than one discrete non-separating section.

8.

Process for the isomerization of glucose

US4349668

1982-09-14

UOP*

A process for isomerizing glucose into fructose having the improvement which comprises the recovery of high purity glucose from the isomerization stage effluent by contacting the mixture with an adsorbent comprising an X zeolite containing potassium cations at the exchangeable cationic sites thereby selectively adsorbing the glucose from the effluent stream mixture, thereafter recovering high purity glucose and recycling the high purity glucose to the isomerization stage.

