

DESCRIPTION

ANTIFOULING COATING COMPOSITION, ANTIFOULING COATING FILM,
SUBSTRATE WITH COATING FILM, ANTIFOULING SUBSTRATE, METHOD FOR
FORMING COATING FILM ON SUBSTRATE SURFACE, AND METHOD FOR
5 PREVENTING SUBSTRATE FROM FOULING

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to an antifouling
coating composition, an antifouling coating film, a substrate with
10 a coating film, an antifouling substrate, a method for forming
a coating film on a surface of a substrate and a method for preventing
a substrate from fouling.

[0002] More particularly, the invention relates to an
antifouling coating composition having characteristics that when
15 a coating film composed of a coating material obtained from the
composition is formed on a surface of a ship's hull or the like,
synergistic effect of improvement in antibacterial action and
improvement in renewal of coating film is exhibited to effectively
prevent adhesion of marine organisms, an antifouling coating film,
20 a substrate with a coating film, an antifouling substrate, a method
for forming a coating film on a surface of a substrate and a method
for preventing a substrate from fouling.

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] If ships' bottoms, underwater structures, fishing nets, etc. are exposed to water for a long period of time, various aquatic organisms, e.g., animals such as oysters, mussels and barnacles, plants such as laver, and bacteria, adhere and propagate on them, and thereby, their appearances are marred and their functions are sometimes impaired.

[0004] Especially when such aquatic organisms adhere and propagate on a ship's bottom, surface roughness of the whole of the ship is increased to sometimes induce lowering of velocity of the ship, increase of fuel cost, etc. Further, removal of such aquatic organisms from the ship's bottom needs much labor and much working time. If bacteria adhere and propagate on an underwater structure and slime (sludge-like substance) further adheres thereto, rotting is liable to take place, or if large fouling organisms adhere and propagate on a surface of an underwater structure such as a steel structure and they do damage to an anticorrosive coating film of the underwater structure, strength and the function of the underwater structure are lowered to sometimes cause damages such as marked shortening of life.

[0005] In order to inhibit such damages, ships' bottoms, etc. have been coated with various antifouling coating materials in the past, and such various antifouling coating materials as described below have been proposed.

[0006] In a patent document 1 (JP 2000-234072 A), an

antifouling coating composition comprising a polymerizable
unsaturated carboxylic acid zinc salt or copper salt copolymer,
and copper and/or an inorganic copper compound having a specific
particle diameter is disclosed, and it is also described that this
5 composition may further contain zinc oxide.

[0007] In a patent document 2 (JP 2001-40274 A), an
antifouling coating composition comprising a polymerizable
unsaturated carboxylic acid metal compound component
unit-containing copolymer, copper and/or an inorganic copper
10 compound, and a metal having lower oxidation-reduction potential
than copper is disclosed, and it is also described that this
composition may further contain zinc oxide.

[0008] In a patent document 3 (JP 2001-323208 A), an
antifouling coating composition comprising a polymerizable
15 unsaturated carboxylic acid metal compound component
unit-containing copolymer, copper and/or an inorganic copper
compound, metal pyrithiones, and a specific organic antifouling
agent is disclosed, and it is also described that this composition
may further contain zinc oxide.

20 [0009] In a patent document 4 (JP 2005-97400 A), an
antifouling coating composition comprising at least one copolymer
selected from the group consisting of a metal-containing copolymer
and a polymerizable unsaturated carboxylic acid silyl ester
copolymer, surface-treated titanium oxide, and copper and/or an

inorganic copper compound is disclosed, and it is also described that this composition may further contain zinc oxide.

[0010] As described above, in the patent documents 1 to 4, an antifouling coating composition comprising a metal-containing copolymer and copper and/or an inorganic copper compound and if necessary further containing zinc oxide (zinc white) is disclosed.

[0011] In the case where copper and/or an inorganic copper compound and zinc oxide are used in combination in the examples and the comparative examples in these patent documents, their quantitative relationship is determined so that the quantity of zinc oxide may be about 5 parts by weight based on 30 to 40 parts by weight of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (zinc oxide content/content of copper and/or inorganic copper compound = about 0.1 to 0.2) in many cases, and even in the example in which the ratio of zinc oxide content to a content of copper and/or inorganic copper compound is the greatest, the zinc oxide/cupric oxide ratio was 10/20 (=0.5) at most (Example 9 of the patent document 2).

[0012] In brief, in the conventional antifouling coating compositions, the quantity of zinc oxide that is used when necessary is small as compared with the quantity of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound, and the technical idea that the zinc oxide is added in an amount nearly equal to that of the

copper and/or the inorganic copper compound to achieve enhancement of antifouling properties did not exist at all.

Patent document 1: JP 2000-234072 A

Patent document 2: JP 2001-40274 A

5 Patent document 3: JP 2001-323208 A

Patent document 4: JP 2005-97400 A

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

10 [0013] It is an object of the present invention to provide a coating material, particularly a novel antifouling coating composition that is a hydrolyzable antifouling coating composition, and forms an antifouling coating film which is excellent particularly in antibacterial action and renewal of
15 coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms for a long period of time when it is applied to a surface of a substrate of a ship's hull or the like and then cured.

[0014] It is another object of the present invention
20 to provide an antifouling coating film which is obtained by applying and curing the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition, is excellent in antibacterial action and renewal of coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms for a long period of time, a substrate

with a coating film and an antifouling substrate.

[0015] It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method for forming a coating film having the above properties on a surface of a substrate safely and efficiently and
5 a method for preventing a substrate from fouling.

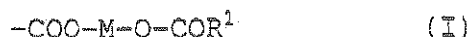
MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

[0016] As a result of earnest studies, the present inventor has found that when zinc oxide is added to an antifouling
10 coating composition in an amount nearly equal to that of copper and/or an inorganic copper compound, the resulting antifouling coating film is excellent in antibacterial action and renewal of coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms for a long period of time,
15 and he has accomplished the present invention.

[0017] The antifouling coating composition according to the present invention is an antifouling coating composition comprising (A) a hydrolyzable copolymer, (b1) copper and/or an inorganic copper compound and (C) zinc oxide, wherein:

20 the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) is at least one hydrolyzable copolymer selected from the group consisting of:

(a1) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer which is an acrylic resin or a polyester resin and has, at the end of a side chain, a group represented by the formula (I):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and R^1 is an organic group,

(a2) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer having
a component unit (a21) derived from a monomer (a21)

5 represented by the formula (II):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and each R^2 is independently a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and

a component unit (a22) derived from other unsaturated
10 monomer (a22) copolymerizable with the monomer (a21), and

(a3) a silyl ester copolymer having

a component unit (a31) derived from a monomer (a31)
represented by the formula (III):



15 wherein R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each independently a hydrocarbon group,
and

R^7 is a hydrogen atom or $\text{R}^8\text{-O-CO-}$ (wherein R^8 is an organic group or a silyl group represented by $-\text{SiR}^9\text{R}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$, and R^9 , R^{10} and
20 R^{11} are each independently a hydrocarbon group), and

a component unit (a32) derived from other unsaturated
monomer (a32) copolymerizable with the monomer (a31), and

(1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 400 parts by weight, and

the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 50 to 350 parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C)/(copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.6 to 1.2.

[0018] In the present invention, it is preferable that

(1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 350 parts by weight, and the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 75 to 350 parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C)/(copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.7 to 1.0; and

it is more preferable that

(1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 300 parts by weight, and the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 100 to 350 parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper

and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C) / (copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.8 to 1.0.

[0019] The copper and/or the inorganic copper compound
5 (b1) is preferably cupric oxide.

[0020] The antifouling coating composition preferably further comprises an organic antifouling agent (b2).

[0021] The organic antifouling agent (b2) is preferably at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a
10 pyrithione compound, a tri-organic boron and its amine complex, and 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one, and

is more preferably at least one compound selected from the group consisting of copper pyrithione, zinc pyrithione, triphenylboron pyridine complex, methyldiphenylboron
15 4-isopropylpyridine complex and 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one.

[0022] The content of the organic antifouling agent (b2) is preferably in the range of 10 to 500 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

20 [0023] The antifouling coating composition preferably further comprises at least one extender pigment selected from the group consisting of talc, clay, calcium carbonate, barium carbonate, diatomaceous earth and silica.

[0024] The content of the extender pigment is

preferably in the range of 10 to 100 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

[0025] The antifouling coating composition preferably further comprises a plasticizer.

5 [0026] The content of the plasticizer is preferably in the range of 0.05 to 40 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

[0027] The plasticizer is preferably chlorinated paraffin and/or terpene phenol.

10 [0028] The antifouling coating composition preferably further comprises at least one color pigment selected from the group consisting of red iron oxide, titanium white, yellow iron oxide and an organic pigment.

[0029] The metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1)
15 preferably has a component unit (IV) derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate represented by the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper.

20 [0030] The metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) preferably has

a component unit (IV) derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate represented by the above formula (IV), and

a component unit (a12) derived from at least one unsaturated

compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate.

[0031] Examples of the organic group R^1 in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) include a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted, a saturated or unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted, and an aromatic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted.

Preferable is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or saturated or unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, which may be substituted; and

more preferable is a residue of at least one monobasic acid ($R^1\text{COOH}$) selected from the group consisting of versatic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, abietic acid, neoabietic acid, pimaric acid, dehydroabietic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and naphthenic acid.

[0032] The total content of zinc and copper in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is preferably in the range of 0.5 to 20% by weight.

[0033] The monomer (a2) capable of deriving the component unit (a21) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer

(a2) is preferably at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate.

[0034] Examples of the other unsaturated monomer (a22) capable of deriving the component unit (a22) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) include:

a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and

at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate. This unsaturated compound is preferably at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

[0035] Examples of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) include:

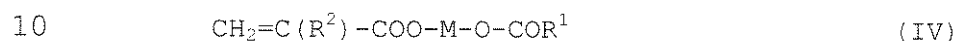
a copolymer having,
as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and
as the component unit (a22), a component unit derived from

at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate;

a copolymer having,

5 as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component unit (a22), a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):

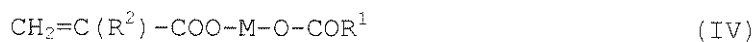


wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper;

a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least
15 one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate,

as the component units (a22), a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):



20 wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and

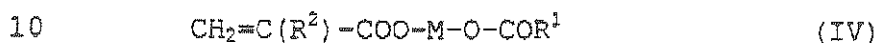
a component unit derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl

(meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate; and

a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from
 5 at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component units (a22), a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and

a component unit derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl
 15 (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

[0036] As the organic group R^1 in the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV),

a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or saturated or
 20 unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, which may be substituted, is preferable, and

a residue of at least one monobasic acid (R^1COOH) selected from the group consisting of versatic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid,

abietic acid, neoabietic acid, pimaric acid, dehydroabietic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and naphthenic acid is more preferable.

[0037] The total content of zinc and copper in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is preferably in the range
5 of 0.5 to 20% by weight.

[0038] The monomer (a31) capable of deriving the component unit (a31) in the silyl ester compound (a3) is preferably a trialkylsilyl (meth)acrylate.

[0039] The trialkylsilyl (meth)acrylate is preferably
10 triisopropylsilyl (meth)acrylate.

[0040] The other unsaturated monomer (a32) capable of deriving the component unit (a32) in the silyl ester compound (a3) is preferably at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl
15 (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate, and

is more preferably at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

20 [0041] The antifouling coating film of the present invention is characterized by being formed from the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition.

[0042] The substrate with a coating film of the present invention is characterized in that a surface of a substrate is

coated with a coating film obtained by curing the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition.

[0043] The substrate with an antifouling coating film of the present invention is characterized in that a surface of
5 a substrate to be brought into contact with the seawater or fresh water is coated with a coating film obtained by curing the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition.

[0044] This substrate is preferably an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a fishing net or a fishing
10 gear.

[0045] The method for forming a coating film on a surface of a substrate of the present invention is characterized by coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition and then curing the composition
15 to form a coating film.

[0046] The method for preventing a substrate from fouling of the present invention is characterized by coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition and then curing the composition
20 to form an antifouling coating film.

[0047] This substrate is preferably an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a fishing net or a fishing gear.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0048] The present invention provides a coating material, particularly an antifouling coating composition which is a hydrolyzable antifouling coating composition, and forms an antifouling coating film which is excellent particularly in antibacterial action and renewal of coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms, particularly algae, for a long period of time when it is applied to a surface of a substrate of a ship's hull or the like and then cured.

[0049] Further, the present invention provides an antifouling coating film which is obtained by applying and curing the above-mentioned antifouling coating composition, is excellent in antibacterial action (static antifouling properties) and renewal of coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms for a long period of time, a substrate with a coating film and an antifouling substrate.

[0050] Moreover, the present invention provides a method for forming a coating film having the above properties on a surface of a substrate safely and efficiently and a method for preventing a substrate from fouling.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0051] The antifouling coating composition, the antifouling coating film, the substrate with a coating film, the antifouling substrate, the method for forming a coating film on a surface of a substrate, and the method for preventing a substrate
5 from fouling according to the invention are described in detail hereinafter.

[0052] In the case where the quantity (weight) of a copolymer or the quantity ratio between a copolymer and other component is described in this specification, the amount of
10 copolymer indicates that of a solid component which does not include a solvent or the like, unless otherwise noted.

[0053] However, in such a case where a solids content (%) is specified as a "heating residue (% by weight)" or a volatile content is specified as in Tables 5 to 10 or in the examples and
15 the comparative examples, the copolymer (polymer) quantity indicates a quantity containing not only a quantity of a solid component that is a coating film-forming component but also a quantity of a volatile component (solvent, dispersion medium).

[0054] Antifouling coating composition

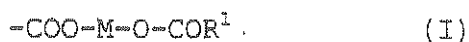
20 The antifouling coating composition according to the invention comprises a specific hydrolyzable copolymer (A), copper and/or an inorganic copper compound (b1), and zinc oxide (C).

[0055] (A) Hydrolyzable copolymer

Examples of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) include the

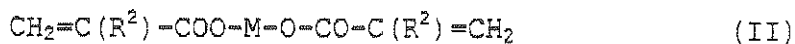
following metal salt bond-containing copolymers (a1) and (a2) and the following silyl ester copolymer (a3):

(a1) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer which is an acrylic resin or a polyester resin and has, at the end of a side chain, a group represented by the formula (I):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and R^1 is an organic group,

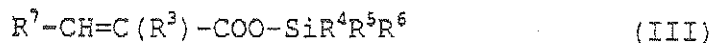
(a2) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer having a component unit (a21) derived from a monomer (a21) represented by the formula (II):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and each R^2 is independently a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and

a component unit (a22) derived from other unsaturated monomer (a22) copolymerizable with the monomer (a21), and

(a3) a silyl ester copolymer having a component unit (a31) derived from a monomer (a31) represented by the formula (III):



wherein R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each independently a hydrocarbon group, and

R^7 is a hydrogen atom or $\text{R}^8-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$ (wherein R^8 is an organic group or a silyl group represented by $-\text{SiR}^9\text{R}^{10}\text{R}^{11}$, and R^9 , R^{10} and

R¹¹ are each independently a hydrocarbon group), and
a component unit (a32) derived from other unsaturated monomer
(a32) copolymerizable with the monomer (a31).

[0056] These hydrolyzable copolymers (A) may be used
5 singly or in combination of two or more kinds. In the present
invention, they may be used according to the use purpose of the
antifouling coating composition, the sea area where the ship is
used, etc., and specifically, as the hydrolyzable copolymer (A),
any one of the metal salt bond-containing copolymers (a1) and (a2)
10 and the silyl ester copolymer (a3) may be used singly, e.g., the
silyl ester copolymer (a3) may be used singly from the viewpoint
of prevention of adhesion of algae, or two or more of them, e.g.,
the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) (or (a2)) and the
silyl ester compound (a3), may be used in proper combination in
15 an arbitrary quantity ratio from the viewpoint of long-term
stability.

[0057] The metal salt bond-containing copolymers (a1)
and (a2) and the silyl ester copolymer (a3) are described in detail
hereinafter.

20 [0058] As the metal salt bond-containing copolymers
(a1) and (a2) and the silyl ester copolymer (a3), hitherto publicly
known ones are employable. Examples of them include:

(i) a hydrolyzable self-polishing resin having, in the side
chain, a group represented by the formula "-X-O-Cu-Y" (wherein

X is $>C=O$, and Y is an organic acid residue and may be an alkylsilyloxy group or the like), which is described in [0010] to [0017] of JP 1998-298454 A (Patent document);

(ii) a hydrolyzable acrylic resin or polyester resin having,
5 in the side chain, a group represented by the formula " $-COO-M-Y_y$ "
(wherein y is (a valence of M) - 1, M is any one metal of Cu, Zn and Si (when y is 2 or greater, Y may be the same as or different from each other), and Y is an alkyl group, a hydroxyl group or a group represented by $-OCOR^1$ (wherein R^1 is a hydrocarbon group
10 of 10 or more carbon atoms)) or a group represented by
 $-R^2-CO-CH_2-CO-R^3$ (wherein R^2 is an alkylene group or a divalent group composed of a phenyl derivative, and R^3 is an alkyl group or a monovalent group composed of a phenyl derivative), which is described in [0010] to [0017] of JP 2000-5692 A (patent document);

15 (iii) a hydrolyzable copolymer (particularly
metal-containing copolymer) described in [0039] to [0068] of JP 2004-196957 A (patent document) and a polymerizable unsaturated carboxylic acid silyl ester copolymer described in [0069] to [0092] of the same publication, which have been previously proposed by
20 the present applicant; and

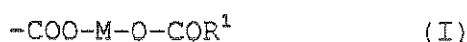
(iv) a hydrolyzable copolymer (particularly
metal-containing copolymer) described in [0051] to [0091] of JP 2005-97400 A (patent document) and a polymerizable unsaturated carboxylic acid silyl ester copolymer described in [0092] to [0124]

of the same publication, which have been previously proposed by the present applicant.

[0059] The metal salt bond-containing copolymers (a1) and (a2) and the silyl ester copolymer (a3) which are particularly preferable for attaining the objects of the present invention are described below in detail.

[0060] Metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1)

The metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is an acrylic resin or a polyester resin that is a base (substrate) resin, and is a copolymer having, at the end of a side chain, a group represented by the formula (I):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and R^1 is an organic group,

with the proviso that the case where R^1 is a vinyl group (-CH=CH_2) and an isopropyl group ($\text{-C(CH}_3\text{)=CH}_2$), namely, the case of a monomer (a21) represented by the formula (II), is excluded.

[0061] Organic group R^1

Examples of the organic groups R^1 include hydrocarbon groups, such as a monovalent saturated aliphatic group having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably 9 to 20 carbon atoms, a monovalent unsaturated aliphatic group having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably 9 to 20 carbon atoms, a saturated or unsaturated monovalent alicyclic group having 3 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 9 to 20 carbon atoms, and a monovalent aromatic group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms; and organic

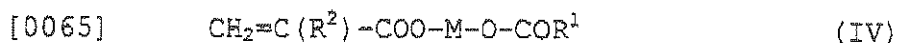
acid residues of monobasic acids composed of substituted groups thereof.

[0062] Of these organic groups R^1 , preferred R^1 is a monovalent saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, a saturated or unsaturated alicyclic hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, or an organic acid residue of a monobasic acid composed of a substituted group thereof, from the viewpoints of resin viscosity, elution of a resin from a coating film and storage stability of a coating material.

10 [0063] The organic group R^1 is preferably an organic acid residue (R^1) formed from a monobasic acid ($R^1\text{COOH}$), such as versatic acid (mixture of carboxylic acids having 9 to 11 (mainly 10) carbon atoms, which is represented by $R^aR^bR^c\text{C}-\text{COOH}$ (R^a , R^b and R^c are each independently an alkyl group)), palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, 15 abietic acid, neoabietic acid, pimaric acid, dehydroabietic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid or naphthenic acid, from the viewpoints that synthesis of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is easy, the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) can be slowly 20 hydrolyzed from a coating film formed from the resulting antifouling coating composition to exhibit antifouling performance, the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is a small burden to the environment when hydrolyzed, the antifouling effect lasts long, surface renewal property is excellent,

recoatability in painting for maintenance or the like is excellent, etc.

[0064] As the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1), a copolymer having one or more kinds of component units derived from compounds represented by the following formula (IV) (also referred to as "monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV)" or "monomer (IV)" in the present specification) is preferable from the viewpoints of elution of a resin and long-lasting property.



10 In the formula (IV), R^1 and M are the same as those previously described, and R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.

That is to say, in the formula (IV), M is zinc or copper, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R^1 is the same organic group as R^1 in the aforesaid formula (I), and preferred embodiments of the organic groups and the reasons are the same as those previously described.

[0066] Examples of the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylates (IV) which are metal-containing monomers represented by the formula (IV) include zinc versatate (meth)acrylate ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}^2)-\text{COO}-\text{Zn}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-(\text{versatic acid residue})$), zinc isostearate (meth)acrylate ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}^2)-\text{COO}-\text{Zn}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-(\text{isostearic acid residue})$), copper versatate (meth)acrylate ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}^2)-\text{COO}-\text{Cu}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-(\text{versatic acid residue})$) and copper isostearate (meth)acrylate

$(\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}^2)-\text{COO}-\text{Cu}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-(\text{isostearic acid residue}))$. These monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylates (IV) are used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

[0067] In the preparation of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) having a component unit derived from the monomer (IV) (also referred to as a "component unit (IV)" hereinafter), the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) does not necessarily have to be used as a monomer, and the process for preparing the copolymer (a1) is not specifically restricted as long as the component unit (IV) is present in the resulting copolymer.

[0068] It is desirable that the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) contains a component unit (a12) derived from "other unsaturated monomer (a12)" in addition to the component unit (IV). Examples of the "other unsaturated monomers (a12)" include unsaturated compounds, such as alkyl (meth)acrylate, alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate, and preferable are alkyl (meth)acrylate wherein the number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group is 1 to 20, alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate wherein the number of carbon atoms of the alkoxy group is 1 to 20 and the number of carbon atoms of the alkylene group is 1 to 20, and hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate wherein the number of carbon atoms of the hydroxyalkyl group is 1 to 20.

[0069] Examples of the alkyl (meth)acrylates of the

"other unsaturated monomers (a12)" include methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate and butyl (meth)acrylate;

examples of the alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates include methoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-methoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 5 ethoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, ethoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, butoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, 3-methoxybutyl (meth)acrylate and 3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl (meth)acrylate; and

examples of the hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates include 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

10 [0070] Of these "other unsaturated monomers (a12)", methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate are preferable from the viewpoints of coating film properties and long-lasting resin elution from a coating film.

15 [0071] These "other unsaturated monomers (a12)" are used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

[0072] It is desirable that in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1), the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate component units (IV) are contained in amounts of 20 usually 10 to 100% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by mol, with the proviso that the total amount of all the component units in the copolymer (a1) is 100% by mol, and the component units (a12) derived from the "other monomer (a12)" are contained in the residual amounts, that is, in amounts of usually 0 to 90% by mol, preferably 10 to

90% by mol, from the viewpoints of resin viscosity, elution of a resin from a coating film, water resistance of a coating film, etc.

[0073] It is desirable that the number-average
 5 molecular weight M_n (in terms of polystyrene, the same shall apply hereinafter, measured by GPC, measuring conditions: columns of Super H2000+H4000) of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is in the range of usually 1,000 to 100,000, preferably 1,000 to 50,000, from the viewpoints of resin viscosity, storage layer
 10 stability of a coating material, elution rate of a resin from a coating film, etc.

[0074] It is desirable that the total content of zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is in the range of usually 0.5 to 20% by weight, preferably
 15 5 to 20% by weight (with the proviso that the amount of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is 100% by weight), from the viewpoint that resin viscosity, storage stability of a coating material and elution of a resin from a coating film become excellent.

[0075] Preparation of metal salt bond-containing copolymer
 20 (a1) and the like

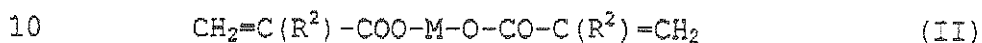
Any of the above metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1), the following metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) and the following silyl ester copolymer (a3) can be prepared by a hitherto publicly known process, such as a process described in (i) the

aforesaid JP 1998-298454 A and (ii) the aforesaid JP 2000-5692 A, or a process described in (iii) JP 2004-196957 A (patent document) and (vi) JP 2005-97400 A (patent document) which have been proposed by the present applicant.

5 [0076] Metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2)

The metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is a metal salt bond-containing copolymer having

a component unit (a21) derived from a monomer (a21) represented by the formula (II):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and each R^2 is independently a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and

a component unit (a22) derived from "other unsaturated monomer (a22)" copolymerizable with the monomer (a21).

15 [0077] In the present invention, the monomer (a21) does not necessarily have to be used in the preparation of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2), and the process for preparing the copolymer (a2) is not specifically restricted as long as the same component unit as a component unit (component unit (a21))
20 derived from the monomer (a21) is present in the resulting copolymer, similarly to the case of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1).

[0078] Examples of the monomers (a21) include zinc (meth)acrylates (zinc di(meth)acrylates), such as $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO})_2\text{Zn}$,

$(\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO})_2\text{Zn}$ and $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO})(\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO})\text{Zn}$, and copper
 (meth)acrylates (copper di(meth)acrylates), such as
 $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO})_2\text{Cu}$, $(\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO})_2\text{Cu}$ and
 $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO})(\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO})\text{Cu}$. Of these, zinc (meth)acrylates are
 5 preferable from the viewpoints of the resulting resin viscosity,
 storage stability of a coating material, elution of a resin from
 a coating film, etc. In the present invention, these monomers
 (a21) may be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

[0079] It is desirable that the metal salt
 10 bond-containing copolymer (a2) contains a component unit (a22)
 derived from "other unsaturated monomer (a22)" copolymerizable
 with the monomer (a21) in addition to the component unit (a21)
 derived from the monomer (a21), from the viewpoint of control of
 elution rate of a resin.

15 [0080] Examples of the "other unsaturated monomer
 (a22)" include the aforesaid monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate
 (IV) which is sometimes used in the preparation of the metal salt
 bond-containing copolymer (a1) and/or the "other unsaturated
 monomer (a12)" which is a monomer used in the preparation of the
 20 metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) when necessary.

[0081] That is to say, in the metal salt bond-containing
 copolymer (a2), the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate component
 unit (IV) may be present, or the component unit (a12) derived from
 the other unsaturated monomer (a12) may be present, or both of

the component unit (IV) and the component unit (a12) may be present, in addition to the essential component unit (a21) derived from the monomer (a21). As the other unsaturated monomer (a12), preferable is such an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate as previously described, and more preferable is methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate for the same reason as previously described.

[0082] It is desirable that in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2), the component units (a21) derived from the monomer (a21) are contained in amounts of usually 10 to 100% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by mol, with the proviso that the total amount of all the component units in the copolymer (a2) is 100% by mol, and the component units (a22) derived from the "other monomer (a22)" are contained in the residual amounts, that is, in amounts of usually 0 to 90% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by mol, from the viewpoint that the control of elution rate of a resin from a coating film is easy. In 100% by mol of the component units (a22) derived from "other unsaturated monomers (a22)", the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate component units (IV) may be present in amounts of 0 to 100% by mol, preferably 0 to 90% by mol, and the component units (a12) derived from the other unsaturated monomers (a12) may be present in the residual amounts, that is, in amounts of 100 to 0% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by

mol.

[0083] It is desirable that the number-average molecular weight M_n (in terms of polystyrene, the same shall apply hereinafter, measured by GPC, measuring conditions: columns of Super H2000+H4000) of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is in the range of usually 1,000 to 100,000, preferably 1,000 to 10,000, from the viewpoints of resin viscosity and elution rate of a resin from a coating film.

[0084] It is desirable that the total content of zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is in the range of usually 0.5 to 20% by weight, preferably 5 to 20% by weight (with the proviso that the amount of the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is 100% by weight), from the viewpoint that resin viscosity, storage stability of a coating material and elution of a resin from a coating film become excellent.

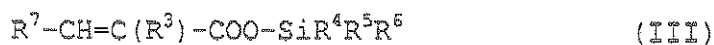
[0085] Silyl ester copolymer (a3)

As previously described, the silyl ester copolymer (a3) is a copolymer having

a component unit (a31) (also referred to as a "silyl ester component unit" hereinafter) derived from a monomer (also referred to as a "silyl ester monomer" hereinafter) (a31) represented by the following formula (III), and

a component unit (a32) derived from other unsaturated monomer (a32) copolymerizable with the monomer (a31).

[0086] Formula (III):



In the formula (III), R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

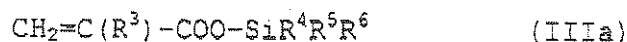
R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each independently a hydrocarbon group,

5 and

R^7 is a hydrogen atom or $R^8-O-CO-$ (wherein R^8 is an organic group or a silyl group represented by $-SiR^9R^{10}R^{11}$, and R^9 , R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently a hydrocarbon group).

[0087] With regard to the silyl ester monomers (a31),

10 when R^7 is a hydrogen atom (H), the monomer (a31) is represented by the formula (IIIa):



wherein R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are the same as those in the formula (III).

[0088] R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each desirably an alkyl group

15 having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and more specifically, they are each desirably an alkyl group, such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group and an i-propyl group.

[0089] Examples of the silyl ester monomers (a31)

20 represented by the formula (IIIa) include trialkylsilyl

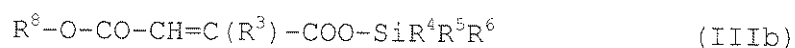
(meth)acrylates, such as trimethylsilyl (meth)acrylate,

triethylsilyl (meth)acrylate and triisopropylsilyl

(meth)acrylate. Of these, triisopropylsilyl (meth)acrylate is preferable from the viewpoint that elution of a resin from a coating

film, long-lasting elution property and coating film properties (e.g., crack resistance) are excellent.

[0090] With regard to the silyl ester monomers (a31), when R⁷ is "R⁸-O-CO-" (wherein R⁸ is the same as that in the formula (III)), the
5 monomer (a31) is represented by the formula (IIIb):



wherein R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁸ are the same as those in the formula (III).

[0091] The silyl ester monomer (a31) represented by the formula (IIIb) is specifically, for example, maleic ester (compound represented
10 by the formula (IIIb) wherein R³ is H).

[0092] Examples of the "other unsaturated monomer (a32)" copolymerizable with the monomer (a31) include the aforesaid "other unsaturated monomer (a12)" which can be used for preparing the copolymer (a1).

15 [0093] As the "other unsaturated monomer (a32)", preferable is such an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate or a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate as previously described, and more preferable is methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate or 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate for the same reason as previously
20 described.

[0094] It is desirable that in the silyl ester copolymer (a3) (the total amount of all the component units in this copolymer (a3) being 100% by mol), the component units (a31) derived from the silyl ester monomer (a31) are contained

in an amount of usually 10 to 100% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by mol, and the component units (a32) derived from the "other monomer (a32)" are contained in the residual amounts, that is, in amounts of usually 0 to 90% by mol, preferably 10 to 90% by mol, from the viewpoint that resin viscosity of a coating film (i.e., crack resistance), storage stability of a coating material, elution of a resin from a coating film, etc. are excellent.

[0095] It is desirable that the number-average molecular weight M_n (in terms of polystyrene, the same shall apply hereinafter, measured by GPC, measuring conditions: columns of Super H2000+H4000) of the silyl ester copolymer (a3) is in the range of usually 1,000 to 200,000, preferably 1,000 to 100,000, from the viewpoints of the aforesaid resin viscosity, storage stability and elution of a resin from a coating film.

[0096] (b1) Copper and/or inorganic copper compound

In the antifouling coating composition of the invention, copper and/or an inorganic copper compound (b1) that is an antifouling agent (B) is contained as an essential component. It is desirable that the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is contained in an amount of usually 100 to 400 parts by weight, preferably 100 to 350 parts by weight, more preferably 100 to 300 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) (solids content) that is the total amount of the polymers (a1) to (a3), from the viewpoint that the resulting coating

film has excellent antifouling properties and is excellent in film properties, particularly in crack resistance. If the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is less than the lower limit of the above range, the coating film tends to exhibit
5 insufficient antifouling effect, or renewal of the coating film surface tends to be inhibited. If the content thereof is more than the upper limit of the above range, troubles in properties, such as occurrence of cracks, tend to be brought about.

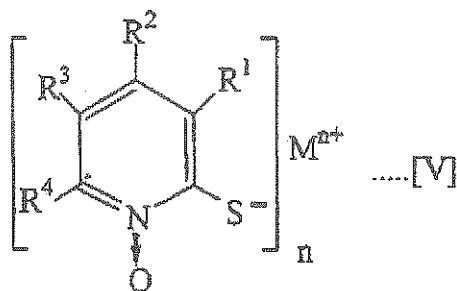
[0097] The mean particle diameter and the particle size
10 distribution of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) are not specifically restricted, but for example, when the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) has a mean particle diameter of 6 to 50 μm , an antifouling coating film which is excellent in continuity of hydrolysis, maintains stationary film consumption
15 degree (constant film consumption degree) over a long period of time and has excellent long-term antifouling properties tends to be obtained.

[0098] The inorganic copper compound may be any of copper compounds of inorganic type, and examples thereof include
20 cupric oxide, copper thiocyanide (cuprous thiocyanate, copper rhodanide), basic copper sulfate, basic copper acetate, basic copper carbonate and cupric hydroxide. These copper compounds can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds, instead of copper or together with copper.

[0099] As the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1), cupric oxide is desirable from the viewpoint that the resulting coating film has excellent antifouling properties and is excellent in film properties, particularly in crack
5 resistance.

[0100] The antifouling coating composition of the invention preferably further contains an organic antifouling agent (b2) as the antifouling agent (B), from the viewpoint that the resulting coating film exhibits antifouling power in the highly
10 fouling sea area where fouling is particularly serious and is excellent in long-lasting antifouling effect and surface renewal property.

[0101] In the present invention, the organic antifouling agent (b2) is particularly preferably at least one
15 organic antifouling agent selected from the group consisting of a metal-pyrithione represented by the following formula [V] and its derivative (pyrithione compound) (in the formula [V], R^1 to R^4 are each independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or a halogenated alkyl group, M is a metal, such as Cu, Na, Mg, Zn, Ca, Ba, Pb, Fe and Al, M is preferably Cu or Zn taking
20 long-lasting film consumption into account, and n is a valence),
[0102]



[0103] a tri-organic boron and its amine complex, and
 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one, from the
 viewpoint that antifouling properties of a coating film and storage
 5 stability of a coating material are excellent.

[0104] In the present invention, the organic
 antifouling agent (b2) is preferably at least one compound selected
 from the group consisting of copper pyrithione, zinc pyrithione,
 triphenylboron pyridine complex, methyldiphenylboron
 10 4-isopropylpyridine complex and
 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one, taking into account
 the storage stability of a coating material and that the
 long-lasting film consumption of a coating film and the antifouling
 properties are excellent with a good balance.

15 [0105] In the present invention, it is desirable that
 the organic antifouling agent, particularly the above-mentioned
 antifouling agent, is contained as the antifouling agent (B) in
 an amount of 10 to 500 parts by weight, preferably 10 to 100 parts
 by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the copper and/or the
 20 inorganic copper compound (b1), from the viewpoint that the

resulting antifouling coating film is excellent in antifouling properties, particularly in long-lasting antifouling properties (i.e., film consumption degree is low), is a small burden to the environment and is excellent in water resistance.

5 [0106] (C) Zinc oxide

In the antifouling coating composition of the invention, zinc oxide (zinc white) (C) is contained as an essential component. It is desirable that the zinc oxide (C) is contained in an amount of usually 50 to 350 parts by weight, preferably 60 to 350 parts
10 by weight, more preferably 75 to 350 parts by weight, still more preferably 100 to 350 parts by weight, particularly preferably 100 to 300 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) (solid content) that is the total amount of the polymers (a1) to (a3), from the viewpoint that the resulting
15 coating film has excellent antifouling properties and is excellent in film properties, particularly in crack resistance.

[0107] Between the content of the zinc oxide (C) and the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1), a relationship that (content of zinc oxide (C))/(copper
20 and/or inorganic copper compound (b1)) is in the range of 0.6 to 1.2, preferably 0.7 to 1.0, more preferably 0.8 to 1.0, is formed.

[0108] If the amount of the zinc oxide (C) based on the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is less than the lower limit of the above range, the antifouling properties

of an antifouling coating film formed from the antifouling coating composition of the invention tend to be exhibited insufficiently. The reason is presumably that when the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) is the metal salt-containing copolymer (a1) and/or the metal salt-containing copolymer (a2), the film consumption property of the antifouling coating film is gradually lowered because of the reaction of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) with the metal salt-containing copolymer (A), and the antibacterial action of the zinc oxide itself eluted simultaneously with film consumption is not exerted sufficiently. On the other hand, if the amount of the zinc oxide (C) based on the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is more than the upper limit of the above range, troubles in properties of the coating film (e.g., occurrence of cracks) tend to be brought about.

15 [0109] Color pigment

As the color pigments, various pigments of organic type or inorganic type hitherto publicly known are employable.

[0110] Examples of the organic pigments include carbon black, naphthol red and phthalocyanine blue.

20 [0111] Examples of the inorganic pigments include red iron oxide, barite powder, titanium white and yellow iron oxide. Various colorants such as dyes may be contained.

[0112] In the present invention, as the color pigment, specifically as the inorganic color pigment, any one of red iron

oxide, titanium white and yellow iron oxide is particularly preferable from the viewpoint of coloring power. The above organic pigment is also preferable from the viewpoints that a coating film of particularly bright color can be provided, the coating film rarely suffers discoloration, etc.

[0113] Extender pigment

The extender pigment is such a pigment of a low refractive index as is transparent and does not hide the coated surface when mixed with an oil or a varnish. Examples of the extender pigment include talc, silica, mica, clay, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate that is used also as an anti-settling agent, kaolin, alumina white, white carbon that is used also as a flatting agent, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, barium carbonate and barium sulfate. Of these, an extender pigment selected from the group consisting of talc, clay, calcium carbonate, barium carbonate, diatomaceous earth and silica is particularly preferable.

[0114] These extender pigments can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds. The coating film consumption degree can be controlled depending upon the type of the extender pigment.

[0115] In the case where talc is used as the extender pigment in the antifouling coating composition of the invention, the talc is desirably contained in an amount of 10 to 100 parts by weight, preferably 10 to 70 parts by weight, based on 100 parts

by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), taking into account cost reduction of the resulting coating material, extending effect, transparency of the resulting coating film and increase of film thickness. When the talc is contained as above, the talc is
5 desirably contained in an amount of 1 to 10% by weight, preferably 2 to 9% by weight, in the antifouling coating composition from the viewpoint that the talc has no evil influence on the coating film properties and the antifouling properties.

[0116] In the present invention, the antifouling
10 coating composition preferably further contains chlorinated paraffin or terpene phenol as a plasticizer.

[0117] Plasticizer such as chlorinated paraffin

Examples of the plasticizer include TCP (tricresyl phosphate), paraffin chloride, polyvinyl ethyl ether and terpene
15 phenol. These plasticizers can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

[0118] These plasticizers contribute to enhancement of crack resistance of a coating film (antifouling coating film) composed of the resulting antifouling coating composition. Of
20 these plasticizers, chlorinated paraffin (paraffin chloride) is preferably used.

[0119] The chlorinated paraffin (paraffin chloride) which can be added to the antifouling coating composition of the invention may be straight-chain or branched and may be liquid or

solid (powdery) at room temperature. However, chlorinated paraffin whose average number of carbon atoms is usually 8 to 10, preferably 10 to 26, is preferably used, and chlorinated paraffin having a number-average molecular weight of usually 200 to 1200, preferably 300 to 1100, a viscosity of usually not less than 1 (poise/25°C), preferably not less than 1.2 (poise/25°C), and a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.80/25°C, preferably 1.10 to 1.70/25°C, is preferably used. When chlorinated paraffin having such a number of carbon atoms is used, a coating film rarely suffering cracking and peeling can be formed by the use of the resulting antifouling coating composition. If the number of carbon atoms of the chlorinated paraffin is less than 8, the effect of inhibiting cracking sometimes becomes insufficient. If the number of carbon atoms thereof exceeds 30, consumption property (renewal property) of the resulting coating film surface is sometimes deteriorated, and the antifouling properties are sometimes deteriorated. The percentage of chlorination of the chlorinated paraffin (chlorine content) is desired to be in the range of usually 35 to 75%, preferably 35 to 65%. When chlorinated paraffin having such percentage of chlorination is used, a coating film rarely suffering cracking and peeling can be formed by the use of the resulting antifouling coating composition. Examples of such chlorinated paraffins include "Toyoparax 150" and "Toyoparax A-70" available from Tosoh Corporation.

[0120] When terpene phenol is used as the plasticizer, the coating film is prevented from whitening due to exposure, so that use of terpene phenol is preferable.

[0121] In the case where the plasticizer is added in the invention, the plasticizer is desirably contained in an amount of 0.05 to 40 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) from the viewpoints of crack resistance, decrease of discoloration, enhancement of water resistance, etc. of the coating film.

[0122] In the antifouling coating composition (i.e., composition containing volatile components such as solvent) of the invention, the plasticizer is desirably contained in an amount of 0.1 to 5% by weight (the amount of the antifouling coating composition is 100% by weight).

[0123] Preparation of antifouling coating composition

The antifouling coating composition of the invention as above can be prepared in the following manner.

The antifouling coating composition of the invention can be prepared by properly utilizing a hitherto publicly known process using the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) such as the metal salt bond-containing copolymer, the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) and the zinc oxide (C) as essential raw materials. The antifouling coating composition of the invention can be prepared by, for example, blending the metal salt bond-containing

copolymer or the silyl ester copolymer as the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1), the zinc oxide (C), talc and "other components" described below at once or in an arbitrary order and having them stirred,
5 mixed or the like.

[0124] Other components

In the preparation of the antifouling coating composition of the invention, an antifouling agent, a thixotropic agent, a plasticizer, an inorganic dehydrating agent (stabilizer), an
10 anti-sagging/anti-settling agent (thickening agent), a color pigment, a dye, other coating film-forming components, a solvent (e.g., butyl acetate, ethylcyclohexane, xylene), a germicide, an antifungal agent, an anti-aging agent, an antioxidant, an antistatic agent, a flame retardant, a heat transfer improver,
15 a tackifier, etc. may be added in given proportions at once or in an arbitrary order and then stirred/mixed to dissolve/disperse them in the solvent.

[0125] In the stirring/mixing of the above components, a mixing/stirring device hitherto publicly known, such as a Ross
20 mixer, a planetary mixer or a Shinagawa universal mixer, is appropriately used.

[0126] Anti-sagging/anti-settling agent (thixotropic agent)

To the antifouling coating composition of the invention,

an organic clay type agent, an organic wax type agent or the like may be added as an anti-sagging/anti-settling agent (thixotropic agent) in an arbitrary amount. Examples of the anti-sagging/anti-settling agents include a salt, such as an amine salt of Al, Ca or Zn derived from organic clay, stearate salt, lecithin salt and an alkyl sulfonate, polyethylene wax, amide wax, hydrogenated castor oil wax, polyamide wax, a mixture of both of them, synthetic finely divided silica, and polyethylene oxide wax. Of these, preferably used are polyamide wax, synthetic finely divided silica, polyethylene oxide wax and an organic clay type agent.

[0127] Examples of such anti-sagging/anti-settling agents include those on the market under the trade names of "Disperon 305", "Disperon 4200-20" and "Dispersion A630-20X" available from Kusumoto Chemicals, Ltd.

[0128] Other coating film-forming component

In the antifouling coating composition of the invention, a resin other than the aforesaid copolymer (A) may be contained as a coating film-forming component within limits not detrimental to the objects of the present invention. Examples of such "other coating film-forming component" include poorly water-soluble or water-insoluble resin (also referred to as "poorly water-soluble/water-insoluble resin" hereinafter) such as an acrylic resin, an acrylic silicone resin, an unsaturated polyester

resin, a fluororesin, a polybutene resin, a silicone rubber, a urethane resin (rubber), an epoxy resin, a polyamide resin, a vinyl chloride-based copolymer resin, a chlorinated rubber (resin), a chlorinated olefin resin, a styrene/butadiene copolymer resin, an ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer resin, a vinyl chloride resin, an alkyd resin, a coumarone resin and a petroleum resin.

[0129] Examples of water-soluble resin include a rosin (e.g., trade name: "Rosin WW"), a monocarboxylic acid and a salt thereof. Examples of the monocarboxylic acid include a fatty acid having about 9 to 19 carbon atoms and naphthenic acid. Examples of the salt of the monocarboxylic acid include a Cu salt, a Zn salt and a Ca salt. Examples of the rosin include gum rosin, wood rosin and tall oil rosin, and any of these rosins is employable in the invention. These water-soluble resin can be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

[0130] Solvent

In the antifouling coating composition of the invention, various components as mentioned above are usually dissolved or dispersed in a solvent. The solvents employable herein are, for example, various solvents usually added to antifouling coating materials, such as an aliphatic solvent, an aromatic solvent, a ketone solvent, an ester solvent and an ether solvent. Examples of the aromatic solvent include xylene and toluene. Examples of the ketone solvent include MIBK. Examples of the ether solvent

include propylene glycol monomethyl ether and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PMAC).

[0131] Antifouling coating film, substrate with coating film, etc.

5 The antifouling coating film according to the invention is characterized by being formed from the antifouling coating composition described above.

 [0132] The substrate with a coating film according to the invention is characterized in that a surface of a substrate
10 is coated with a coating film obtained by curing the antifouling coating composition described above.

 [0133] The substrate with an antifouling coating film according to the invention is characterized in that a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with the seawater or fresh
15 water is coated with a coating film obtained by curing the antifouling coating composition described above.

 [0134] In the substrate with an antifouling coating film according to the invention, the substrate that is a base is preferably an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a
20 fishing net or a fishing gear.

 [0135] The method for forming a coating film on a surface of a substrate according to the invention is characterized by coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the antifouling coating composition described above and then curing

the composition to form a coating film.

[0136] The method for preventing a substrate from fouling according to the invention is characterized by coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the antifouling coating composition described above and then curing the composition to form an antifouling coating film.

[0137] The substrate that is a target of the method for preventing a substrate from fouling is preferably an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a fishing net or a fishing gear.

[0138] In more detail, if such an antifouling coating composition as above is applied to surfaces of various products, for example, underwater structures, such as water-supply and exhaust ports of thermal electric power/atomic power plants, sludge diffusion preventive films of various ocean civil engineering works for bay coast roads, undersea tunnels, harbor equipments or canals/channels, ships, and fishery materials (e.g., ropes, fishing nets, fishing gears, floats, buoys), once or plural times in a conventional way, ships, underwater structures and the like coated with antifouling coating films which have excellent antifouling properties, are capable of releasing antifouling agent components over a long period of time, have proper flexibility and excellent crack resistance even if the films are thick are obtained.

[0139] That is to say, the antifouling coating films obtained by applying the antifouling coating composition of the invention to surfaces of various products and curing it have excellent antifouling properties such that adhesion of aquatic organisms, such as sea lettuces, barnacles, green lavers, serpulids, oysters and Bugula neritina, can be continuously inhibited for a long period of time.

[0140] Even in the case where the materials of ships and the like are FRP, steel, wood, aluminum alloy, etc., the antifouling coating composition particularly favorably adheres to the surfaces of these materials. In the case of a steel ship or an aluminum ship, the substrate surface is usually coated with a primer, an anticorrosive coating material, and if necessary, a binder coating material, and the coated surface is then coated with the antifouling coating composition of the invention. The antifouling coating composition may be applied to a surface of the existing antifouling coating film.

[0141] If the antifouling coating composition is applied to, for example, a surface of a marine structure, adhesion of marine organisms can be inhibited, and the function of the structure can be maintained for a long period of time. If the antifouling coating composition is applied to a fishing net, clogging of meshes of the net can be inhibited, and besides, the environment is less likely to be polluted.

[0142] The antifouling coating composition of the invention may be directly applied to a fishing net, or may be applied to a surface of a ship, a marine structure or the like that has been coated in advance with an undercoating material such as an anticorrosive agent and a primer. Moreover, the surface of a ship, particularly a FRP ship, an underwater structure or the like that has been coated in advance with a conventional antifouling coating material or the antifouling coating composition of the invention may be overcoated with the antifouling coating composition of the invention for maintenance. The thickness of the antifouling coating film formed on a ship, an underwater structure or the like in the above manner is not specifically restricted, but for example, it is in the range of about 30 to 150 μ m per one coating time.

[0143] The antifouling coating film of the invention obtained as above or the coating film on the surface of a water-contact area of a ship or an underwater structure is formed from such an antifouling coating composition as described above, and these films rarely have a fear of environmental pollution and exhibit excellent long-term antifouling performance against wide-ranging fouling organisms on ships/underwater structures.

[0144] According to the present invention, an antifouling coating composition capable of forming an antifouling coating film which is a small burden to the environment, has excellent antifouling properties, is uniformly consumed at a given

rate over a long period of time resulting in an excellent uniform film consumption property, can maintain excellent antifouling performance for a long period of time resulting in an excellent long-term retention of antifouling performance and is preferable
5 for a ship for overseas service, an antifouling coating film, and a ship, an underwater structure, a fishing gear and a fishing net each of which is coated with the antifouling coating film can be provided.

10 [0145] EXAMPLES

The present invention is further described with reference to the following examples, but it should be construed that the invention is in no way limited to those examples.

[0146] In the following examples and comparative
15 examples, the term "part(s)" means part(s) by weight unless otherwise noted.

[0147] Preparation Example 1

Preparation of side-chain end metal salt bond-containing copolymer
(a1-1)

20 In a four-necked flask equipped with a condenser, a thermometer, a dropping funnel and a stirrer, 30 parts by weight of PGM (propylene glycol monomethyl ether) and 40 parts by weight of xylene were placed, and with stirring, they were heated to 100°C. Subsequently, from the dropping funnel, a mixture consisting of

monomers and a polymerization initiator shown in Table 1 (i.e., mixture of 8 parts by weight of zinc acrylate, 8 parts by weight of zinc methacrylate, 12 parts by weight of zinc isostearate acrylate, 12 parts by weight of zinc isostearate methacrylate, 5 13 parts by weight of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate, 13 parts by weight of methyl methacrylate, 34 parts by weight of ethyl acrylate and 5 parts by weight of t-butyl peroxide) was dropped at the uniform rate over a period of 3 hours. After the dropping was completed, 1 part by weight of t-butyl peroctoate and 10 parts by weight of 10 xylene were dropped over a period of 2 hours, and after stirring for 2 hours, 20 parts by weight of xylene were added to obtain a copolymer containing a metal salt bond at a side-chain end (a1-1) which has property values shown in Table 1.

[0148] Gardner viscosity and solids content (%), which 15 are properties of the resulting copolymer containing a metal salt bond at a side-chain end (also referred to as "side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer" hereinafter) (a1-1) or a reaction mixture containing the copolymer, were evaluated. The results are set forth in Table 1.

20 [0149] Measuring conditions of Gardner viscosity

Gardner viscosity was measured under the conditions of a resin concentration of 35% by weight and 25°C in accordance with JIS K 7233-4.3, as described in JP 2003-55890 A (patent document).

[0150] Solids content

Solids content means a heating residue given when a reaction mixture, a coating material, an uncured coating film or the like containing a polymer, a solvent, etc. is heated and dried to evaporate the solvent, etc., and in usual, the solid components include a resin component, a pigment, etc. and become film-forming components. For the calculation, monomers (examples: Table 2) contained in a coating material or the like and capable of forming a resin (solid component) through reaction are also included in the solid components.

10 [0151] Measurements of number-average molecular weight Mn and weight-average molecular weight Mw

Weight-average molecular weight Mw of a resin such as a metal-containing resin was measured by HLC-8120GPC using two separation columns (α -M) of TSK-gel α type and using, as an eluting solution, DMF (dimethylformamide) to which 20 mM of LiBr had been added. The weight-average molecular weight was determined in terms of polystyrene.

[0152] Number-average molecular weight Mn of the resin was measured by the above GPC and determined in terms of polystyrene.

20

[0153] Preparation Example 2

A side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer (a1-2) was prepared in the same manner as in Preparation Example 1, except that the components were changed as shown in Table 1.

[0154] Properties of the resulting side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer or a reaction mixture containing the copolymer were evaluated in the same manner as in Preparation Example 1. The results are set forth in Table 1.

[0155]

Table 1

(Preparation example of copolymer containing a metal salt bond at a side-chain end (a1))

Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer (a1)		Prep. Ex. 1	Prep. Ex. 2
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)		a1-1	a1-2
Metal-containing monomer (a1)	Zinc acrylate	8	
	Zinc methacrylate	8	
Metal-containing monomer (a2)	Zinc versatate methacrylate		35
	Zinc isostearate acrylate	12	
	Zinc isostearate methacrylate	12	
Polymerizable monomer (b)	2-Methoxyethyl acrylate	13	10
	3-Methoxybutyl acrylate		30
Unsaturated monomer	Methyl methacrylate	13	
	Ethyl acrylate	34	25
Polymerization initiator	t-Butyl peroxide	5	6
Properties			
Gardner viscosity		-Y	+Z
Solids content (wt%)		49.7	50.5
Molecular weight	Mn	2,350	2,120
	Mw	5,300	5,010

[0156]

Preparation Example 3Preparation of metal-containing monomer A

In a four-necked flask equipped with a condenser, a thermometer, a dropping funnel and a stirrer, 85.4 parts of propylene glycol methyl ether (PGM) and 40.7 parts of zinc oxide were placed, and with stirring, they were heated to 75°C. Subsequently, from the dropping funnel, a mixture consisting of 50.0 parts of methyl methacrylate (MMA), 36.1 parts of acrylic acid (AA) and 5 parts of water was dropped at the uniform rate over a period of 3 hours. After the dropping was completed, the reaction solution turned transparent from an opaque white state. After stirring for 2 hours, 36 parts of propylene glycol methyl ether (PGM) were added to obtain a transparent mixture solution A containing a metal-containing monomer A.

15

[0157]

The solids content (metal-containing monomer A) in the resulting mixture solution A was 44.8% by weight. Composition, etc. are set forth in Table 2.

[0158]

Preparation Example 4

20

Preparation of metal-containing monomer B

A mixture solution B containing a metal-containing monomer B was prepared in the same manner as in the process described in Preparation Example 3, except that 7.2 parts of butanol (n-BuOH) and 31.1 parts of xylene were used instead of 36 parts of propylene

glycol monomethyl ether (PGM).

[0159] The solids content (metal-containing monomer B) in the resulting mixture solution B was 44.9% by weight. Composition, etc. are set forth in Table 2.

[0160]

Table 2
(Preparation example of metal-containing monomer mixture)

	Used amount (molar ratio)				Content of volatile component in metal-containing monomer mixture (%)				Solids content (wt%)
	MMA	AA	ZnO	Water	PGM	n-BuOH	Xylene	Water	
Prep. Ex. 3 (A)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.27	53.2			2	44.8
Prep. Ex. 4 (B)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.27		9.9	43.2	2	44.9

[0161]

Preparation Example 5Preparation of metal-containing copolymer (a2-1)

In a four-necked flask equipped with a condenser, a thermometer, a dropping funnel and a stirrer, 15 parts of propylene glycol methyl ether, 57 parts of xylene and 4 parts of ethyl acrylate were placed, and with stirring, they were heated to 100°C. Subsequently, from the dropping funnel, a transparent mixture consisting of 1 part of methyl methacrylate (MMA), 66.2 parts of ethyl acrylate (EA), 5.4 parts of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (2-MEA), 52 parts of the mixture solution A obtained in Preparation Example 3, 10 parts of xylene, 1 part of a chain transfer agent (available from Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.; "Nofmer MSD"), 2.5 parts of azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, available from Japan Hydrazine Company Inc.) and 7 parts of azobismethylbutyronitrile (AMBN, available from Japan Hydrazine Company Inc.) was dropped at the uniform rate over a period of 6 hours.

[0162] After the dropping was completed, 0.5 part of t-butyl peroctoate (TBPO) and 7 parts of xylene were dropped over a period of 30 minutes. After stirring for 1 hour and 30 minutes, 4.4 parts of xylene were added to obtain a light yellow transparent resin composition having a heating residue of 45.6%, a Gardner viscosity (measured in a resin concentration of 35% by weight at 25°C) of "-Y", a number-average molecular weight M_n , as measured by GPC, of 1950 and a weight-average molecular weight M_w of 5200,

containing no insoluble matter and containing a metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2-1).

[0163] Properties (Gardner viscosity, solids content (% by weight), molecular weight (Mn, Mw)) of the resulting metal salt bond-containing copolymer (also referred to as "crosslinking metal salt copolymer" hereinafter) (a2-1) or a reaction mixture containing the copolymer are set forth together in Table 3.

[0164] Preparation Example 6

10 A crosslinking metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2-2) was prepared in the same manner as in Preparation Example 5, except that the components were changed as shown in Table 3.

[0165] Properties of the resulting crosslinking metal salt bond-containing copolymer or a reaction mixture containing the copolymer were evaluated in the same manner as in Preparation Example 5 (preparation example of copolymer (a2-1)). The results are set forth in Table 3.

Table 3

(Preparation example of crosslinking metal salt copolymer (a2))

Crosslinking metal salt copolymer (a2)		Prep. Ex. 5	Prep. Ex. 6
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)		a2-1	a2-2
Metal-containing monomer mixture solution	A (Prep. Ex. 3)	52	
	B (Prep. Ex. 4)		37.8
Copolymerization monomer	MMA	1	18
	EA	66.2	65
	2-MEA	5.4	
	AIBN	2.5	2.5
Initiator	AMBN	7	7
	TBPO	0.5	0.5
Chain transfer agent	Nofmer MSD	1	1
Properties			
Gardner viscosity		-Y	+Y
Solids content (wt%)		45.6	46.2
Molecular weight	Mn	1,950	2,200
	Mw	5,200	5,600

[0167] Preparation Example 7Preparation of silyl ester copolymer (a3-1)

In a reaction vessel equipped with a stirrer, a condenser, a thermometer, a dropping device, a nitrogen feed pipe and a heating/cooling jacket, 100 parts of xylene were placed, and heating and stirring were carried out in a stream of nitrogen at 85°C. With keeping the same temperature, a mixture of 60 parts of triisopropylsilyl acrylate, 40 parts of methyl methacrylate and 0.3 part of 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile as a polymerization initiator was dropped into the reaction vessel from the dropping device over a period of 2 hours. Thereafter, stirring was carried out for 4 hours at the same temperature, then 0.4 part of 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile was added, and stirring was further carried out for 4 hours at the same temperature to obtain a colorless transparent reaction solution containing a silyl ester copolymer (silyl (meth)acrylate copolymer) (a3-1).

[0168] The resulting copolymer (a3-1) had a heating residue (heating residue after drying for 3 hours in a hot air dryer at 105°C) of 51.2% by weight, a viscosity at 25°C (B type viscometer, No.3 rotor) of 408 cps, a number-average molecular weight (M_n), as measured by GPC, of 9735 and a weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 55650.

[0169] The components dropped in the preparation of the copolymer, properties of the product, etc. are set forth

together in Table 4.

[0170]] Preparation Example 8

A silyl ester copolymer (silyl (meth)acrylate copolymer)
5 (a3-2) was prepared in the same manner as in Preparation Example
7, except that the components (components dropped) were changed
as shown in Table 4.

[0171] Properties of the resulting silyl ester
copolymer or a reaction mixture containing the copolymer were
10 evaluated in the same manner as in Preparation Example 7
(preparation example of silyl ester copolymer (a3-1)). The
results are set forth in Table 4.

Table 4

(Preparation example of silyl ester copolymer (a3))

Silyl ester copolymer (a3)		Prep. Ex. 7	Prep. Ex. 8
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)		a3-1	a3-2
Solvent components dropped	Xylene	100	100
	Triisopropylsilyl acrylate	60	50
	Methyl methacrylate	40	45
	2-Methoxyethyl acrylate		5
	2-2-Azobisisobutyronitrile (initial stage)	0.3	0.5
Total		200.3	200.5
Additional component	2-2-Azobisisobutyronitrile (later stage)	0.4	0.4
Properties			
Solids content (wt%)		51.2	50.1
Viscosity (cps/25°C)		408	111
Molecular weight	Mn	9,735	8,354
	Mw	55,650	35,600

[0173] Examples 1 to 45 and Comparative Examples 1 to
24

Preparation of antifouling coating composition

Using the side-chain end structure metal salt copolymers
 5 (a1-1) to (a1-2) obtained in Preparation Examples 1 to 2 shown
 in Table 1, the crosslinking metal salt bond-containing copolymers
 (a2-1) to (a2-2) obtained in Preparation Examples 5 to 6 shown
 in Table 3, and the silyl ester copolymers (a3-1) to (a3-2) obtained
 in Preparation Examples 7 to 8 shown in Table 4, antifouling coating
 10 compositions of the formulations shown in Examples 1 to 45 and
 Comparative Examples 1 to 24 of Tables 5 to 10 were prepared by
 a conventional process.

[0174] Measurement of film consumption degree of
antifouling coating film

15 The above-obtained antifouling coating compositions of the
 formulations shown in Tables 5 to 10 were each directly applied
 by an applicator to a rigid vinyl chloride resin plate (50 mm ×
 50 mm × thickness 1.5 mm) having been subjected to no primer treatment
 so that the dry film thickness would become 150 μm. The resulting
 20 test plates with a coating film were each set on a rotary drum
 placed in the seawater in Nagasaki Bay of Nagasaki Prefecture,
 then the rotary drum was rotated at a peripheral speed of 15 knots,
 and a film thickness consumed every month (total (μm) of coating
 film consumption degree from just after the placement, coating

film consumption degree) was measured for 6 months. The results are set forth together in Tables 5 to 10.

[0175] Evaluation of static antifouling properties of antifouling coating film

5 Preparation of test plate

To a sandblasted steel plate (length 300 mm × width 100 mm × thickness 3.2 mm), an epoxy anticorrosive coating material (epoxy AC coating material, trade name: "Bannoh 500", available from Chugoku Marine Paints, Ltd.) was applied so that the dry film thickness would become 150 μm, and then an epoxy binder coating material (trade name; "Bannoh 500N", available from Chugoku Marine Paints, Ltd.) was applied so that the dry film thickness would become 100 μm.

[0176] Subsequently, the antifouling coating compositions of the formulations shown in Tables 5 to 10 were each applied once so that the dry film thickness would become 150 μm and then dried to prepare test plates with a coating film. The interval between application of any one of the above coating materials (e.g., "Bannoh 500") and application of another coating material thereon (e.g., "Bannoh 500N") was 1 day/1 coat.

[0177] Test method for static antifouling properties

After the test plate was dried at room temperature for 7 days, it was placed in Nagasaki Bay of Nagasaki Prefecture and allowed to stand still for 6 months. During this period of time,

the area (%) of adhesion of fouling organisms was examined every month. The results are set forth together in Tables 5 to 10.

[0178] Evaluation criteria of the static antifouling properties (evaluation criteria of area for adhesion of aquatic organisms) are as follows.

[0179] Evaluation criteria for area of adhesion of aquatic organisms (evaluation criteria for static antifouling properties)

0 point: There is no adhesion of the aquatic organisms.

10 [0180] 0.5 point: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 10%.

1 point: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 20%.

2 points: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 30%.

3 points: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 40%.

4 points: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 50%.

20 5 points: The area of adhesion of the aquatic organisms is about 100%.

[0181] Components

Details of the substances shown in the formulations in the tables, etc. are set forth in Table 11.

[0182]

Table 5

		Examples				
		1	2	3	4	5
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-1 (solids content: 49.7 wt%)	20	20	25	25	25
	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-2 (solids content: 50.5 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	20	25	20	30	30
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	24	25	20	20	25
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)			4		
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	2	1	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	5	7	7	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BE	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	16	16	9	7
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		241.4	251.5	161.0	161.0	201.2
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		281.7	251.5	161.0	241.4	241.4
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		30.2	30.2	33.8	24.1	24.1
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		10.1	20.1	8.0	16.1	8.0
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		9.9	8.7	10.3	9.4	10.3
After 4 months		18.9	20.1	19.7	18.8	19.7
After 6 months		34.1	33.1	32.1	29.3	30.3
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0.5	0.5	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
After 6 months		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 5 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		6	7	8	9	10
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-1 (solids content: 49.7 wt%)	33	25	28	28	28
	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-2 (solids content: 50.5 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	17	30	30	30	27
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	17	28	18	25	27
(b2)	Copper omadine	5	3	3	3	2
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)	5	4			
(D)	Toyoparax 150	2		2	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL		2			
	Talc FC-1	6	0	2	2	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novopern Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	10	4	12.5	6	8
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2	1		0.5		
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		103.7	225.4	129.3	179.6	194.0
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		103.7	241.4	215.6	215.6	194.0
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		39.6	33.8	21.6	21.6	14.4
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		12.2	16.1	14.4	14.4	7.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		9.3	9.3	8.2	7.9	9.1
After 4 months		19.7	18.7	17.3	15.3	18.8
After 6 months		29.5	29.8	28.4	30.3	29.7
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 6 months		1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5

Table 5 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		11	12	13	14	15
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-1 (solids content: 49.7 wt%)	28	28			
	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-2 (solids content: 50.5 wt%)			28	28	28
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	34	35	30		35
	Cupric oxide NC803				30	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	19	22	25	25	20
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	2	2	2
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	3	2	2	2
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	8	4	6	6	6
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		136.5	158.1	176.8	176.8	141.4
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		244.3	251.5	212.2	212.2	247.5
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		21.6	21.6	21.2	21.2	21.2
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		7.2	7.2	14.1	14.1	14.1
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		8.5	7.7	8.4	8.8	8.7
After 4 months		18.9	17.4	20.1	16.9	16.8
After 6 months		30.3	29.7	31.2	27.4	28.8
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5
After 6 months		0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5

[0183]

Table 6

		Examples				
		16	17	18	19	20
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-1 (solids content: 45.6 wt%)	20	20	25	25	25
	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-2 (solids content: 46.2 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	28	25	20	30	30
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	24	25	20	20	25
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)			4		
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	2	1	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	5	7	7	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	16	16	9	7
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		263.2	274.1	175.4	175.4	219.3
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		307.0	274.1	175.4	263.2	263.2
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		32.9	32.9	36.6	26.3	26.3
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		11.0	21.9	8.8	17.5	8.8
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		9.7	9.2	9.9	9.3	8.6
After 4 months		17.3	19.9	19.7	18.7	18.8
After 6 months		28.8	32.3	32.1	29.9	30.1
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0.5	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5
After 6 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1

Table 6 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		21	22	23	24	25
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-1 (solids content: 45.6 wt%)	33	25	28	28	28
	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-2 (solids content: 46.2 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	17	30	30	30	27
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	17	28	18	25	27
(b2)	Copper omadine	5	3	3	3	2
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)	5	4			
(D)	Tovoparax 150	2		2	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL		2			
	Talc FC-1	6	0	2	2	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novopern Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	10	4	12.5	6	8
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2	1		0.5		
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		113.0	245.6	141.0	195.8	211.5
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		113.0	263.2	235.0	235.0	211.5
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		43.2	36.8	23.5	23.5	15.7
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		13.3	17.5	15.7	15.7	7.8
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		8.9	10.1	8.8	10.3	9.1
After 4 months		18.8	21.3	18.6	21.2	19.8
After 6 months		29.7	33.4	28.8	34.5	31.5
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0	0.5	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
After 6 months		0.5	1	1	1	0.5

Table 6 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		26	27	28	29	30
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-1 (solids content: 45.6 wt%)	26	28			
	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-2 (solids content: 46.2 wt%)			28	28	28
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	34	35	30		35
	Cupric oxide NC803				30	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	20	22	25	25	20
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	2	2	2
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	3	2	2	2
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	7	4	6	6	6
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		156.6	172.3	193.3	193.3	154.6
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		266.3	274.1	231.9	231.9	270.6
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		23.5	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.2
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		7.8	7.8	15.5	15.5	15.5
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		8.9	11.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
After 4 months		19.7	19.3	17.1	18.3	19.3
After 6 months		30.5	32.7	29.3	29.7	31.5
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
After 6 months		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5

[0184]

Table 7

		Examples				
		31	32	33	34	35
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Silyl ester copolymer a3-1 (solids content: 51.2 wt%)	20	20	27	25	25
	Silyl ester copolymer a3-2 (solids content: 50.1 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	28	25	20	30	30
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	24	25	20	20	25
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Tovoparax 150	1	2	1	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	5	7	7	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	16	18	9	7
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		234.4	244.1	144.7	156.3	195.3
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		273.4	244.1	144.7	234.4	234.4
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		29.3	29.3	21.7	23.4	23.4
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		9.8	19.5	7.2	15.6	7.8
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		6.7	5.1	7.7	6.9	8.1
After 4 months		10.3	10.3	13.5	14.5	15.6
After 6 months		18.8	17.1	20.3	22.3	23.4
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0.5	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 6 months		1	0.5	1	0.5	1

Table 7 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		36	37	38	39	40
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Silyl ester copolymer a3-1 (solids content: 51.2 wt%)	31	25	28	28	28
	Silyl ester copolymer a3-2 (solids content: 50.1 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	18	30	30	30	27
	Cupric oxide NC803					
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	18	28	18	25	27
(b2)	Copper omadine	4	3	3	3	2
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)	5	4			
(D)	Toyoparax 150	2		2	2	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL		2			
	Talc FC-1	6	0	2	2	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	2	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	10	4	12.5	6	8
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2	1		0.5		
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		113.4	218.8	125.6	174.4	188.3
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		113.4	234.4	209.3	209.3	188.3
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		34.7	32.8	20.9	20.9	14.0
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		12.6	15.6	14.0	14.0	7.0
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.1
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		5.1	6.3	5.5	6.7	5.6
After 4 months		10.4	14.6	12.3	15.3	13.3
After 6 months		19.3	20.2	20.1	21.5	19.9
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0.5	0	0.5	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 6 months		0.5	0.5	1	1	1

Table 7 (Continuation)

		Examples				
		41	42	43	44	45
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Silyl ester copolymer a3-1 (solids content: 51.2 wt%)	28	28			
	Silyl ester copolymer a3-2 (solids content: 50.1 wt%)			28	28	28
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	34	35	30		35
	Cupric oxide NC803				30	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	19	22	25	25	20
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211' (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	2	2	2
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	3	3	2	2	2
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	8	4	6	6	6
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		132.5	153.5	178.2	178.2	142.6
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		237.2	244.1	213.9	213.9	249.5
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		20.9	20.9	21.4	21.4	21.4
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		7.0	7.0	14.3	14.3	14.3
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		6.1	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.9
After 4 months		14.5	14.4	12.3	13.3	13.7
After 6 months		20.7	21.2	19.5	22.3	22.3
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0	0.5	0	0	0
After 4 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
After 6 months		0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5

[0185]

Table 8

		Comparative Examples				
		1	2	3	4	5
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-1 (solids content: 49.7 wt%)	20	20	20	20	30
	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-2 (solids content: 50.5 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	45	50		45
	Cupric oxide NC803				50	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	5	6	5	7	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	1	3	1	3	1
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	8	8	3	3	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	13	16	12	9
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		50.3	60.4	50.3	70.4	33.5
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		452.7	452.7	503.0	503.0	301.8
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		10.1	30.2	10.1	30.2	6.7
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	6.7
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		10.3	9.5	9.7	8.7	10.3
After 4 months		16.7	18.8	17.3	17.1	18.4
After 6 months		21.3	20.3	20.2	19.7	21.4
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 4 months		1	0.5	1	1	1
After 6 months		3	1	2	1	3

Table 8 (Continuation)

		Comp. Examples		
		6	7	8
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)				
(A)	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-1 (solids content: 49.7 wt%)	30	30	
	Side-chain end structure metal salt copolymer al-2 (solids content: 50.5 wt%)			30
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	15	50
	Cupric oxide NC803			
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	6	8	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)			
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YF-90LL			
	Talc FC-1	5	35	3
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1
	Xylene	6	4	4
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2			
Total		100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		40.2	53.7	33.0
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		301.8	100.6	330.0
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.5	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		20.1	20.1	19.8
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		6.7	6.7	6.6
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree				
After 2 months		8.7	14.5	10.3
After 4 months		17.3	35.7	17.8
After 6 months		21.4	88.5	20.3
Static antifouling properties				
After 2 months		0.5	2	0.5
After 4 months		0.5	5	0.5
After 6 months		1	5	1

[0186]

Table 9

		Comparative Examples				
		9	10	11	12	13
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-1 (solids content: 45.6 wt%)	20	20	20	20	30
	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-2 (solids content: 46.2 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	45	50		45
	Cupric oxide NC603				50	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	5	6	5	7	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	1	3	1	3	1
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	8	8	3	3	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	13	16	12	9
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		54.8	65.8	54.8	76.8	36.5
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		493.4	493.4	548.2	548.2	328.9
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		11.0	32.9	11.0	32.9	7.3
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	7.3
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		9.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	9.7
After 4 months		18.8	17.9	17.7	18.2	17.8
After 6 months		20.7	20.7	19.3	20.3	20.9
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 4 months		1	0.5	1	1	1
After 6 months		3	1	2	2	2

Table 9 (Continuation)

		Comp. Examples		
		14	15	16
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)				
(A)	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-1 (solids content: 45.6 wt%)	30	30	
	Crosslinking metal salt copolymer a2-2 (solids content: 46.2 wt%)			30
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	15	50
	Cupric oxide NC803			
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	6	8	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)			
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL			
	Talc FC-1	5	35	3
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1
	Xylene	6	4	4
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2			
Total		100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		43.9	58.5	36.1
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		328.9	109.6	360.8
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.5	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		21.9	21.9	21.6
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		7.3	7.3	7.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree				
After 2 months		9.3	16.8	8.3
After 4 months		17.5	37.9	16.9
After 6 months		19.8	77.9	19.7
Static antifouling properties				
After 2 months		0.5	2	0.5
After 4 months		1	5	0.5
After 6 months		2	5	2

[0187]

Table 10

		Comparative Examples				
		17	18	19	20	21
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)						
(A)	Silyl ester copolymer a3-1 (solids content: 51.2 wt%)	20	20	20	20	30
	Silyl ester copolymer a3-2 (solids content: 50.1 wt%)					
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	45	50		45
	Cupric oxide NC803				50	
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	5	6	5	7	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	1	3	1	3	1
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)					
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YF-90LL					
	Talc FC-1	8	8	3	3	5
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novoperm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1	1	1
	Xylene	17	13	16	12	9
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2					
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		48.8	58.6	48.8	68.4	32.6
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		439.5	439.5	486.3	486.3	293.0
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		9.8	29.3	9.8	29.3	6.5
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		9.8	9.8	9.6	9.8	6.5
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree						
After 2 months		4.5	5.5	3.7	3.7	4.3
After 4 months		9.5	8.9	6.3	7.1	9.1
After 6 months		12.2	13.4	10.2	11.3	12.5
Static antifouling properties						
After 2 months		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
After 4 months		2	2	1	1	2
After 6 months		3	3	2	2	3

Table 10 (Continuation)

		Comp. Examples		
		22	23	24
Components (unit: part(s) by weight)				
(A)	Silyl ester copolymer a3-1 (solids content: 51.2 wt%)	30	30	
	Silyl ester copolymer a3-2 (solids content: 50.1 wt%)			30
(b1)	Cupric oxide RED COP97N	45	15	50
	Cupric oxide NC803			
(C)	Zinc white No. 3	6	8	5
(b2)	Copper omadine	3	3	3
	Sea-Nine 211 (solids content: 30 wt%)			
(D)	Toyoparax 150	1	1	1
	Terpene phenol YP-90LL			
	Talc FC-1	5	35	3
	Red iron oxide Gekko BB	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Novopezm Red F5RK	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Dis 4200	1	1	1
	Xylene	6	4	4
	Dis 630-20XC	2	2	2
	Calcined gypsum FT-2			
Total		100	100	100
Amount of (C) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		39.1	52.1	33.3
Amount of (b1) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		293.0	97.7	332.7
Weight of (C)/weight of (b1)		0.1	0.5	0.1
Amount of (b2) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		19.5	19.5	20.0
Amount of (D) based on 100 parts by weight of (A) (solid component) (part(s) by weight)		6.5	6.5	6.7
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.2	1.2	1.2
Amount of (D) in composition (100% by weight) (%)		1.0	1.0	1.0
Coating film consumption degree				
After 2 months		4.7	8.8	3.3
After 4 months		8.7	10.7	7.1
After 6 months		11.4	21.3	10.9
Static antifouling properties				
After 2 months		0.5	4	0.5
After 4 months		1	5	1
After 6 months		2	5	2

[0188]

Table 11
(Main raw materials used)

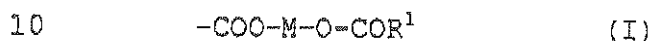
Product name	Maker	Properties, etc.	Notes
Toyoparax 150	Tosoh Corporation	Chlorinated paraffin	
Talc EC-1	Fukuoka Talc Co., Ltd.	Extender pigment	
Terpene phenol YP-90LL	Yasuhara Chemical Co., Ltd.	Terpene resin	
Zinc white No. 3	Kyushu-Hakusui Corporation	Extender pigment	
Red iron oxide Gekko BB	Toda Kogyo Corp.	Color pigment	
Novoperm Red F5Rk	Clariant North America	Organic red pigment	
Dis 4200 (Disperon 4200)	Kusumoto Chemicals, Ltd.	Anti-settling agent	
Copper oxadine	Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	Organic antifouling agent	Copper salt of 2-oxide thiol-1-oxide
Sea-Nine 211	Rohm and Haas Company	Organic antifouling agent	4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one (solids content: 30% by weight)
Calcined gypsum FT-2	Noritake Co. Ltd.	Inorganic dehydrating agent	
Xylene			
N-BuOH			
Dis 630-20XC	Kusumoto Chemicals, Ltd.	Anti-sagging agent	
Cupric oxide NC803		Cupric oxide	
Cupric oxide RED COP97N	American Chemet Corporation	Cupric oxide	Medium particle type, stearic acid treatment

Claims:

1. An antifouling coating composition comprising (A) a hydrolyzable copolymer, (b1) copper and/or an inorganic copper compound and (C) zinc oxide, wherein:

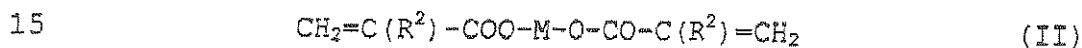
5 the hydrolyzable copolymer (A) is at least one hydrolyzable copolymer selected from the group consisting of:

(a1) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer which is an acrylic resin or a polyester resin and has, at the end of a side chain, a group represented by the formula (I):



wherein M is zinc or copper, and R^1 is an organic group,

(a2) a metal salt bond-containing copolymer having a component unit (a21) derived from a monomer (a21) represented by the formula (II):

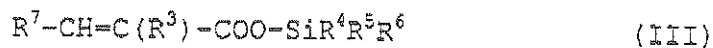


wherein M is zinc or copper, and each R^2 is independently a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and

a component unit (a22) derived from other unsaturated monomer (a22) copolymerizable with the monomer (a21), and

20 (a3) a silyl ester copolymer having

a component unit (a31) derived from a monomer (a31) represented by the formula (III):



wherein R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each independently a hydrocarbon group,
and

R^7 is a hydrogen atom or $R^8-O-CO-$ (wherein R^8 is an organic
group or a silyl group represented by $-SiR^9R^{10}R^{11}$, and R^9 , R^{10} and
5 R^{11} are each independently a hydrocarbon group), and

a component unit (a32) derived from other unsaturated
monomer (a32) copolymerizable with the monomer (a31), and

(1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper
compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 400 parts by weight, and
10 the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 50 to 350
parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight
of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper
and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C)/(copper
15 and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.6
to 1.2.

2. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in
claim 1, wherein:

20 (1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper
compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 350 parts by weight, and
the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 75 to 350
parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight
of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C)/(copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.7 to 1.0.

5

3. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein:

(1) the content of the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) is in the range of 100 to 300 parts by weight, and
10 the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 100 to 350 parts by weight, each content being based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A); and

(2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (C)/(copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.8
15 to 1.0.

4. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the copper and/or the inorganic copper
20 compound (b1) is cupric oxide.

5. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising an organic antifouling agent (b2).

6. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 5, wherein the organic antifouling agent (b2) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a pyrithione compound, a tri-organic boron and its amine complex, and 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one.

7. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein the organic antifouling agent (b2) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of copper pyrithione, zinc pyrithione, triphenylboron pyridine complex, methyldiphenylboron 4-isopropylpyridine complex and 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one.

8. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the content of the organic antifouling agent (b2) is in the range of 10 to 500 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

9. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, further comprising at least one extender pigment selected from the group consisting of talc, clay, calcium carbonate, barium carbonate, diatomaceous earth and silica.

10. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 9, wherein the content of the extender pigment is in the range of 10 to 100 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

5

11. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising a plasticizer.

12. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in
10 claim 11, wherein the content of the plasticizer is in the range of 0.05 to 40 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A).

13. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in
15 claim 11 or 12, wherein the plasticizer is chlorinated paraffin and/or terpene phenol.

14. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13, further comprising at least one color pigment
20 selected from the group consisting of red iron oxide, titanium white, yellow iron oxide and an organic pigment.

15. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the metal salt bond-containing

copolymer (a1) has a component unit (IV) derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate represented by the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper.

16. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 15, wherein the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) has

10 a component unit (IV) derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate represented by the above formula (IV), and

a component unit (a12) derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate.

17. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the organic group R^1 in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 2 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted, a saturated or unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted, or an aromatic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 6 to 30 carbon atoms, which may be substituted.

18. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 17, wherein the organic group R^1 in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or saturated or unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, which may be substituted.

19. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the organic group R^1 in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is a residue of at least one monobasic acid ($R^1\text{COOH}$) selected from the group consisting of versatic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, abietic acid, neoabietic acid, pimaric acid, dehydroabietic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and naphthenic acid.

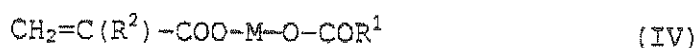
20. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 19, wherein the total content of zinc and copper in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a1) is in the range of 0.5 to 20% by weight.

21. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein the monomer (a21) capable of deriving

the component unit (a21) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate.

5 22. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 21, wherein the other unsaturated monomer (a22) capable of deriving the component unit (a22) in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is

 a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by
10 the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and/or

 at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group
15 consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate.

 23. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 22, wherein the unsaturated compound is at least one
20 unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

 24. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any

one of claims 1 to 23, wherein the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component unit (a22), a component unit derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

10

25. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component unit (a22), a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):



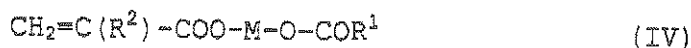
wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper.

26. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any

one of claims 1 to 25, wherein the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component units (a22), a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and

a component unit derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate.

27. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is a copolymer having,

as the component unit (a21), a component unit derived from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of zinc (meth)acrylate and copper (meth)acrylate, and

as the component units (a22); a component unit derived from a monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) represented by the

formula (IV):



wherein R^1 is an organic group, R^2 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and M is zinc or copper, and

5 a component unit derived from at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

10 28. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 22 to 27, wherein the organic group R^1 in the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or saturated or unsaturated alicyclic monovalent hydrocarbon group having 9 to 20 carbon atoms, which may be
15 substituted.

29. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 22 to 28, wherein the organic group R^1 in the monobasic acid metal (meth)acrylate (IV) is a residue of at least one monobasic
20 acid (R^1COOH) selected from the group consisting of versatic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, abietic acid, neoabietic acid, pimaric acid, dehydroabietic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and naphthenic acid.

30. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 29, wherein the total content of zinc and copper in the metal salt bond-containing copolymer (a2) is in the range of 0.5 to 20% by weight.

5

31. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein the monomer (a31) capable of deriving the component unit (a31) in the silyl ester compound (a3) is a trialkylsilyl (meth)acrylate.

10

32. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 31, wherein the trialkylsilyl (meth)acrylate is triisopropylsilyl (meth)acrylate.

15

33. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 32, wherein the other unsaturated monomer (a32) capable of deriving the component unit (a32) in the silyl ester compound (a3) is at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth)acrylate, an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate.

20

34. The antifouling coating composition as claimed in claim 33, wherein the other unsaturated monomer (a32) capable of deriving the component unit (a32) in the silyl ester compound (a3)

is at least one unsaturated compound selected from the group consisting of methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, butyl (meth)acrylate and 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate.

5 35. An antifouling coating film formed from the antifouling coating composition of any one of claims 1 to 34.

 36. A substrate with a coating film in which a surface of a substrate is coated with a coating film obtained by curing
10 the antifouling coating composition of any one of claims 1 to 34.

 37. A substrate with an antifouling coating film in which a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with the seawater or fresh water is coated with a coating film obtained by curing
15 the antifouling coating composition of any one of claims 1 to 34.

 38. The substrate with an antifouling coating film as claimed in claim 37, wherein the substrate is an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a fishing net or a fishing
20 gear.

 39. A method for forming a coating film on a surface of a substrate, comprising coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the antifouling coating composition of any one of

claims 1 to 34 and then curing the composition to form a coating film.

40. A method for preventing a substrate from fouling,
5 comprising coating or impregnating a surface of a substrate with the antifouling coating composition of any one of claims 1 to 34 and then curing the composition to form an antifouling coating film.

10 41. The method for preventing a substrate from fouling as claimed in claim 40, wherein the substrate is an underwater structure, a ship's outside plating, a fishing net or a fishing gear.

ABSTRACT

The antifouling coating composition of the present invention includes (A) at least one hydrolyzable copolymer selected from the group consisting of specific metal salt bond-containing
5 copolymers and a silyl ester copolymer, (b1) copper and/or an inorganic copper compound and (C) zinc oxide, wherein (1) the content of the antifouling agent (B) is in the range of 100 to 400 parts by weight and the content of the zinc oxide (C) is in the range of 50 to 350 parts by weight, each content being based
10 on 100 parts by weight of the hydrolyzable copolymer (A), and (2) the weight ratio of the zinc oxide (C) to the copper and/or the inorganic copper compound (b1) (zinc oxide (c1)/(copper and/or inorganic copper compound (b1))) is in the range of 0.6 to 1.2. The present invention provides a coating material, particularly
15 a novel antifouling coating composition which is a hydrolyzable antifouling coating composition, and forms an antifouling coating film which is excellent particularly in antibacterial action and renewal of coating film with a good balance between them and can effectively prevent adhesion of marine organisms for a long period
20 of time when it is applied to a surface of a substrate of a ship's hull or the like and then cured.