

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
30 November 2000 (30.11.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/71653 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: C11D 1/37, 1/83, 1/94, 1/65, 3/20, 3/04, 3/48 // 1:29, 1:14, 1:75, 1:12, 1:66, 1:72, 1:52, 1:88, 1:04, 1:74
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/14201
- (22) International Filing Date: 24 May 2000 (24.05.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/317,708 24 May 1999 (24.05.1999) US
- (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY
[US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US).
- (72) Inventor: ERILLI, Rita; Avenue de Voroux 25, B-4000 Liege (BE).
- (74) Agent: NANFELDT, Richard, E.; Colgate-Palmolive Company, 909 River Road, P.O. Box 1343, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
— With international search report.
— Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*



WO 00/71653 A1

(54) Title: ANTIBACTERIAL LIQUID HARD SURFACE CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: An antibacterial liquid cleaning composition comprising a C₈₋₁₈ ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate anionic surfactant, a sodium citrate, a sulfonate surfactant, a zinc salt and water.

ANTIBACTERIAL LIQUID HARD SURFACE CLEANING COMPOSITIONS

Field of Invention

This invention relates to an antibacterial liquid cleaning composition which
5 imparts mildness to the skin which is designed in particular for cleaning hard surfaces
and which is effective in removing both particular and grease soil.

Background of the Invention

Disinfectant composition based on cationic and nonionic are well known.
However, these compositions while very efficient in disinfecting surfaces, generally do
10 not remove grease and oil as desired; hence, leaving residues and streaks on surfaces.
Addition of an efficient anionic surfactant cleaner, to the cationic surfactant, either
creates instability problems or deactivates the disinfectant behavior of the cationic.
Anionic and nonionic mixtures have a good grease removal properties, but do not
perform at all to sanitize the surface being cleaned.

Summary of the Invention

It has now been found that an antibacterial liquid cleaning composition can be
formulated with an anionic surfactant and zinc salts which has desirable cleaning
properties and mildness to the human skin.

An object of this invention is to provide an antibacterial liquid hand cleaning
20 composition comprises a sulfate and/or sulfonate anionic surfactant, and a zinc salt,
wherein the composition does not contain any silicas, abrasives, phosphoric acid,
phosphonic acid, boric acid, alkali metal carbonates, alkaline earth metal carbonates,
alkyl glycine surfactant, cyclic imidinium surfactant, or more than 3 wt. % of a fatty acid
or salt thereof.

25 Another object of this invention is to provide an antibacterial liquid cleaning
composition with desirable foaming and cleaning properties which kills bacteria.

Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set
forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those
skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned by practice of the

invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an antibacterial liquid cleaning composition comprising approximately by weight:

(a) 15% to 30%, more preferably 18% to 27% of an anionic sulfonate surfactant;

10 (b) 3% to 14%, more preferably 5% to 10% of an ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate surfactant;

(c) 0 to 10%, more preferably 0.5% to 8% of at least one third surfactant selected from the group consisting of zwitterionic surfactants, alkyl polyglucosides, ethoxylated methyl ester surfactants, amine oxides surfactants, ethoxylated nonionic surfactants, glucamide surfactants, alkyl succinates and an alkali metal fatty acid soap
15 surfactant having 8 to 18 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof;

(d) 0.2% to 4%, more preferably 0.5% to 3% of a sodium citrate;

(e) 0.2% to 4%, more preferably 0.3% to 3.5% of a zinc salt, citric acid and mixtures thereof wherein the composition has a pH of 4.5 to 6.5 and has a viscosity of 150 to 750 cps, at 25°C using a #2 spindle at 30 rpm as measured on a Brookfield LVT
20 viscometer, wherein the composition does not contain any grease release agents such as choline chloride or buffering system which is a nitrogerious buffer which is ammonium or alkaline earth carbonate, guanidine derivates, alkoxyalkyl amines and alkyleneamines C₃-C₇ alkyl and alkenyl monobasic and dibasic acids such as C₄-C₇ aliphatic carboxylic diacids, cationic surfactants, boric acid, phosphoric acid, amino
25 alkylene phosphonic acid and the composition is pourable and not a gel has a complex viscosity at 1 rads⁻¹ of less than 0.4 Pascal seconds.

The anionic sulfonate surfactants which may be used in the detergent of this invention are water soluble and include the sodium, potassium, ammonium and ethanolammonium salts of linear C₈-C₁₆ alkyl benzene sulfonates; C₁₀-C₂₀ paraffin

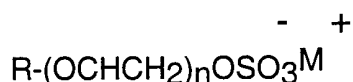
sulfonates, alpha olefin sulfonates containing about 10-24 carbon atoms and C₈-C₁₈ alkyl sulfates and mixtures thereof. The preferred anionic sulfonate surfactant is a C₁₂-18 paraffin sulfonate.

The paraffin sulfonates may be monosulfonates or di-sulfonates and usually are mixtures thereof, obtained by sulfonating paraffins of 10 to 20 carbon atoms. Preferred paraffin sulfonates are those of C₁₂-18 carbon atoms chains, and more preferably they are of C₁₄-17 chains. Paraffin sulfonates that have the sulfonate group(s) distributed along the paraffin chain are described in U.S. Patents 2,503,280; 2,507,088; 3,260,744; and 3,372,188; and also in German Patent 735,096. Such compounds may be made to specifications and desirably the content of paraffin sulfonates outside the C₁₄-17 range will be minor and will be minimized, as will be any contents of di- or poly-sulfonates.

Examples of suitable other sulfonated anionic detergents are the well known higher alkyl mononuclear aromatic sulfonates, such as the higher alkylbenzene sulfonates containing 9 to 18 or preferably 9 to 16 carbon atoms in the higher alkyl group in a straight or branched chain, or C₈-15 alkyl toluene sulfonates. A preferred alkylbenzene sulfonate is a linear alkylbenzene sulfonate having a higher content of 3-phenyl (or higher) isomers and a correspondingly lower content (well below 50%) of 2-phenyl (or lower) isomers, such as those sulfonates wherein the benzene ring is attached mostly at the 3 or higher (for example 4, 5, 6 or 7) position of the alkyl group and the content of the isomers in which the benzene ring is attached in the 2 or 1 position is correspondingly low. Preferred materials are set forth in U.S. Patent 3,320,174, especially those in which the alkyls are of 10 to 13 carbon atoms.

The C₈-18 ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate surfactants have the structure

25



wherein n is about 1 to about 22 more preferably 1 to 3 and R is an alkyl group having about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, more preferably 12 to 15 and natural cuts, for

example, C₁₂₋₁₄ or C₁₂₋₁₆ and M is an ammonium cation or a metal cation, most preferably sodium.

The ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate may be made by sulfating the condensation product of ethylene oxide and C₈₋₁₀ alkanol, and neutralizing the resultant product.

5 The ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfates differ from one another in the number of carbon atoms in the alcohols and in the number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted with one mole of such alcohol. Preferred ethoxylated alkyl ether polyethenoxy sulfates contain 12 to 15 carbon atoms in the alcohols and in the alkyl groups thereof, e.g., sodium myristyl (3 EO) sulfate.

10 Ethoxylated C₈₋₁₈ alkylphenyl ether sulfates containing from 2 to 6 moles of ethylene oxide in the molecule are also suitable for use in the invention compositions. These detergents can be prepared by reacting an alkyl phenol with 2 to 6 moles of ethylene oxide and sulfating and neutralizing the resultant ethoxylated alkylphenol. The concentration of the ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate surfactant is about 1 to about 8
15 wt. %.

Other example of operative anionic surfactants includes sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate [di-(2 ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate being one] and corresponding dihexyl and dioctyl esters. The preferred sulfosuccinic acid ester salts are esters of aliphatic alcohols such as saturated alkanols of 4 to 12 carbon atoms and are normally
20 diesters of such alkanols. More preferably such are alkali metal salts of the diesters of alcohols of 6 to 10 carbons atoms and more preferably the diesters will be from octanol, such as 2-ethyl hexanol, and the sulfonic acid salt will be the sodium salt.

The water soluble aliphatic ethoxylated nonionic surfactants which can be utilized in this invention are commercially well known and include the primary aliphatic
25 alcohol ethoxylates and secondary aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates. The length of the polyethenoxy chain can be adjusted to achieve the desired balance between the hydrophobic and hydrophilic elements.

The nonionic surfactant class includes the condensation products of a higher alcohol (e.g., an alkanol containing about 8 to 16 carbon atoms in a straight or

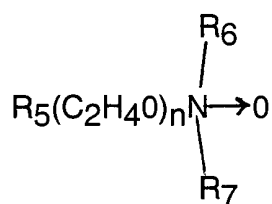
branched chain configuration) condensed with about 4 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide, for example, lauryl or myristyl alcohol condensed with about 16 moles of ethylene oxide (EO), tridecanol condensed with about 6 to 15 moles of EO, myristyl alcohol condensed with about 10 moles of EO per mole of myristyl alcohol, the condensation product of
5 EO with a cut of coconut fatty alcohol containing a mixture of fatty alcohols with alkyl chains varying from 10 to about 14 carbon atoms in length and wherein the condensate contains either about 6 moles of EO per mole of total alcohol or about 9 moles of EO per mole of alcohol and tallow alcohol ethoxylates containing 6 EO to 11 EO per mole of alcohol.

10 A preferred group of the foregoing nonionic surfactants are the Neodol ethoxylates (Shell Co.), which are higher aliphatic, primary alcohol containing about 9-15 carbon atoms, such as C₉-C₁₁ alkanol condensed with 4 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide (Neodol 91-8 or Neodol 91-5), C₁₂-13 alkanol condensed with 6.5 moles ethylene oxide (Neodol 23-6.5), C₁₂-15 alkanol condensed with 12 moles ethylene
15 oxide (Neodol 25-12), C₁₄-15 alkanol condensed with 13 moles ethylene oxide (Neodol 45-13), and the like. Such ethoxamers have an HLB (hydrophobic lipophilic balance) value of about 8 to 15 and give good O/W emulsification, whereas ethoxamers with HLB values below 7 contain less than 4 ethyleneoxide groups and tend to be poor emulsifiers and poor detergents.

20 Additional satisfactory water soluble alcohol ethylene oxide condensates are the condensation products of a secondary aliphatic alcohol containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms in a straight or branched chain configuration condensed with 5 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide. Examples of commercially available nonionic detergents of the foregoing type are C₁₁-C₁₅ secondary alkanol condensed with either 9 EO (Tergitol
25 15-S-9) or 12 EO (Tergitol 15-S-12) marketed by Union Carbide.

The amine oxides are semi-polar nonionic surfactants which comprise compounds and mixtures of compounds having the formula

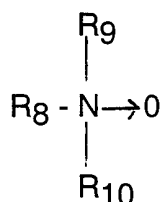
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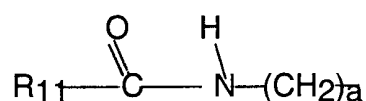
wherein R₅ is an alkyl, 2-hydroxyalkyl, 3-hydroxyalkyl, or 3-alkoxy-2-hydroxypropyl radical in which the alkyl and alkoxy, respectively, contain from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, R₆ and R₇ are each methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, or 3-hydroxypropyl, and n is from 0 to 10. Particularly preferred are amine oxides of the formula:

10



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wherein R₈ is a C₁₂₋₁₆ alkyl group or amido radical:

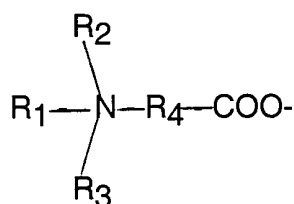


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wherein R₁₁ is an alkyl group having about 9 to 19 carbon atoms and a is an integer 1 to 4 and R₉ and R₁₀ are methyl or ethyl. The above ethylene oxide condensates, amides, and amine oxides are more fully described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,316,824 which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. An especially preferred amine oxide is cocoamido propyl dimethyl amine oxide.

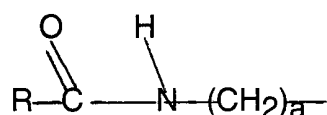
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The water-soluble zwitterionic surfactant provides good foaming properties and mildness to the present nonionic based liquid detergent. The zwitterionic surfactant is a water soluble betaine having the general formula:



30

wherein R₁ is an alkyl group having 10 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 16 carbon atoms, or the amido radical:



wherein R is an alkyl group having 9 to 19 carbon atoms and a is the integer 1 to 4; R₂ and R₃ are each alkyl groups having 1 to 3 carbons and preferably 1 carbon; R₄ is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and, optionally, one hydroxyl group. Typical alkyldimethyl betaines include decyl dimethyl betaine or 2-(N-decyl-N, N-dimethyl-ammonia) acetate, coco dimethyl betaine or 2-(N-coco N, N-dimethylammonio) acetate, myristyl dimethyl betaine, palmityl dimethyl betaine, lauryl diemethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl betaine, etc. The amidobetaines similarly include cocoamidoethylbetaine, cocoamidopropyl betaine and the like. A preferred betaine is coco (C₈-C₁₈) amidopropyl dimethyl betaine.

The alkyl polysaccharides surfactants, which can be used in conjunction have a hydrophobic group containing from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms, most preferably from about 12 to about 14 carbon atoms, and polysaccharide hydrophilic group containing from about 1.5 to about 10, preferably from about 1.5 to about 4, most preferably from about 1.6 to about 2.7 saccharide units (e.g., galactoside, glucoside, fructoside, glucosyl, fructosyl; and/or galactosyl units). Mixtures of saccharide moieties may be used in the alkyl polysaccharide surfactants. The number x indicates the number of saccharide units in a particular alkyl polysaccharide surfactant. For a particular alkyl polysaccharide molecule x can only assume integral values. In any physical sample of alkyl polysaccharide surfactants there will be in general molecules having different x values. The physical sample can be characterized by the average value of x and this average value can assume non-integral values. In this specification the values of x are to be understood to be average values. The hydrophobic group (R) can be attached at the 2-, 3-, or 4- positions rather than at the 1-position, (thus giving e.g. a glucosyl or galactosyl as opposed to a glucoside or galactoside). However, attachment through the 1- position, i.e., glucosides, galactoside, fructosides, etc., is preferred. In the preferred product the additional saccharide units are predominately attached to the

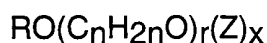
previous saccharide unit's 2-position. Attachment through the 3-, 4-, and 6- positions can also occur. Optionally and less desirably there can be a polyalkoxide chain joining the hydrophobic moiety (R) and the polysaccharide chain. The preferred alkoxide moiety is ethoxide.

5 Typical hydrophobic groups include alkyl groups, either saturated or unsaturated, branched or unbranched containing from about 8 to about 20, preferably from about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms. Preferably, the alkyl group is a straight chain saturated alkyl group. The alkyl group can contain up to 3 hydroxy groups and/or the polyalkoxide chain can contain up to about 30, preferably less than about 10, alkoxide
10 moieties.

Suitable alkyl polysaccharides are decyl, dodecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, and octadecyl, di-, tri-, tetra-, penta-, and hexaglycosides, galactosides, lactosides, fructosides, fructosyls, lactosyls, glucosyls and/or galactosyls and mixtures thereof.

15 The alkyl monosaccharides are relatively less soluble in water than the higher alkyl polysaccharides. When used in admixture with alkyl polysaccharides, the alkyl monosaccharides are solubilized to some extent. The use of alkyl monosaccharides in admixture with alkyl polysaccharides is a preferred mode of carrying out the invention. Suitable mixtures include coconut alkyl, di-, tri-, tetra-, and pentaglycosides and tallow
20 alkyl tetra-, penta-, and hexaglycosides.

The preferred alkyl polysaccharides are alkyl polyglucosides having the formula



wherein Z is derived from glucose, R is a hydrophobic group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkylphenyl, hydroxyalkylphenyl, and mixtures thereof in which said
25 alkyl groups contain from about 10 to about 18, preferably from about 12 to about 14 carbon atoms; n is 2 or 3 preferably 2, r is from 0 to 10, preferable 0; and x is from 1.5 to 8, preferably from 1.5 to 4, most preferably from 1.6 to 2.7. To prepare these compounds a long chain alcohol (R₂OH) can be reacted with glucose, in the presence of an acid catalyst to form the desired glucoside. Alternatively the alkyl polyglucosides

can be prepared by a two step procedure in which a short chain alcohol (R₁OH) can be reacted with glucose, in the presence of an acid catalyst to form the desired glucoside. Alternatively the alkyl polyglucosides can be prepared by a two step procedure in which a short chain alcohol (C₁₋₆) is reacted with glucose or a polyglucoside (x=2 to 4) to yield a short chain alkyl glucoside (x=1 to 4) which can in turn be reacted with a longer chain alcohol (R₂OH) to displace the short chain alcohol and obtain the desired alkyl polyglucoside. If this two step procedure is used, the short chain alkylglucosde content of the final alkyl polyglucoside material should be less than 50%, preferably less than 10%, more preferably less than about 5%, most preferably 0% of the alkyl polyglucoside.

The amount of unreacted alcohol (the free fatty alcohol content) in the desired alkyl polysaccharide surfactant is preferably less than about 2%, more preferably less than about 0.5% by weight of the total of the alkyl polysaccharide. For some uses it is desirable to have the alkyl monosaccharide content less than about 10%.

The used herein, "alkyl polysaccharide surfactant" is intended to represent both the preferred glucose and galactose derived surfactants and the less preferred alkyl polysaccharide surfactants. Throughout this specification, "alkyl polyglucoside" is used to include alkyl polyglycosides because the stereochemistry of the saccharide moiety is changed during the preparation reaction.

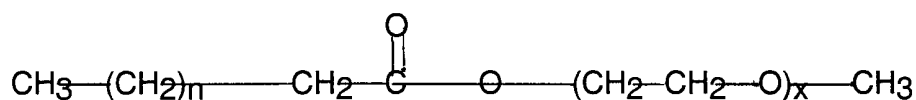
An especially preferred APG glycoside surfactant is Glucopon 625 AUP glycoside manufactured by the Henkel Corporation of Ambler, PA is a nonionic alkyl polyglycoside characterized by the formula:



wherein n=10 (2%); n=122 (65%); n=14 (21-28%); n=16 (4-8%) and n=18 (0.5%) and x (degree of polymerization) = 1.6. APG 625 has: a pH of 6 to 12 (10% of APG 625 in distilled water); a specific gravity at 25°C of 1.1 g/ml; a density at 25°C of 9.1 lbs/gallon; a calculated HLB of 12.1 and a Brookfield viscosity at 35°C, 21 spindle, 5-10 RPM of 3,000 to 7,000 cps.

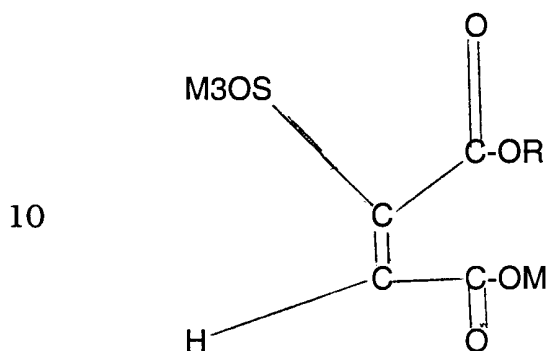
The methyl ethoxylated ester cosurfactant is depicted by the structure:

10



wherein n is a number from 4 to 8, preferably 5 to 7 and x is a number selected from the group consisting of 4, 6, 8 and 10, wherein the preferred number is 6 or 8.

5 In the compositions of this invention, the sulfosuccinate is present as the monoalkylsuccinate which is depicted by the structure:



where R is an aliphatic radical, preferably alkyl, of from 10 to 18 carbon atoms, especially from 12 to 16 carbon atoms, and preferably lauryl (C₁₂), and M is a cation, 15 such as an alkali metal, e.g. sodium or potassium, preferably sodium, ammonium, alkanolamine, e.g. ethanolamine, or magnesium. The alkyl radical may be ethoxylated with up to about 8 moles, preferably up to about 6 moles, on average, e.g. 2, 3, or 4 moles, of ethylene oxide, per mole of alkyl group.

The zinc salts used in the instant cleaning compositions are selected from the 20 group consisting of zinc chloride, zinc sulfate, zinc acetate, zinc aspartate, zinc cysteinate, zinc borate, zinc dibutyl carbamate, zinc gluconate, zinc lactate, zinc phenol sulfonate, zinc pyrrithic sulfate and zinc undecilate and mixtures thereof, wherein zinc chloride is preferred.

The instant liquid nonmicroemulsion cleaning compositions can contain about 0 25 wt. % to about 10 wt. %, more preferably about 1 wt. % to about 8 wt. %, of at least one solubilizing agent selected from the group consisting of a C₂₋₅ mono, dihydroxy or polyhydroxy alkanols such as ethanol, isopropanol, glycerol ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and propylene glycol and mixtures thereof and alkali metal cumene or xylene sulfonates such as sodium cumene sulfonate and sodium xylene sulfonate. The

solubilizing agents are included in order to control low temperature cloud clear properties. Urea can be optionally employed in the instant composition as a supplemental solubilizing agent at a concentration of 0 to about 10 wt. %, more preferably about 0.5 wt. % to about 8 wt. %.

5 The instant formulas explicitly exclude alkali metal silicates and alkali metal builders such as alkali metal polyphosphates, alkali metal carbonates, alkali metal phosphonates and alkali metal citrates because these materials, if used in the instant composition, would cause the composition to have a high pH as well as leaving residue on the surface being cleaned.

10 The final essential ingredient in the inventive compositions having improved interfacial tension properties is water. The proportion of water in the compositions generally is in the range of 10% to 95%.

 The liquid cleaning composition of this invention may, if desired, also contain other components either to provide additional effect or to make the product more
15 attractive to the consumer. The following are mentioned by way of example: Colors or dyes in amounts up to 0.5% by weight; bactericides in amounts up to 1% by weight; preservatives or antioxidizing agents, such as formalin, 5-bromo-5-nitro-dioxan-1,3; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2,6-di-tert.butyl-p-cresol, etc., in amounts up to 2% by weight; and pH adjusting agents, such as sulfuric acid or sodium hydroxide, as
20 needed. Furthermore, if opaque compositions are desired, up to 4% by weight of an opacifier may be added.

 In final form, the instant compositions exhibit stability at reduced and increased temperatures. More specifically, such compositions remain clear and stable in the range of 5°C to 50°C, especially 10°C to 43°C. Such compositions exhibit a pH of 3 to
25 4. The liquid microemulsion compositions are readily pourable and exhibit a viscosity in the range of 6 to 300 milliPascal . second (mPas.) as measured at 25°C. with a Brookfield RVT Viscometer using a #1 spindle rotating at 20 RPM. Preferably, the viscosity is maintained in the range of 10 to 200 mPas.

The following examples illustrate the liquid cleaning compositions of the described invention. Unless otherwise specified, all percentages are by weight. The exemplified compositions are illustrative only and do not limit the scope of the invention. Unless otherwise specified, the proportions in the examples and elsewhere in the specification are by weight.

Example 1

The following compositions in wt. % were prepared by simple mixing procedure:

	A	B	C
C14-C17 paraffin sulfonate	22.5	22.5	22.5
C12-C14 alcohol EO 2:1	7.5	7.5	7.5
ZnCl ₂	2.93	2.34	1.95
Na Citrate	2	2	2
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance
Miniplate (300ppm)	45	46	43
Miniplate (150ppm)	46	44	43

10

Example 2

The following formulas in wt. % were made and tested:

	A	B	C	D	E
C14-C17 paraffin sulfonate	17.5	17.5	10	10	6.5
C12-C14 alcohol EO 2:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
a olefin sulfonate	2.5	2.5	10	10	13
Di Octyl sulfosuccinate	2.5		2.5		
C9-11 alcohol 8:1					
Ethoxylated methyl ester					
Cocoamidopropyl betaine		2.5		2.5	
Cocoamidopropyl amine oxide					5.5
ZnCl ₂	1.96	1.81	1.99	1.84	1.64
Na Citrate	2	2	2	2	2
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Miniplate (300ppm)	31	29	26	21	25
Miniplate (150ppm)	28	33	35	22	25

	F	G	H	I
C14-C17 paraffin sulfonate	17.5	17.5	10	10
C12-C14 alcohol EO 2:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
a olefin sulfonate	2.5	2.5	10	10
Di Octyl sulfosuccinate				
C9-11 alcohol 8:1		2.5		2.5
Ethoxylated methyl ester	2.5		2.5	
Cocoamidopropyl betaine				
Cocoamidopropyl amine oxide				
ZnCl ₂	1.81	1.81	1.84	1.84
Na Citrate	2	2	2	2
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Miniplate (300ppm)	31	32	22	20

Example 3

The following formulas in wt. % were made and tested:

5

	A	B	C	D	E
C14-C17 paraffin sulfonate	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	9.1
C12-C14 alcohol EO 2:1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
a olefin sulfonate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	18.3
Di Octyl sulfosuccinate			3.5		
C9-11 alcohol 8:1	3.5				
Ethoxylated methyl ester		3.5			
Cocoamidopropyl betaine				3.5	
Cocoamidopropyl amine oxide					7.6
ZnCl ₂	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	1.7
Na Citrate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5
Total Al	35	35	35	35	35
Ethanol	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Urea	2	2	2	2	2
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Miniplate (300ppm)	49	49	52	48	35

	F	G	H	I
C14-C17 paraffin sulfonate	14	14	14	14
C12-C14 alcohol EO 2:1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
a olefin sulfonate	14	14	14	14
Di Octyl sulfosuccinate	3.5			
C9-11 alcohol 8:1			3.5	
Ethoxylated methyl ester				3.5
Cocoamidopropyl betaine		3.5		
Cocoamidopropyl amine oxide				
ZnCl ₂	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Na Citrate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Total Al	35	35	35	35
Ethanol	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Urea	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Miniplate (300ppm)	45	48	52	50

What Is Claimed:

1. An antibacterial liquid cleaning composition comprising approximately by weight:
 - (a) 15% to 30% of an anionic sulfonate surfactant;
 - 5 (b) 3% to 14% of an ethoxylated alkyl ether sulfate surfactant;
 - (c) 0.2% to 4% of a sodium citrate;
 - (d) 0.2% to 4% of a zinc salt; and
 - (e) the balance being water.
- 10 2. The composition of Claim 1 further including 0.5 wt. % to 8 wt. % of a third surfactant selected from the group consisting of amine oxides, alkyl succinates, alkyl polyglucosides, ethoxylated nonionic surfactants, glucamides, zwitterionics, alkali metal fatty acid soaps and ethoxylated methyl ester surfactants.
3. The composition of Claim 1 further including a solubilizing agent.
- 15 4. The composition of Claim 1 further including a mixture of ethanol and urea.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/14201

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C11D1/37 C11D1/83 C11D1/94 C11D1/65 C11D3/20 C11D3/04 C11D3/48 //C11D1:29,C11D1:14,C11D1:75,C11D1:12, C11D1:66,C11D1:72,C11D1:52,C11D1:88,C11D1:04,C11D1:74 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C11D Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
A	US 4 992 212 A (CORRING ROBERT J ET AL) 12 February 1991 (1991-02-12) column 3, line 13-34 column 3, line 67 -column 4, line 62 column 5, line 48-56 example 5 ---	1-4		
A	EP 0 530 708 A (ALBRIGHT & WILSON) 10 March 1993 (1993-03-10) examples ---	1-4		
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-/--				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.				
° Special categories of cited documents : <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; border: none;"> "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; border: none;"> "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family </td> </tr> </table>			"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report		
15 September 2000		27/09/2000		
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Bertran Nadal, J		

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