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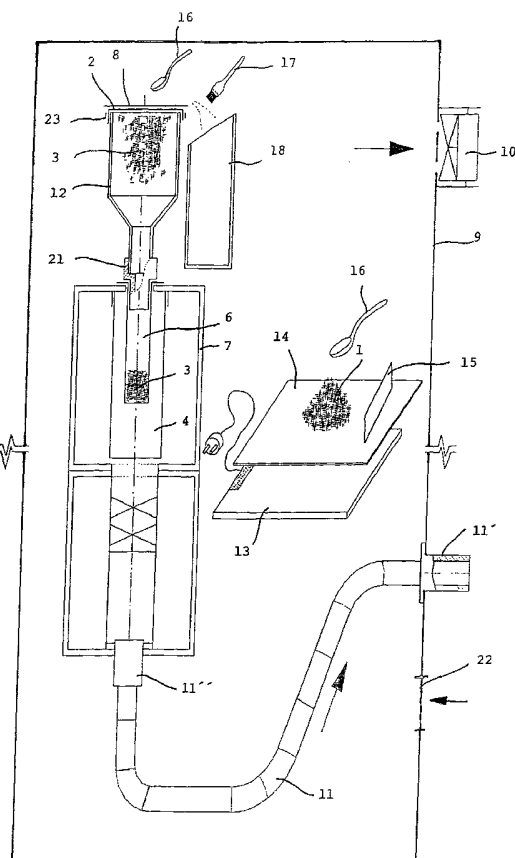
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: POLLEN CLEANING METHOD AND A DEVICE APPLYING THIS METHOD

(57) Abstract: A method of cleaning pollen from mechanical impurities, spore and micro-organisms is based on the fact that dirty pollen (1) is sucked to air flow via an insulant sieve (2). Clean pollen (3) falls into a filter (6), dirt (5) sticks on the sieve (2). The pollen cleaning device consists of a sucking unit (7) with a filter (6), before which at least one sieve (2) with a throttle flap (8) is located.



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## **Pollen Cleaning Method and a Device Applying this Method**

### Background and summary of the invention

The invention deals with a method of cleaning pollen used as raw material for manufacturing medicines, and a device for applying this method.

Pollen as raw material for manufacturing medicines is gained from gathered blossoms and other parts of plants, which are dried to required moisture, cleaned from rough impurities like pieces of leaves, twigs, grass etc., and the basic raw material is then cleaned from tiny impurities like soot, dust, spores and micro-organisms and other pathological elements undesirable for medical raw material.

The most widespread method and device for cleaning pollen known so far is represented by cleaning on mechanical shaking machines consisting of a system of screens with various mesh diameters arranged one over another, vibrating by means of a motor with an eccentric cam. The pollen falls through the upper sieve with the biggest mesh diameter gradually to the lowest sieve with the smallest mesh diameter, and the dirt is caught on the sieves. The disadvantage of this system is that it is not able to clean the pollen sufficiently, especially from tiny ingredients like spores and micro-organisms, which fall together with the pollen grains the diameter of which is the same or even smaller than that of the pollen grains, so they fall even through the fines sieves. The final biological purity of the pollen then reaches to the maximum of 90% to 95% of pollen particles, while 5% - 10% are impurities. This system is not able to clean strongly contaminated pollen containing more than 30% of dirt as the sieves get jammed. Large amount of waste after cleaning is another disadvantage.

Another device for cleaning pollen from mechanical particles, spores and micro-organisms is known from the WO 03/041840. It is based on a sucking unit consisting of a vacuum cleaner with a paper filtering bag inside the cloth dust bag, to which an adapter with a conical separator made of plastic (insulant) is led, and the sucking pipe through which the contaminated pollen comes is led tangentially to the part of the separator with the largest diameter. The pure pollen particles fall through the separator into the filter and the contaminants rotate in the electrostatic field on the separator conical part.

The above device and method is pointlessly time consuming for some kinds of pollen, and a simpler cleaning method and device would be sufficient for their cleaning. Searching for the method and device is the subject of this invention

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The determined aim is reached by the pollen cleaning method and the device for its application according to this invention. It is based on the principle that the contaminated pollen is sucked to flowing air through a sieve made of electrically non-conducting material (insulant), advantageously of plastic. Electrostatic field appears on the sieve as a result of friction when the contaminated pollen moves on the sieve. The pure pollen particles, which are non-conductive, fall through the filter where they are caught for further processing. The contaminants stick on the sieve, first because the big contaminant particles cannot get through the sieve and secondly because the small contaminant particles are able to get the electrostatic field charge and stick in that on the sieve surface, from where they are later removed as waste.

To ensure even spreading and optimize passing of the pollen through the sieve, the pass is conveniently regulated by a throttle flap located before the sieve and regulating the air flow to the sucking strainer. The flap enables regulation of current speed of the amount of sucked contaminated pollen as well as the sucking speed according to the sucking power, pollen type, sieve and the amount of the contaminated pollen on the sieve.

A pollen cleaning device applying the above cleaning method also forms the subject of the invention. It consists of the known sucking unit fitted with a filter catching the pure pollen, and its principle is based on the fact that at least one sieve made of insulant is arranged before the inlet of the filter and at least one throttle flap enabling regulation of sucked air and pollen. As the pollen material is very fine and the processing runs in the amount of a few grams, suitable laboratory conditions have to be insured for the operation. From this point of view placing of the whole device according to the invention inside an low-pressure chamber looks advantageous. The chamber is fitted with a low-pressure ventilator the outlet of which as well as the outlet of the sucking unit are led outside the chamber.

The sieve is interchangeable and is fitted in horizontal position on the input of the vertical sucking strainer, which leads to the filter. The throttle flap is advantageously made of a perforated plate of any shape adjacent to the sieve. For the optimum sucking regulation there are circular or oval holes of various diameter made in the flap, located on the perimeter of an imaginary circle or oval on the plate. After applying the contaminated pollen on the sieve you just put the flap on the sieve and regulate sucking by slight tilting of the flap from side to side so as the pollen does not jam in the sieve at one point and passes through the sieve regularly.

A heating board warming the work board on which the contaminated pollen is located belongs to practical accessories of the device according to the invention. For proper cleaning the pollen must not be wet, so it is advantageous to adjust its moisture by drying on a heated work board. A sweeping plate serves for spreading the pollen on the work board. A spoon serves for putting the contaminated pollen on the sieve and a brush is used for removing the dirt particles from the sieve to the waste bin.

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A cover with suction lead is an additional accessory. Fitted on the suction strainer it enables you to suck the remaining contaminated pollen, which cannot be taken from the work board with the spoon.

The advantage of the method of pollen cleaning according to the invention is based on its simplicity, high speed and high efficiency especially in removing mechanical particles. For some kinds of pollen just one cleaning process is sufficient to reach the required purity, for other kinds the whole process may be repeated, i.e. the clean pollen may be cleaned again to reach the required purity level.

#### Brief description of the drawings

The invention will be explained in more detail on drawings of which Fig. 1 shows a view of the device in the low-pressure chamber with vertical cross section through the sucking unit with the sucking strainer, Fig. 2 shows a detailed axonometric view of the sucking strainer with the sieve and the throttle flap, Fig. 3 shows detailed axonometric view of the sucking strainer with the sieve and the cover with the sucking lead, Figures 4 through 8 show phases of cleaning the pollen using the throttle flap on the sieve on the sucking strainer in cross section.

#### Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

The pollen cleaning device according to the invention is according to the example presented on Fig. 1 arranged in a low-pressure chamber 9, where the operator also works. The chamber prevents dust, mechanical and biological contaminants from ingress to the cleaning area, and the low-pressure ventilator 10 maintains permanent slight underpressure inside, while the outside air is sucked in through a filtering vent 22. The sucking unit 7 comprising of a common home vacuum cleaner with approx. power of 500 W arranged to vertical position is inside the low-pressure chamber 9. The outlet 11 from the sucking unit 7 made of a flexible hose is led outside the low-pressure chamber 9 through a bushing 11'. The terminal 11'' is removed from the sucking unit 7 and closed when the device is not operated. A filter 6 consisting of a collecting bag of filtering paper, in which pure pollen 3 is caught is inside the sucking unit 7 in a protective textile bag 4. The filter 6 is placed in the sucking mouth of the sucking unit 7 and fixed with an adapter 21, to which the sucking strainer 12 is led. The sucking strainer 12 made advantageously of plastic is arranged vertically and consists of two cylindrical parts of different diameter connected with a conical connecting link. A polyamide sieve 2 is fitted to the mouth of the wider upper cylindrical part of the sucking strainer 12. The sieve 2 may have circular or other shape and is interchangeable so as sieves 2 with required mesh diameter can be used for different types of pollen. In this particular instance a circular sieve 2 is used, with a rim, over which a securing ring 23 or a rubber ring is overlaid after fitting on the suction strainer 12.

A throttle flap 8 is adjacent to the sieve 2. The flap 8 is a perforated square board (it may have completely different shape in different versions) of plexiglas (different material may be used as well). There are different holes 24 of diameters 4, 6 and 8

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mm in the throttle flap 8, arranged in circle so as their outer perimeter does not extend the perimeter of the sucking strainer 12.

The pollen cleaning device according to the invention then includes an electric heating board 13 enabling at least two warming modes or stepless regulation, and a work board 14 of stainless steel sheet lying on the heating board 13. Both the boards 13 and 14 are placed on a table or a stall next to which the operator sits and arranges, spreads and heaps the contaminated pollen 1 on the work board 14 with a sweeping plate 15, which may be made of metal, plexiglas or plastic, he/she ladles the pollen with a spoon 16 and puts it on the sieve 2. The spoon 16 may be metallic or plastic with shovel shape at the front. A waste bin 18 serves for removing the dirt 5 from the sieve 2 surface by means of a horsehair brush 17.

Fig. 3 shows a plastic cover 19 with sucking lead 20 made of a flexible hose with a terminal 25. The cover 19 may be fitted on the sucking strainer 12 and the sucking lead 20 serves for sucking remainders of contaminated pollen 1 that cannot be taken with the spoon 16 from the work board 14, which is useful for particularly rare pollen or pollen difficult to pick.

The low-pressure chamber 9 has always to be disinfected and all the tools washed and dried before cleaning. The operator has to be careful about slow balancing of pressure difference before entering the low-pressure chamber 9 to avoid fast air movement inside the low-pressure chamber 9. The contaminated pollen 1 on the work board 14 is first mixed and then heaped with the sweeping plate 15, and then ladled with the spoon 16 and after switching the sucking unit 7 it is put on the sieve 2. The throttle flap 8 is then put on the sieve 2 and its tilting from side to side as shown on Fig. 4 – 8 creates turbulent air flow speeding up the pass of the pollen through the sieve 2. The sieve 2 separates big mechanical dirt particles and further impurities 5, which stick on its surface because of their adhesiveness or electrostatic charge. The clean pollen 3 passes to the filter 6 from which it is regularly removed to the dose. The filter 6 consisting of a filter paper bag has a secondary separating function, as the undesirable particles that passed through the sieve 2 spin around inside the filter 6 and get stuck in the walls of filtering paper. It is thus necessary to roll the filters carefully after removing the clean pollen 3 and put them to waste. The sucking unit 7 has to be switched off as soon as contaminated pollen 1 gets through the sieve 2.

The dirt 5 that remains on the sieve 2 surface have to be removed by the brush 17 into the waste bin 18, and the whole process is repeated again. As greasy dirt 5 of some kinds of pollen stick heavily on the sieve 2, the sieve 2 has to be changed or washed during the cleaning process. At the final phase the cover 19 with the sucking lead 20 may be put on and the remaining pollen 1 from the work board 14 may be sucked and pass through the sieve 2. If the pollen 1 is too dirty the clean pollen 3 may be put back on the working board 14 and the whole cleaning process repeated.

The pollen cleaning method and device are applicable for cleaning pollen raw material for medicine manufacturing.

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### Claims

1. A method of cleaning pollen from mechanical impurities, spores and micro-organisms, **comprising by** that the contaminated pollen (1) is sucked to airflow through an insulant sieve (2), while the clean pollen particles (3) fall into a filter (6) where they are caught, and the impurities (5) stick on the sieve (2).
2. The method of cleaning pollen according to Claim 1 **comprising by** that the amount of sucked contaminated pollen (1) and speed of its sucking to the air flow is regulated by a throttle flap (8) placed before the sieve (2).
3. A pollen cleaning device consisting of a sucking unit with a filter **comprising by** that at least one insulant sieve (2) and at least one throttle flap (8) are arranged before the filter (6) input.
4. The device according to Claim 3 **comprising by** that it is arranged inside an underpressure chamber (9) equipped with an underpressure ventilator (10), while the outlet (11) of the sucking unit (7) is led outside the underpressure chamber (9).
5. The device according to Claim 3 **comprising by** that the sieve (2) is interchangeably fitted on the input of a vertical sucking strainer (12) led to the filter (6) and the throttle flap (8) consists of a perforated board touching the sieve (2).
6. The device according to Claim 5 **comprising by** that perforation of the throttle flap (8) consists of circular or oval holes of different diameters arranged into a circle or an oval.
7. The device according to at least one of the Claims 3 through 6 **comprising by** that it moreover contains a heating board (13) on which a work board (14) for the contaminated pollen (1) is arranged, a sweeping plate (15), spoon (16) for ladling the contaminated pollen (1) and its application on the sieve (2), and a brush (17) with a dust bin (18) for removing dirt (5) from the sieve (2) surface.
8. The device according to at least one of the Claims 3 through 7 **comprising by** that it is equipped with a cover (19) fitting to the sucking strainer (12) with the sieve (2) and fitted with a sucking lead (20), for sucking remainders of contaminated pollen (1) from the work board (14).

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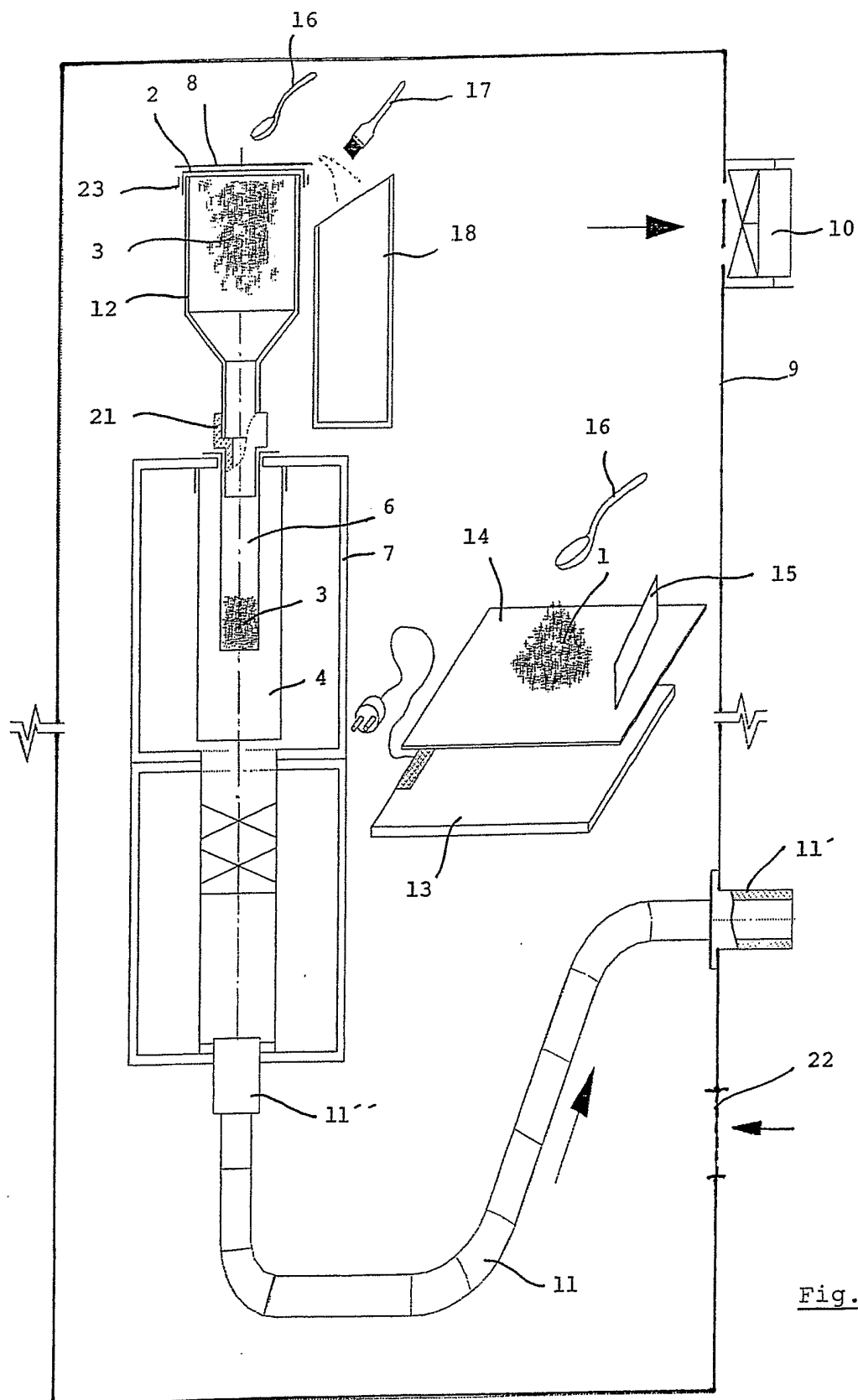


Fig. 1

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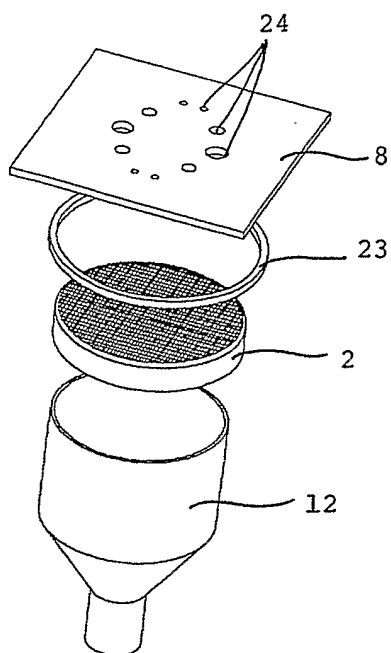


Fig. 2

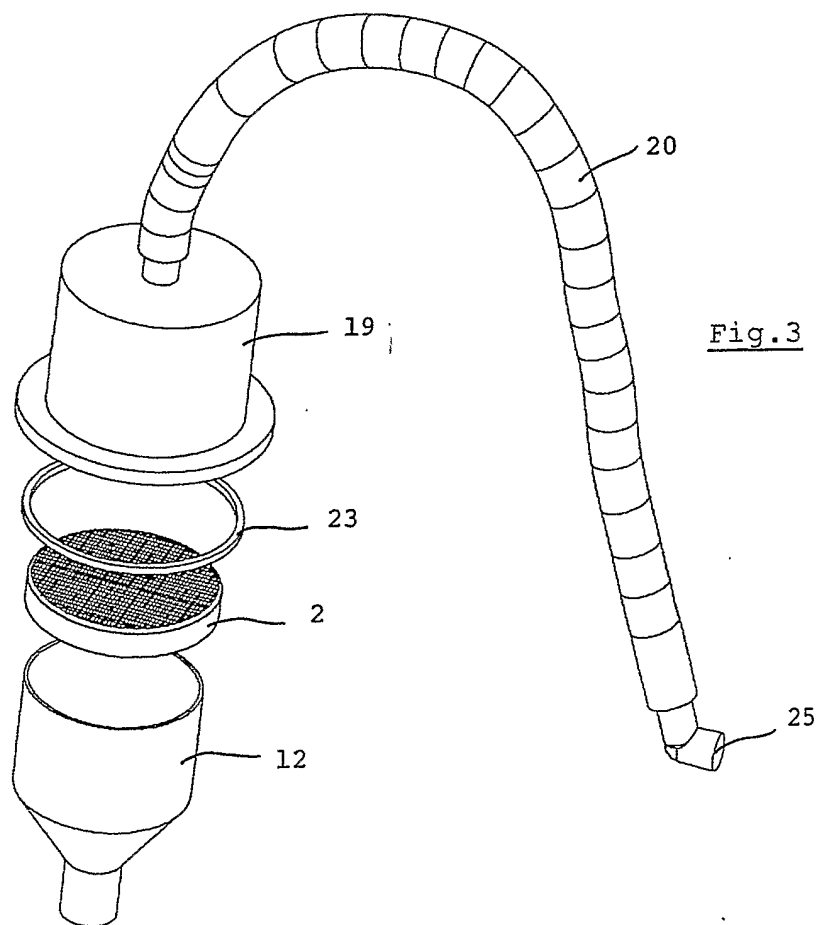
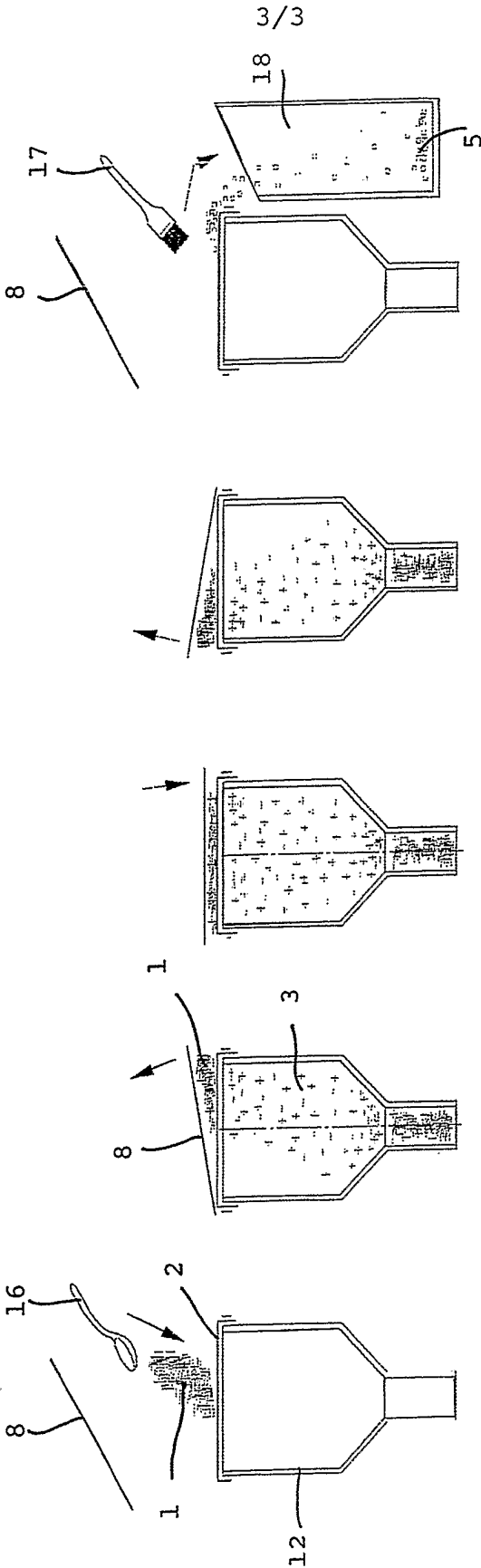


Fig. 3





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B01D36/00 B01D36/04 B07B7/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B01D B07B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 746 071 A (URBAT LUTZ ET AL) 24 May 1988 (1988-05-24) abstract -----	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Information on patent family members

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