obtain seamless capsules having a particle size of 3.5 mm. In Table 1, the compositions and liquid temperatures of the intermediate layers and capsule content, and the liquid temperature of the cooling liquid were also described.

[0057]

The diameters D (mm) and shell thicknesses T (μm) of the obtained dry seamless capsules were measured, and the shell ratios were calculated. The results were shown in Table 2. The diameter D (mm) of the dry seamless capsule was measured by a caliper, and the shell thickness T (μm) was measured by cutting the capsule in half, measuring 5 points per sphere with a digital microscope (digital microscope vhd-5000 manufactured by Keyence Corporation), and taking an average value thereof.

[0058]

A load x (N) and a displacement at break y (mm) required for breaking each of the obtained dry seamless capsules immediately after the dry seamless capsule was subjected to an environment at 25°C and a humidity of 60% RH for 1 hour and a load X (N) and a displacement at break Y (mm) required for breaking the seamless capsule immediately after the seamless capsule was subjected to an environment at 60°C and a humidity of 90% RH for 2 hours were obtained by pressing a circular plunger having a diameter of 10 mm using a comprehensive physical property measuring apparatus (Rheometer manufactured by Sun Scientific Co., Ltd.) and evaluating the seamless capsules at a table speed of 20 mm/min. Average breaking strengths x(N) = $\Sigma_{n=1}^{20}x_n/20$, X(N) = $\Sigma_{n=1}^{20}X_n/20$, average values of displacements y(mm) = $\Sigma_{n=1}^{20}y_n/20$, Y(mm) = $\Sigma_{n=1}^{20}Y_n/20$, XY/xy, X/x, and Y/y measured for the 20 capsules of the same specification are listed in Table 2.

[0059]