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(54) **SELF-FOAMING MICROEMULSION CLEANING COMPOSITIONS**

SELBSTSCHÄUMENDE MIKROEMULSIONSREINIGER

COMPOSITIONS NETTOYANTES A MICROEMULSION AUTO-MOUSSANTE

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- **The Merck Index, 10th ed., 1983, p. 1023**
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## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to household cleaning products which foam after dispensing.

[0002] Household cleaning products have been provided to consumers by manufacturers in a variety of forms including especially solids and liquids which are commonly diluted in use and rinsed away, and sprays which are commonly applied directly to the surface or article to be cleaned and subsequently rinsed or wiped away. Sprays are particularly popular as a product for cleaning hard surfaces such as spray bathroom cleaners used for showers enclosures, tubs, tile, sinks and the like; all purpose spray cleaners used to clean appliances, counters, kitchen sinks, and the like; glass cleaners used for windows, mirrors and the like, and mold and mildew and disinfectant cleaners. Sprays are also popular as a product for pretreating fabrics prior to laundering and as rug and carpet cleaners. Sprays have the advantage that they permit the broad application of a relatively small amount of a liquid cleaning composition to a surface or article to be cleaned. The application of a spray product is easily directed toward an article or surface, however it is often difficult to distinguish areas to which the spray has been applied from areas which have not yet been sprayed.

[0003] Ordinarily, household cleaning products foam during the process of cleaning and in general consumers desire a product which foams well, provided that the foam is easily removed or dissipated from the cleaned article or surface. Thus, liquid cleaning products such as dish washing liquids and liquid laundry detergents are optimized to exhibit good foaming. These products are diluted in a bath before use and are used in situations where the foam is easily rinsed away from the cleaned article.

[0004] Foaming is also desired in the case of liquid or spray products used to clean hard surfaces. With spray bathroom cleaners there is usually ample opportunity for rinsing. However, there is often less opportunity for effective rinsing of all purpose spray cleaners and glass cleaners. Spray products which exhibit good foaming as they are used tend to leave residual foam when wiped from the cleaned article. As a result, spray products used to clean hard surfaces, especially all purpose spray cleaners and glass cleaners, are usually low foaming compositions which tend to leave less residual foam when wiped clean.

[0005] Manufacturers of household cleaning products have resorted to a number of means to improve their foaming characteristics. Aerosol containers have found particular application as a means of dispensing a product as a foam. However, aerosol products have suffered from negative public perception due to their perceived adverse environmental effects. Further, aerosol foams provide a product which is dispensed in the form of a foam rather than a liquid product which foams as it cleans.

[0006] Post-foaming compositions are known in personal care products particularly as post foaming shave gels. These post foaming compositions have not found application in household cleaning products for a number of practical reasons. In general, these compositions, typified by post-foaming shave gels, must be dispensed from expensive compartmented aerosol packages such as the package shown in Figure 4 of US Patent No. 3,541,581 and the piston package described in US Patent No. 4,913,323. This is due both to the super atmospheric vapor pressure of the compositions which necessitates pressurized packaging and to the thick, non-fluid consistency of the gel which cannot be adequately exhausted from a non compartmented pressurized package.

[0007] Self-leveling, self-foaming liquid compositions which incorporate a dual purpose pressure agent used to both dispense the liquid from a non-compartmented barrier package and to foam the liquid have been described in the art. Such compositions nevertheless exhibit superatmospheric vapor pressure and must thus be contained in and dispensed from a pressurized package of a barrier material.

[0008] Other cleansing compositions having self-foaming properties contain as self-foaming agents organic liquids whose vapor pressure is sub-atmospheric. However, such compositions exhibit viscosities which make them unsuitable for dispensing from a non-aerosol spray device. Further, such compositions employ high levels of surfactants which are difficult to rinse from a cleaned surface or article and unnecessarily add to product cost.

[0009] Other cleansing compositions contain sub-atmospheric organic liquid compounds having self-foaming properties and relatively high surfactant levels. These compositions use water soluble organic gums as viscosity modifiers to give the shampoo a viscosity in the range of 0.001 to 0.02 m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> (1000 to 20,000 centistokes) at 5°C or the compositions are in the form of gels. In general, liquids with such high viscosities are unsuitable for dispensing as a non-aerosol spray since the high viscosity prevents the liquids from being satisfactorily atomized. Additionally, cleaning compositions containing high levels of surfactants can be difficult to rinse from the cleaned surface and add to the cost of such products.

[0010] Another reference teaches the use of a water-insoluble volatile organic liquid, pentane, in an "aqueous saponaceous composition" having a sub-atmospheric vapor pressure to produce compositions which foam spontaneously when the composition is spread out into a thin layer. The composition could be dispensed from an atomizer. However, the composition was not stable in that the pentane did not remain in solution. The composition required agitation or shaking immediately prior to use in order to distribute the pentane throughout the composition. These compositions also required higher surfactant concentrations to obtain their foaming effects.

**[0011]** Cleaning product compositions which incorporate a perfume as the essential hydrocarbon in the form of a microemulsion have been described in the art. However, these compositions do not self-foam.

**[0012]** Liquid crystal detergent compositions which incorporate low vapor pressure hydrocarbon solvents for the cleaning of oily soils are described in the art. However, the hydrocarbon solvents required in these compositions are insufficiently volatile to produce a composition that is self-foaming. Other compositions which lack a self-foaming agent exhibit no self-foaming property although the compositions may foam when agitated or when sprayed through a sprayer designed to impart foaming to a liquid.

**[0013]** There is therefore a need for improved hard surface cleaning products which foam well after dispensing but are easily rinsed or wiped from a cleaned surface or article and which do not tend to leave residual foam after wiping.

**[0014]** In the application of cleaning products to an article or surface to be cleaned it is desirable to apply a relatively small amount of product broadly so as to effectively cover the surface which is to be cleaned. To this end it is desirable that the area to which product has already been applied be visible. There is therefore a need for hard surface cleaning products in a form which allows the user to apply a relatively small amount of product broadly and to easily see the area to which product has been applied.

**[0015]** It is also desirable that the cleaning product remain in the area to which it has been applied until rinsed, wiped or otherwise removed from the article or surface. In the case of horizontal surfaces liquid and spray products tend to remain where applied. However, in the case of inclined and especially vertical surfaces liquids and sprays tend to run and drip.

**[0016]** To counteract this tendency, hard surface cleaning products in the form of thickened liquids have been developed and marketed. Such thickened products are more effectively retained on an article or surface to be cleaned. However, thickened cleaning products usually require greater effort and care in rinsing because of their tendency to be more effectively retained on the article or surface. Further, such thickened liquids do not lend themselves to application in the form of a spray since they are difficult to atomize and project sufficiently. There is therefore a need for liquid cleaning compositions which cling well to vertical surfaces when applied as a liquid or a spray and which self-foam after application.

#### Summary of the Invention

**[0017]** In one aspect, this invention is a post-foaming composition in the form of a microemulsion comprising:

(a) 60 to 98% by weight water

(b) from 0.5 to 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound or mixture thereof, the water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

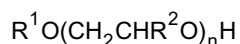
$$20.69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101.4 \text{ kPa (14.7 psi)}$$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (b),  $x_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (b), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22° C; b

(c) from 0.2 to 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and

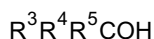
(d) from 0.1 to 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

2) an alcohol of the formula



where R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each either H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> is 3 to 7, and

3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in-water microemulsion.

**[0018]** The composition of this invention may be dispensed as a non-foamed liquid spray. Some period of time after dispensing, which is usually in the order of about 1 to 20 seconds, the sprayed composition foams. In this way, the surface onto which the composition is sprayed can be readily identified. Furthermore, the composition of this invention is storage stable for a period of 30 days or more and can be packaged in non-pressurized containers. The composition also clings well to vertical surfaces and provides for excellent cleaning.

**[0019]** In a second aspect, this invention is a packaged, post-foaming composition comprising a container having a non-pressurized reservoir and an opening, said reservoir containing a post-foaming composition as defined in claim 16, said opening being fitted with a dispensing apparatus which is adapted to be actuated from a closed to an open position wherein when said dispensing apparatus is actuated to an open position, it imparts shear to said post-foaming composition and dispenses it from the container in the form of a liquid, non-foamed spray.

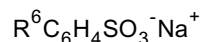
#### Detailed Description of the Invention

**[0020]** Water is an essential component of the composition of this invention. Water is necessary to provide both the desired foaming and the lathering qualities and is used in quantities sufficient to obtain a liquid of desired viscosity. Water from any source, including for example, tap water, distilled water, and deionized water is suitable for use in the present invention provided any impurities and additives in the water do not interfere with the functionality of the other components. The amount of water in the composition is ultimately determined by the amount of the other essential and optional ingredients included in the composition. Preferably, deionized water is used. In the first aspect of the invention, from 60 percent to 98 percent by weight of the composition is water. In the second aspect of the invention preferably, from 60 percent to 98 percent by weight of the composition is water. More preferably, from 80 percent to 98% by weight of the total composition is water.

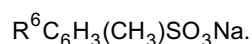
**[0021]** The composition also contains a surfactant, which performs several functions. It aids in stabilizing the microemulsion and helps to stabilize the foam which forms after the composition is dispensed. Surfactants which are useful herein have a alkylaryl, alkyl or alkenyl hydrocarbon chain, of from about 10-32 carbon atoms, preferably an alkyl chain of about 10-30 carbon atoms.

**[0022]** In general, the efficiency of a surfactant in forming microemulsion compositions of the present invention increases as the number of carbon atoms in the alkyl chain increases. Surprisingly, in compositions of the present invention it is normally preferred to employ a surfactant with an alkyl chain containing more than 12 carbon atoms. This contrasts with the normal practice of formulating conventional foaming compositions such as shampoos where an increase in the alkyl chain length of the surfactant beyond 12 carbon atoms results in lower amounts of foaming.

**[0023]** Useful surfactants used in compositions of the present invention include for example, anionic, cationic, non-ionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic surfactants or mixtures thereof. Mixtures of an anionic and a nonionic surfactant are preferred. Useful anionic surfactants include for example, metal salts of alkylbenzene sulfonates and alkyltoluene sulfonates. Examples of useful anionic surfactants include for example, those having the formula

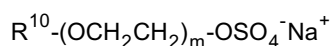


where R<sup>6</sup> is a linear or branched, inertly substituted, C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon, preferably a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> alkyl and alkyltoluene sulfonates having the formula



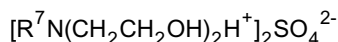
Inert substituent include hydroxyl groups, unsaturated sites, and the like which do not destroy the surface active character of the compound.

**[0024]** Preferred anionic surfactants include those in which the R<sup>6</sup> group contains 20 to 24 carbon atoms. Other useful anionic surfactants include alkyl ether sulfate surfactants of formula:



where  $R^{10}$  is an alkyl group of 10-20 carbon atoms and  $m$  is a number from 0-12.

**[0025]** Preferred cationic surfactants used in compositions of the present invention include those represented by the formula



where  $R^7$  is a  $C_{10-24}$  inertly substituted, linear or branched hydrocarbyl, preferably  $C_{16-18}$  alkyl.

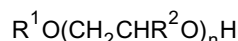
**[0026]** It is understood that many other surfactants and combinations of surfactants which are commercially available and known in the art may be used in the compositions of the present invention without departing from the principles taught herein. A compilation of such commercially available surfactants is found in McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers.

**[0027]** The surfactant must also be compatible with the other materials employed in the composition including the oxygen-containing cosurfactant, and any optional ingredients such as salts, hydrotropes, antimicrobial agents, acids, fragrance, colorant and the like. By "compatible", it is meant that the materials do not engage in an unwanted chemical reaction with each other which adversely affects their ability to perform the desired function in the composition, and that the materials will not phase separate in the composition.

**[0028]** The amount of surfactant used is selected in conjunction with the amounts and types of the other ingredients so that a stable oil-in-water microemulsion is formed. The microemulsion is clear or slightly hazy. The surfactant is present in compositions of the present invention in an amount of from 0.2% to 20% by weight of the composition. Preferably, the surfactant is present in compositions of the present invention in an amount of from 0.5% to 10% by weight. More preferably, the surfactant is present in the compositions in an amount of from 0.5% to 7% by weight. The surfactant may be used in excess of that amount needed to form a stable microemulsion, but great excesses are not desired as that increases cost and viscosity.

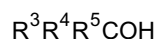
**[0029]** Another essential ingredient in compositions of the present invention is a cosurfactant. The cosurfactant lowers the interfacial tension between the oil phase and the water phase and allows formation of microemulsion systems. The cosurfactant functions in combination with the surfactant to form a microemulsion incorporating the desired amount and type of self-foaming agent. Compositions of the present invention may contain combinations of two or more cosurfactants. The cosurfactant may also function to aid in cleaning of resistant soils such as hard soap scum in the case of a bathroom cleaner. It is also preferred to use a cosurfactant which has the lowest possible vapor pressure to minimize the content of volatile organic compounds in the composition as a whole.

**[0030]** Useful cosurfactants include alkylene glycol ethers having the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and  $n$  is a number from 1 to about 3.

**[0031]** Other useful cosurfactants used in compositions of the present invention either alone or in combination with the aforementioned cosurfactants include alcohols having the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_3-C_7$  alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is from 3 to about 9.

**[0032]** Other useful cosurfactants used in forming compositions of the present invention either alone or in combination with the aforementioned cosurfactants include for example, mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to about 88, such as acetic acid, adipic acid, and succinic acid.

**[0033]** More preferred cosurfactants include glycol ethers such as dipropyleneglycol n-butyl ether, dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether, propyleneglycol n-butyl ether, propyleneglycol n-propyl ether, tripropyleneglycol methyl ether and mixtures thereof.

**[0034]** The amount of cosurfactant required in compositions of the present invention depends upon the particular surfactant and water immiscible compound which are chosen for a particular composition. The cosurfactant is present in the composition in an amount of from 0.1% to 20%. Preferably, the cosurfactant is present in the composition an amount of from 0.5% to 10%. More preferably, from 1% to 5% cosurfactant by weight is present in the compositions

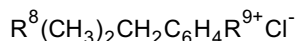
of the present invention.

**[0035]** In addition to the aforementioned essential ingredients, the composition of the invention may contain other additives. Of particular importance are certain water soluble inorganic salts and hydrotropes. A water soluble inorganic salt may be added to assist a particular combination of surfactant and cosurfactant in forming the microemulsion of the present invention. Salts may be added directly to the composition or formed in situ through the neutralization of an appropriate acidic substance. Appropriate acidic substances include for example, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, and sulfuric acid. The acid may be neutralized with sodium hydroxide or another appropriate base. Preferred salts used in compositions of the present invention include for example, sodium sulfate, sodium bisulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium citrate, magnesium citrate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, and magnesium chloride. These salts, when used may constitute from 0.1 to 10% of the weight of the composition.

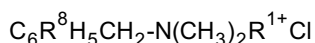
**[0036]** Hydrotropes are materials which are used in liquid detergent formulations to solubilize high concentrations of surfactant into an aqueous liquid composition and to suppress the formation of lyotropic liquid crystal phases in aqueous detergent compositions. Since surfactants with alkyl chains containing higher numbers of carbon atoms are generally more susceptible to the formation of liquid crystal phases in aqueous solutions it may be useful to incorporate a hydrotrope into the compositions of the present invention to suppress the formation of liquid crystals and promote the formation of a stable microemulsion. Generally, any compatible hydrotrope may be used in compositions of the present invention. Useful hydrotropes include for example, alkylaryl sulfonates with short alkyl chains such as potassium toluene sulfonate, ammonium xylenesulfonate, sodium cumene sulfonate and medium chain alkane sulfonates such as sodium primary octane sulfonate. Preferred hydrotropes have an aromatically bound strongly ionic group and no aliphatic hydrocarbon chain of greater than 8, preferably 4, most preferably 2 carbon atoms. A particularly preferred hydrotrope is sodium cumene sulfonate. When present, the hydrotrope advantageously constitutes about 0.1 to 5 weight % of the composition, on an active basis (i.e., excluding any water or solvent which is added with the hydrotrope).

**[0037]** Acids, other than those described above as cosurfactants, may be useful in compositions of the present invention. Acids are useful ingredients in many types of hard surface cleaning compositions including for example, bathroom and toilet bowl cleaners. Acids in the composition aid in the removal of hard water stains and soap scum. While no acid is required for the practice of the present invention, any convenient acid may optionally be used. Acids which are useful in compositions of the present invention include for example, organic acids such as citric acid and lactic acid, and inorganic acids such as sodium hydrogen sulfate and hydrochloric acid.

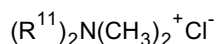
**[0038]** Antimicrobial agents may also be used in compositions of the present invention. Antimicrobial agents are commonly incorporated into hard surface cleaners to sanitize or disinfect surfaces to be cleaned. Generally, any compatible antimicrobial agent known to those skilled in the art may be used in compositions of the present invention. Useful antimicrobials include for example, quaternary ammonium compounds, including materials corresponding to the formulae



and



$R_8$  is a  $C_{10}$ - $C_{18}$  carbon atom branched or linear hydrocarbon and  $R_9$  is a lower alkyl, where  $R^9$  is a  $C_{12}$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl group, including, for example, a mixture of 60%  $C_{14}$ , 30%  $C_{16}$ , 5%  $C_{12}$  and 5%  $C_{18}$  or a mixture of  $R_1$  is 68%  $C_{12}$ , 32%  $C_{14}$  and  $R^8$  is hydrogen or a lower alkyl; and materials corresponding to the formula



where  $R^{11}$  is  $C_9$ - $C_{10}$  alkyl, and such phenolic antimicrobial agents as for example, ortho-phenylphenol and ortho-benzyl chlorophenol.

**[0039]** Compositions of the present invention may also contain other optional ingredients including perfumes and other water insoluble compounds not included among the aforementioned self foaming agents. When those optional ingredients are water immiscible these form part of the water immiscible compounds (b) and, together with any other water-immiscible compound, must satisfy the relationship set forth above.

**[0040]** Typical pH ranges for compositions of the present invention are from about pH 1 to about pH 13 depending on the intended cleaning application.

**[0041]** The compositions of the present invention are advantageously stable for a period of at least about 30 days

at ambient temperatures, and preferably are stable for a like period over a temperature range of 0°C to 50°C.

**[0042]** The microemulsion of this invention can be prepared by combining the water and surfactant until the surfactant is dissolved. The cosurfactant is then combined with the surfactant mixture and mixed until visually homogeneous. The resulting solution is advantageously cooled to from 0°C to 10°C and the water immiscible compound(s) (which is preferably also cooled to 0°C to 10°C) is added to the mixture and the composition is mixed. The composition is then transferred to an appropriate barrier container for storage.

**[0043]** Alternatively, all of the ingredients of a predetermined microemulsion composition, except the water immiscible compounds, may be combined in an intermediate as described above. An appropriate amount of this intermediate may be weighed into a container of barrier material and an appropriate weight of cooled (0 to 10°C) water immiscible compound is added. The container is closed and the water immiscible compound(s) is incorporated into the composition with agitation.

**[0044]** Compositions of the present invention may be packaged in any convenient containers that provide a barrier to the self-foaming agent. Useful barrier materials include for example, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyvinylchloride (PVC). The container preferably has a single non-pressurized reservoir in which the product communicates with the head space. The reservoir has an opening to the outside which is fitted with a dispensing apparatus. The dispensing apparatus is advantageously made to be actuated between an open and closed position. Preferably, when the dispensing apparatus is activated, it imparts a shearto the composition contained inside, so that the viscosity drops and it can be atomized and sprayed. Such dispensing apparatus are well known and include finger actuated atomizing spray valves and trigger sprayers. When in the closed position, the dispensing means should provide a barrier to escape of the contents of the reservoir. The composition may be dispensed by any convenient means including for example, by pouring, by squeezing, or by spraying from a trigger sprayer. Preferably, the composition is dispensed through a trigger sprayer, for example, from a model T85NDB trigger sprayer available from Continental Sprayers.

**[0045]** The following examples are illustrative of the composition of the present invention and are not intended as limitations of this invention. The stated amounts of the ingredients are parts by weight unless otherwise indicated.

**[0046]** The requisite amounts and types of the ingredients for the compositions of the following examples are predetermined by the process described hereinabove.

#### EXAMPLE 1

**[0047]** This example illustrates a microemulsion composition useful as a disinfectant cleaner.

**[0048]** The surfactant is dissolved in water at room temperature and the ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved in the cosurfactant, again at room temperature. The two solutions are blended together, mixed until homogeneous and then citric acid is added and dissolved. The mixture is then cooled to about 5°C. Isopentane is separately cooled to about 5°C and then is added to the mixture and mixed for about 2 minutes. The composition is transferred to a PET bottle and sealed with a cap. The composition components are:

| Component                                                    | Weight %              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sodium C <sub>11.5</sub> alkylbenzene sulfonate <sup>a</sup> | 8.33                  |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether <sup>b</sup>                 | 4.17                  |
| Citric acid, anhydrous                                       | 2.00                  |
| Ortho-phenylphenol <sup>c</sup>                              | 0.20                  |
| Isopentane (P at 22°C = 82.5 kPa (11.96 psi))                | 5.00                  |
| Water, deionized                                             | to 100                |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j y_i P_i$                                       | 82.5 kPa (11.96 psia) |

<sup>a</sup>= Nacconol 90G, Stepan Company;

<sup>b</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company;

<sup>c</sup>= Dowicide 1, The Dow Chemical Company

#### EXAMPLE 2

**[0049]** This example illustrates a rapidly foaming microemulsion cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                                                        | Weight % |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| C <sub>20</sub> -C <sub>24</sub> alkylbenzene sulfonate, Na salt | 0.75%    |

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(continued)

| Component                                    | Weight %              |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether <sup>a</sup> | 3.0                   |
| Propyleneglycol-n-butyl ether                | 0.98                  |
| Citric acid                                  | 2.0                   |
| Isopentane                                   | 3.5                   |
| Petroleum Distillates <sup>b</sup>           | 0.5                   |
| Sodium hydroxide                             | 0.2                   |
| Water, deionized                             | to 100                |
| $\Sigma^{i=y_{i=1}} X_i P_i$                 | 76.0 kPa (11.03 psia) |

<sup>a</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, the Dow Chemical Company;

<sup>b</sup>= NAPTHA SC 140, commercially available from Ashland Chemical. Its vapor pressure at 22°C is 131 Pa (0.019 psi).

**[0050]** The surfactant, cosurfactants and citric acid are mixed together at room temperature to form a solution and then cooled to about 5°C. The isopentane and the petroleum distillate are mixed together, cooled to about 5°C, added slowly to the surfactant solution and mixed until clear. The composition is then stored in an appropriate barrier container.

### EXAMPLE 3

**[0051]** Example 3 illustrates a rapidly foaming disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                                     | Weight %              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup>    | 5.20                  |
| Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)        | 3.33                  |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether <sup>b</sup> | 2.67                  |
| Citric acid, anhydrous                        | 2.00                  |
| Sodium hydroxide                              | 0.67                  |
| Ortho-phenylphenol <sup>c</sup>               | 0.20                  |
| Sodium sulfate                                | 1.00                  |
| Isopentane                                    | 5.00                  |
| Water, deionized                              | to 100                |
| $\Sigma^{i=y_{i=1}} X_i P_i$                  | 82.5 kPa (11.96 psia) |

<sup>a</sup>= Biosoft S130, Stepan Company;

<sup>b</sup>= Dowanol, The Dow Chemical Company;

<sup>c</sup>= DOWicide 1, The Dow Chemical Company

**[0052]** The tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid is dissolved in water at room temperature. Sodium cumene sulfonate is added and mixed until dissolved. The ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved in the ether cosurfactant; the resulting solution is added to the surfactant solution and mixed. Sodium hydroxide is gradually added to obtain a pH of from between 5 to 9. Citric acid and sodium sulfate are added and the solution is mixed until they are dissolved. Ninety-five weight parts of this mixture are placed into a container. Isopentane is cooled to about 5°C and then added to the mixture. The container is sealed and the mixture was blended to form a homogeneous microemulsion.

### EXAMPLE 4

**[0053]** This example illustrates a slowly foaming disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                                  | Weight % |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| Tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup> | 5.20     |
| Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.)     | 3.33     |

<sup>a</sup>= Biosoft S 130, Stepan Company;

(continued)

| Component                                        | Weight %            |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether <sup>b</sup>     | 2.67                |
| Citric acid, anhydrous                           | 2.00                |
| Sodium hydroxide                                 | 0.67                |
| Ortho-phenylphenol <sup>c</sup>                  | 0.20                |
| Sodium sulfate                                   | 2.00                |
| Isopentane (38.7 wt. %)/                         | 5.00                |
| ISOPAR <sup>TM</sup> C <sup>d</sup> (61.3 wt. %) |                     |
| Water, deionized                                 | to 100              |
| $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i P_i$                           | 44.1 kPa (6.4 psia) |

<sup>b</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company;<sup>c</sup>= DOWICIDE 1, The Dow Chemical Company; <sup>d</sup>= ISOPAR<sup>TM</sup> C is a blend of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons primarily containing 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. It is commercially available from Exxon Chemicals. The vapor pressure of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane at 22°C is 5.685 kPa (0.8245 psia); this value is used in calculating  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i P_i$  in this example.

**[0054]** The isopentane and ISOPAR are blended and cooled to about 5°C. Otherwise, the composition is prepared as described in Example 3.

## EXAMPLE 5

**[0055]** This example illustrates an acidic disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                                    | Weight %              |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sodium bisulfate <sup>a</sup>                | 2.00                  |
| Di(hydroxyethyl)tallowamine <sup>b</sup>     | 6.00                  |
| Cationic Antimicrobial <sup>c</sup>          | 3.00                  |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether <sup>d</sup> | 3.00                  |
| Citric acid, anhydrous                       | 2.00                  |
| Isopentane                                   | 5.00                  |
| Water, deionized                             | to 100                |
| $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i P_i$                       | 82.5 kPa (11.96 psia) |

<sup>a</sup>= from Jones Hamilton;<sup>b</sup>= Biosoft TA2, Stepan Chemical Company;<sup>c</sup>= BTC 2125M is a mixture of C<sub>12-18</sub> dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride and C<sub>12-18</sub> dimethylethylbenzyl ammonium chloride commercially available from Stepan Chemical Company;<sup>d</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company.

**[0056]** The sodium bisulfate is dissolved in water, the dihydroxyethyl tallow amine is added and the solution is mixed until homogeneous. The antimicrobial, ether cosurfactant, and citric acid are added and mixed until dissolved. Ninety-five parts of this solution are transferred to a barrier container, cooled isopentane (about 5°C) is added, the container sealed, and the solution mixed until homogeneous.

## EXAMPLE 6

**[0057]** This example illustrates a rapidly foaming cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                                    | Weight % |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>a</sup>    | 3.24     |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether <sup>b</sup> | 1.50     |
| Magnesium oxide                              | 0.20     |

<sup>a</sup>= Biosoft S100, Stepan Company;<sup>b</sup>= Dowanol DPnB, The Dow Chemical Company

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(continued)

| Component              | Weight %              |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Citric acid, anhydrous | 2.00                  |
| Isopentane             | 5.00                  |
| Water, deionized       | to 100                |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$ | 82.5 kPa (11.96 psia) |

**[0058]** The surfactant, ether cosurfactant, magnesium oxide, and citric acid are sequentially dissolved in water. Isopentane is cooled to about 5°C, added to 95% by weight of the surfactant solution and mixed in a closed container until homogeneous.

### EXAMPLE 7

**[0059]** This example illustrates a cleaning composition having a mixture of surfactants and a mixture of cosurfactants. The composition components are:

| Component                                                       | Weight %               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sodium C <sub>11.5</sub> alkylbenzene sulfonate                 | 1.00                   |
| C <sub>20</sub> -C <sub>24</sub> alkyltoluenesulfonate, Na salt | 0.75                   |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether                                | 2.00                   |
| Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether                                  | 1.07                   |
| Citric acid                                                     | 2.00                   |
| NAPTHA SC-140                                                   | 0.50                   |
| Sodium hydroxide                                                | 0.66                   |
| Isopentane                                                      | 3.50                   |
| Water, deionized                                                | to 100                 |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$                                          | 76.05 kPa (11.03 psia) |

**[0060]** The C<sub>20-24</sub> alkyltoluene sulfonate, sodium salt surfactant, propyleneglycol-n-butyl ether, and NAPTHA SC-140 are dissolved in 55% of the total amount of water. The sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate, dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether, sodium hydroxide, and citric acid are added to the mixture, then mixed to form a solution and the remaining water is added. The solution is cooled to about 5°C and cooled isopentane (about 5°C) is added to the solution with mixing to form a microemulsion.

### EXAMPLE 8

**[0061]** This example illustrates a cleaning composition that foams more slowly than the composition of Example 7. The composition components are:

| Component                                             | Weight %            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate                       | 1.00                |
| C <sub>20-24</sub> Alkyltoluenesulfonate, sodium salt | 0.75                |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether                      | 2.00                |
| Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether                        | 1.07                |
| Citric acid                                           | 2.00                |
| NAPTHA S-140                                          | 0.50                |
| Sodium hydroxide                                      | 0.86                |
| Isopentane (75 mole%)/ ISOPAR C (25 mole%)            | 3.50                |
| Water, deionized                                      | to 100              |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$                                | 63.3kPa (9.18 psia) |

**[0062]** This composition is prepared as described in Example 7.

## EXAMPLE 9

**[0063]** This example illustrates a microemulsion cleaning composition of the present invention having n-pentane as the water immiscible compound. The composition components are:

| Component                                         | Weight %             |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate                   | 1.00                 |
| C <sub>20-24</sub> Alkyltoluenesulfonate, Na salt | 0.75                 |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-propyl ether                  | 2.00                 |
| Propylene glycol-n-butyl ether                    | 1.07                 |
| Citric acid                                       | 2.00                 |
| NAPTHA S-140                                      | 0.50                 |
| Sodium hydroxide                                  | 0.60                 |
| n-Pentane                                         | 3.50                 |
| Water, deionized                                  | to 100               |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$                            | 56.3 kPa (8.16 psia) |

**[0064]** This composition was prepared as described in Example 7.

## EXAMPLE 10

**[0065]** This example illustrates an acidic disinfectant cleaning composition. The composition components are:

| Component                              | Weight %             |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dodecyl/tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid  | 5.20                 |
| Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.) | 5.66                 |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether        | 2.67                 |
| Citric acid, anhydrous                 | 2.00                 |
| Sodium hydroxide                       | 0.67                 |
| Ortho-phenylphenol                     | 0.20                 |
| Sodium sulfate                         | 1.00                 |
| Isopentane (65.45 weight %)            | 5.00                 |
| /ISOPAR C (34.55 weight %)             |                      |
| Water, deionized                       | to 100               |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$                 | 63.2 kPa (9.17 psia) |

**[0066]** The surfactant and sodium cumene sulfonate are dissolved sequentially in the water. Ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved into the ether cosurfactant and the cosurfactant is added to the surfactant solution with continued agitation. Sodium hydroxide is slowly added to the mixture to obtain a pH of from 5 to 9. Citric acid and sodium sulfate are added and the solution is mixed at room temperature until homogeneous. The isopentane/ISOPAR mixture is cooled to about 5°C and added to 95% by weight of surfactant solution. The composition is mixed in a closed container until a homogeneous liquid is formed.

## EXAMPLE 11

**[0067]** This example illustrates a cleaning composition of the present invention having a neutral pH. The composition components are:

| Component                              | Weight % |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| Dodecyl/tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid  | 5.13     |
| Sodium cumene sulfonate (40% aq. sol.) | 6.80     |
| Dipropyleneglycol-n-butyl ether        | 2.64     |
| Sodium hydroxide                       | 0.66     |

(continued)

| Component              | Weight %              |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ortho-phenylphenol     | 0.20                  |
| Sodium sulfate         | 0.99                  |
| Isopentane             | 5.00                  |
| Water, deionized       | to 100                |
| $\sum_{i=1}^i X_i P_i$ | 82.5 kPa (11.96 psia) |

**[0068]** The surfactant and hydrotrope are dissolved sequentially in the water. Ortho-phenylphenol is dissolved into the ether cosurfactant and the resulting mixture is added to the surfactant solution with continued agitation. Sodium hydroxide is added slowly to obtain a pH of from 5 to 9 and sodium sulfate was added under constant mixing at room temperature until homogeneous. The isopentane is cooled to about 5°C and is added to 95% by weight of surfactant solution. The composition is mixed in a closed container until a homogeneous liquid is formed.

## EXAMPLE 12

**[0069]** The relationship between "the initial foam time" of compositions of the present invention and the type or mixture of water immiscible compound is demonstrated in this example. The compositions of Example 12 are prepared using the ingredients listed in Table 1, in the manner described in Example 6.

**[0070]** "Time to initial foam" is determined using a blind sample evaluation and a single trigger sprayer (Model T85NDB, from Continental Sprayers) mounted on either PET or glass containers. The trigger sprayer is rinsed before each use and each composition is sprayed 12 times before an evaluation. "Time to initial foam" is determined for each composition by spraying each composition a total of 6 times at a vertical target at a distance of 15.24 cm (6 inches) and averaging the determinations. "Time to initial foam" is a measurement of the time from trigger actuation until the composition foams to obscure the target. The results are shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

| Material/Sample                           | 12A                 | 12B                 | 12C              | 12D                 | 12E                  | 12F                  |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (BIOSOFT S100) | 3.90%               | 3.90%               | 3.90%            | 3.90%               | 3.90%                | 3.90%                |
| Dipropyleneglyco 1-n-butyl ether          | 2.00%               | 1.95%               | 1.90%            | 1.85%               | 1.80%                | 1.75%                |
| Citric acid (anhydrous)                   | 2.0%                | 2.0%                | 2.0%             | 2.0%                | 2.0%                 | 2.0%                 |
| Magnesium Oxide                           | 0.25%               | 0.25%               | 0.25%            | 0.25%               | 0.25%                | 0.25%                |
| Water(deionized)                          | 86.85%              | 86.90%              | 86.95%           | 87.00%              | 87.05%               | 87.10%               |
| Isopentane                                | 1.935%              | 2.432%              | 2.979%           | 3.582%              | 4.254%               | 5.0%                 |
| ISOPAR™C                                  | 3.065%              | 2.568%              | 2.021%           | 1.418%              | 0.748%               | 0.0                  |
| Avg. Time to initial foam (sec)           | 5.6                 | 4.7                 | 3.65             | 2.65                | 2.0                  | 1.6                  |
| $\sum_{i=1}^i X_i P_i$ (kPa)              | 44.1<br>(6.39 psia) | 51.7<br>(7.50 psia) | 59.4 (8.62 psia) | 67.1<br>(9.73 psia) | 74.7<br>(10.84 psia) | 82.5<br>(11.96 psia) |

**[0071]** The results in TABLE 1 show that the foam time" of the composition varies with the vapor pressure of the composition. Thus, the time in which a foam appears after application may be controlled by the varying amount and vapor pressure of the self-foaming agent.

## EXAMPLE 13

A. Unthickened Self Foaming Laundry Pretreatment Composition, Examples 13A-13C.

**[0072]** These compositions are made from the following ingredients:

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|                                                | Example 13A       | Example 13B       | Example 13C       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Deionized Water                                | to 100            | to 100            | to 100            |
| Sodium pareth-4-sulfate, 60% <sup>a</sup>      | 6.0               | 8.0               | 8.4               |
| Tallowamine EO5 <sup>b</sup>                   | 3.6               | 2.4               | 0                 |
| Soyamide DEA <sup>c</sup>                      | 0                 | 0                 | 2.52              |
| Propylene glycol                               | 5.0               | 5.0               | 7.0               |
| Dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether <sup>d</sup> | 4.0               | 4.0               | 3.6               |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate                 | 1.0               | 2.0               | 2.8               |
| Sodium sulfate                                 | 0                 | 1.0               | 0                 |
| Enzyme <sup>e</sup>                            | 0.3               | 0.3               | 0.3               |
| Isopentane                                     | 4.25              | 4.25              | 4.25              |
| Isopar C                                       | 0.75              | 0.75              | 0.75              |
| $\sum_{i=1}^j X_i P_i$ (kpa)                   | 74.7 (10.84 psia) | 74.7 (10.84 psia) | 74.7 (10.84 psia) |

<sup>a</sup>= Sterol 460CS, from Stepan Chemical;

<sup>b</sup>= Varonic T205, from Witco Chemical;

<sup>c</sup>= Alkamide DIN 295S, from Rhone-Pouenc;

<sup>d</sup>= Dowanol DPnP, from The Dow Chemical Company;

<sup>e</sup>= Optimase APL-440, from Solvay Enzymes.

**[0073]** The compositions are prepared by adding the water and the sodium pareth-4 sulfate to a 4 liter stainless steel beaker, then adding the propylene glycol and sodium tetraborate until they are dissolved. In Examples 13A And 13B, the dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether is then added. In the case of Example 13C, the sodium sulfate is added at this time and the dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether and Soyamide DEA are separately mixed and added. In all cases, the enzyme is then added and mixed until uniform. The resulting mixture is transferred to polyethylene terphthalate bottles, and the isopentane and Isopar C are added. The bottles are then capped and the composition mixed by manual agitation.

### B. Thickened Laundry Pretreatment Compositions 13D-13G

#### **[0074]**

| Example                                         | 13D    | 13E    | 13F    | 13G    |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Deionized Water                                 | to 100 | to 100 | to 100 | to 100 |
| Sodium Pareth-4 sulfate, 60% <sup>a</sup>       | 8.4    | 6.1    | 0      | 0      |
| Soyamide DEA <sup>b</sup>                       | 2.52   | 3.93   | 0      | 0      |
| C11.5 Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid <sup>c</sup>   | 0      | 0      | 3.5    | 3.5    |
| Dinonylphenol EO7 <sup>d</sup>                  | 0      | 0      | 3.6    | 3.6    |
| Propylene glycol                                | 7.0    | 6.67   | 5.0    | 5.0    |
| Dipropylene glycol n- propyl ether <sup>e</sup> | 3.6    | 4.33   | 4.0    | 4.0    |
| Sodium tetraborate decahydrate                  | 2.8    | 0.5    | 1.25   | 1.0    |

<sup>a</sup> Steol 460CS, from Stepan Chemical;

<sup>b</sup> Alkamide DIN 295S, from Rhone-Pouenc;

<sup>c</sup> Biosoft S100, from Stepan Chemicals;

<sup>d</sup> Igepal DM430, from Rhone-Poulenc;

<sup>e</sup> Dowanol DPnP, from The Dow Chemical Company;

(continued)

| Example                                  | 13D               | 13E               | 13F               | 13G               |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sodium Hydroxide, 505 aqueous            | 0.22              | 0                 | 0                 | 0.11              |
| Triethanolamine (85% in diethanol amine) | 0                 | 0                 | 2.0               | 2.0               |
| Enzyme <sup>f</sup>                      | 0.3               | 0.3               | 0.3               | 0.3               |
| Xanthan gum <sup>g</sup>                 | 0                 | 0.15              | 0.15              | 0                 |
| Acrylic acid polymer <sup>h</sup>        | 2.0               | 0                 | 0                 | 1.0               |
| Isopentane                               | 4.25              | 4.25              | 4.25              | 4.25              |
| Isopar C                                 | 0.75              | 0.75              | 0.75              | 0.75              |
| $\sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i$ (kPa)         | 74.7 (10.84 psia) | 74.7 (10.84 psia) | 74.7 (10.84 psia) | 74.7 (10.84 psia) |

<sup>f</sup> Optimase APL-440, from Solvay Enzymes;<sup>g</sup> Kelzan T, from Kelco;<sup>h</sup> Acusol 820, from Rohm & Haas.

**[0075]** Examples 13D and 13E are prepared by adding the water and the sodium pareth-4 sulfate to a 4 liter stainless steel beaker, then adding the propylene glycol, sodium tetraborate and acrylic acid polymer (Ex. 13D) or xanthan gum (Ex 13E) until they are dissolved. In Example 13D, the sodium hydroxide is then added. The dipropylene glycol n-propyl ether and Soyamide DEA are separately mixed and added. The enzyme is then added and mixed until uniform. The resulting mixture is transferred to polyethylene terephthalate bottles, and the isopentane and Isopar C are added. The bottles are then capped and the composition mixed by manual agitation

**[0076]** Examples 13F and 13G are prepared in the same manner, with the C11.5 alkylbenzene sulfonic acid and triethanol amine substituting for the sodium pareth-4 sulfate, and the dinonylphenol EO7 substituting for the soyamide DEA.

## Claims

1. A post-foaming composition in the form of a microemulsion comprising:

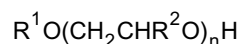
- (a) 60 to 98% by weight water,
- (b) from 0.5 to 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound or mixture thereof, the water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

$$20.69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101.4 \text{ kPa (14.7 psi)}$$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (b),  $x_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (b), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22° C;

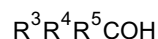
- (c) from 0.2 to 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and
- (d) from 0.1 to 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

- 1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

- 2) an alcohol of the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is 3 to 9, and

3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in-water microemulsion.

2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the water immiscible compound(s) have a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

$$34.5 \text{ kPa (5 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 86.2 \text{ kPa (12.5 psi)}$$

at 22°C.

3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the major portion of the water immiscible compound is a  $C_5$ - $C_7$  aliphatic hydrocarbon

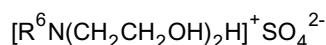
4. The composition of Claim 3 wherein the  $C_5$ - $C_7$  aliphatic hydrocarbon is isopentane, n-pentane, or a mixture thereof.

5. The composition of Claim 3 wherein the water immiscible compound further contains a  $C_8$ - $C_{12}$  aliphatic hydrocarbon.

6. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the surfactant is anionic or cationic.

7. The composition of Claim 6 wherein the anionic surfactant is a metal salt of a  $C_{10}$ - $C_{30}$  alkylbenzene sulfonate, a metal salt of a  $C_{12}$ - $C_{30}$  alkyltoluene sulfonate, or a mixture thereof.

8. The composition of Claim 6 wherein the cationic surfactant is of the formula



where  $R^6$  is  $C_{16-18}$  alkyl.

9. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the cosurfactant is dipropyleneglycol n-butyl ether, dipropyleneglycol n-propyl ether, propyleneglycol n-butyl ether, propyleneglycol n-propyl ether, tripropyleneglycol methyl ether, or a mixture thereof.

10. The composition of Claim 9 wherein the water immiscible compound is present in the composition in an amount of from 1 to 8 weight percent.

11. The composition of Claim 9 wherein the cosurfactant is present in the composition in an amount of from 0.5 to 10 weight percent.

12. The composition of Claim 11 wherein the surfactant is present in an amount of from 0.5 to 10 weight percent.

13. The composition of Claim 1 further comprising an antimicrobial agent.

14. The composition of Claim 1 further comprising a hydrotrope.

15. The composition of Claim 1 wherein component (c) is a mixture of an anionic surfactant and a nonionic surfactant.

16. A packaged, post-foaming composition comprising:

(I) a container having a non-pressurized reservoir and an opening, said reservoir containing a composition in the form of a microemulsion having:

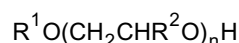
- (a) water,  
(b) from a 0.5 to 10 weight percent of a water immiscible compound(s) having a vapor pressure which satisfies the relationship

$$20.69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101.4 \text{ kPa (14.7 psi)}$$

wherein y represents the number of water immiscible compounds in component (b),  $X_i$  represents the mole fraction of a water immiscible compound i in component (b), and  $P_i$  represents the vapor pressure of said water-immiscible compound i at 22°C;

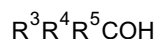
- (c) from 0.2 to 20 weight percent of a surfactant; and  
(d) from 0.1 to 20 weight percent of a cosurfactant selected from the group consisting of

- 1) an alkylene glycol ether of the formula



where  $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $R^2$  is H or methyl and n is a number from 1 to 3,

- 2) an alcohol of the formula



where  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each either H or  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkyl provided that the total number of carbon atoms in  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  is 3 to 9, and

- 3) mono- and di-carboxylic acids having an equivalent weight of up to 88;

the relative amounts of components (a)-(d) being selected such that the composition is in the form of a liquid oil-in water microemulsion, said opening being fitted with a dispensing apparatus which is actuated from a closed to an open position, wherein when said apparatus is activated it dispenses said composition in the form of a liquid, non-foamed spray.

## Patentansprüche

1. Nachträglich schäumende Zusammensetzung in Form einer Mikroemulsion, die umfasst:

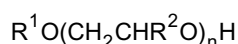
- (a) 60 bis 98 Gew.-% Wasser,  
(b) 0,5 bis 10 Gew.-% einer oder mehrerer mit Wasser nicht mischbarer Verbindung(en) oder einer Mischung davon, wobei die mit Wasser nicht mischbare(n) Verbindung(en) einen Dampfdruck aufweist (aufweisen), welcher der Beziehung genügt

$$20,69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101,4 \text{ kPa (14,7 psi)}$$

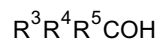
worin bedeuten:

- y die Anzahl der mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindungen in der Komponente (b),  
 $X_i$  den molaren Bruchteil einer mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindung i in der Komponente (b) und  
 $P_i$  den Dampfdruck der mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindung i bei 22 °C;  
(c) 0,2 bis 20 Gew.-% eines Tensids; und  
(d) 0,1 bis 20 Gew.-% eines Co-Tensids, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die besteht aus

1) einem Alkylenglycolether der Formel



worin R<sup>1</sup> für C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkyl, R<sup>2</sup> für H oder Methyl und n für eine Zahl von 1 bis 3 stehen,  
2) einem Alkohol der Formel



worin R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> und R<sup>5</sup> jeweils stehen für H oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-Alkyl, mit der Maßgabe, dass die Gesamtanzahl der Kohlenstoffatome in R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> und R<sup>5</sup> 3 bis 9 beträgt, und  
3) Mono- und Dicarbonsäuren, die ein Äquivalentgewicht von bis zu 88 aufweisen;

wobei die relativen Mengen der Komponenten (a) bis (d) so gewählt sind, dass die Zusammensetzung in Form einer flüssigen Öl-in-Wasser-Mikroemulsion vorliegt.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin die mit Wasser nicht mischbare(n) Verbindung(en) bei 22 °C einen Dampfdruck aufweist (aufweisen), welcher der Beziehung genügt:

$$34,5 \text{ kPa (5 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 86,2 \text{ kPa (12,5 psi)}$$

3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin der Hauptanteil der mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindung(en) ein aliphatischer C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoff ist.

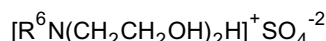
4. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, worin der aliphatische C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoff Isopentan, n-Pentan oder eine Mischung davon ist.

5. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, worin die mit Wasser nicht mischbare(n) Verbindung(en) außerdem einen aliphatischen C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-Kohlenwasserstoff enthält (enthalten).

6. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin das Tensid anionisch oder kationisch ist.

7. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6, worin das anionische Tensid ein Metallsalz eines C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>-Alkylbenzolsulfonats, ein Metallsalz eines C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>-Alkyltoluolsulfonats oder eine Mischung davon ist.

8. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6, worin das kationische Tensid ein solches der Formel ist



worin R<sup>6</sup> für C<sub>16</sub>-18-Alkyl steht.

9. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, worin das Co-Tensid Dipropylenglycol-n-butylether, Dipropylenglycol-n-propylether, Propylenglycol-n-butylether, Propylenglycol-n-propylether, Tripropylenglycol-methylether oder eine Mischung davon ist.

10. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9, worin die mit Wasser nicht mischbare(n) Verbindung(en) in der Zusammensetzung in einer Menge von 1 bis 8 Gew.-% vorliegt (vorliegen).

11. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9, worin das Co-Tensid in der Zusammensetzung in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 10 Gew.-% vorliegt.

12. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11, worin das Tensid in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 10 Gew.-% vorliegt.

13. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die außerdem ein antimikrobielles Agens umfasst.

14. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, die außerdem ein hydrotropes Agens umfasst.

15. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, worin die Komponente (c) eine Mischung aus einem anionischen Tensid und einem nicht-ionischen Tensid ist.

16. Abgepackte, nachträglich schäumende Zusammensetzung, die umfasst:

einen Behälter, der ein nicht unter Druck stehendes Reservoir und eine Öffnung aufweist, wobei das Reservoir eine Zusammensetzung in Form einer Mikroemulsion enthält, die umfasst:

- (a) Wasser,
- (b) 0,5 bis 10 Gew.-% einer oder mehrerer mit Wasser nicht mischbarer Verbindung(en), wobei die mit Wasser nicht mischbare(n) Verbindung(en) einen Dampfdruck aufweist (aufweisen), welcher der Beziehung genügt

$$20,69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101,4 \text{ kPa (14,7 psi)}$$

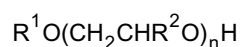
worin bedeuten:

- y die Anzahl der mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindungen in der Komponente (b),
- X<sub>i</sub> den molaren Bruchteil einer mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindung i in der Komponente (b) und
- P<sub>i</sub> den Dampfdruck der mit Wasser nicht mischbaren Verbindung i bei 22 °C;

(c) 0,2 bis 20 Gew.-% eines Tensids; und

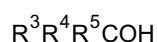
(d) 0,1 bis 20 Gew.-% eines Co-Tensids, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die besteht aus

1) einem Alkylenglycolether der Formel



worin R<sup>1</sup> für C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkyl, R<sup>2</sup> für H oder Methyl und n für eine Zahl von 1 bis 3 stehen,

2) einem Alkohol der Formel



worin R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> und R<sup>5</sup> jeweils stehen für H oder C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-Alkyl, mit der Maßgabe, dass die Gesamtanzahl der Kohlenstoffatome in R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> und R<sup>5</sup> 3 bis 9 beträgt, und

3) Mono- und Dicarbonsäuren, die ein Äquivalentgewicht von bis zu 88 aufweisen;

wobei die relativen Mengen der Komponenten (a) bis (d) so gewählt sind, dass die Zusammensetzung in Form einer flüssigen Öl-in-Wasser-Mikroemulsion vorliegt,

wobei die Öffnung mit einer Spender-Einrichtung ausgestattet ist, die von einer geschlossenen in eine offene Position betätigt wird, wobei dann, wenn die Vorrichtung aktiviert wird, die Zusammensetzung in Form eines flüssigen, nicht-schäumenden Sprays abgegeben wird.

## Revendications

1. Composition à moussage ultérieur dans la forme d'une microémulsion comprenant :

(a) de 60 à 98 % en poids d'eau,

(b) de 0,5 à 10 % en poids d'un composé immiscible à l'eau ou d'un mélange de ceux-ci, le (les) composé(s) immiscible(s) à l'eau ayant une pression de vapeur qui satisfait la relation

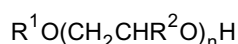
$$20,69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101,4 \text{ kPa (14,7 psi)}$$

dans laquelle y représente le nombre de composés immiscibles à l'eau dans le constituant (b),  $X_i$  représente la fraction molaire d'un composé immiscible à l'eau i dans le constituant (b), et  $P_i$  représente la pression de vapeur dudit composé immiscible à l'eau i à 22°C ;

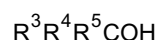
(c) de 0,2 à 20 % en poids d'un tensioactif ; et

(d) de 0,1 à 20 % en poids d'un cotensioactif choisi parmi

1) un éther d'alkylèneglycol de la formule



où  $R^1$  est un groupe alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_6$ ,  $R^2$  est H ou le groupe méthyle et n est un nombre de 1 à 3,  
2) un alcool de la formule



où  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  et  $R^5$  sont chacun soit H, soit un groupe alkyle en  $C_1$ - $C_7$  à condition que le nombre total d'atomes de carbone dans  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  et  $R^5$  soit compris entre 3 et 9, et

3) des acides mono- et dicarboxyliques ayant un poids équivalent allant jusqu'à 88 ;

les quantités relatives des constituants (a)-(d) étant choisies de telle sorte que la composition est dans la forme d'une microémulsion liquide huile-dans-eau.

2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le (les) composé(s) immiscible(s) à l'eau ont une pression de vapeur qui satisfait la relation

$$34,5 \text{ kPa (5 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 86,2 \text{ kPa (12,5 psi)}$$

à 22°C.

3. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la partie principale du composé immiscible à l'eau est un hydrocarbure aliphatique en  $C_5$ - $C_7$ .

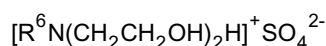
4. Composition selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle l'hydrocarbure aliphatique en  $C_5$ - $C_7$  est l'isopentane, le n-pentane ou un mélange de ceux-ci.

5. Composition selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle le composé immiscible à l'eau contient en outre un hydrocarbure aliphatique en  $C_8$ - $C_{12}$ .

6. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le tensioactif est anionique ou cationique.

7. Composition selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le tensioactif anionique est un sel métallique d'un sulfonate d'(alkyle en  $C_{10}$ - $C_{30}$ )benzène, un sel métallique d'un sulfonate d'(alkyle en  $C_{12}$ - $C_{30}$ )toluène ou un mélange de ceux-ci.

8. Composition selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le tensioactif cationique est de la formule



où  $R^6$  est un groupe alkyle en  $C_{16}$ - $C_{18}$ .

9. Composition selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle le cotensioactif est le n-butyléther de dipropylèneglycol, le n-

propyléther de dipropylèneglycol, le n-butyléther de propylèneglycol, le n-propyléther de propylèneglycol, le méthyléther de tripropylèneglycol ou un mélange de ceux-ci.

5 10. Composition selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle le composé immiscible à l'eau est présent dans la composition dans une quantité de 1 à 8 % en poids.

11. Composition selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle le cotensioactif est présent dans la composition dans une quantité de 0,5 à 10 % en poids.

10 12. Composition selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle le tensioactif est présent dans une quantité de 0,5 à 10 % en poids.

13. Composition selon la revendication 1 comprenant en outre un agent antimicrobien.

15 14. Composition selon la revendication 1 comprenant en outre un hydrotrope.

15. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le constituant (c) est un mélange d'un tensioactif anionique et d'un tensioactif non ionique.

20 16. Composition emballée à moussage ultérieur comprenant :

(I) un récipient ayant un réservoir n'étant pas sous pression et une ouverture, ledit réservoir contenant une composition dans la forme d'une microémulsion comprenant :

25 (a) de l'eau,

(b) de 0,5 à 10 % en poids d'un (de) composé(s) immiscible(s) à l'eau ayant une pression de vapeur qui satisfait la relation

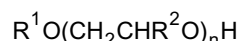
$$20,69 \text{ kPa (3 psi)} < \sum_{i=1}^{i=y} X_i P_i < 101,4 \text{ kPa (14,7 psi)}$$

où y représente le nombre de composés immiscibles à l'eau dans le constituant (b),  $X_i$  représente la fraction molaire d'un composé immiscible à l'eau i dans le constituant (b), et  $P_i$  représente la pression de vapeur dudit composé immiscible à l'eau i à 22°C ;

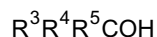
35 (c) de 0,2 à 20 % en poids d'un tensioactif ; et

(d) de 0,1 à 20 % en poids d'un cotensioactif choisi parmi

1) un éther d'alkylèneglycol de la formule



où  $R^1$  est un groupe alkyle en  $C_1-C_6$ ,  $R^2$  est H ou le groupe méthyle et n est un nombre de 1 à 3,  
2) un alcool de la formule



où  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  et  $R^5$  sont chacun soit H, soit un groupe alkyle en  $C_1-C_7$  à condition que le nombre total d'atomes de carbone dans  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  et  $R^5$  soit compris entre 3 et 9, et  
3) des acides mono- et dicarboxyliques ayant un poids équivalent allant jusqu'à 88 ;

les quantités relatives des constituants (a)-(d) étant choisies de telle sorte que la composition est dans la forme d'une microémulsion liquide huile-dans-eau, ladite ouverture étant équipée d'un appareil de distribution qui est actionné d'une position fermée vers une position ouverte, dans laquelle, lorsque ledit appareil est actionné, il distribue ladite composition dans la forme d'une pulvérisation liquide n'ayant pas moussé.