REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
PATENTS ACT, 1978

FORM P.8
(to be lodged in duplicate)

A&A Ref: **154134**

PUBLICATION PARTICULARS AND ABSTRACT
(Section 32(3)(a) - Regulations 22(1)(g) and 31)

21	01	PATENT APPLICATION NO	22	LODGING DATE	43	ACCEPTANCE DATE
				6 February 2006		19.2.07

51	INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	NOT FOR PUBLICATION
	A01M A01N	CLASSIFIED BY: **ISA**

71	FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)
	Fumakilla Limited

72	FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)

FUJII, Shingo
TAKAKI, Shigeki
IKEDA, Kazuyuki
IDUHARA, Miho
SUGIURA, Masaaki

EARLIEST PRIORITY CLAIMED	COUNTRY		NUMBER		DATE	
	33	**JP**	31	**2003-290741**	32	**8 August 2003**

NOTE: The country must be indicated by its International Abbreviation - see schedule 4 of the Regulations

54	TITLE OF INVENTION
	Aerosol for controlling insect pests

57	ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS)

NUMBER OF SHEETS 45

The sheet(s) containing the abstract is/are attached.

If no classification is furnished, Form P.9 should accompany this form.
The figure of the drawing to which the abstract refers is attached.

(12)特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局

(43) 国際公開日
2005年2月17日 (17.02.2005)

PCT

(10) 国際公開番号
WO 2005/01 3685 A1

(51) 国際特許分類[7]: A01M 7/00, A01N 25/06

(21) 国際出願番号: PCT/JP2004/011508

(22) 国際出願日: 2004年8月4日 (04.08.2004)

(25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語

(26) 国際公開の言語: 日本語

(30) 優先権データ:
特願2003-290741 2003年8月8日 (08.08.2003) JP

(71) 出願人 (米国を除く全ての指定国について): フマキラー株式会社 (FUMAKILLA LIMITED) [JP/JP]; 〒101-8606 東京都 千代田区 神田美倉町11番地 Tokyo (JP).

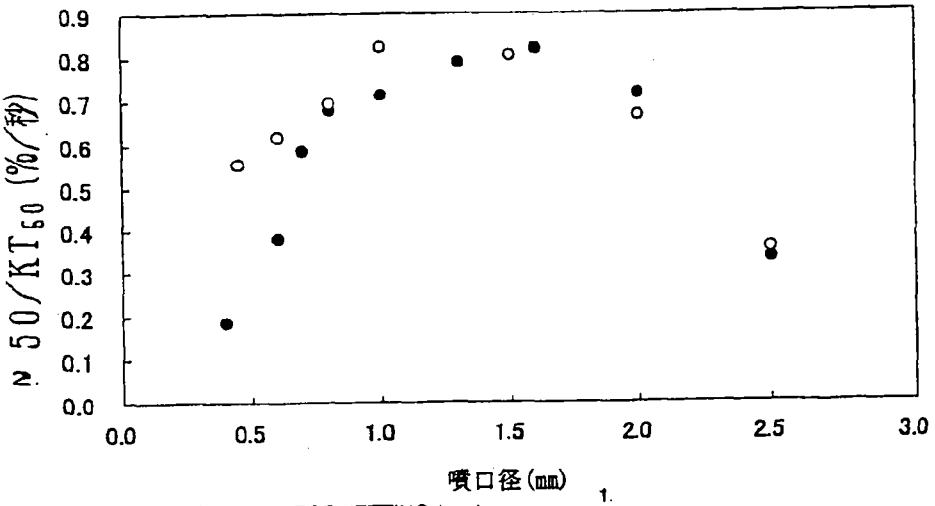
(72) 発明者; および

(75) 発明者/出願人 (米国についてのみ): 藤井 真吾 (FUJII,Shingo) [JP/JP]; 〒441-8145 愛知県 豊橋市 駒形町字駒郷95 Aichi (JP). 飯原 美穂 (IDUHARA,Miho) [JP/JP]; 〒738-0023 広島県 廿日市市 下平良一丁目2-31 Hiroshima (JP). 高木 滋樹 (TAKAKI,Shigeki) [JP/JP]; 〒738-0014 広島県 廿日市市 住吉二丁目7-8 Hiroshima (JP). 杉浦 正昭 (SUGIURA,Masaaki) [JP/JP]; 〒739-0400 広島県 佐伯郡 大野町八坂一丁目10—14 Hiroshima (JP). 池田 和幸 (IKEDA,Kazuyuki) [JP/JP]; 〒738-0017 広島県 廿日市市 須賀6-10-10-01 Hiroshima (JP).

[続葉有]

(54) Title: AEROSOL FOR CONTROLLING INSECT PESTS

(54) 発明の名称: 害虫駆除用エアゾール



1...DIAMETER OF OPENING FOR JETTING (mm)
2...50/KT_{50} (%/SECOND)

(57) Abstract: An aerosol for controlling insect pests, which has a pressure container provided with an actuator and, held therein, a mixture containing an ingredient for controlling insect pests, a solvent and a jetting agent, wherein said mixture has a content of the solvent of 0 to 10 vol % and an opening for jetting of said actuator has a diameter of 0.7 to 2 mm; and an aerosol for controlling insect pests, which has a pressure container provided with an actuator and, held therein, a mixture containing an ingredient for controlling insect pests, a solvent and a jetting agent, wherein said mixture has a content of the solvent of 0 to 10 vol % and an opening for jetting of said actuator has a long nozzle having an opening with a diameter of 0.4 to 2 mm.

(57) 要約: 害虫駆除成分、溶剤、及び噴射剤を含有してなる混合物がアクチュエーターを備えた耐圧容器内に充てんされてなる害虫駆除用エアゾールであって、該混合物中の溶剤の含有量が0~10容量%であり、該アクチュエーターの噴口径が0.7~2mmである、害虫駆除用エアゾール、並びに害虫駆除成分、溶剤、及び噴射剤

[続葉有]

WO 2005/013685 A1

DESCRIPTION

AEROSOL FOR CONTROLLING INSECT PESTS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an aerosol for disinsectization having low pollution property.

BACKGROUND ART

An aerosol for disinsectization against, for instance, fly, mosquito, and cockroach is such that mainly a disinfestant component is dissolved in a solvent, and the solution together with a propellant such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and dimethyl ether (DME) is filled in a pressure-resistant container. For example, the aerosol is used by spatially spraying or directly spraying to a subject harmful insect flying in a space such as living room. Alternatively, the aerosol is used by directly spraying to a subject harmful insect which crawls over a floor, or is used by spraying on a floor in advance to disinfest a subject harmful insect which creeps thereon.

However, after spraying, stickiness of a solvent remains on a curtain and a floor, and surrounding pollution upon disinsectization becomes a problem. In order to avoid such pollution, reduction in an amount of a solvent in an aerosol is considered to be effective. However, an amount of a solvent greatly influences on efficacy of an aerosol for disinsectization, and the efficacy is extremely decreased when the amount is reduced. Therefore, it is generally difficult to reduce the amount of a solvent.

In view of the above, the lowering of pollution property has been tried by devising a solvent. For example, use of a fluorocarbon-based solvent, a water-based solvent, pentane, isopentane or the like as a solvent has been proposed (for instance, see Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. Sho 59-175403, Hei 1-190609, and Hei 4-120003). On the other hand, an aerosol of which jetting force is enhanced to lower an amount of a solvent, which is used mainly for space spraying, has been also proposed (see Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. Sho 46-20837). However, an extent of low pollution property and its usability are not sufficient in some cases.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide an aerosol for disinsectization, which has high disinsectization efficacy and low pollution property.

Specifically, the present invention relates to:

[1] an aerosol for disinsectization comprising a mixture comprising a disinfestant component, a solvent, and a propellant, and a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, wherein the mixture is contained in the pressure-resistant container, and wherein the solvent is contained in the mixture in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, and the actuator has an orifice diameter of from 0.7 to 2 mm;

[2] an aerosol for disinsectization comprising a mixture comprising a disinfestant component, a solvent, and a propellant, and a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, wherein the mixture is contained in the pressure-resistant container, and wherein the solvent is contained in the mixture

in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, and the actuator has a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of from 0.4 to 2 mm;

[3] the aerosol according to the above [1] or [2], wherein a pressure in the pressure-resistant container is from 0.15 to 0.4 MPa as expressed by a gauge pressure at 25°C;

[4] the aerosol according to any one of the above [1] to [3], wherein a spraying amount is from 0.8 to 3 g/sec (25°C);

[5] the aerosol according to any one of the above [1] to [4], wherein the solvent comprises a paraffinic hydrocarbon,

[6] the aerosol according to any one of the above [1] to [5], wherein the disinfestant component is at least one member selected from the group consisting of metofluthrin, phthalthrin, d-T80-phthalthrin, d,d-T80-prallethrin, d,d-T98-prallethrin, d-T80-resmethrin, transfluthrin, imiprothrin, cyphenothrin and d,d-T-cyphenothrin; and

[7] the aerosol according to any one of the above [1] to [6], wherein an average particle diameter of a particle comprising a sprayed aerosol content is from 15 to 45 μm (25°C) at a position of a straight line distance from an orifice of 150 cm.

According to the present invention, a subject harmful insect can be disinfested without substantially polluting the surrounding with a solvent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic explanatory view for an apparatus used for evaluation of disinsectization efficacy of an aerosol.

Figure 2 is a graph showing evaluation results of disinsectization efficacy

of an aerosol with or without a long nozzle, wherein solid circles (●) are the results of the aerosol without a long nozzle, and open circles (○) are the results of the aerosol with a long nozzle.

Figure 3 is a graph showing evalu ation results of disinsectization efficacy of an aerosol when inner pressure of a container varies.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The aerosol for disinsectization (hereinafter referred to as aerosol) of the present invention is an aerosol comprising a mixture comprising a disinfestant component, a solvent and a propellant (hereinafter referred to as aerosol composition), and a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, wherein the mixture is contained in the pressure-resistant container, and one of the significant features of the present invention resides in that the solvent is contained in the mixture in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, and the actuator has an orifice diameter of from 0.7 to 2 mm.

Usually, when the solvent is contained in an aerosol composition approximately in the range as defined in the present invention, a disinsectization efficacy is extremely reduced. Therefore, the present inventors have intensively continued to study reduction in the amount of the solvent contained which has been a serious problem in the development of an aerosol having low pollution property. As a result, the present inventors have found out for the first time that low pollution property can be achieved by spraying such the composition through an actuator having a specified orifice diameter, and further adjusting a pressure in a pressure-resistant container and an amount of spraying, even when the solvent contained in an aerosol composition is in a small amount, and

whereby a sufficient disinsectization efficacy can be surprisingly maintained.

Specifically, some aerosol agents which can substantially prevent pollution with a spraying solution by reducing an amount of a solvent have been so far known (for instance, Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. Sho 59-175403 and Hei 4-120003, and Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. Sho 46-20837). However, conventionally, it has been considered that it is necessary to spray an aerosol content into a fine particle to enhance diffusively into a space and permeability into a gap between objects, in order to exhibit disinsectization efficacy by spraying in a space. Therefore, even if an amount of a solvent could be reduced, in order to secure formation of an aerosol content into a fine particle at spraying, it has been necessitated to make an orifice diameter of an actuator small, and increase a container inner pressure of an aerosol to increase an instant spraying force. However, in the method described above, even if diffusibility into a space can be secured, it is difficult to control a particle diameter, so that reduction in adhesion to an insect body cannot be avoided, and in particular, efficacy when directly sprayed to a harmful insect is not sufficiently exhibited. However, the present inventors have newly found out that diffusibility in a space and adhesion to an insect body can be maintained by adjusting an orifice diameter of an actuator, a pressure in a pressure-resistant container, a spraying amount or the like to control a particle diameter of a sprayed particle in a predetermined range, even if a solvent amount were reduced, so that a sufficient disinsectization efficacy satisfying both of space spraying and direct spraying is obtained. Then, the present inventors has accomplished the development of an aerosol of the present invention as an entirely new aerosol which can satisfy such the conditions. Therefore, an embodiment of reduction in an amount of the

solvent in the present invention has not been so far specifically reported and cannot be expected at all from the prior art.

Herein, "low pollution property" refers to a nature of not being sticky due to a solvent remaining on a curtain, a floor or the like after spraying of an aerosol, or a nature of being rapidly dried even if a solvent remains in a slight amount, that is, nature of remarkably reduced stickiness due to a solvent.

The disinfestant component used in the present invention is not particularly limited. Examples include pyrethroid insecticide components such as metofluthrin (trade name: Eminence, same hereinafter), dl,d-T80-allethrin (Pynammin forte), phthalthrin (Neopynamin), d-T80-phthalthrin (Neopynamin forte), d,d-T80-prallethrin (Etoc), d,d-T98-prallethrin (98Etoc), d-T80-resmethrin (Crysron forte), transfluthrin (Biothrin), imiprothrin (Pralle), etofenprox (Trebon), cyphenothrin (Gokilaht), d,d-T-cyphenothrin (Gokilaht S), empenthrin (Vaporthrin), permethrin (Eksmin), phenothrin (Sumithrin), and pyrethrin (chrysanthemum Expale), organophosphate insecticide components such as fenitrothion (Sumithion) and malathion (Malathon), carbamate insecticide components such as propoxur (Baygon) and carbaryl (NAC), essential oils such as cassia oil, clove oil, hiba oil, cedar wood oil, cinnamon leaf oil, pimento oil, thyme oil, citronella oil and lemongrass oil, and repellent components such as diethyltolamide (DET). These components can be used alone, or in admixture of two or more, depending on utility. Inter alia, from the viewpoint of high safety and a high disinsectization efficacy, at least one member selected from the group consisting of metofluthrin, phthalthrin, d-T80-phthalthrin, d,d-T80-prallethrin, d,d-T98-prallethrin, d-T80-resmethrin, transfluthrin, imiprothrin, cyphenothrin and d,d-T-cyphenothrin is preferably

used. The amount of the disinfestant component is contained in the aerosol composition is not particularly limited, and the amount is preferably from 0.0001 to 2% by weight/volume, more preferably from 0.001 to 1% by weight/volume.

The solvent is not particularly limited. The solvent includes, for example, hydrocarbons such as aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic hydrocarbon and alicyclic hydrocarbon, alcohols such as ethanol, isopropanol and methanol, esters such as fatty acid ester, vegetable oils, animal oils, and water. Inter alia, from the viewpoint of being excellent in efficacy, and inexpensive, the aliphatic hydrocarbons are preferably used. Further, among the aliphatic hydrocarbons, a paraffinic hydrocarbon (linear or branched saturated hydrocarbon), inter alia, normal paraffin (n-paraffin) is preferably used.

The solvent is contained in the aerosol composition in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume from the viewpoint of low pollution property. In other words, in order to achieve low pollution property, the amount of the solvent is at most 10% by volume. From the viewpoint that a disinsectization efficacy is more highly exhibited, the amount of the solvent is preferably from 1 to 10% by volume. In addition, from the viewpoint that good balance of low pollution property and disinsectization efficacy is maintained, the amount is more preferably from 1 to 8% by volume, even more preferably from preferably 1 to 5% by volume, particularly preferably from 1 to 4% by volume, even more particularly preferably from 1 to 3% by volume.

The propellant is not particularly limited. From the viewpoint of easy availability and low cost, LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and DME (dimethyl ether) are preferably used. The amount of the propellant contained in the aerosol composition is not particularly limited. The amount may be adjusted such that

the amount of the propellant makes up 100% by volume together with a disinfestant component, a solvent, and optionally added other components described below, which constitute the composition. Here, the propellant occupies the balance of components other than the propellant, in the constituents of the aerosol composition.

The other components besides the above-mentioned components, which are optionally added to the aerosol composition of the present invention, include, for example, a surfactant, a synergist, an antioxidant, a fungicide, a perfume, an inert gas and the like. The amount of other components contained in the aerosol composition is not particularly limited. The other components may be contained in such amount that effect of the components can be exhibited in such a range that would not hamper the exhibition of the desired effect of the present invention.

A particularly preferable embodiment of the aerosol composition of the present invention is a composition in which a disinfestant component is from 0.001 to 1% by weight/volume, a solvent is from 1 to 4% by volume, other components are from 0 to 2% by weight/volume, and a propellant is the balance.

The aerosol of the present invention can be prepared by the same process as that for the known aerosol. For example, the method includes a process of injecting a stock solution containing a disinfestant component, a solvent and, optionally, other components into a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, and then filling a propellant thereinto under reduced pressure, and a process of injecting a disinfestant component, a solvent and, optionally, other components into the container separately, and filling a propellant thereinto under reduced pressure.

The pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator which is used in the present invention is, for example, such that a known actuator having a predetermined orifice diameter is attached to a known aerosol can. Herein, the "orifice diameter" refers to an inner diameter of a final part of an actuator (hole diameter of actuator) when an aerosol content is sprayed (discharged) to the outside.

From the viewpoint of exhibition of the desired effect of the present invention, the actuator has an orifice diameter of from 0.7 to 2 mm, preferably from 0.8 to 2 mm. From the viewpoint of greater exhibition of disinsectization efficacy, the actuator has an orifice diameter of more preferably from 1 to 1.8 mm, even more preferably from 1.2 to 1.6 mm.

In addition, as one embodiment of the present invention, there can be provided an aerosol having the same constitutions as those of the above-mentioned aerosol except that an actuator has a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of from 0.4 to 2 mm. Such the aerosol can be prepared by using an actuator having a long nozzle having a predetermined orifice diameter in place of an actuator used in the above-mentioned aerosol.

In the actuator having a long nozzle, a final part of the actuator when an aerosol content is sprayed (discharged) to the outside means an external tip of a long nozzle (that is, a tip of a nozzle opposite to an actuator body), and an inner diameter of the tip (a hole diameter of an external tip of a long nozzle) corresponds to an orifice diameter. For example, even in the case where a long nozzle is such that its inner diameter mid way of a nozzle is changed in a few stages, an orifice diameter is an inner diameter of an external tip of a nozzle, and an inner diameter mid way of a nozzle is arbitrary. From the viewpoint of

exhibition of the desired effect of the present invention, the aerosol of the present embodiment has an orifice diameter of from 0.4 to 2 mm, preferably from 0.45 to 2 mm. From the viewpoint of greater exhibition of disinsectization efficacy, the aerosol has an orifice diameter of more preferably from 0.8 to 1.5 mm.

The nozzle length of a long nozzle is not particularly limited. From the viewpoint of greater exhibition of disinsectization efficacy, the nozzle length is preferably from 0.5 to 15 cm. In addition, the form of a nozzle part is not particularly limited, and may be, for example, stretchable. In the case of stretchable nozzle, the nozzle length refers to a length in the stretched state. A material for a nozzle is also not particularly limited. The material includes, for example, polyethylene, polypropylene, Teflon, polyvinyl chloride, ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer), stainless steel, aluminum and the like. From the viewpoint of moldability and cost, polyethylene and polypropylene are preferable as a material for a nozzle.

Generally, when an actuator has a long nozzle, disinsectization efficacy is excellent as compared with the case where an actuator is without a long nozzle. However, when an orifice diameter of an actuator is approximately 1.3 mm or larger, there is a tendency that a difference in the efficacy becomes small between the cases of the presence and the absence of a long nozzle. Therefore, in such the case, from the viewpoint of economical advantage, it is preferable to use an actuator without a long nozzle.

The number of orifices in the aerosol of the present invention is not particularly limited regardless of the presence or the absence of a long nozzle, as far as any one of orifices has an orifice diameter in the above-mentioned range. From easy molding of an actuator, the number of orifices is preferably 1 or 2.

An orifice in the case where an actuator has a long nozzle refers to a hole of an external tip of a long nozzle. The details are as described above.

The material of the aerosol can used as a pressure-resistant container in the aerosol of the present invention is not particularly limited. The material includes, for example, tinplate, aluminum and the like. A content amount thereof is not particularly limited, and one having a content amount of usually, from 150 to 600 mL or so is suitably used.

The pressure in the pressure-resistant container containing the aerosol composition (container inner pressure) varies depending on solubility of a propellant in a solvent, a ratio occupied by a solvent, and so on. From the viewpoint of enhancement of exhibition of disinsectization efficacy, the pressure is preferably from 0.15 to 0.4 MPa, more preferably from 0.2 to 0.35 MPa, as expressed by a gauge pressure at 25°C. The range defined by arbitrarily combining an upper limit and a lower limit of these ranges is also a preferable range. A suitable pressure in a pressure-resistant container can be usually obtained by adjusting contents of a propellant or the like in the above-mentioned preferable ranges. Alternatively, for instance, the pressure in a pressure-resistant container may be appropriately adjusted using an inert gas such as a nitrogen gas and a carbon dioxide gas. A gauge pressure can be measured by a Bourdon-tube pressure gauge.

Thus, the aerosol of the present invention can be obtained. A spraying amount of the aerosol of the present invention (spraying amount of aerosol content) is not particularly limited. Usually, the spraying amount of 0.8 g/sec or larger at 25°C is preferable. From the viewpoint of satisfying both of low pollution property and high disinsectization efficacy, the spraying amount of

from 1 g/sec to 3 g/sec is more preferable. Therefore, as a spraying amount, usually, from 0.8 to 3 g/sec is preferable. When the aerosol is prepared by using respective components of the aerosol of the present invention in a preferable range as described above, usually, a spraying amount can be in a preferable range. In addition, in the aerosol of the present invention, when an aerosol content is sprayed, an average particle diameter of a particle composed of the content (sprayed particle diameter) is preferably from 15 to 45 μm (25°C), more preferably from 18 to 36 μm (25°C) at a position having a straight line distance from an orifice of 150 cm. In the aerosol of the present invention, the size of such a particle is effective for exhibiting disinsectization efficacy. Herein, an average particle diameter can be measured with a particle size distribution measuring apparatus (laser light scattering format , LDSA-1400A manufactured by Tonichi Computer Applications Co., Ltd.). A straight line distance from an orifice refers to a straight line distance from the center of an orifice in the orifice plane. In addition, the aerosol content refers to all components contained in a pressure-resistant container including a propellant when referred to a spraying amount. On the other hand, in the case of particle size determination, since the propellant gradually vaporizes as the aerosol content is off from the orifice, the propellant may not be included in the components of the content of the sprayed particle in some cases.

The aerosol of the present invention contains a solvent in a small amount and has low pollution property, and can effectively adhere a disinfestant component to a subject harmful insect, whereby disinsectization efficacy can be sufficiently exhibited.

As the aerosol of the present invention, various embodiments can be

provided. As the aerosol of the present invention, an aerosol in which the solvent is contained in the aerosol composition in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, the orifice diameter of an actuator (without a long nozzle) is from 0.7 to 2 mm, and a pressure in a pressure-resistant container is from 0.15 to 0.4 MPa as expressed by a gauge pressure at 25°C is preferable, and an aerosol in which the solvent is contained in the aerosol composition is from 0 to 10% by volume, an actuator has a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of from 0.4 to 2 mm, and a pressure in a pressure-resistant container is from 0.15 to 0.4 MPa as expressed by a gauge pressure at 25°C is more preferable, in that any of low pollution property, disinsectization efficacy and economical efficacy are excellent.

A subject harmful insect of the aerosol of the present invention depends on a disinfestant component to be used. Examples of a subject harmful insect include flies such as house fly (*Musca domestica*), lesser housefly (*Fannia canicularis*) and flesh fly (*Sarcophaga peregrina*), mosquitoes such as common house mosquito (*Culex pipiens pallens*), house mosquito (*Culex pipiens molestus*) and Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*), cockroaches such as German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*), smoky-brown cockroach (*Periplaneta fuliginosa*) and American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), fleas such as human flea (*Pulex irritans*) and cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis*), mites such as tropical rat mite (*Ornithonyssus bacoti*), mold mite (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*), American house dust mite (*Dermatophagoides farinae*) and cheyletid mite (*Cheyletus malaccensis*), ants such as pharao ant (*Monomorium nipponense*), queenless-ant (*Pryistomymex pungens*) and Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*), centipedes such as large centipede (*Sclopendra subspinipes mutilans*) and

Japanese large centipede (*Scolopendra subspinipes japonica*), millipedes such as *Oxidus gracilis* and *Nedyopus tambanus*, isopodas such as sowbug (*Porcellio scaber*) and pillbug (*Armadilidium vulgare*), termites such as Japanese subterranean termite (*Reticulitermes speratus*) and Formosan subterranean termite (*Coptotermes formosanus*). Since the aerosol of the present invention has low pollution property, it is particularly preferably used indoor and, from such a viewpoint, as a subject harmful insect, flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, fleas, mites, ants and centipedes are preferable.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be explained in detail below on the basis of Examples, without intending to limit the present invention thereto. In the following Examples, a gauge pressure was measured with a Bourdon-tube pressure gauge. A spraying amount and a sprayed particle diameter of the aerosol are values at 25°C, and a sprayed particle diameter is determined at a position having a straight line distance from an orifice of 150 cm.

Test Example 1

Aerosols 1 to 9 (Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3) satisfying the conditions shown in Table 1 were prepared. That is, aerosols 1 to 9 having predetermined aerosol compositions and having a container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] of 0.4 MPa were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with a n actuator having an orifice diameter of 0.8 mm without a long nozzle. The resulting aerosols 1 to 9 were evaluated for pollution property.

Pollution property was evaluated according to the following evaluation criteria by spraying an aerosol for 1 second from a position at 50 cm immediately above a central part of carbon paper (16.5 cm × 23 cm), and visually examining the state of a solvent adhered to the carbon paper:

(Evaluation criteria)

○: No wetting was observed.

△: Slight wetting was observed.

×: Clear wetting having a diameter of 10 cm or larger was observed.

The results for each of the aerosols are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

No.	Aerosol	Components for Aerosol Composition						Container Inner Pressure (MPa)	Orifice Diameter (mm)	Pollution Property
		Disinfestant Component (% by weight/volume)		Solvent (% by volume)		Propellant				
Ex. 1	1	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	○
Ex. 2	2	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	1.67	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	○
Ex. 3	3	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	3.33	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	○
Ex. 4	4	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	5	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	○
Ex. 5	5	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	6.67	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	○
Ex. 6	6	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	10	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	△
Comp. Ex. 1	7	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	13.3	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	×
Comp. Ex. 2	8	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	16.7	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	×
Comp. Ex. 3	9	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	26.7	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	×

It can be seen from the results of Table 1 that when the solvent is contained in the aerosol composition in an amount of 10% by volume or smaller, the aerosol has low pollution property.

Test Example 2

Aerosols 10 to 25 (Examples 7 to 18 and Comparative Examples 4 to 7) satisfying conditions shown in Tables 2 and 3 were prepared. That is, aerosols 10 to 18 having predetermined aerosol compositions and having a container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] of 0.4 MPa were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator without a long nozzle having a predetermined orifice diameter, and aerosols 19 to 25 having predetermined aerosols compositions and having a container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] of 0.4 MPa were prepared using the same aerosol can provided with an actuator with a long nozzle having a predetermined orifice diameter. A nozzle length was 10 cm.

The resulting aerosols 10 to 25 were evaluated for disinsectization efficacy. Disinsectization efficacy was evaluated by a direct spraying method. Figure 1 shows an outline of an apparatus used upon evaluation. Test insects (6 house flies) were placed into a glass ring 2 (diameter 9 cm, height 6 cm) having both sides covered with a 16 mesh net 1, and an aerosol was sprayed from a distance (spraying distance) of 110 cm. The glass ring 2 is fixed on a base 3, and such the base 3 is fixed at a prescribed position in a glass cylinder 4 (diameter: 20 cm). In addition, the glass cylinder 4 is fixed on a frame 5. A constant amount of a stead flow of the air is flown in the glass cylinder 4 towards a direction described as "Exhaust Gas" from a position described as "Spray" in

Figure 1, and thereby the sprayed aerosol contents hit at all of test insects. An amount of an aerosol to be sprayed was adjusted so that an amount of an active ingredient (Neopynamin forte) became constant (about 2 mg/time). Adjusting of an amount of an aerosol to be sprayed was performed by using an aerosol automatic fine amount spraying apparatus (manufactured by YASUDA SEIKI SEISAKUSHO LTD), wherein a spraying time of the apparatus is adjusted.

The number of knocked down insect was counted with time, and KT_{50} (sec) was obtained by a Probit method of Bliss. A smaller value shows that disinsectization efficacy of an aerosol is more excellent. In addition, a ratio of test insects knocked down per one second is expressed by multiplying an inverse of the resulting KT_{50} with 50, and this was adopted as an average knock down rate ($50/KT_{50}$) (%/sec). A larger value shows that disinsectization efficacy of an aerosol is more excellent. An experiment was performed by repeating at least three times, and an average value was obtained. Results regarding respective aerosols in the case where there is no long nozzle are shown in Table 2, and results regarding respective aerosols in the case where there is a long nozzle are shown in Table 3. A graph was prepared by combining the results of Tables 2 and 3, and the graph is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2

No.	Aerosol	Components for Aerosol Composition						Container Inner Pressure (MPa)	Orifice Diameter (mm)	KT_{50} (sec)	$50/KT_{50}$ (%/sec)
		Disinfestant Component (% by weight/volume)		Solvent (% by volume)		Propellant					
Comp. Ex. 4	10	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.4	267.5	0.187
Comp. Ex. 5	11	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.6	130.9	0.382
Ex. 7	12	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.7	85.2	0.587
Ex. 8	13	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	73.5	0.68
Ex. 9	14	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1	70	0.714
Ex. 10	15	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1.3	63.4	0.789
Ex. 11	16	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1.6	60.9	0.821
Ex. 12	17	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	2	69.8	0.716
Comp. Ex. 6	18	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	2.5	150.1	0.333

Table 3

No.	Aerosol	Components for Aerosol Composition						Container Inner Pressure (MPa)	Orifice Diameter (mm)	KT_{50} (sec)	$50/KT_{50}$ (%/sec)
		Disinfestant Component (% by weight/volume)		Solvent (% by volume)		Propellant					
Ex. 13	19	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.45	89.6	0.558
Ex. 14	20	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.6	80.6	0.62
Ex. 15	21	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	0.8	71.9	0.695
Ex. 16	22	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1	60.6	0.825
Ex. 17	23	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1.5	62.1	0.805
Ex. 18	24	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	2	75.1	0.666
Comp. Ex. 7	25	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	2.5	140.2	0.357

It can be seen from the results of Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 2 that an aerosol can exhibit high disinsectizat ion efficacy, when an orifice diameter is 0.7 mm or larger in the case without a long nozzle, and when an orifice diameter is 0.4 mm or larger in the case with a long nozzle. In addition, it can be seen that disinsectization efficacy is deteriorated when an orifice diameter exceeds 2 mm in both cases. Further, it is seen that disinsectization efficacy of an aerosol in the case with a long nozzle is improved as compared with the case without a long nozzle.

Test Example 3

Aerosols 26 to 34 (Examples 19 to 27) satisfying conditions shown in Table 4 were prepared. Specifically, aerosols 26 to 34 having predetermined aerosol compositions and container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator having an orifice diameter of 1.3 mm without a long nozzle. A container inner pressure was adjusted at filling of a propellant by adjusting an extent of reduced pressure in an aerosol can and, at the same time, blending an appropriate amount of LPGs having different pressures (LPG 0.15, LPG 0.28, LPG 0.4, LPG 0.5: a number is expressed by MPa at 20°C).

The resulting aerosols 26 to 34 were evaluated for disinsectization efficacy. Disinsectization efficacy w as evaluated by obtaining KT_{50} and $50/KT_{50}$ in the same manner as that of Test Example 2. Results are shown in Table 4. In addition, the results of Table 4 were graphed, and the graph is shown in Figure 3.

Table 4

No.	Aerosol	Components for Aerosol Composition						Container Inner Pressure (MPa)	Orifice Diameter (mm)	KT_{50} (sec)	$50/KT_{50}$ (%/sec)
		Disinfestant Component (% by weight/volume)		Solvent (% by volume)		Propellant					
Ex. 19	26	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.15	1.3	52	0.962
Ex. 20	27	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.2	1.3	48	1.042
Ex. 21	28	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.24	1.3	47.3	1.057
Ex. 22	29	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.36	1.3	53.4	0.936
Ex. 23	30	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.4	1.3	60	0.833
Ex. 24	31	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.5	1.3	80	0.625
Ex. 25	32	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.58	1.3	74	0.676
Ex. 26	33	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.66	1.3	80	0.625
Ex. 27	34	Neopynamin forte	0.15	n-Paraffin	0	LPG	Bal.	0.74	1.3	78	0.641

It can be seen from the results of Table 4 that all aerosols have sufficient disinsectization efficacy. In addition, it can be seen that an aerosol can exhibit higher disinsectization efficacy when a container inner pressure is 0.4 MPa or smaller, more preferably 0.3 MPa or smaller.

Test Example 4

Aerosols 35 to 38 having predetermined aerosol compositions containing 0.15% by weight/volume of disinfestant component (Neopynamin forte), a predetermined amount of a solvent (n-paraffin) shown in Table 5, and the balance a propellant (LPG), and having a container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] of 0.15 MPa were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator having an orifice diameter of 1.3 mm with or without a long nozzle (1.5 cm) (Examples 28 to 31). In addition, aerosols 39 to 41 having aerosol compositions containing a prescribed amount of a solvent (n-paraffin) and the balance a propellant (LPG), and having a container inner pressure of 0.42 MPa were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator without a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of 0.65 mm (Comparative Examples 8 to 10). In particular, an aerosol 41 has approximately the same constitutions as those of the aerosols for disinsectization, which the present applicants have previously sold on a market, and this was positioned as a standard prior product.

The resulting aerosols 35 to 41 were evaluated for disinsectization efficacy. Disinsectization efficacy was evaluated by obtaining KT_{50} in the same manner as that of Test Example 2. Results are shown in Table 5. Evaluation was performed using house flies and German cockroaches (10 each) as test

insects, and was repeated at least three times. For the evaluation using the house flies, a spraying distance was 150 cm, and an amount of an aerosol to be sprayed was adjusted so as to give an active ingredient of about 1.2 mg/time, and for the evaluation using the German cockroaches, a spraying distance was 110 cm, and an amount of an aerosol to be sprayed was adjusted so as to give an active ingredient of about 5 mg/time.

Table 5

No.	Aerosol	Nozzle	Spraying Amount (g/sec)	Sprayed Particle Diameter (μm)	House fly		German cockroach	
					Solvent (% by volume)	KT_{50} (sec)	Solvent (% by volume)	KT_{50} (sec)
Ex. 28	35	Without	2.02	19.43	3.33	44.9	3.3	133.1
Ex. 29	36	Without	2.06	25.4	7.5	32.6	7.5	32
Ex. 30	37	With	2.02	20.75	3.33	42.1	—	—
Ex. 31	38	With	2.06	27.43	7.5	30.5	—	—
Comp. Ex. 8	39	Without	2.13	9.18	3.33	102.4	—	—
Comp. Ex. 9	40	Without	2.15	10.93	7.5	65	—	—
Comp. Ex. 10	41	Without	2.2	14.37	15	36.5	15	38.2

It can be seen from the results of Table 5 that the aerosol 35 containing a small amount of a solvent is inferior in rapid action on German cockroach, but the aerosols 35 and 36 exhibit equivalent or more excellent disinsectization efficacy on house fly as compared with the aerosol 41 which is a standard prior product. It can be seen that the an aerosol 36 also has excellent disinsectization efficacy on German cockroaches as compared with the aerosol 41. In addition, when aerosols 35 and 36 are compared with the aerosols 39 and 40 containing an equivalent amount of a solvent, it is shown that disinsectization efficacy of the aerosols 39 and 40 is considerably low, and reduction in a solvent amount lowers harmful insect disinfesting effect, and at the same time, it is shown that superiority of constitutions of the present invention is remarkable. Here, for the aerosols 35 to 38, pollution due to an aerosol was not observed. In addition, it is seen that, when the presence or the absence of a long nozzle are compared, the presence of a long nozzle leads slightly more excellent efficacy in this Test Example.

Test Example 5

The above-mentioned aerosols 35 to 41 were evaluated for disinsectization efficacy in a quasi-field test. The test was performed by releasing test insects (50 house flies) into a 8-mat closed room (floor area of 13.2 m^2, height 2.5 m), and uniformly spraying an aerosol in the room so as to give a content of an active ingredient in the room of about 15 mg/8-mat closed room. Disinsectization efficacy of each aerosol was evaluated by obtaining KT_{50} in the same manner as that of Test Example 2. A test was performed by repeating twice, and an average value was obtained. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

No.	Aerosol	Nozzle	House fly	
			Solvent (% by volume)	KT_{50} (sec)
Ex. 28	35	Without	3.33	250.8
Ex. 29	36	Without	7.5	221.4
Ex. 30	37	With	3.33	245.4
Ex. 31	38	With	7.5	214.8
Comp. Ex. 8	39	Without	3.33	510
Comp. Ex. 9	40	Without	7.5	360
Comp. Ex. 10	41	Without	15	280.2

It can be seen from the results of Table 6 that the aerosols 35 to 38 have excellent disinsectization efficacy as compared with the aerosol 41 which is a standard prior product. Since the present test is a test reflecting the actual use circumstance of an aerosol product, the results of the present test directly demonstrate efficacy of the aerosol of the present invention in actual use. The fact that KT_{50} value for the aerosol 35 is more favorable than that of the aerosol 41 in the quasi-field test demonstrates that even if a solvent amount is reduced to about 1/5 compared to that of a stan dard prior product in practical use, sufficient efficacy comparable with that of an aerosol which is a standard prior product is maintained as far as constitutions of the present invention are adopted. In addition, by increasing an orifice diameter, or decreasing a container inner

pressure to increase a particle diameter of a sprayed particle, efficacy of space spraying was rather increased than direct spraying. This is the result which cannot be expected from the previous findings, and this was thought to be the result of that adoption of constitutions of the present invention led to optimal control of a particle diameter regardless of reduction in a solvent, and not only insect adherability but also spatial diffusibility were improved. Here, for the aerosols 35 to 38, pollution due to a solvent was not observed. In addition, it is seen that when the presence or the absence of the long nozzle is compared, the presence of a long nozzle leads slightly more excellent efficacy in this Test Example.

Test Example 6

Aerosols 42 and 43 having prescribed aerosol compositions containing 0.15% by weight/volume of a disinfestant component (transfluthrin), a predetermined amount of a solvent (n-paraffin) shown in Table 7, and the balance a propellant (LPG), and having a container inner pressure [gauge pressure at 25°C] of 0.15 MPa were prepared using an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator without a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of 1.3 mm (Examples 32, 33). In addition, aerosols 44 to 46 were prepared according to the same manner except that an aerosol can having a content amount of 300 mL provided with an actuator without a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of 0.65 mm was used, and a container inner pressure was 0.42 MPa (Comparative Examples 11 to 13).

The resulting aerosols 42 to 46 were evaluated for disinsectization efficacy in the same manner as that of Test Example 4. Results are shown in

Table 7. An amount of each aerosol to be sprayed to each test insect was adjusted so as to give an amount of an active ingredient shown in Table 7.

Table 7

No.	Aerosol	Nozzle	Spraying Amount (g/sec)	Sprayed Particle Diameter (μm)	House fly			German cockroach		
					Active Ingredient (mg/time)	Solvent (% by volume)	KT_{50} (sec)	Active Ingredient (mg/time)	Solvent (% by volume)	KT_{50} (sec)
Ex. 32	42	Without	2.02	19.1	1.2	3.33	33.5	5	3.33	95.3
Ex. 33	43	Without	2.06	24.08	1.2	7.5	30.4	5	7.5	51.6
Comp. Ex. 11	44	Without	2.13	9.16	1.2	3.33	57.3	5	3.33	335.6
Comp. Ex. 12	45	Without	2.15	10.95	1.2	7.5	41.9	5	7.5	218.3
Comp. Ex. 13	46	Without	2.2	14.23	1.2	15	31.3	5	15	129.6

It can be seen from the results of Table 7 that the aerosols 42 to 43 are excellent in disinsectization efficacy as compared with the aerosols 44 to 46. In particular, on German cockroach, since aerosol 42 has a lower amount of a solvent as compared with the aerosol 46, it is usually thought that efficacy is remarkably reduced. However, it is seen that considerably excellent efficacy can be exhibited in aerosol 42 as compared to aerosol 46. For the aerosols 42 and 43, pollution due to an aerosol was not observed.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

According to the present invention, there can be provided an aerosol for disinsectization having high disinsectization efficacy and low pollution property.

CLAIMS

1. An aerosol for disinsectization comprising a mixture comprising a disinfestant component, a solvent, and a propellant, and a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, wherein the mixture is contained in the pressure-resistant container, and wherein the solvent is contained in the mixture in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, and the actuator has an orifice diameter of from 0.7 to 2 mm.

2. An aerosol for disinsectization comprising a mixture comprising a disinfestant component, a solvent, and a propellant, and a pressure-resistant container provided with an actuator, wherein the mixture is contained in the pressure-resistant container, and wherein the solvent is contained in the mixture in an amount of from 0 to 10% by volume, and the actuator has a long nozzle having an orifice diameter of from 0.4 to 2 mm.

3. The aerosol according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a pressure in the pressure-resistant container is from 0.15 to 0.4 MPa as expressed by a gauge pressure at 25°C.

4. The aerosol according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a spraying amount at 25°C is from 0.8 to 3 g/sec.

5. The aerosol according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the solvent is a paraffinic hydrocarbon.

6. The aerosol according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the disinfestant component is at least one member selected from the group consisting of metofluthrin, phthalthrin, d-T80-phthal thrin, d,d-T80-prallethrin, d,d-T98-prallethrin, d-T80-resmethrin, transfluthrin, imiprothrin, cyphenothrin and d,d-T-cyphenothrin.

7. The aerosol according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein an average particle diameter of a particle comprising a sprayed aerosol content is from 15 to 45 μm (25°C) at a position having a straight line distance from an orifice of 150 cm.

8. An aerosol as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated in any of the examples and accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1

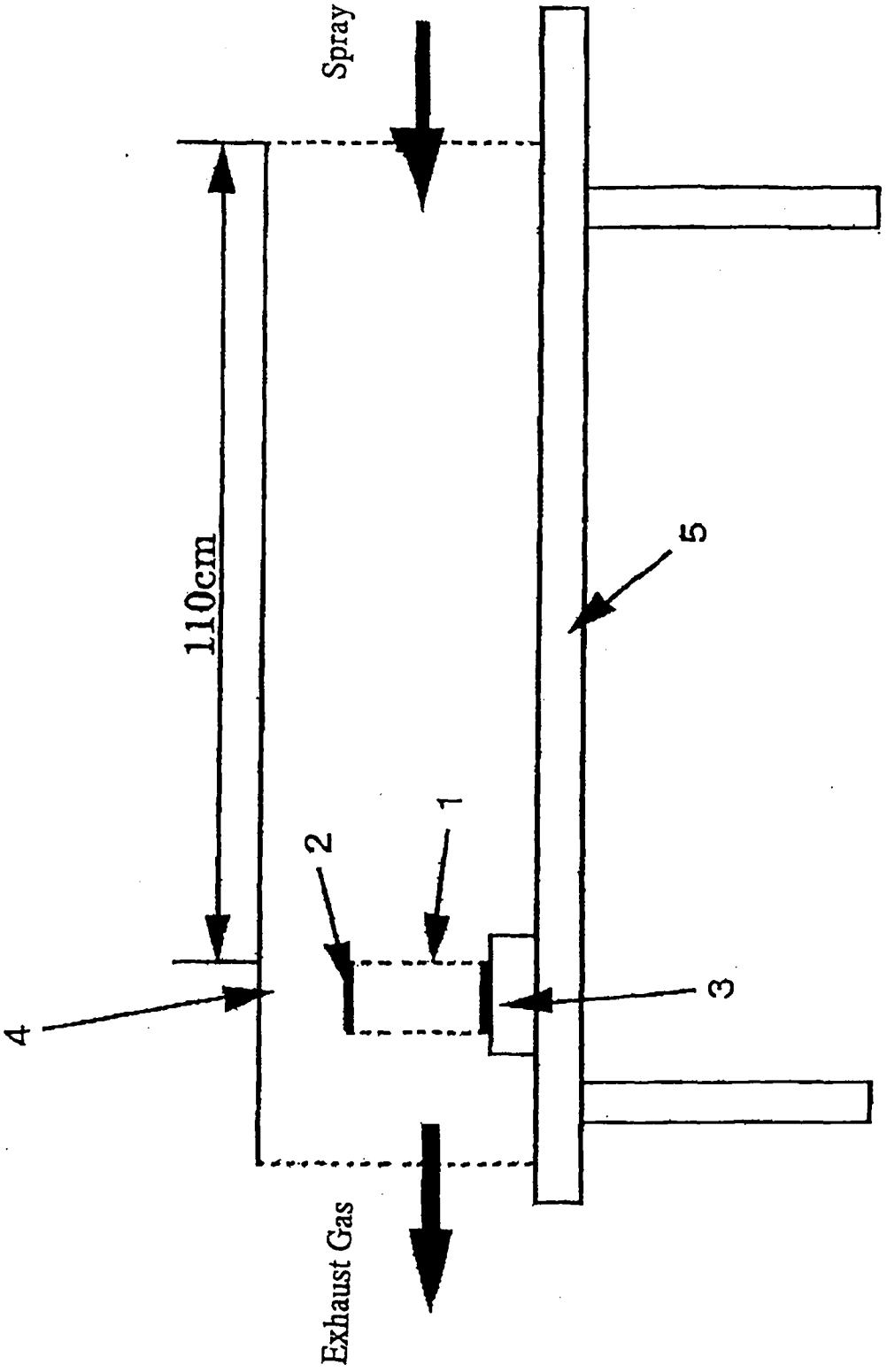


FIG. 2

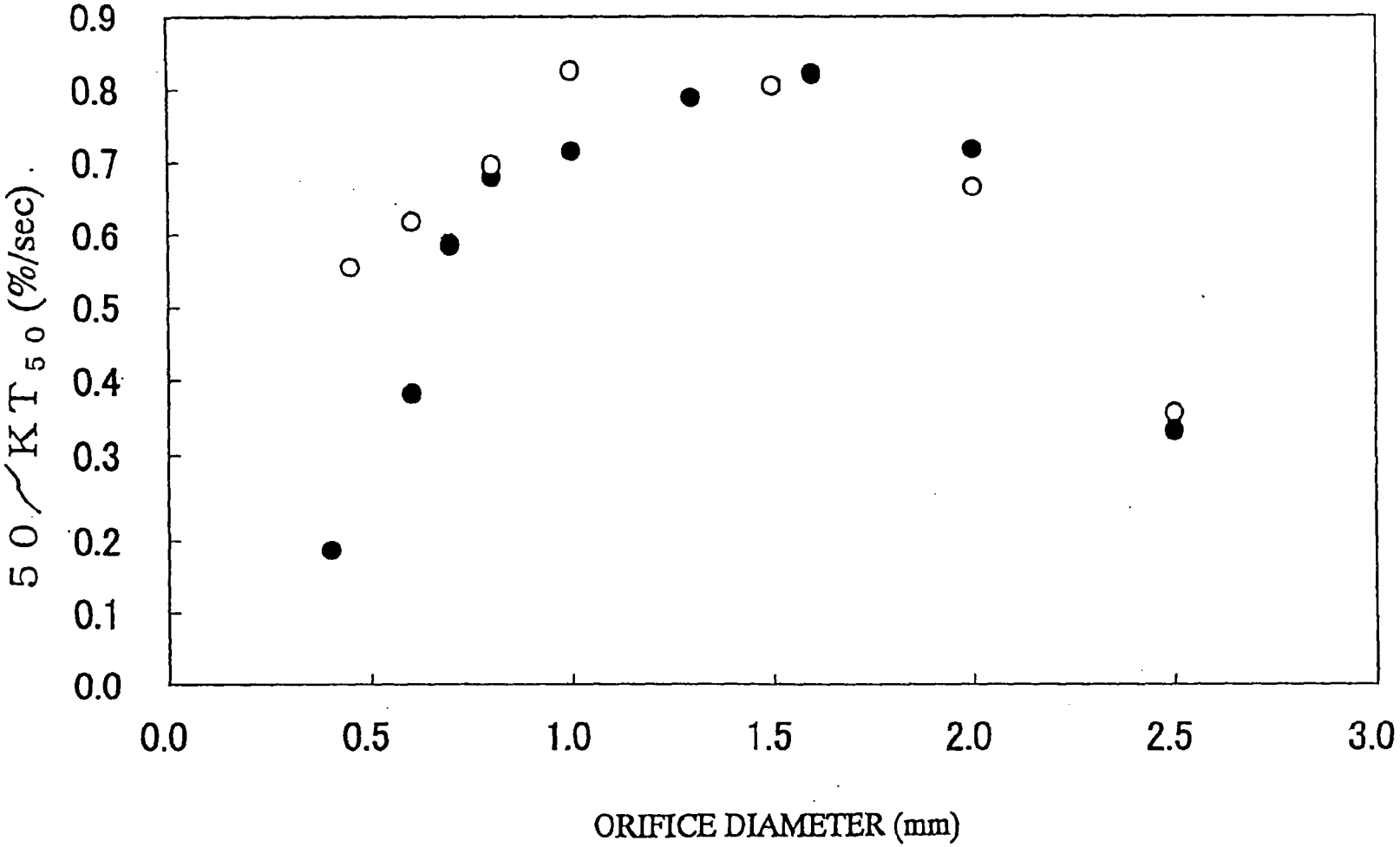
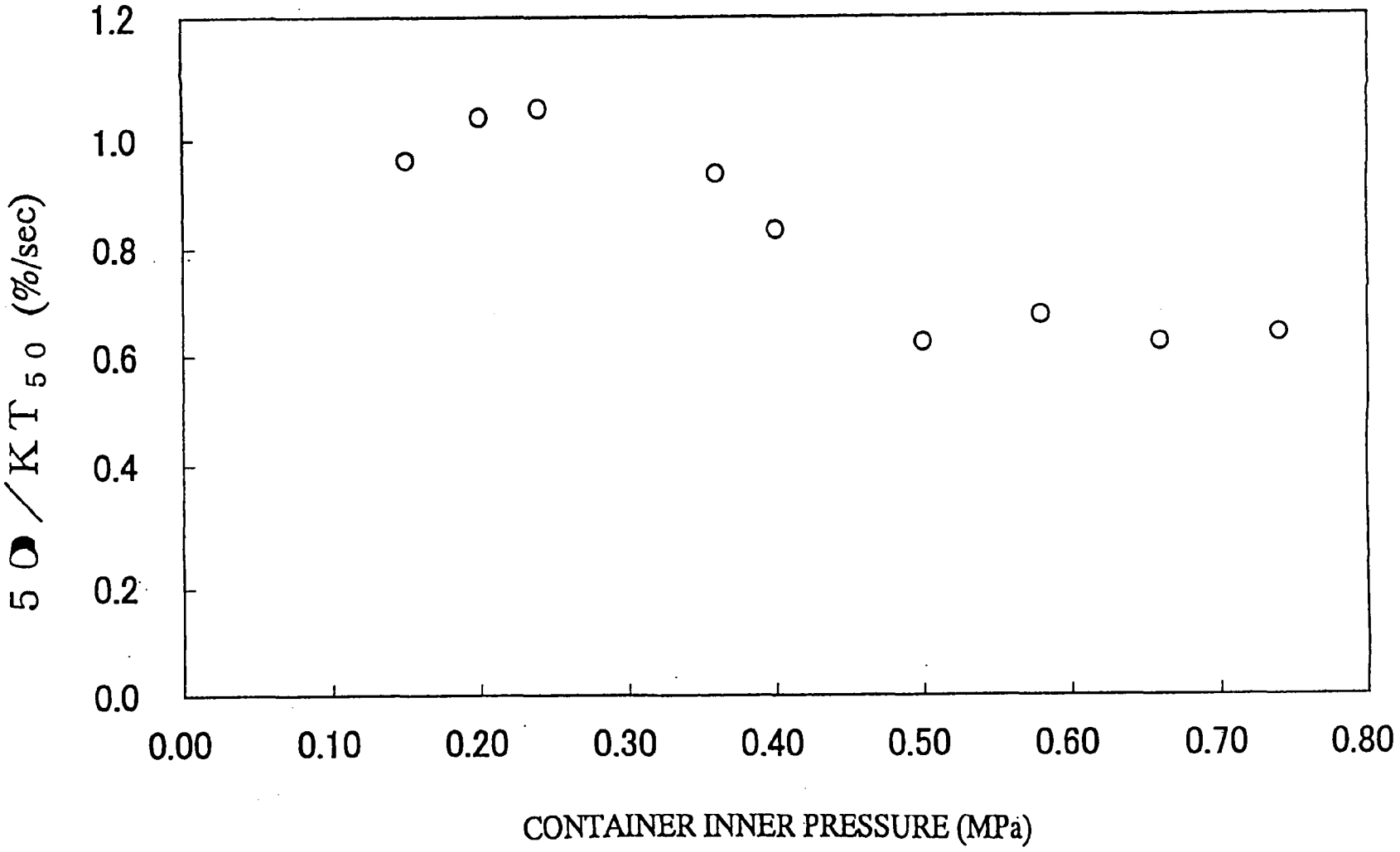

0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
50～KT50 (%/sec)
ORIFICE DIAMETER (mm)

FIG. 3


1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
0.00
0.10
0.20
0.30
0.40
0.50
0.60
0.70
0.80
CONTAINER INNER PRESSURE (MPa)