

COMPOSITIONS FOR CONTROLLING DUST MITES AND THEIR ALLERGENS

This invention relates to alcohol-based disinfectant compositions containing one or more additional ingredients which form a barrier against dust particles and particularly dust mites and their allergens. More specifically, the invention relates to aerosol spray disinfectants suitable for indoor use which, in addition to having the usual antimicrobial properties, are also effective in preventing people from coming in contact with allergens found in dust, notably dust mite allergens. The invention also provides methods for effectively controlling dust mites and their allergens and for significantly reducing their attendant adverse reactions.

Common house dust is an important cause of asthma, rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, eczema and other allergic conditions in sensitive individuals. Household dust generally comprises a variety of particulate matter including pollen, dust mites, dust mite allergens, dirt, skin cells, animal dander, insect parts, pillow feathers, food particles and mould spores. The particular constituents of dust will depend on location within the house, whether pets are present and other obvious factors. One of the principal sources of allergies is dust mites, which inhabit rugs, carpets, and other fabric surfaces, particularly sofas, mattresses, pillows, upholstered chairs and the like. The mite *Dermatophygoidea pteronyssinus* has been identified as a major source of house dust allergen. This mite and the related mites *D. farinae*, *D. microceras* and *Euroglyphus maynei* are the predominant house dust mites in temperate climates in North America, Europe, Australia and other areas.

Dust mites are not insects, but are eight-legged arachnids, relatives to ticks and spiders. They live in close association with humans (or other mammals), their main food source being the shed scales from skin. Adult mites are approximately 300 microns (3/10 mm) in size, having developed over approximately 25 days through egg, larval and nymph stages. Adults live for 2 to 3-1/2 months, during which time each female can produce about 20-40 eggs. Dust mites are photophobic, living deep in pillows, mattresses, carpets, upholstered furniture and other soft materials.

In addition to a food source, the other essential requirement for dust mite growth is adequate humidity. Dust mites are 75% water by weight. They do not drink water, but must absorb water vapor from the air in order to survive. Specialized glands above their pairs of legs produce secretions high in sodium and potassium chloride, which act to absorb water vapor from surrounding air. This can only be accomplished if the surrounding humidity is sufficiently high. Relative humidities of about 65-80% at temperatures ranging from about 20 to 35C are optimal for dust mite growth. Dust mites will die at humidities of 50% or less. In geographical areas where humidity is high, dust mites are present in nearly all homes and may be as plentiful as 18,000 mites per gram of dust. Literally millions of mites can inhabit a single bed or rug.

A major dust mite allergen is present in mite faecal particles. Each mite produces about 20 faecal particles per day, and more than 100,000 of them may be present in a gram of dust. These particles vary from about 10 to 40 microns in size, comparable to the size of pollen grains, and become airborne during domestic activity such as making beds and vacuuming carpets.

Group I allergens (dermatophagoides farinae I - Der f I and dermatophagoides pteronyssinus I - Der p I) are heat labile, 24,000 molecular weight glycoproteins (hydrolytic enzymes). These allergens appear to be structural homologues and have very similar N-terminal amino acid sequences. These group I allergens are regarded as the most important and are excreted in their highest concentrations by the mite's gastrointestinal tract in the form of mite's faecal particles, suggesting that they are associated with digestion. They elute rapidly (within 2 minutes) from isolated faecal particles, but very slow from mite bodies.

Group II allergens (Der p II and Der f II) are 15,000 molecular weight proteins with almost identical N-terminal amino acid sequences that are also secreted by the mite's gastrointestinal tract in the form of faecal allergens, although not in as high a concentration as the group I allergens. This suggests that they probably derived from a source other than the gut. Their actual function has not been determined.

Most mite-allergic individuals produce antibodies to both the group I and group II allergens.

Allergen	Mol. Weight	pH
<u>Group I</u>		
Der p I	24,000	4.6-7.4
Der f I	24,000	4.6-7.4
<u>Group II</u>		
Der p II	15,000	5.0-6.4
Der f II	15,000	7.8-8.3

Acute exposure to mite allergens has been shown to induce wheezing, rhinitis, eustachian tube obstruction or eczema in sensitized patients. Chronic exposure can cause

bronchial hyper-reactivity and chronic asthma. There is a correlation between the level of exposure to house dust mite allergen in early childhood and the likelihood of the subsequent development of asthma. Conversely, asthmatics sensitive to dust mites improve in environments without mites, such as at high altitudes or in hospital rooms. Attempts have therefore been made to decrease patients' exposure to dust mites in the home.

Studies of dust avoidance measures in homes have shown that the use of impermeable mattress and pillow encasings and the removal of bedroom carpeting are associated with a decrease in mite counts. These measures have also been shown to be of clinical value, with a decrease in symptoms and medication requirements occurring in children and adults with dust-sensitive asthma when pillows and mattresses are encased and carpets are removed.

Although carpets and upholstered furniture are major sites of dust mite growth, many allergic individuals are unable or unwilling to remove these from their home. Ordinary vacuuming does not remove dust mites or significantly decrease dust mite allergen levels, and in fact, vacuuming of carpets with the usual household appliances actually increases the amount of airborne dust. However, the use of special filters such as HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) filters or two-ply vacuum bags, and/or the employment of central vacuuming systems (where the dust is collected in a receptacle remote from the room being cleaned) have been helpful. Nevertheless, vacuuming seldom removes all of the live mites, mainly because the mites have little suction cups on the tops of their legs which cause them to cling to textile fibres.

Various chemical agents have been used against mites, including: compounds known under the common names as resmethrin, phenothrin, permethrin, allethrins, tetramethrin,

furamethrin, cypermethrin, decamethrin, phenvalerate, phenpropathrin, terallethrin, empenethrin and pyrethrin; pyrethroid compounds such as 1-ethynyl-2-methyl-2-pentenyl-2, 2-dimethyl-3,3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate, 1-ethynyl-2-methyl-2-pentenyl-2, 2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylate, α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2,3-tribromomethyl)-cyclopropane-1-carboxylate; organic phosphorus compounds such as sumithion, fenthion, tetrachlorvinphos, diazinon and dichlorvos; and carbamate compounds such as those sold under the trademarks Baygon and Sevin. However, these conventional miticides are expensive and are often either toxic to human beings or have the potential themselves to cause allergic or other adverse reactions. Therefore, the use of such compounds in a household environment cannot be the solution to controlling the population of dust mites.

A number of less toxic miticidal agents have been proposed for use in controlling dust mites. As noted in U.S. Patent No. 4,800,196, these include phenyl salicylate, diphenylamine, methyl beta-naphthyl ketone, coumarin, phenethyl benzoate, benzyl salicylate, phenyl benzoate, N-fluorodichloromethylthio-cyclohexene-dicarboxyimide, p-nitrobenzoic acid methyl ester, p-chlorometaxylenol, α -bromocinnamic aldehyde, 2,5-dichloro-4-bromophenol, 2-phenylphenol, sodium 2-phenylphenolate, 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one and benzimidazolylmethylcarbamate. These can be used in the form of solutions, wettable powders, granules, sprays, etc.

While many of these compounds have some degree of effectiveness against dust mites, their use is not without attendant shortcomings. For example, many of them are rather expensive to produce and/or may be difficult to form into compositions for ordinary domestic use. Elimination of dust in a household environment is a task which is intensely

disliked to the point where the average householder is no longer embarrassed by a moderate layer of dust or the presence of "dust bunnies" under beds or behind furniture.

Furthermore, as noted above, dust removal and/or vacuuming often stirs up the dust mites and their attendant allergens and, temporarily at least, causes more distress to allergic persons.

To summarize, it is apparent that miticidal compounds disclosed in the art can, under proper conditions of use, be effective in killing dust mites and thus helpful in reducing the level of allergens produced by said mites. Laundering and dry cleaning of textiles and fabrics can also be effective under certain conditions, but this is not practical for day-to-day control.

The principal problem associated with methods for controlling dust mites and their allergens is the fact that frequently the mites and their faecal particles are not completely removed. At best, compositions containing acaricidally effective compounds will kill off the mites, but will not remove their faecal matter and the associated allergens. Vacuuming, either by itself or as a final step in a method involving chemical treatment, is often not effective because the pick-up nozzle of the vacuum cleaner cannot effectively fit into all of the crevices in upholstered furniture. Furthermore, unless vacuuming is done under special conditions such as use of a two-ply vacuum bag or HEPA filter, the allergens will be dispersed into the ambient air, therefore doing more harm than good. Therefore, it would be desirable to have a method for controlling dust mites and their associated allergens which would avoid the various disadvantages of the methods heretofore used.

It is an aim of this invention to prevent the allergens present in dust and, in particular, dust mites, from entering into the ambient air of indoor spaces. Another aim of this invention is to provide compositions which can be used in attaining the aforementioned objects.

Accordingly, to overcome these disadvantages, there is provided an aerosol composition, suitable for spraying onto a surface of a fabric, which composition comprises

- i) from 30% to 90% of a C₁-C₄ alcohol,
- ii) 0 to 60% water and
- iii) from 1% to 20% of a polymer, soluble in said alcohol or soluble in water or both soluble on alcohol and water (preferably soluble in alcohol) which, upon evaporation of the alcohol and/or water (preferably alcohol), leaves a film on said surface.

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(All percentages throughout this disclosure are to be understood as percentages by weight.)

The compositions typically also contain water and, alternatively, the polymer can be one which is water-soluble or one which is soluble in both water and the alcohol.

In addition, the compositions optionally can include from about 0.1% to about 10% of an acaricidal ingredient such as benzyl benzoate. Said compositions, in addition to their usual disinfecting properties, are effective aids for controlling dust mites and, when the compositions also contain an acaricidal ingredient, also kill the mites. The compositions can also comprise one or more additional disinfectants such as a quaternary ammonium compound, a phenol-based antimicrobial agent, or a botanical oil with disinfectant properties. The compositions can also comprise a suitable propellant, and other ingredients such as wetting agents, surfactants, preservatives and anti-corrosion agents.

The mites and allergens associated with dust mites can be controlled by applying, more particularly by spraying, the compositions of this invention onto the surface of textile fabrics infested with said mites. This sets up a barrier which prevents the dust mites and their excreted faecal matter from coming in contact with people. In addition, in the embodiments of this invention where the composition additionally includes an acaricidal ingredient such as benzyl benzoate, the mites are killed and the production of additional allergens thereby halted.

Further according to the invention there is provided a method for controlling dust mites and their allergens which method comprises spraying onto a textile fabric surface an alcohol-based disinfecting composition containing from about 1.0% to about 20.0% of a polymer soluble in said alcohol and which, on evaporation, leaves on the surface a film. It is this film which acts as a barrier to dust mites and their faecal excretions and to other particles present in household dust and their associated allergens. The compositions optionally can include from about 0.1% to about 10% of an acaricidal ingredient such as benzyl benzoate, in which case the method is additionally a method for killing dust mites. In many circumstances, particularly with the infestation of dust mites is not great, this spraying step will provide effective control of dust mite allergens by preventing their escape into the ambient air.

A more effective method for control of dust particles, in particular dust mites and their associated faecal matter, is to remove as many dust mites and faecal particles as possible by vacuuming under conditions where the particles are not blown into the ambient air; for example, using a two-ply filter system or an HEPA system. The vacuuming step is then followed up by spraying the fabric surface with a composition described above.

A still further procedure for dust mite control involves a three-step method, the first step being application to the fabric surface, for example, by spraying of a composition comprising a known acaricidal agent, such as benzyl benzoate. This is followed up, after a suitable time for drying, by vacuuming as discussed above. In this procedure, the vacuuming step is somewhat more effective since most of the mites are dead and not clinging to the fibres. The final step is spraying the fabric surface with an aerosol composition according to this invention.

The aerosol compositions of this invention comprise, as essential ingredients, an alcohol having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably ethanol, and a polymer soluble in the alcohol, which results in a barrier film on a surface when the alcohol evaporates. The compositions will typically and preferably also comprise up to about 15% of water and, as an alternative, the polymer can be one which is soluble in water. However, the use of an alcohol-soluble polymer is preferable in view of the faster evaporation rate of alcohol.

The compositions can also include an acaridical ingredient such as benzyl benzoate or another known chemical substance effective against dust mites such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,800,196, pertinent portions of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In view of the fact that dust mites are invisible to the naked eye, it is logical, from a commercial point of view, to control dust mites simultaneously with killing or controlling other invisible organisms such as bacteria. Aerosol disinfectant compositions have attained wide consumer acceptance and the addition of one or more ingredients which will control dust mites and/or remove the dust mite allergens from ambient air has an extremely beneficial purpose and there

is no need to persuade potential consumers to purchase an additional household care product specifically for the purpose of dust mite control.

As contemplated by this invention, the principal disinfecting ingredient is a low molecular weight alcohol, typically an alcohol having from 1-4 carbon atoms such as methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, with ethanol being preferred. The disinfecting properties of such alcohols are well known. They form the basis of many commercial disinfecting compositions and such compositions have attained great consumer acceptance. In addition to its disinfecting properties, the alcohol also functions as a solvent for the polymer and for some of the other ingredients optionally present in the compositions of this invention and provides for rapid drying time in a household environment.

The amount of alcohol present in the composition ranges from about 30% to 90%, preferably from 70% to 85%, based on the weight of the composition, and exclusive of any propellant contained in said composition.

The polymer used in the compositions of this invention is preferably one which is soluble in the alcohol component and must be a polymer which, after spraying and evaporation of the solvents in the composition, will leave a protective barrier film on the sprayed surface. Obviously, any such polymer must meet the criteria of consumer safety and, since the contemplated use of the compositions is in an indoor environment, the polymer should not have an offensive odor. All polymers which meet the foregoing criteria are suitable for inclusion in the subject compositions and these include, but are not limited to, polyester resins, acrylate polymers and copolymers, methacrylate polymers and copolymers, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and copolymers comprising vinyl

pyrrolidone, butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylate copolymers, thermoplastic polyamides, nylon resins, polyvinyl alcohols and polyether polyols. A suitable group of ethanol-soluble polymers are polyacrylates and their copolymers. Because of their known safety, film-forming polymers used in hair treatment formulations have been found to be especially suitable. Examples include certain of the products sold under the following trade designations: ADVANTAGE CP, GAFFIX, GANTREZ and the PVP/VA Series of International Specialty Products; AMPHOMER, VERSATYL and RESYN of National Starch & Chemical Company; DANTOIN of Lonza Inc.; DELSETTE of Hercules Incorporated; DIAFORMER of Clariant Corporation; LUVIFLEX, LUVISET, LUVIQUAT and LUVISCOL of BASF Corporation; and STEPANHOLD of Stepan Company. These polymeric substances are generally soluble in ethanol; some are also soluble in water. The significant feature of the polymer useable in this invention is that it must form a film which will act as a barrier to both dust mites themselves and to their faecal excretions. A powder is not suitable for this purpose, and likewise a polymer film which immediately breaks down to flakes or particles will not be suitable. The film should remain intact for at least seven days, preferably for a period of from 10 to 30 days.

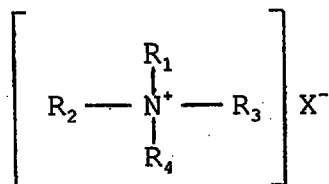
The amount of polymeric material in the composition is from about 1% to about 20% by weight, preferably from 1% to 7%, and more preferably from 2% to 5% by weight, exclusive of any propellant in said composition.

In another embodiment of this invention, the subject compositions additionally contain a miticidal agent, such as benzyl benzoate, in an amount of up to about 10% by weight. Preferably, the benzyl benzoate is present in an amount ranging from 0.5% to 8%, and more preferably from 1% to 7%.

The compositions of this invention may also contain one or more additional antimicrobial agents in order to increase the antimicrobial effectiveness of the composition up to a level defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as "hospital strength disinfection". The term "hospital strength" is not intended to indicate that the subject compositions are restricted to use in hospitals and other health care facilities; rather such disinfectant compositions are commonly sold for domestic use, and the term simply indicates a higher level of disinfective activity.

Although any known disinfecting agent can be used as an optional additional component, preferably the disinfectant agent will comprise one or more quaternary ammonium compounds commonly used as disinfectants or one or more of the well known phenolic compounds such as ortho-phenylphenol. The additional antimicrobial ingredient may be present in the composition in amounts ranging from about 0.01 weight percent to about 1 weight percent, preferably from 0.05 to 0.5 weight percent, and more preferably about 0.1%, based on total weight of the composition.

If the additional antimicrobial component is a quaternary ammonium salt, any of the broad classes of suitable quaternary ammonium compounds may be used. More than one quaternary ammonium compound is employed to assist in providing a broader spectrum antimicrobial efficacy. Useful quaternary ammonium compounds include, for example, those quaternary ammonium compounds represented by the formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 may be described in three general groups as set out below. The counterion X may be any

salt-forming anion which permits water solubility of the quaternary ammonium complex. Such counterions include halides, for example chloride, bromide or iodide, or methosulfate.

In a first group of preferred quaternary ammonium compounds, R_1 and R_2 are C_1 - C_7 alkyl groups (preferably methyl groups); R_3 is a benzyl group or a benzyl group substituted with an alkyl group having about 1 to 18 carbon atoms or an alkyl group having about 8 to 20, and preferably 8 to 18, carbon atoms; R_4 is a benzyl group or a benzyl group substituted with an alkyl group having about 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and R_5 is a benzyl group or a benzyl group substituted with an alkyl group having about 1 to 18 carbon atoms or an alkyl group having about 8 to 20, and preferably 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

In a second group of preferred quaternary compounds, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are C_1 to C_7 alkyl (preferably methyl groups); and R_4 is an alkyl, an alkyl-substituted benzyl, or a phenyl-substituted alkyl group having a total of from about 8 to 20, and preferably 8 to 18, carbon atoms.

In a third group of preferred quaternary ammonium compounds, R_1 is an alkyl, an alkyl substituted benzyl, or a phenyl substituted alkyl group having a total of from about 10 to 20, and preferably from 12 to 16 carbon atoms; R_2 is a C_1 - C_7 alkyl (preferably a methyl group); R_3 is $[-CH_2CH_2O-]_xH$; and R_4 $[-CH_2CH_2O-]_yH$, with the sum of $x+y$ varying between about 2 and 50 (preferably 2 and 5). For all these groups, X may be a halide (preferably chloride or bromide) or may be a suitable organic anion such as benzoate or saccharinate.

Quaternary ammonium compounds are well known and available commercially from a number of suppliers. For example, dialkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride is available in

approximately 50% active ingredient solution as BARDAC-2050 quaternary ammonium compound from Lonza, Inc. (Fairlawn, New Jersey) and BIO-DAC-50-20 quaternary ammonium compounds is available from Bio-Labs (Decatur, Georgia), both of which are mixtures of approximately 25% octadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, about 10% dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, about 15% didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride in a solvent solution containing about 10-20% ethyl alcohol and 30-40% water. Also, for example, alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride is available in an approximately 80% active ingredient solution as BTC-8358 from Stepan Co. (Northfield, Illinois); BIO-QUAT-80-28RX from Bio Lab, and BARQUAT-MB80-10 is available from Lonza, both of these have an alkyl distribution of approximately C_{14} (50%; C_{12} (40% and C_{16} (10% and diluents of ethyl alcohol (10%) and water (10%). In addition, a dialkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium saccharinate in 33% alcohol solution is available from Stepan Company as ONYXIDE 3300.

If the additional antimicrobial ingredient is a phenolic derivative, any suitable phenol compound may be used. These include phenol, halogenated phenols, phenylphenols particularly ortho-phenylphenol, xylenols, nitrophenols, cresols, thymol, nitrophenols, aminophenols, and many others well known in the art.

The compositions of this invention may also include one or more surfactants in concentration ranging from 0.035 to about 10 weight percent, preferably from 0.04 to 2 weight percent based on the total weight of the composition (excluding the propellant required in aerosol formulations). The surfactants can be cationic, anionic, or nonionic. However, when the compositions contain a quaternary ammonium compound as an additional disinfecting agent, the surfactants present should be limited to nonionic surfactants.

Examples of suitable nonionic surfactants are as follows: ethoxylated fatty alcohols containing from 11 to 15 carbon atoms in the alcohol and from 3 to 40 moles of ethylene oxide (Tergitol nonionics, Union Carbide Corporation), isomeric linear secondary alcohols with 11 to 15 carbon atoms and 9 moles of ethylene oxide (Tergitol 15-S-9), and linear primary alcohols with 12 to 15 carbon atoms and 9 moles of ethylene oxide (Tergitol 25-L-9); the block copolymers of polyoxyethylenepolyoxypropylene ("Tetronic® series nonionic surfactants", BASF Wyandotte Corporation); ethylene glycol-reacted polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers of the formula $[\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x(\text{CHCH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{O})_y(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_z]_2\text{H}$, such as, for example, where x, y and z respectively are 13, 30 and 13 (Pluronic L-64; BASF Wyandotte Corporation); alkyl phenol ethoxylates such as nonylphenoxypolyethoxyphenol ethoxylates or nonylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol with 9 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide (Triton N-101; Rohm & Haas Co.); alkanolamides for example, fatty acid alkanolamides having one or two hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl groups such as coconut and tallow fatty acid ethanolamide and diethanolamide, and oleic acid diethanolamide; and silicone glycol copolymers such as those sold as Dow Corning 190, 193 or 1315.

The compositions of the invention should have a pH in the range of 8 to 11. In order to attain a suitable pH, it is usually necessary to add alkalising agents which include well-known substances such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, mono-, di- and tri-ethanol amines, and other agents well known in the art. Preferably these are present in an amount of up to 10%.

The compositions of the invention may also comprise one or more optional constituents including, but not limited to: pH buffering agents, preservatives, fragrances, fragrance carriers and adjuvants which increase their miscibility in the aqueous compositions, colorants, hydrotropes, antifoaming

agents, anti-oxidants and corrosion inhibitors, as well as others known to the art but not particularly elucidated herein. Preferred these are present up to 5%.

In a preferred form, the compositions of this invention are supplied in self-contained valve controlled aerosol units which provide a fine spray or foam upon activation of the valve. The aerosol container unit consists of a pressure-tight aerosol container having a valve control opening and containing the composition of this invention and from about 2 to about 10% of a propellant. Propellants are selected from the well known compatible propellants such as carbon dioxide, isobutane, n-butane, n-propane and mixtures thereof. The propellant used should not adversely react with any components of the composition.

In the methods according to this invention, the subject compositions are sprayed onto textile surfaces such as sofas, upholstered chairs, bedding, pillows, rugs, carpets, etc. known to be infested with dust mites. Although in describing all of these methods, emphasis is placed on dust mites and their allergens, it should be understood that these methods are equally effective against dust particles in general and against other allergens associated therewith, including pollen and animal dander. The preferred mode of application is by means of a self-contained aerosol spraying device. Spraying should be carefully done, ensuring that, for example, all sides of pillows are sprayed, that the spray reaches to corners and crevices, etc. The spraying step alone will reduce the amount of allergens by preventing the escape of dust mite faecal particles into the ambient atmosphere.

A more effective method of dust mite control involves an initial step of vacuuming up from textile surfaces as many as possible of the dust mites and their associated faecal particles. It is important, when performing this step,

that the vacuuming be done under conditions whereby the particles are not blown into the ambient air. A central vacuum system, where a holding bag is remote from the area being cleaned, will fulfill this purpose. However, since this is not practical in most households, an acceptable alternative is to use a vacuum system which has a high performance filter, such HEPA filters, or to employ a two-ply vacuum bag. Immediately after the vacuuming step, the compositions of this invention should be sprayed onto the textile surfaces according to the method described above. It is particularly advantageous to apply the compositions immediately after vacuuming since the vacuuming step will have removed most of the dust particles, thereby permitting the film formed by the composition to make closer contact with the fabric surface. Additionally, if the composition contains an acaricidal ingredient, such as benzyl benzoate, the composition will also kill off the mites which have not been removed in the vacuuming step.

An even more effective method of dust mite control includes, as a preliminary first step, the application of a composition comprising an acaricidally effective ingredient such as, for example, benzyl benzoate. These compositions, which are most conveniently applied in aerosol form, should be sprayed onto the fabric surface, permitted to dry, and then vacuumed up with a vacuuming system of the type described in the foregoing paragraph.

In this method, which is recommended for severe mite infestations, the dust mites are killed, and the dead mites and their faecal particles are removed. This should be followed up immediately by spraying onto the surface a composition according to this invention. If the composition includes an acaricidal ingredient, such as benzyl benzoate, in addition to the film forming polymer, any mites which survived

the onslaught of the first two steps of the process, are likely to be killed.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are included for purposes of illustration only.

Example 1

A liquid composition was prepared which had the following ingredients in the percentage indicated:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>wt. %</u>
Anhydrous ethanol ¹	82.74
Amphomer LV-71 ²	3.65
Aminomethylpropanol (AMP) 95 ³	0.75
Onyoxide 3300 (33%) ⁴	0.33
Corrosion inhibitors	0.5
Fragrance	0.05
DI Water (Deionised water)	11.98

- 1 SDA 40-2; USI Chemical
- 2 Amphoteric acrylic polymer; National Starch & Chemical Co.
- 3 Angus Chemical Company
- 4 Quarternary antimicrobial surfactant; Stepan Company

Into a clean dry mixing vessel containing the ethanol, Amphomer LV-71 was slowly added under agitation until the polymer dissolved. AMP 95 was then added and mixed until uniform. The remaining ingredients were added in the order indicated above. The pH was measured and shown to be in the range of 9.0 to 10.6.

An aerosol formulation was then prepared which contained 96% by weight of the above-described liquid composition and 4% of carbon dioxide. The pressure range was 95 to 105 psi.

Example 2

A liquid formulation was prepared which had the following constituents in the percentages indicated.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>wt. %</u>
Anhydrous ethanol	82.74
Benzyl Benzoate ⁵	4.79
Onyxide 3300 (33%)	0.33
Amphomer LV-71	3.65
Aminomethylpropanol (AMP) 95	0.75
Corrosion inhibitors	0.5
Fragrance	0.05
DI Water	7.19

5 Kalama Chemical Co.

The method of preparation was identical to that of Example 1 with the additional ingredient, benzyl benzoate, being added concurrently with the Onyxide 3300. A clear colorless solution was obtained having a pH range of from 9.0% to 10.6%.

An aerosol formulation was then prepared which contained 96% by weight of the above-described liquid and 4% of carbon dioxide.

The formulations of Examples 1 and 2 were tested on fabric samples and the results showed reduction in the numbers of dust mites and in the amount of dust particles.

Examples 3 - 7

Using the general methods of Examples 1 and 2, additional liquid compositions were prepared having the following ingredients in the percentage indicated. In preparing these compositions, the ammonium hydroxide was the last ingredient added and was added in sufficient amount to provide a pH within the desired range.

Ingredient	Weight %				
	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7
Anhydrous ethanol	82.741	82.741	82.741	89.662	82.745
Amphomer LV-71	5.208				5.208
Advantage Plus ⁶		5.208			
PVP K-30 ⁷			5.208		
Dermacryl 79 ⁸				3.954	
Benzyl Benzoate				4.792	
Aminomethyl propanol	0.911	0.911	0.911		0.911
Ammonyx DMCD-40 ⁹	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
Triethanolamine (99%)		0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
Onyxide 3300				0.334	
FC-138 ¹⁰		1.000	1.000		
Forestall ¹¹					0.061
Ammonium Hydroxide (26 baume)	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.650	0.100
Silwet 7002 ¹²				0.208	
DI Water	10.640	9.640	9.640		10.574

- 6 copolymer of vinyl acetate, butyl maleate and isobornyl acrylate in ethanol
- 7 polyvinylpyrrolidone
- 8 acrylate co-polymer comprising octylacrylates, butylacrylates and methacrylates
- 9 lauryldimethylamine oxide (40%)
- 10 fluorosurfactant: fluorochemical salt in isopropanol and 2-butoxy-ethanol
- 11 N-soya-N-ethylmorpholinium ethosulphate
- 12 polyalkyleneoxide modified polydimethylsiloxane

Aerosol formulations were prepared from all of the foregoing compositions which contained 96% by weight of said liquid compositions and 4% of carbon dioxide.

CLAIMS

1. An aerosol composition suitable for spraying onto a surface of a fabric which comprises
 - i) from 30% to 90% of a C₁-C₄ alcohol,
 - ii) 0 to 60% of water and
 - iii) from 1% to 20% of a polymer, soluble in said alcohol or soluble in water or soluble in both alcohol and water (preferably only soluble in alcohol) which, upon evaporation of the alcohol, and/or water leaves a film on said surface.
2. A composition according to claim 1 in which the alcohol is ethanol.
3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 which comprises from 1% to 7% of the polymer.
4. A composition according to claim 2 or claim 3 which comprises from 70% to 85% ethanol and from 2% to 5% of the polymer.
5. An aerosol composition according to any of the preceding claims in which the polymer is an acrylate polymer or copolymer.
6. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which additionally comprises an effective amount of an acaricidal agent.
7. A composition according to claim 6 in which the acaricidal agent is benzyl benzoate.
8. A composition according to claim 7 in which the benzyl benzoate is present in an amount of from about 0.1% to about 10.0% by weight.
9. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which comprises one or more additional antimicrobial ingredients.
10. A composition according to claim 9 in which an additional antimicrobial ingredient is a quaternary ammonium salt.



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11. A self-contained aerosol composition which comprises from 90 to 98% of a composition according to any one of the preceding claims and from 2 to 10% of a propellant.

12. A method for preventing the escape of dust particles from a fabric surface into ambient indoor air which comprises spraying onto said surface an aerosol composition according to any one of the preceding claims.

13. A method for controlling dust mites and their allergens present in textile fabric surfaces which comprises spraying onto said surfaces an aerosol composition according to any one of the preceding claims.

14. A method for controlling dust mites and their allergens present in textile surfaces which comprises the steps of (1) vacuuming up from said surfaces, under conditions whereby particles present on said surfaces are not vented into the ambient surroundings, the dust mites and the faecal particles, and (2) spraying onto said surfaces an aerosol composition according to any of claims 1 through 11.

15. A method according to claim 14 which comprises, as a preliminary step, applying to said surfaces a composition comprising an acaricidally effective agent.

16. A method according to claim 15 in which the agent is benzyl benzoate.

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