

Microbicidal substances

5 The present application relates to biocidal substances comprising at least one isothiazolinone from the group consisting of 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT), and at least one N-alkyl-guanidinium salt, to methods for the production thereof, and to their use for protecting technical materials and products which can be attacked by microorganisms.

10 N-alkylguanidine salts have good bactericidal effectiveness, good rate of action and are very readily soluble in water. However, the use of relatively large amounts of N-alkylguanidinium salts may lead to foaming, which hinders the use or makes it impossible. Furthermore, in practice very high dosage amounts may be necessary in some cases to achieve satisfactory results. Furthermore, the high solubility in water
15 can be disadvantageous for exterior applications since weathering rapidly leads to them being washed out.

From US 4,661,503 synergistic mixtures of dodecylguanidinium hydrochloride with a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT) and MIT in a weight
20 ratio of about 3 to 1, which are said to have a good effect against bacteria and fungi. However, it is desirable to further improve such mixtures.

BIT and its salts, such as in particular its sodium, potassium and lithium salts, are active ingredients that have been used in practice for a long time for producing
25 microbicidally effective formulations. BIT is notable for good chemical and thermal stability and in principle has a broad antimicrobial effect (bacteria, fungi, yeasts). However, the efficacy against certain types of bacteria is not always satisfactory and the observed rate of action is often insufficient for avoiding microbiologically induced material damage.

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To improve the efficacy and efficiency of BIT, it is known for example from EP 1 005 271 A1 to add MIT and optionally further biocides such as, for example, formaldehyde or formaldehyde-releasing substances.

However, an improvement in the activity spectrum, the rate of action or the amount of biocides to be used overall is also desirable for such mixtures.

Biocidal substances have been found which comprise

- 5 (a) at least one isothiazolinone from the group consisting of 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
- and
- (b) at least one N-alkyl-guanidinium salt,
- where, if the biocidal substances comprises only 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one as
- 10 component (a), the biocidal substance furthermore comprises either
- no 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one or
 - comprises 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, where then the weight ratio of 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one to 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is at least 0.35:1, preferably at least 1:1, such as, for example, 1:1 to

15 1000:1, particularly preferably at least 2:1, such as, for example, 2:1 to 1000:1, very particularly preferably at least 10:1, such as, for example, 10:1 to 1000:1 and yet further preferably at least 50:1, such as, for example, 50:1 to 1000:1.

20 Besides the specified ranges and preferred ranges of formulae and parameters, the scope of the invention also includes any desired combinations thereof, even if they are not explicitly listed in their entirety below for practical reasons.

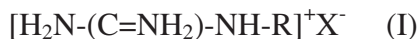
The mixtures according to the invention have a strong effect against microorganisms

25 such as bacteria, fungi, yeast and algae and can be used for protecting technical materials against attack and destruction by microorganisms.

According to the invention, N-alkyl-guanidinium salts are understood as meaning compounds which have at least one guanidinium group or biguanide group, which

30 have an alkyl radical on at least one of their nitrogen atoms, or compounds in which, in each case two groups selected from guanidinium groups and biguanide groups, are linked via at least in each case one of their nitrogen atoms via an alkylene radical. Examples of compounds of the latter type include chlorohexidine and polyhexanide.

Preferred N-alkylguanidinium salts are those of formula (I)



in which R is a C₈–C₁₈ alkyl radical and X[−] is a monovalent anion or 1/p equivalents of a p-valent anion, where p is a natural number of 2 or more.

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R is preferably n-dodecyl.

X[−] is preferably formate, acetate, nitrate, halide such as, for example, chloride or bromide.

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Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) are n-dodecylguanidinium acetate and n-dodecylguanidinium chloride.

Preferred biocidal substances comprise, as component (a), 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one.

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The relative ratios of components (a) and (b) can be varied in the mixtures according to the invention over a wide range.

For example, the weight ratio of components (a) and (b) to one another is for example 10:1 to 1:10, preferably 5:1 to 1:5 and particularly preferably 2:1 to 1:5.

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If BIT and MIT are used as component (a), their weight ratio is for example 1:100 to 100:1, preferably 3:1 to 1:3 and particularly preferably 1.5:1 to 1:2.5.

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The substances according to the invention are exceptionally suitable as preservatives for technical materials. The term “technical materials” includes in general, but without limitation thereto, the following materials and products:

- paints, inks, plasters and other coating compositions
- 30 - starch solutions and slurries or other products produced on the basis of starch, such as e.g. printing thickeners
- slurries of other raw materials such as color pigments (e.g. iron oxide pigments, carbon black pigments, titanium dioxide pigments) or slurries of inorganic fillers

and pigments such as kaolin, calcium carbonate, gypsum, bentonite, magnesium silicate, smectite or talc.

- construction chemical products such as concrete additives, for example based on molasses, lignosulfonate or polyacrylates, bitumen emulsions or joint sealants
- 5 - glues or adhesives based on known animal, vegetable or synthetic raw materials
- polymer dispersions based on e.g. polyacrylate, polystyrene acrylate, styrene butadiene, polyvinyl acetate, etc.
- detergents and cleaners for industrial and household use
- mineral oils and mineral oil products (such as e.g. diesel fuels)
- 10 - cooling lubricants for metal working based on mineral oil-containing, semisynthetic or synthetic concentrates
- auxiliaries for the leather, textile or photochemical industry
- preproducts and intermediates of the chemical industry, e.g. during dye production and storage
- 15 - inks or washes
- wax and clay emulsions.

Preferably, the technical materials are:

- starch solutions and slurries or other products produced on the basis of starch
- 20 - such as e.g. printing thickeners
- slurries of other raw materials such as colored pigments (e.g. iron oxide pigments, carbon black pigments, titanium dioxide pigments) or slurries or inorganic fillers and pigments such as kaolin, calcium carbonate, gypsum, bentonite, magnesium silicate, smectite or talc.

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Particularly preferably, the technical materials are:

- slurries of inorganic fillers and pigments such as kaolin, calcium carbonate, gypsum, bentonite, magnesium silicate, smectite or talc, with slurries of calcium carbonate being yet further preferred.

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The substances according to the invention can be used particularly efficiently in a method for protecting technical materials against infestation with and/or destruction by microorganisms. They are especially effective against bacteria, fungi and slime

organisms. By way of example, mention may be made of the following microorganisms:

Bacteria:

- 5 Alcaligenes such as *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Bacillus* such as *Bacillus subtilis*,
Citrobacter such as *Citrobacter freundii*, *Corynebacterium* such as *Corynebacterium*
ammoniagenes, *Enterobacter* such as *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Enterococcus* such as
Enterococcus hirae, *Escherichia* such as *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus* such as *Proteus*
10 *hauseri*, *Pseudomonas* such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
or *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, *Salmonella* such as *Salmonella enterica*, *Staphylococcus*
such as *Staphylococcus aureus*;

Fungi:

- Acremonium* such as *Acremonium strictum*, *Alternaria* such as *Alternaria tenuis* or
15 *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus* such as *Aspergillus niger* or *Aspergillus brasiliensis*,
Candida such as *Candida albicans*, *Chaetomium* such as *Chaetomium globosum*,
Fusarium such as *Fusarium solani*, *Geotrichum* such as *Geotrichum candidum*,
Lentinus such as *Lentinus tigrinus*, *Penicillium* such as *Penicillium glaucum* or
Penicillium pinophilum, *Rhodotorula* such as *Rhodotorula rubra* or *Rhodotorula*
20 *mucilaginosa*, *Stachybotrys* such as *Stachybotrys chartarum*, *Trichoderma* such as
Trichoderma virens.

- The mixtures according to the invention can comprise, as component c), additionally
either no, one or more further biocidal active ingredients. For example, these further
25 biocidal active ingredients can be selected from the group consisting of bronopol,
benzylhemiformal, trimethylene-2-methylisothiazolinon-3-one, N-
methylbenzisothiazolinone, 2-n-octylisothiazolin-3-one,
tetramethylolacetylenediurea (TMAD), 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-
dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione (DMDMH), p-chloro-m-cresol, dimethylolurea,
30 1,2-dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane, 2,2-dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide,
glutardialdehyde, ethylene glycol hemiformal, ethylene glycol bis-hemiformal,
N-methylolurea, thiabendazole, carbendazim, zinc pyrithione, sodium pyrithione, 2-
phenoxyethanol, phenoxypropanol, o-phenylphenol, chlorophene and quaternary

ammonium salts, such as e.g. N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylbenzylammonium chloroide, and CMIT with the limitations mentioned at the start.

5 The application concentrations of the substances according to invention and the ratio of components (a) and (b) and the optionally present further active ingredients is governed by the type and occurrence of the microorganisms to be controlled, the microbial starting load, and also by the composition of the material to be protected. The optimum use amount for a specific application can be easily ascertained prior to use in practice by test series in the laboratory in a manner sufficiently known to the
10 person skilled in the art.

Furthermore, the invention also encompasses the technical materials treated with the substances according to the invention.

15 In general, in total 2 to 50 000 ppm of components (a) and (b), preferably 5 to 5000 ppm, particularly preferably 10 to 2000 ppm and particularly preferably 200 to 1000 ppm, are present in the technical material for preservation. The invention therefore also encompasses technical materials which have been treated with substances according to the invention, or in another embodiment comprise the
20 aforementioned amounts of components (a) and (b).

In the substances according to the invention, the sum of components (a) and (b) can be varied within a broad range. In general, the sum of components (a) and (b) is 1 to 80% by weight, preferably 2 to 70% by weight and particularly preferably 4 to 50%
25 by weight, based on the total weight of the substances according to the invention.

The fraction of further active ingredients optionally used in the substances according to the invention as component (c) can vary within a wide range and depends heavily on the nature of the active ingredient and medium to be protected. In general, it can
30 be between 0.2 and 20% by weight, preferably between 0.5 and 10% by weight and particularly preferably between 0.5 and 5% by weight, based on the total weight of the concentrates or formulations.

In further aspects, the invention encompasses the use, independent in each case, of MIT or BIT or N-alkylguanidinium salts for producing the substances according to the invention or technical materials.

- 5 The substances according to the invention can, depending on their particular physical and/or chemical properties, either be used separately in the form of a metered addition of the individual active ingredient to the technical material to be protected, in which case an individual adjustment of the concentration ratio can be performed depending on the requirements of the preservation problem to be solved, or the
10 metered addition of a finished biocidal substance comprising components (a) and (b) can take place.

The formulation of the substances according to the invention is arbitrary and can take place for example in the form of solutions, emulsions, suspensions, powders, foams,
15 pastes, granules, aerosols and microencapsulations in polymeric substances.

The substances according to the invention may therefore in each case further comprise or not comprise:

- Interface-active substances, such as, for example, surfactants. Surfactants can
20 be, for example, nonionic, cationic and amphoteric surfactants, preferably anionic surfactants. Suitable anionic surfactants are, for example, alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkylaryl sulfonates, alkyl succinates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, N-alkoylsarcosinates, acyl taurates, acyl isethionates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl ether phosphates, alkyl ether carboxylates, alpha-
25 olefinsulfonates, in particular the alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts, e.g. sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and also ammonium and triethanolamine salts. The alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl ether phosphates and alkyl ether carboxylates can in each case have for example between 1 and 10 ethylene oxide or propylene oxide units, preferably 1 to 3 ethylene oxide
30 units. Of suitability are, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate, ammonium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauryl ether sulfate, ammonium lauryl ether sulfate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, sodium oleyl succinate, ammonium lauryl sulfosuccinate, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate.

- Wetting agents, such as, for example, alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts, ammonium salts of aromatic sulfonic acids, e.g. ligno-, phenol-, naphthalene- and dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, and also of fatty acids, alkyl- and alkylarylsulfonates, alkyl, lauryl ether and fatty alcohol sulfates, and also salts of sulfated hexa-, hepta- and octadecanols or fatty alcohol glycol ethers, condensation products of sulfonated naphthalene and its derivatives with formaldehyde, condensation products of naphthalene or of naphthalenesulfonic acids with phenol and formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether, ethoxylated isooctyl-, octyl- or nonylphenol, alkylphenol or tributylphenyl polyglycol ether, alkylaryl polyether alcohols, isotridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohol ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers or polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetate, sorbital esters, ligno sulfite waste liquors or methylcellulose.
- Emulsifiers, such as, for example, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of straight-chain aliphatic carboxylic acids of chain length C_{12} - C_{20} , sodium hydroxyoctadecanesulfonate, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of hydroxy fatty acids of chain length C_{12} - C_{20} and sulfation or acetylation products thereof, alkyl sulfates, also as triethanolamine salts, alkyl- $(C_{10}$ - $C_{20})$ -sulfonates, alkyl $(C_{10}$ - $C_{20})$ -arylsulfonates, dimethyldialkyl $(C_8$ - $C_{18})$ -ammonium chloride, acyl, alkyl, oleyl and alkylaryl oxethylates and their sulfation products, alkali metal salts of the sulfosuccinic acid esters with aliphatic saturated monohydric alcohols of chain length C_4 - C_{16} , sulfosuccinic acid 4-esters with polyethylene glycol ethers of monohydric aliphatic alcohols of chain length C_{10} - C_{12} (disodium salt), sulfosuccinic acid 4-esters with polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether (disodium salt), sulfosuccinic acid bis-cyclohexylester (sodium salt), lignosulfonic acid, and calcium, magnesium, sodium and ammonium salts thereof, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate with 20 ethylene oxide groups, resin acids, hydrogenated and dehydrogenated resin acids, and alkali metal salts thereof, dodecylated diphenyl ether disulfonic acid sodium, and copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with a minimum content of 10% by weight of ethylene oxide. Preferably, the emulsifiers used are: sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauryl ether sulfate, ethoxylated (3 ethylene oxide groups); the polyethylene glycol

(4-20) ethers of oleyl alcohol, and the polyethene oxide-(4-14) ethers of nonylphenol.

- Dispersants, such as, for example, alkylphenol polyglycol ethers.
5
- Stabilizers, such as, e.g. cellulose and cellulose derivatives.
- Adhesives and thickeners, such as carboxymethylcellulose, natural and synthetic pulverulent, granular or latex-like polymers are used, such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, and natural phospholipids, such as cephalins and lecithins and synthetic phospholipid, and mineral or vegetable oils.
10
- Spreading agents, such as, for example, isopropyl myristate, polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl ether and polyoxyethylene lauryl phenyl ether.
15
- Organic solvents, such as, for example, mono- or polyhydric alcohols, esters, ketones and hydrocarbons. Examples of suitable solvents are paraffins, e.g. petroleum fractions, mineral and vegetable oils, butanol or glycol, and ethers and esters thereof, ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone or cyclohexanone.
20
- Fragrances and dyes, such as inorganic pigments, e.g. iron oxide, titanium oxide, Prussian blue and organic dyes, such as alizarin, azo and metallophthalocyanine dyes and trace nutrients such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc.
25
- Dedusting agents, such as, for example, polyglycols and polyglycol ethers. The at least essentially solid formulations here can comprise, for example, in each case 0.01 to 2, preferably 0.05 to 1, particularly preferably 0.1 to 0.5% by weight, of dedusting agents.
30
- Buffer substances, buffer systems or pH regulators. The at least essentially solid formulations can here comprise for example in each case 0.01 to 10,

preferably 0.1 to 5, % by weight of buffer substances, buffer systems or pH regulators.

- 5 ● Solid carriers such as, for example, natural stone flours, such as kaolins, clay earths, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earths, as well as synthetic stone flours, such as highly dispersed silica, aluminum oxide and silicates;

10 Examples of suitable solid carriers especially for granules are: broken and fractionated natural stones such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite, dolomite, and synthetic granules made of inorganic and organic flours, and also granules made of organic materials such as saw dust, coconut shells, corn cobs and tobacco stems;

- 15 ● water

The particular advantage of the invention lies in the provision of unusually highly effective predominantly synergistic biocidal substances with a broad activity spectrum and high rate of action which are significantly increased compared to combinations of BIT and MIT alone.

Examples

25 The growth of bacteria and fungi upon the addition of different biocidal mixtures was tested. The concentration above which growth is no longer detected is given as the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The precultivation of the bacteria which were used in the test was performed on tryptone soya agar. The precultivation of the fungi which were used in the test was performed on malt extract agar. The growth in the MIC tests was checked in tryptone soya broth (bacteria) or malt extract Bouillion (fungi). The organisms were incubated at 26°C and a relative broth humidity of 70 to 30 80%. The bacteria were evaluated after 4 days, and the fungi were evaluated atmospheric after 7 days.

The synergistic index (SI) was determined in accordance with the method described by Kull et al. (F.C. Kull *et al.*, Applied Microbiology 9 (1961), 538 - 541).

The following equation applies here: $SI = Qa / Qa + Qb / Qb$

$$Qa \times \frac{MIC(A+B)}{MIC(A)} \oplus Qb \times \frac{MIC(A+B)}{MIC(B)} = SI$$

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Q_a = fraction of substance A

Q_b = fraction of substance B

MIC(A) = concentration of substance A which suppresses germ growth

MIC(B) = concentration of substance B which suppresses germ growth

10 MIC(A+B) = concentration of A+B which suppresses germ growth

If SI has a value above 1, this means that an antagonism is present.

If SI assumes the value 1, this means that an addition of the effect is present.

If SI assumes of below 1, this means that a synergism exists.

15 **Example 1**

The effect of an active ingredient combination of BIT and MIT in the weight ratio of 1:1 and varying amounts of dodecylguanidine hydrochloride (DGH, data likewise refer to weight ratios) was tested.

Table 1: gives the MIC values for various bacteria

20 Table 2: gives the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 1

Table 3: gives the MIC values for various fungi

Table 4: gives the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 3

Table 1:

Strain	BIT:MIT (1:1)	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	10	5	5	2.5	5	5
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	25	10	10	5	10	10
<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i>	62.5	5	5	2.5	5	5
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	25	5	5	1.75	5	5
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	25	25	25	25	25	50
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25	2.5	1	1	2.5	2.5

Table 2:

Strain	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	0.75	0.80	0.45	0.95
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	0.70	0.76	0.44	0.94
<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i>	0.54	0.63	0.41	0.91
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	0.60	0.68	0.29	0.92
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.75	0.70	0.60	0.55
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.55	0.26	0.33	0.91

Table 3:

Strain	BIT:MIT (1:1)	9 : 1	4 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	25	10	7.5	2.5	1	1	2.5	5
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	25	10	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	5	5
<i>Candida albicans</i>	50	25	25	25	25	10	25	25
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	62.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	25	37.5	37.5	50
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>	50	37.5	25	25	25	10	25	25
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i>	175	50	50	17.5	10	10	17.5	17.5
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	50	25	25	25	25	10	25	25
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	50	50	25	25	25	10	25	25
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	175	25	37.5	25	25	25	10	37.5

5 Table 4:

Strain	9 : 1	4 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	0.56	0.54	0.30	0.14	0.17	0.46
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	0.56	0.54	0.90	0.34	0.42	0.92
<i>Candida albicans</i>	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.36	0.95
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	0.62	0.63	0.68	0.46	0.72	0.74
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>	0.83	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.36	0.95
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i>	0.54	0.80	0.55	0.37	0.47	0.91
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.36	0.95
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	1.10	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.36	0.95

Strain	9 : 1	4 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.46	0.56	0.92

Example 2

The effect of an active ingredient combination of BIT and MIT in the weight ratio of 1:2 and varying amounts of dodecylguanidine hydrochloride (DGH, data likewise refer to weight ratios) was tested.

Table 5: gives the MIC values for various bacteria

Table 6: gives the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 5

Table 7: gives the MIC values and synergy indices for various bacteria

Table 8: gives the MIC values for various fungi

10 Table 9: gives the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 8

Table 10: gives the MIC values and synergy indices for various fungi

Table 5:

Strain	BIT:MIT (1:2)	3 : 2	1 : 1	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i>	25	5	5	5	2.5	5
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	37.5	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	25	5	5	5	3.75	5
<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	10	5	5	10	10	10

15 Table 6

Strain	3 : 2	1 : 1	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i>	0.52	0.60	0.84	0.46
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	0.56	0.63	0.85	0.93
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	0.52	0.60	0.84	0.69
<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00

Table 7

Strain	MIC [ppm]			SI
	BIT / MIT (1 : 2)	(BIT / MIT (1 : 2)) : DGH (4 : 1)	DGH	

Strain	MIC [ppm]			SI
	BIT / MIT (1 : 2)	(BIT / MIT (1 : 2)) : DGH (4 : 1)	DGH	
<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i>	5	5	10	0.90
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	10	5	2.5	0.80
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	17.5	10	5	0.86
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25	2.5	1	0.58

Table 8

Strain	BIT:MIT (1:2)	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	DGH
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	25	10	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	37.5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	250	75	75	82.5	25	50	37.5	37.5
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	25	17.5	10	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Candida albicans</i>	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	250	75	50	50	50	*	25	25
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	50	25	25	17.5	10	25	25	25
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	50	25	25	10	10	10	25	25
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	250	50	50	50	25	25	25	25

* not determined

5 Table 9

Strain	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	0.76	0.56	0.46	0.55	0.64	0.82
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	0.44	0.31	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.83
<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	0.47	0.64	1.08	0.38	0.88	0.83
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	0.98	0.72	0.52	0.60	0.68	0.84
<i>Candida albicans</i>	0.55	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	0.57	0.56	0.92	1.10	*	0.82
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	0.55	0.60	0.49	0.30	0.80	0.90
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	0.55	0.60	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.90
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	0.38	0.56	0.92	0.55	0.64	0.82

* not determined

Table 10

Strain	MIC [ppm]			SI
	BIT / MIT (1 : 2)	DHG	(BIT / MIT (1 : 2)) : DGH (1 : 1)	
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	50	7.5	10	0.77
<i>Paecilomyces formosus</i>	10	5	7.5	0.79
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>	50	10	10	0.60
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i>	75	7.5	10	0.73

- 5 The above tables 1-10 clearly show that for three-component mixtures according to the invention of BIT, MIT and DGH in various mixing ratios, a marked synergism against various bacteria and fungi is present.

Example 3

- 10 The effect of an active ingredient combination BIT and dodecylguanidine hydrochloride (DGH, data likewise refer to weight ratios) in various weight ratios was tested.

15 Table 11: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for various fungi at a BIT to DGH weight ratio of 3:2

Table 12: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for various bacteria

Table 13: shows the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 12

20 Table 14: shows the MIC values as synergy indices for *Staphylococcus aureus* at various BIT to DGH weight ratios

Table 15: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for various fungi

Table 16: shows the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 15

25 Table 17: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for *Candida albicans* at various BIT to DGH weight ratios

Table 11

Strain	MIC [ppm]			SI
	BIT	BIT : DGH (3 : 2)	DGH	
<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i>	2.5	2.5	10	0.70
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	5	2.5	3.75	0.56
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	10	5	5	0.70
<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i>	37.5	2.5	2.5	0.44
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	25	10	10	0.64
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	10	2.5	2.5	0.55
<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	7.5	5	10	0.60
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	50	25	25	0.70
<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	10	5	5	0.70
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	10	5	10	0.50

Table 12

Strain	BIT	1 : 1	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	5	3.75	2.5	2.5	3.75
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	25	10	10	10	10
<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	7.5	7.5	5	7.5	10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	50	25	25	25	25

Table 13

Strain	1 : 1	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	0.88	0.63	0.64
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	0.70	0.88	0.94
<i>Proteus hauseri</i>	0.88	0.53	0.78
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0.75	0.90	0.95

5

Table 14

Active ingredient	Mixing ratio	MIC [ppm]	SI
BIT		5	
BIT : DGH	3 : 2	1	0.52

BIT : DGH	1 : 1	1	0.60
BIT : DGH	2 : 3	0.1	0.07
DGH		1	

Table 15

	BIT	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	17.5	7.5	10	1.75	3.75	5	5	5	7.5
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	25	10	10	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	10
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	100	75	37.5	17.5	37.5	37.5	25	25	37.5
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	37.5	37.5	10	5	10	10	17.5	10	25
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>	25	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i>	37.5	17.5	10	5	5	7.5	5	5	5
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	25	25	10	5	10	10	10	10	25
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	87.5	37.5	25	17.5	25	25	37.5	25	37.5

Table 16:

	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 1	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9
<i>Acremonium strictum</i>	0.49	0.72	0.16	0.36	0.51	0.59	0.63
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	0.46	0.52	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.66	0.71
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	0.88	0.50	0.29	0.69	0.75	0.58	0.63
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	1.05	0.29	0.16	0.33	0.35	0.65	0.39
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i>	0.46	0.52	0.32	0.70	0.76	0.88	0.94
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i>	0.77	0.61	0.48	0.57	0.98	0.83	0.91
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	0.49	0.36	0.31	0.48	0.51	0.89	0.63

5

Table 17:

	BIT	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 1	2 : 3	DGH
MIC [ppm]	25	10	10	5	10	10	25
SI		0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.40	

The above tables 11-17 clearly show that for two-component mixtures according to the invention of BIT and DGH in various mixing ratios, a marked synergism against various bacteria and fungi is present.

5 Example 4

The effect of an active ingredient combination of MIT and dodecylguanidine hydrochloride (DGH, data likewise refer to weight ratios) in various weight ratios was tested.

- 10 Table 18: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for various bacteria at a MIT to DGH weight ratio of 9:1
- Table 19: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for *Escherichia coli*
- Table 20: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for various fungi
- Table 21: shows the synergy indices calculated for the results according to table 20
- 15 Table 22: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for *Alternaria alternata* at various MIT to DGH weight ratios
- Table 23: shows the MIC values and synergy indices for *Stachybotrys chartarum* at various MIT to DGH weight ratios

20

Table 18:

Strain	MIT	9 : 1	DGH	SI
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	25	10	2.5	0.76
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	17.5	10	10	0.61
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	50	5	1	0.59

Table 19

	MIT	3 : 2	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
MIC [ppm]	25	7.5	5	2.5	5
SI		0.78	0.84	0.46	

25

Table 20

Strain	MIT	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 4	DGH
<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	1000	175	62.5	50	*	25
<i>Candida albicans</i>	250	50	50	25	25	25
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	500	62.5	50	50	25	25
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	250	50	50	25	25	25
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	250	50	25	25	25	25
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	750	62.5	62.5	37.5	25	25

*not determined

Table 21

Strain	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	1 : 4
<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	0.86	0.55	0.83	*
<i>Candida albicans</i>	0.38	0.56	0.46	0.82
<i>Chaetomium globosum</i>	0.36	0.48	0.86	0.81
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	0.38	0.56	0.46	0.82
<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	0.38	0.28	0.46	0.82
<i>Trichoderma virens</i>	0.33	0.57	0.63	0.81

5 *not determined

Table 22

	MIT	9 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 2	2 : 3	1 : 4	1 : 9	DGH
MIC [ppm]	100	25	25	5	10	10	5	10
SI		0.48	0.70	0.23	0.64	0.82	0.46	

Table 23

	MIT	9 : 1	4 : 1	DGH
MIC [ppm]	250	50	25	10
SI		0.68	0.58	

10

The above tables 18-23 clearly show that for two-component mixtures according to the invention of MIT and DGH in various mixing ratios, a marked synergism against various bacteria and fungi is present.

Example 5: Microbiological load test

A microbiological load test was used to test the susceptibility of water-based systems to microbial infestation and the effect of preservatives. For this, the preservatives
5 were incorporated into the water-based systems in defined concentrations. To simulate conditions encountered in practice, the samples were subjected, following incorporation of the particular biocide products in the stated concentrations, to thermal treatment for 3 days at 60°C in order to identify labile active ingredient constituents in the biocide products even in this phase of the experiment through
10 subsequent ineffectiveness. Then, over an experiment period of 6 weeks, contamination with microorganisms was performed as stated below at weekly intervals such that after each contamination approx. 10^6 - 10^7 bacteria per/g are present. 3 and 7 days after each contamination it was established by germ count determination whether complete killing (= 0 bacteria per/g) or at least replication
15 inhibition (to 10^5 - 10^1 bacteria per/g) of the incorporated microorganisms has arisen compared to the non-preserved control samples.

As water-based system, a slurry of calcium carbonate (calcium carbonate slurry) with a solids fraction of 75% by weight was carried out. The microorganisms used for the
20 experiment were the following types of bacteria in a mixture:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas oleovorans*, *Pseudomonas rubescens*, *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Citrobacter freundii*, *Corynebacterium* sp.

25 A very good effectiveness is achieved if the preserved samples bring about complete killing (= 0 bacteria per/g) of the incorporated microorganisms (3 = very good). A good effect is present if a greatly reduced microbe level is observed (to 10^3 - 10^1 bacteria per/g) compared to the nonpreserved sample.

30 A moderate effect is present if, compared to the nonpreserved sample, a slightly reduced microbe level is observed (to 10^4 - 10^3 bacteria per/g). A deficient effect is present if no or only a slight reduction in the microbe level is observed compared to the nonpreserved sample (to 10^7 - 10^5 bacteria per/g).

The achieved results are given in table 24.

Table 24

Dosage of the biocide mixtures	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
BIT/MIT (each 2.5%)						
500 ppm	2	1	1	1	0	0
750 ppm	3	2	1	1	0	0
1000 ppm	3	3	2	1	0	0
500 ppm + 100 ppm DGH	3	3	3	3	2	2

- 5 500 ppm: addition of 0.05% of a liquid mixture of BIT (2.5%) and MIT (2.5%)
 to the finished calcium carbonate slurry

Assessment of the preservation

0 = deficient ($10^7 - 10^5$ bacteria per/g)

- 10 1 = moderate ($10^4 - 10^3$ bacteria per/g)

2 = good ($10^3 - 10^1$ bacteria per/g)

3 = very good (0 bacteria per/g)

As the above table reveals, by adding DGH it is possible to boost the effect of

- 15 mixtures of BIT and MIT known from the prior art, and antimicrobially, in particular
 antibacterially more resistant suspensions, dispersions or slurries of minerals, fillers
 or pigments result.

CLAIMS

1. A biocidal substance comprising
 - (a) (i) 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one,
5 or
(ii) 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
and
 - (b) at least one N-alkyl-guanidinium salt.
- 10 2. The biocidal substance as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it comprises 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one.
3. The biocidal substance as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it comprises, as at least one N-alkyl-guanidinium salt, those of the formula (I),
15 $[H_2N-(C=NH_2)-NH-R]^+X^-$ (I)
in which R is a C₈-C₁₈ alkyl radical and X⁻ is a monovalent anion or 1/p equivalents of a p-valent anion, where p is a natural number of 2 or more.
4. The biocidal substance as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that in formula
20 (I) R is n-dodecyl.
5. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the weight ratio of components (a) and (b) to one another is 10:1 to 1:10, preferably 5:1 to 1:5 and particularly preferably 2:1 to 1:5.
25
6. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5, characterized in that the weight ratio of BIT and MIT is 1:100 to 100:1, preferably 3:1 to 1:3 and particularly preferably 1.5:1 to 1:2.5.
- 30 7. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the sum of components (a) and (b) is 1 to 80% by weight, preferably 2 to 70% by weight and particularly preferably 4 to 50% by weight, based on the total weight of the biocidal substance.

8. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that it comprises, as component c), additionally either no, one or more further biocidal active ingredients which are preferably selected from the group consisting of bronopol, benzylhemiformal, trimethylene-2-methylisothiazolinon-3-one, N-methylbenzisothiazolinone, 2-n-octylisothiazolin-3-one, tetramethylolacetylenediurea (TMAD), 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione (DMDMH), p-chloro-m-cresol, dimethylolurea, 1,2-dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane, 2,2-dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide, glutardialdehyde, ethylene glycol hemiformal, ethylene glycol bis-hemiformal, N-methylolurea, thiabendazole, carbendazim, zinc pyrithione, sodium pyrithione, 2-phenoxyethanol, phenoxypropanol, o-phenylphenol, chlorophene and quarternary ammonium salts, such as e.g. N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylbenzylammonium chloride, and CMIT.
9. The biocidal substance as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that it comprises 0.2 - 20% by weight, preferably between 0.5 and 10% by weight and particularly preferably between 0.5 and 5% by weight of component c), based on the total weight of the biocidal substance.
10. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that it is present in the form of solutions, emulsions, suspensions, powders, foams, pastes, granules, aerosols and microencapsulations in polymeric substances.
11. The biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that, in each case independently, it further comprises or in each case does not comprise: interface-active substances, wetting agents, emulsifiers, dispersants, stabilizers, adhesives and thickeners, spreading agents, organic solvents, fragrances and dyes, buffer substances, buffer systems or pH regulators, solid carriers, water.

12. A material selected from the group consisting of:-

a coating, such as paint, ink, plaster;

a starch solution or slurry or other product produced on the basis of starch such as e.g. printing thickener;

5 a slurry of other raw materials such as colored pigments (e.g. iron oxide pigments, carbon black pigments, titanium dioxide pigments) or a slurry of inorganic fillers and pigments such as kaolin, calcium carbonate, gypsum, bentonite, magnesium silicate, smectite or talc;

10 a construction chemical product such as a concrete additive, for example based on molasses, lignosulfonate or polyacrylates, a bitumen emulsion or a joint sealant;

a glue or adhesive based on known animal, vegetable or synthetic raw materials;

15 a polymer dispersion based on e.g. polyacrylate, polystyrene acrylate, styrene butadiene, polyvinyl acetate, etc.;

a detergent or cleaner for industrial and domestic use;

a mineral oil or mineral oil product such as e.g. diesel fuel;

a cooling lubricant for metal working based on mineral oil-containing, semisynthetic or synthetic concentrates;

20 an auxiliary for the leather, textile or photochemical industry;

a pre-product or intermediate of the chemical industry, e.g. during dye production and storage;

an ink or wash; and

a wax or clay emulsion,

25 wherein the material contains a biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11.

13. A method for protecting the material as claimed in claim 12 against infestation with and/or destruction by or controlling of microorganisms, characterized in that the material is brought into contact with at least one
30 biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11.

14. The use of 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one or 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and N-alkyl-guanidinium salts for producing the biocidal substance as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 or the material as claimed in claim 12.