



US006010734A

# United States Patent [19]

[11] Patent Number: **6,010,734**

Whelan et al.

[45] Date of Patent: **Jan. 4, 2000**

[54] **LOW CALORIE FAT-CONTAINING FROZEN DESSERT PRODUCTS HAVING SMOOTH, CREAMY, NONGRITTY MOUTHFEEL**

4,885,156 12/1989 Singer et al. .  
5,064,677 11/1991 Caine et al. .

[75] Inventors: **Richard Howard Whelan**, Medfield;  
**Marvin Jerry Rudolph**, Sharon; **Vanik Derenig Petrossian**, Waban, all of Mass.

### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

233856 8/1987 European Pat. Off. .  
236288 9/1987 European Pat. Off. .  
290065 11/1988 European Pat. Off. .  
290420 11/1988 European Pat. Off. .  
1282502 7/1972 United Kingdom .

[73] Assignee: **The Procter & Gamble Company**, Cincinnati, Ohio

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

[21] Appl. No.: **09/113,345**

Haumann, "Getting the Fat Out: Researcher Seeks Substitutes for Full Fat Fat" J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., vol. 63, No. 9 (1986), pp. 278-88.

[22] Filed: **Jul. 10, 1998**

W. S. Arbuckle, Ice Cream, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (AVI Publishing Company 1977).

### Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of application No. 07/770,497, Oct. 3, 1991, abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/474,189, Feb. 2, 1990, Pat. No. 5,084,295.

Robinson, Modern Dairy Technology, Advances in Milk Products, vol. 1, (1986), pp. 229-31.

[51] **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **A23G 9/00**; A23D 7/00; A23L 1/10

Paul et al., Food Theory and Applications (1972), p. 585.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **426/565**; 426/602; 426/611; 426/613; 426/567; 426/804

Harper et al, Dairy Technology and Engineering (1976), pp. 422-27.

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 426/602, 603, 426/604, 611, 613, 804, 565, 567

Webb et al, Fundamentals of Dairy Chemistry (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 1974), pp. 572-77.

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary, 1984, The Riverside Publishing Company, p. 589.

### [56] References Cited

*Primary Examiner*—Anthony J. Weier

*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—James F. McBride; Karen F. Clark; Jacobus C. Rasser

### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,028,649 12/1962 Cobb .  
3,345,185 10/1967 Pisani et al. .  
3,928,649 12/1975 Cobb .  
3,949,102 4/1976 Hellyer et al. .  
4,244,977 1/1981 Kahn et al. .  
4,346,120 8/1982 Morley et al. .  
4,374,154 2/1983 Cole et al. .  
4,376,791 3/1983 Holbrook et al. .  
4,400,405 8/1983 Morley et al. .  
4,400,406 8/1983 Morley et al. .  
4,452,823 6/1984 Connolly et al. .  
4,452,824 6/1984 Cole et al. .  
4,492,714 1/1985 Cooper et al. .  
4,497,841 2/1985 Wudel et al. .  
4,626,441 12/1986 Wolkstein .  
4,650,690 3/1987 Bams et al. .  
4,725,445 2/1988 Ferrero .  
4,770,892 9/1988 Grealy et al. .  
4,789,664 12/1988 Seligson et al. .  
4,874,627 10/1989 Greig et al. .  
4,880,657 11/1989 Guffey et al. .

### [57] ABSTRACT

Low calorie frozen desserts, in particular ice cream-like products, having a smooth, creamy, nongritty mouthfeel are can be produced. These frozen desserts contain fat that contains from about 30 to 100% of certain edible, wholly or partially nondigestible intermediate melting polyol polyesters, milk solids other than fat, sweetener, oil-in-water emulsifier, a flavoring substance, and water. The fat is substantially homogeneously dispersed in the aqueous phase as emulsified fat particles having an average particle size of about 5 microns or less. These frozen desserts are obtained by a process which initially involves the formation of a preemulsion by homogenizing a mixture which consists essentially of these intermediate melting polyol polyesters and only a portion of the other dessert ingredients. This preemulsion is then combined with the remaining dessert ingredients, homogenized, pasteurized, and at least partially frozen to provide the frozen desserts.

**27 Claims, No Drawings**