

Group	Answer	Title	Title Terms	Abstract
group 1	L14 1 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Plant fiber sterilization mosquito-repellent incense. 透肴、咲黄郛、扈I譚闡瑚噯鬥・		The invention is a plant fiber sterilization mosquito-repellent incense. The plant fiber wormwood mosquito-repellent incense belongs to the technical field of mosquito repellent products. The mosquito repellent incense consists of the following substances: 5 to 15 parts of wormwood, 1 to 5 parts of daphnarcphne genkwa, 15 to 25 parts of elm bark, 1 to 3 parts of lignum santali album, 1 to 3 parts of mint, 4 to 6 parts of agallochum, 0.5 to 1.5 parts of musk, 40 to 50 parts of waste plant fibers , 40 to 55 parts of bamboo charcoal powder, 2 to 8 parts of kaolin, 1 to 4 parts of Edgeworthia chrysantha Lindl., 2 to 6 parts of ginkgo, 3 to 5 parts of eranthis hyemalis, and 1 to 2 parts of codonopsis pilosula. The mosquito-repellent incense of the invention can effectively repel and kill mosquitoes for a long time, and the raw material cost is low. The mosquito-repellent incense adopts a large amount of waste plant fibers instead of wood powder, thereby not only saving forest resources, but also achieving the purpose of waste utilization; the mosquito-repellent incense has few harmful substances when burned, and avoids use of pyrethroid compounds and has no toxic or harmful effects on human bodies; and the mosquito-repellent incense has a certain degree of inhibition and killing effect on staphylococcus aureus, shigella flexneri and other pathogens.
group 1	L14 2 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Plant fiber long-acting mosquito-repellent incense. 透肴、咲黄郛、扈I矜分謨郁噯鬥・		The invention relates to plant fiber long-acting mosquito-repellent incense, and belongs to the technical field of mosquito repellent products. The mosquito-repellent incense consists of the following substances: 40 to 50 parts of waste plant fibers , 40 to 55 parts of bamboo charcoal powder, 2 to 5 parts of wormwood, 1 to 5 parts of honeysuckle flower, 1 to 5 parts of mint, 1 to 7 parts of light calcium carbonate, 3 to 10 parts of potassium nitrate, 2 to 8 parts of kaolin, 1 to 4 parts of Edgeworthia chrysantha Lindl., 2 to 6 parts of ginkgo, 3 to 5 parts of eranthis hyemalis, and 1 to 2 parts of codonopsis pilosula. The mosquito-repellent incense of the invention can effectively repel and kill mosquitoes for a long time, and the raw material cost is low. The mosquito-repellent incense adopts waste plant fibers instead of wood powder, thereby not only saving forest resources, but also achieving the purpose of waste utilization; the mosquito-repellent incense has few harmful substances when burned, and avoids use of pyrethroid compounds and has no toxic or harmful effects on human bodies; and the combustion-supporting effect of the added potassium nitrate makes the mosquito-repellent incense fully burned. The light calcium carbonate plays a certain role in flame retarding and prevents the mosquito-repellent incense from burning too quickly.
group 1	L14 3 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Plant fiber powerful mosquito-repellent incense. 透肴、咲黄郛、扈I蠟分謨郁噯鬥・		Plant fiber powerful mosquito-repellent incense belongs to the technical field of mosquito repellent products. The incense consists of the following substances: 40 to 50 parts of waste plant fibers , 40 to 55 parts of bamboo charcoal powder, 2 to 8 parts of kaolin, 1 to 4 parts of Edgeworthia chrysantha Lindl., 2 to 6 parts of ginkgo, 3 to 5 parts of eranthis hyemalis, 1 to 2 parts of codonopsis pilosula, 15 to 40 parts of vegetable powder, 0.1 to 0.7 part of starch, 0.02 to 0.5 part of pyrethroid , and 5 to 10 parts of natural wild chrysanthemum. The mosquito-repellent incense of the invention can effectively repel and kill mosquitoes for a long time, and the raw material cost is low. The mosquito-repellent incense adopts a large amount of waste plant fibers instead of wood powder, thereby not only saving forest resources, but also achieving the purpose of waste utilization. When the mosquito-repellent incense burns, the harmful substances are few, the combustion is stable, the amount of smoke is small, and the smell is fresh.
group 1	L14 4 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Plant fiber Chinese medicine mosquito coil. 透肴、咲黄郛、扈I葶分關郁噯鬥・		The invention discloses a plant fiber Chinese medicine mosquito coil, and belongs to the technical field of insect repellent products. The plant fiber Chinese medicine mosquito coil consists of the following substances: 25-40 parts of mosquito repellent herb, 5-12 parts of melia azedarach, 3-8 parts of marigold, 4-8 parts of orange peel, 2-9 parts of murraya paniculata, 1-9 parts of mentha haplocalyx, and 5-20 parts of muntiacus reevesi micrurus, 1-5 parts of tobacco leaf, 8-15 parts of syzygium aromaticum, 40-50 parts of waste plant fiber , 40-55 of bamboo charcoal powder, 2-8 parts of kaolin, 1-4 parts of edgeworthia chrysantha, 2-6 parts of ginkgo biloba, 3-5 parts of veratrum nigrum and 1-2 parts of codonopsis pilosula. According to the plant fiber Chinese medicine mosquito coil, mosquitoes can be effectively repelled and killed for a long time, cost of the raw materials is low, and a large amount of waste plant fiber is used to instead wood flour, so that not only are forest resources saved, but also a purpose of waste utilization is achieved; and harmful substances are extremely few when the mosquito coil burns, and using of pyrethroid compounds is avoided, thereby having no toxic effects on human bodies.
group 1	L14 5 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Special water-soluble colloid agent for dripping persimmon tree trunk, and preparation method thereof. 透堺ノ鍋焔莠取濁警第②大ノ箱工冢イ途・一I貅カ譚7 閻カ菴灘奄蜿雁・蛻カ螟・婿家・ 透堺ノ鍋焔莠取濁警第②大ノ箱工冢イ途・一I貅カ譚7 閻カ菴灘奄蜿雁・蛻カ螟・婿家・		The invention discloses a special water-soluble colloid agent for dripping persimmon tree trunk, and a preparation method thereof, and relates to the technical field of persimmon tree insect pest prevention, wherein the raw materials comprise, by weight, 5-30% of a natural polymer material, 1-15% of a synergist, 3-24% of a solvent, 0.3-10% of a surfactant, 1-10% of a non-polluting insecticide, 0.3-5% of an anti-freezing agent, and the balance of water, wherein the natural polymer material is potassium alginate, the surfactant is one or a plurality of materials selected from a series of Tween emulsifiers, the synergist is the composite extraction liquid of ailanthus altissima leaf, hot pepper and artemisia argy, and the non-polluting insecticide is one or a plurality of materials selected from an efficient cypermethrin raw drug, an acetamidrid raw drug, and a phoxim raw drug. According to the present invention, the effect can be lasted for a year after the special water-soluble colloid agent is used, such that the insecticide consumption can be reduced, the prevention and control effect is good, the labor and the time can be saved, and the yield and the quality of the persimmon tree fruit are improved; the wood part is not damaged after the dripping; the special water-soluble colloid agent has good environmental compatibility and is safe to human and animals; and the preparation method has characteristics of simple preparation steps and mild preparation condition.
group 1	L14 6 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Encapsulated wood preservatives.		Disclosed is the use an organic biocidal composition to treat wood or timber products, such that the composition comprises capsules of a mean particle size of between 1 and 20 microns, with a polymeric outer shell, encapsulating a biocide such as an isothiazolone, a benzothiazole, apyrethroid , a neonicotenoid, a halogenated carbamate, an azole, a chloronitrile or a combination thereof.

<p>group 1</p> <p>L14 9 OF 27 INPADOCDB</p>	<p>ミ袋籍ヨミ片ヨ、 ミ換ヨミ片領榎「ミ漬ヨミ籍ヨミ籍ヨミヨミ備・ミ領榎。ミ「ミ」 ・ミ領ヨミ片漬片。ミ・ミナ・ ミ漬ヨミ片領榎「ミ片嶋片・ミ・ミ領片ヨミ片漬ヨミ断断オミ ・ミ墟榎断。ミ「ミ」ミ墟ヲミ備ツミ・ BARRIER PREVENTING WOOD PEST ACCESS TO WOODEN STRUCTURES. ミ袋籍ヨミ片ヨ、 ミ換ヨミ片領榎「ミ漬ヨミ籍ヨミ籍ヨミヨミ備・ミ領榎。ミ「ミ」 ・ミ領ヨミ片漬片。ミ・ミナ・ ミ漬ヨミ片領榎「ミ片嶋片・ミ・ミ領片ヨミ片漬ヨミ断断オミ ・ミ墟榎断。ミ「ミ」ミ墟ヲミ備ツミ・</p>		<p>1. A barrier for preventing a wood pest from accessing a wooden structure, comprising a pesticide within a polymer matrix, wherein said pesticide is in an amount that is sufficient to prevent said wood pest from breaching said barrier. 2. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein said pesticide is substantially not released from said barrier. 3. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein said pesticide is on a surface of a polymer matrix in an amount that is sufficient to prevent said wood pest from breaching said barrier. 4. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein polymer is hydrophobic. 5. The barrier as recited in claim 2, further comprising binding carrier, combined with a pesticide for controlling release rate, wherein said pesticide is substantially not released from said barrier. 6. The barrier as recited in claim 5, wherein a carrier is selected from the group consisting of carbon black, activated carbon, alumina, silicoaluminates, hydroxyapatite and combinations thereof. 7. The barrier as recited in claim 5, wherein said amount of binding carrier is no less than 3wt% of a matrix. 8. The barrier as recited in claim 7, wherein a matrix is formed as asheet. 9. The barrier as recited in claim 2, wherein additionally comprising one or more additional layers, selected from sackcloth, netting, sheet and combinations thereof. 10. The barrier as recited in claim 9, wherein at least one additional layer is a sheet formed from polymer. 11. The barrier as recited in claim 9, wherein at least one additional layer is asheet formed from mylar, saran or saranax. 12. The barrier as recited in claim 11, wherein said pesticide contains lambda-cyhalothrin. 13. The barrier as recited in claim 12, wherein said polymer is a polyethylene of a low density. 14. The barrier as recited in claim 7, wherein said pesticides is combined with a carrier, and particles of the said pesticide is bound within a polymer matrix. 15. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein pesticide is selected from the group consisting of isofenphos, fenvalerate, cypermethrin, permethrin, pyrethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin and combinations thereof. 16. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene of a high density, polyethylene of a low density, vinyl acetate, urethane, polyester, santoprene, neoprene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutylene, epoxy polymers, polyamides, acrylate-styrene- acrylonitriles, aromatic polyesters, unsaturated polyesters, polyurethanes, silicones and its copolymers. 17. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene of a high density, polyethylene of a low density, vinyl acetate, urethane, polyester, santoprene, silicone and neoprene. 18. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein said amount of the pesticide is no less than 1 wt% of a matrix. 19. The barrier as recited in claim 13, wherein said amount of the pesticide is no less than 1 wt% of a matrix. 20. The barrier as recited in claim 1, further comprising another pesticide, which is a high volatility pesticide within another polymer, which is a low density polymer. 21. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein a matrix is in the form of a band, sheet, or a pellet. 22. The barrier as recited in claim 1, wherein the barrier has at least one impenetrable layer for a wood pest. 23. A method for creating a barrier for preventing an access of pest to an area of ground or a structure, said method comprising the following steps: a) introduction of pesticide into polymer; b) forming of a polymer matrix containing pesticide; c) forming of said barrier comprising pesticide within a matrix in an amount that is sufficient to prevent said wood pest from breaching said barrier. 24. The barrier as recited in claim 23, further comprising step of binding: mixing said pesticide with a carrier before step of forming. 25. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein step of introducing comprises polymer fusion. 26. The method as recited in claim 24, wherein pesticide is bound with a carrier so that said pesticide is substantially not released from the barrier. 27. The method as recited in claim 26, wherein binding comprises the steps of: mixing said pesticide with a carrier as a bound friable mix. 28. The method as recited in claim 26, wherein said amount of the pesticide is at least 1 wt% of a matrix. 29. The method as recited in claim 27, wherein said carrier is selected from the group consisting of carbon black, activated carbon, alumina, silicoaluminates, hydroxyapatite and combinations thereof. 30. The method as recited in claim 27, wherein said amount of the carrier is at least 3 wt% of a matrix. 31. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein said pesticide is selected from the group consisting of isofenphos, fenvalerate, cypermethrin, permethrin, pyrethrin, teflothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin and combinations thereof. 32. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene of a high density, polyethylene of a low density, vinyl acetate, urethane, polyester, santoprene, neoprene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutylene, epoxy polymers, polyamides, acrylate-styrene- acrylonitriles, aromatic polyesters, unsaturated polyesters, polyurethanes, silicones and its copolymers. 33. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein said pesticide is a low volatility pesticide and said polymer has a high or medium density. 34. The method as recited in claim 23, further comprising mixing of another pesticide, which is a high volatility pesticide within another polymer, which is a low density polymer. 35. The method as recited in claim 23, wherein said pesticide is lambda-cyhalothrin. 36. The method as recited in claim 35, wherein polymer is polyethylene of a low density. 37. The method as recited in claim 25, wherein the barrier further comprises another pesticide, which is a high volatility pesticide within another polymer.</p>
<p>group 1</p> <p>L14 10 OF 27 INPADOCDB</p>	<p>IMPROVED PESTICIDE COMPOSITION.</p>		<p>PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a composition capable of keeping a homogeneous dispersion of an active component in a diluted aqueous solution for a long period of time when used as an emulsion. SOLUTION: The present invention provides a pesticide composition comprising an emulsion stabilizer selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid and mixtures thereof, a 2-(thiazole-4-in)benzimidazole and further thiazole-based fungicidal ingredient, pyrethroid insecticidal ingredient or a (thia)nicotinyl insecticidal or another insecticidal ingredient, a mixed solvent containing a glycol-base solvent and benzyl alcohol, and a surfactant. The composition has a pesticidal effect, especially, an antimicrobial effect for preventing industrial materials (e.g., wood, pulp, paper, fibers, adhesives, and films) from worsening (being rotten) and protecting them against contamination due to insects, particularly, microorganisms. COPYRIGHT: (C)2008,JPO&INPIT.</p>
<p>group 1</p> <p>L14 11 OF 27 INPADOCDB</p>	<p>ミ換嶋榎「ミ・ミ榎袋ヨミ籍袋榎「ミ籍断断籍 ミ・ミ片領。ミ「ミ」漬榎・ミ領嶋「ミ」匣籍カミ備「ミ」オ「ミ」 断断籍。ミ片墟榎榎ヲミ・ PLATE TREATED WITH INSECT REPELLENT. ミ換嶋榎「ミ・ミ榎袋ヨミ籍袋榎「ミ籍断断籍 ミ・ミ片領。ミ「ミ」漬榎・ミ領嶋「ミ」匣籍カミ備「ミ」オ「ミ」 断断籍。ミ片墟榎榎ヲミ・</p>		<p>FIELD: construction; chemistry. SUBSTANCE: description of a plate with insect repellent properties obtained by coating the pre-coated surface with an insecticidal solution containing a surface-active substance, alcohol and insecticide in an aqueous dispersion of the colloidal silica. In this case, the insecticide was selected from the pyrethroids and the plate is a wood-fiber concrete slab. EFFECT: permanence and effectiveness of the insect repellent properties. 5 c), 1 tbl.</p>

group 1	L14 12 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Concrete composition useful in the construction field for protecting building from harmful arthropods comprises incorporated into the mass of concrete an additive of insecticidal biocide and repellent type. BARRIERE PHYSICO-CHIMIQUE ANTI-TERMITES CONSTITUEE PAR DU BETON DANS LEQUEL A ETE INCORPORE DANS TOUTE LA MASSE UN INSECTICIDE CONTRE LES TERMITES. BARRIERE PHYSICO-CHIMIQUE ANTI-TERMITES CONSTITUEE PAR DU BETON DANS LEQUEL A ETE INCORPORE DANS TOUTE LA MASSE UN INSECTICIDE CONTRE LES TERMITES.	Concrete composition comprises, incorporated into the mass of the concrete, an additive of the insecticidal biocide and/or repellent type. Concrete composition comprises incorporated into the mass of the concrete an additive of the insecticidal biocide and/or repellent type selected from (A1) organo(thio)phosphates, (A2) carbamates, (A3) pyrethroids , (A4) nicotinic receptor agonist/antagonist compounds, (A5) GABA antagonists of the fiprol type, (A6) macrocyclic lactone insecticides, (A7) METI I compounds, (A8) METI II and III compounds, (A9) uncoupler compounds, (A10) oxidative phosphorylation inhibitor compounds, (A11) moulting disruptor compounds, (A12) mixed function oxidase inhibitor compounds, (A13) sodium channel blocker compounds, (A14) malononitrile compounds, (A15) repellents and (A16) the compounds amitraz, benclotiaz, bifenazate, cartap, flonicamid, pyridalyl, pymetrozine, sulfur, thiocyclam, flubendiamide, cyenopyrafen, flupyrzafos, cyflumetofen, amidoflumet, 1-acetyl-3-[(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)-amino]-6-(1, 2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-trifluoromethyl-ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-quinazolin-2-one, N-R a-2,2-dihalo-1-R b-cyclo-propanecarboxamide (2,6-dichloro-alpha ,alpha ,alpha -trifluoro-para-toly)hydrazone or N-R a-2,2-di(R c)propionamide-2-(2,6-dichloro-alpha ,alpha -trifluoro-para-toly)hydrazone, and anthranilamide compounds of formula (I). R a, R c = methyl or ethyl; halo = chloro or bromo; R b = H or methyl; A 1 = CH 3, Cl, Br or I; X = CH, C-Cl, C-F or N; Y a = F, Cl or Br; Y b = H, F, Cl or CF 3; B 1 = H, Cl, Br, I or CN; B 2 = Cl, Br, CF 3, OCH 2CF 3, OCF 2H or OCF 2CHFOCF 3; R 6 = H, CH 3 or CH(CH 3) 2. Independent claims are included for: (1) preparing the composition by directly incorporating the additive into the composition or via constituent of the composition; and (2) protecting a building from harmful arthropods by incorporating the composition into the groundworks and/or at least one wall of the building. [Image] ACTIVITY: Arthropodicide; Insecticide; Arachnicide. A block of concrete, 10 cm high, with passages for the termites, was poured, incorporating Mythic (RTM: chlorfenapyr, 21.5 m/m) in the mixing water. After drying and an infiltration test, the test set-up and performance followed the standard NF X41-541. The barrier effect of the specimen was verified by evaluation of the mortality and penetration of the termites in the clean compartment containing blocks of wood . An evaluation of the blocks of wood following the scoring of EN NF 117 was performed at the end of the test. The test showed that concrete treated with chlorfenapyr (0.05%) had 0% rate of survival of termites, thus prevented termites from attacking a building. MECHANISM OF ACTION : None given.
group 1	L14 13 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Emulsifications-stable pesticidal composition.	An object of the present invention is to provide an emulsification-stable pesticidal composition having ant-control, rotcontrol and mildew-control effects. Another object of the present invention is to provide a composition having pesticidal effects, and particularly antimicrobial effects, for protecting industrial materials such as wood , pulp, paper, fibers , adhesives, films subject to deterioration (rotting) and contamination by insects and particularly by microorganisms. A pesticidal composition is used that comprises an emulsification stabilizer selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid and a mixture thereof, a fungicide like 2-(thiazol-4ine)benzimidazole; a further triazole-based fungicide component, pyrethroid insecticide component or a (thia) nicotiny insecticide or another insecticide component, a mixed solvent comprising a glycol-based solvent and methyl pyrrolidone, and a surfactant.
group 1	L14 14 OF 27 INPADOCDB	EMULSIFICATION-STABLE PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an emulsification-stable pesticidal composition having ant-control, rot-control and mildew-control effects, and to provide a composition having pesticidal effects, and particularly antimicrobial effects, for protecting industrial materials such as wood , pulp, paper, fibers , adhesives, films subject to deterioration (rotting) and contamination by insects and particularly by microorganisms. SOLUTION: The pesticidal composition comprises an emulsification stabilizer selected from a group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid and a mixture thereof, a fungicide like 2-(thiazol-4-ine)benzimidazole, (further a triazole-based fungicide component, pyrethroid insecticide component or a (thia)nicotiny insecticide or another insecticide component), a mixed solvent comprising a glycol-based solvent and methylpyrrolidone, and a surfactant. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI.
group 1	L14 15 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Termite and boring insect barrier for the protection of wooden structures.	A barrier to entry of crawling or soil borne insects such as termites or ants to provide long term protection of an area of ground or structure by intrusion by said insects is created by: (a) placing a controlled release barrier at the entry points to said area or structure, said barrier having an outside surface and comprising a polymeric matrix and a pesticide (preferably a pyrethroid insecticide or chlorpyrifos) within said matrix; (b) allowing the pesticide to release onto the outside surface of the controlled release barrier and to accumulate on said outside surface, the release rate of the pesticide being greater than 0.4 ig/cm ² /day and less than 10 ig/cm ² /day, said rate being sufficient to deter insects coming in contact with the surface of the barrier so as to protect said area or said structure from intrusion by said crawling or soil borne insects.
group 1	L14 16 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Barrier preventing wood pest access to wooden structures having insecticides within a polymeric barrier that do not release from a polymeric matrix.	A method and device are disclosed which prevent the intrusion of insects (termites, ants) into wood structures by using a barrier comprising a polymer (preferably a polyurethane) having incorporated therein a pesticide (pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticide). The insecticidal agent may be incorporated into the polymer by itself or in association with a carrier (preferably carbon black or activated carbon) as a bound friable mix. The barrier is placed between the wood structure (e.g. a wall or windowsill) and a non- wood structural portion such as soil. In the disclosed method the barrier maintains a minimal effective level of insecticide for a predetermined period of time
group 1	L14 17 OF 27 INPADOCDB	TERMITE-AND-PEST-CONTROLLING-AND-PRESERVATIVE AGENT COMPOSITION.	PURPOSE:To obtain the title composition by mixing an aqueous emulsion of acrylic ester polymer or such an emulsion dispersed or emulsified with an organic termite-and-pest-controlling agent and a solution prepared by dissolving in water an inorganic boron-based termite-and-pest-controlling-and-preservative agent. CONSTITUTION:The objective composition can be obtained by mixing (A) an aqueous emulsion of acrylic ester polymer or such an emulsion dispersed or emulsified with an organic termite-and-pest-controlling agent (e.g. organophosphorus-, trialkyltin- opyrethroid -based one) and (B) a solution prepared by dissolving in water an inorganic boron-based termite-and-pest- controlling-and-preservative agent (e.g. a mixture of boric acid and borax). The present composition is applicable to the termite-preventive treatment in new building construction and the termite-repellent-and-preventive treatment in existing buildings, also usable in both wood and soil with no harm to the health of workers and residents. Furthermore, since the active substances are enclosed by the continuous film of the polymer , they will not be released into soil, thus sustaining the effect for a long period of time.
group 1	L14 18 OF 27 INPADOCDB	LIQUID-SUCKING WICK AND DRUG-EVAPORATION METHOD.	PURPOSE:To provide an easily producible liquid-sucking wick for sucking-type thermal evaporation device, made of wood or bamboo and having further improved structure and performance. CONSTITUTION:The objective liquid-sucking wick is produced by cutting wood or bamboo in columnar shape in the direction of the fiber . The liquid-sucking wick 1 is soaked with a chemical liquid 2 composed of a pyrethroid -containing aqueous solution and is heated with a heater 4 to evaporate the chemical liquid 2. The chemical agent can be evaporated without deteriorating the physical properties of the liquid-sucking wick.
group 1	L14 19 OF 27 INPADOCDB	SOLUTION ABSORBING CORE AND INSECTICIDE.	PURPOSE:To prevent reduction in an evaporated amount of chemical solution and in active ingredient by forming a solution absorbing core containing calcium carbonate and/or magnesium carbonate or calcium carbonate and/or magnesium carbonate and powder of organic substance such as wood powder or cellulose solidified and integrated with a binder. CONSTITUTION:A solution absorbing core is produced by solidifying and integrating calcium carbonate and/or magnesium carbonate or calcium carbonate and/or magnesium carbonate and powder of organic substance such as wood powder, cellulose, pulp, linter, carbon powder, active carbon or polymer resin with a binder. The solution absorbing core is partially immersed in a solution containing pyrethroid and the pyrethroid solution is adsorbed on the core. The upper part of the solution absorbing core containing the pyrethroid solution is indirectly heated, the pyrethroid solution is evaporated and insects are destroyed. 5-Propargyl-2-furylmethyl d-cis/trans-chrysanthemate is preferably used as at least one kind of pyrethroid used.

group 1	L14 20 OF 27 INPADOCDB	APPLIKATION VON BIOLOGISCH AKTIVEN VERBINDUNGEN ALS BODENBIOZIDE.		Biologically active cpds. (I) are used as soil biocides in conjunction with a carrier which has been prepared from an organic polymeric material of biological origin by comminution. (I) is an insecticide, acaricide, fungicide, repellent, nematocide, herbicide or molluscicide, most especially pyrethroid . The carrier is a polysaccharide, starch, cellulose, lignocellulose, polyolefin or protein, especially sawdust, wood grits or wood shavings .
group 1	L14 21 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Pesticide water suspending nano capsule prepn and its preparing method. 蜀蟻長腕工蟻の部の邀り間加蝗雁奄蟻雁・蟻力蟻・蟻冢・		The present invention discloses water suspended nano pesticide capsule preparation prepared via emulsion polymerization process. It has capsule shell of styrene, isocyanate, acrylate and methacrylate copolymer, and core comprising ididacloprid, high effect cypermethrin or diflubenzuron as effective component; contains pesticide 0.2-5 wt%, capsule shell 5-30 wt%, additive 10-35 wt% and water in proper proportion. The nano capsule is dispersive spherical particle of size smaller than 100 nm. Compared with traditional pesticide preparation forms, the present invention has the features of water based solvent, nano level dispersive effective component, high stability, etc. and may be used in killing various pests of fruit tree , vegetable, flower, cotton, tobacco, etc.
group 1	L14 22 OF 27 INPADOCDB	EMULSIFICATION-STABLE PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION. COMPOSITION PESTICIDE A EMULSIFICATION STABLE.		An object of the present invention is to provide an emulsification-stable pesticidal composition having ant-control, rotcontrol and mildew-control effects. Another object of the present invention is to provide a composition having pesticidal effects, and particularly antimicrobial effects, for protecting industrial materials such as wood , pulp, paper, fibers , adhesives, films subject to deterioration (rotting) and contamination by insects and particularly by microorganisms. A pesticidal composition is used that comprises an emulsification stabilizer selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid and a mixture thereof, a fungicide like 2-(thiazol-4ine)benzimidazole; a further triazole-based fungicide component, pyrethroid insecticide component or a (thia) nicotiny insecticide or another insecticide component, a mixed solvent comprising a glycol-based solvent and methyl pyrrolidone, and a surfactant.
group 1	L14 23 OF 27 INPADOCDB	BARRIER PREVENTING WOOD PEST ACCESS TO WOODEN STRUCTURES. BARRIERE INTERDISANT A DES PARASITES DU BOIS L'ACCES A DES STRUCTURES EN BOIS.		A method and device are disclosed which prevent the intrusion of insects (termites, ants) into wood structures by using a barrier comprising a polymer (preferably a polyurethane) having incorporated therein a pesticide (pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticide). The insecticidal agent may be incorporated into the polymer by itself or in association with a carrier (preferably carbon black or activated carbon) as a bound friable mix. The barrier is placed between the wood structure (e.g. a wall or windowsill) and a non- wood structural portion such as soil. In the disclosed method the barrier maintains a minimal effective level of insecticide for a predetermined period of time.
group 1	L14 24 OF 27 INPADOCDB	TERMITE AND BORING INSECT BARRIER FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOODEN STRUCTURES. BARRIERE ANTI-TERMITES ET ANTI-INSECTES XYLOPHAGES POUR LA PROTECTION DES STRUCTURES EN BOIS.		A method is disclosed for creating a barrier to entry of crawling or soil borne insects such as termites or ants to provide long term protection of an area of ground or structure by intrusion by said insects comprising the following steps: (a) placing a controlled release barrier at the entry points to said area or structure, said barrier having an outside surface and comprising a polymeric matrix and a pesticide (preferably a pyrethroid insecticide or chlorpyrifos) within said matrix; (b) allowing the pesticide to release onto the outside surface of the controlled release barrier and to accumulate on said outside surface, the release rate of the pesticide being greater than 0.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{day}$ and less than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{day}$, said rate being sufficient to repel or kill insects coming in contact with the surface of the barrier so as to protect said area or said structure from intrusion by said crawling or soil borne insects.
group 1	L14 25 OF 27 INPADOCDB	BARRIER PREVENTING WOOD PEST ACCESS TO WOODEN STRUCTURES. BARRIERE INTERDISANT A DES PARASITES DU BOIS L'ACCES A DES STRUCTURES EN BOIS.		A method and device are disclosed which prevent the intrusion of insects (termites, ants) into wood structures by using a barrier comprising a polymer (preferably a polyurethane) having incorporated therein a pesticide (pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticide). The insecticidal agent may be incorporated into the polymer by itself or in association with a carrier (preferably carbon black or activated carbon) as a bound friable mix. The barrier is placed between the wood structure (e.g. a wall or windowsill) and a non- wood structural portion such as soil. In the disclosed method the barrier maintains a minimal effective level of insecticide for a predetermined period of time.
group 1	L14 26 OF 27 INPADOCDB	WATERPROOFING AND WATER VAPOR PERMEABLE INSECTICIDAL SHEET .		PURPOSE: To obtain a sheet preventing damages from acarids living in houses, being laid under TATAMI (straw matting), by blending woody pulp fibers with synthetic fibers in a specific ratio to give a blend, processing the blend and specific fibers in a specific ratio into a mixed fiber sheet and applying an insecticide to the mixed fiber sheet . CONSTITUTION: Woody pulp fibers are blended with synthetic fibers such as vinylon, polyester , etc., in a ratio of 85:15-95:5 to give a blend. 100pts.wt. blend and 80-120pts. weight olefinic hydrophilic pulpy branched fibers are processed into a mixed fiber sheet , which is coated or impregnated with an organic phosphorous insecticide, pyrethroid insecticide, organic chlorine insecticide or boric acid type insecticide. EFFECT: Even if water, etc., is spilt when the insecticidal sheet is laid under a carpet, etc., water is not permeated into a lower layer. The sheet has high water vapor permeability, so TATAMI or substrate plates will not corrode with moisture. The sheet can prevent reduction in performance caused by water absorption of heat insulating material when the sheet is used in outside walls and contamination of interior and keeps insecticidal performance for a long period.
group 1	L14 27 OF 27 INPADOCDB	Holzschutzmittelkonzentrat und daraus hergestelltes Mittel zum Konservieren von Holz und Holzwerkstoffen. Concentrate for protecting wood and agents produced therefrom for the preservation of wood and wood materials. Concentre pour la protection du bois et agents produits a partir de celui-ci, pour la conservation du bois et des materiaux en bois. CONCENTRATE FOR PROTECTING WOOD AND AGENTS PRODUCED THEREFROM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD AND WOOD MATERIALS.		1. Wood preservative concentrate consisting of an emulsion or solution of I. 5-50, preferably 10-35 parts by weight a) of a not easily volatilized solvant (mixture) with a flashpoint over 30, preferably over 55 degrees C, b) of a water-insoluble insecticide (mixture) of a carbamate, a phosphoric acid ester, a thiophosphoric acid ester, a dithiophosphoric acid ester or a thionophosphoric acid ester, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, a pyrethroid and/or of endosulfan and/or of water-insoluble fungicide (mixture) of a tetravalent organotin compound, an ester of a chlorinated phenol, a 1-trityl-1,2,4-triazole of the general formula see diagramm : EP0035096,P9,F2 in which R stands for a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, a trifluoromethyl-, nitro- or cyano-group, an alkyl group with up to 4 carbon atoms and n has the value 1 or 2, and their salts with organic or inorganic acids, a salt of the N-nitroso- N-cyclohexylhydroxylamine or (N-cyclohexyl-diazoniumdioxo)- metal compound, preferably of an aluminium compound, a N,N-dimethyl-N'- phenyl-N'-(fluorodichloromethyl-thio)-sulphamide and/or N,N-dimethyl-N'-p-tolyl-N'-(di-chlorofluoromethylthio)-sulphamide, 2,5- dimethyl-furan-3-carboxylic acid anilide or cyclohexylamide or N-cyclohexyl-N-methoxy-2, 5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxylic- acid amide and/or 1-(p-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1,2,4,-triazolyl)- 2-butanone, II. 95-50, preferably 90-65 parts by weight, c) of a non-ionic emulsifier (mixture) of an ethoxylated phenol-, an ethoxylated alkyl-, aryl-, arylalkyl- phenol or an ethoxylated phenol containing one or more other side groups, an ethoxylated organic acid, preferably an ethoxylated nonylphenol and/or an ethoxylated fatty acid and d) a water-soluble cationic wetting agent (mixture) or solubilising agent of a fungicidally active arylalkylammonium compound, preferably a trialkylarylalkylammonium compound and/or a fungicidally active tertiary amine salt and, if required, water.

group 2	L17 1 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECT REPELLENT COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS BEARING THE SAME.	Insect repellent compositions are provided for resilient use in fabrics . Compositions include an alcohol solvent and an ethoxylated oil mixed with an insecticidal pyrethroid of at least 25% of the composition. Permethrin, benzyl alcohol, and ethoxylated castor oil may be used in ratios ranging from about 2.5:1.5:1 to about 1:1.2:1.8. An insect repellent fabric is prepared by neutralizing the fabric and treating the fabric with the insect repellent formulation. The formulation may include a padding composition mixed with an insect repellent composition. The padding composition includes a polyglycol ether, an acrylic acid ester, an acrylic ester copolymer in aqueous solution, and a cross linking agent. The fabric may be evenly treated with the mixed padding and repellent composition and then dried. The treating may include impregnating the fabric with microcapsules that elute or diffuse the insect repellent and/or padding composition.
group 2	L17 2 OF 65 INPADOCDB	MULTI-COMPONENT, SOIL-APPLIED, PESTICIDAL COMPOSITIONS. COMPOSITIONS PESTICIDES A COMPOSANTS MULTIPLES APPLIQUEES AU SOL.	The present disclosure describes compositions and methods for agricultural production. The formulations described herein combining polymer nanoparticles with at least 3 of 5 active compounds selected from strobilurin fungicides, pyrethroid insecticides , neonicotinoid insecticides , phenylamide fungicides and mectins and are suitable for application directly to soil. Said formulations are compatible with fertilizers, in particular, liquid fertilizers.
group 2	L17 3 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Insecticide composition including thiamethoxam and a synergistic agent.	Insecticide composition wherein the active ingredient comprises the combination of a neonicotinoid insecticide , thiamethoxam as synthetic insecticide molecule, and at least one synergistic agent, which is chosen among the insect repellent agents such as DEET and/or IR3535 and present at a molar ratio of said synergistic agent to thiamethoxam comprised between 0.001 and 0.2 in the composition. Synergistic effect is observed at low doses. Use of the insecticide composition wherein said composition is sprayed or deposited on, or impregnated to a support, such as net, fabrics, cloth or tent, in the fight against insects which are harmful to human, to animals and/or to crops, and in particular against pyrethroid , carbanate and/or organophosphate resistant mosquitoes.
group 2	L17 4 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION INCLUDING THIAMETHOXAM AND A SYNERGISTIC AGENT. 蛹・性蠟が陌へ蠟工蠟悟「禁譜蠟ら噪譚陌へ蠟らサ・ 粹進カ。	Insecticide composition wherein the active ingredient comprises the combination of a neonicotinoid insecticide , thiamethoxam as synthetic insecticide molecule, and at least one synergistic agent, which is chosen among the insect repellent agents such as DEET and/or IR3535 and present at a molar ratio of said synergistic agent to thiamethoxam comprised between 0.001 and 0.2 in the composition. Synergistic effect is observed at low doses. Use of the insecticide composition wherein the composition is sprayed or deposited on, or impregnated to a support, such as net, fabrics, cloth or tent, in the fight against insects which are harmful to human, to animals and/or to crops, and in particular against pyrethroid , carbanate and/or organophosphate resistant mosquitoes.
group 2	L17 5 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PASSIVE EMANATOR FOR CONTROLLING FLYING INSECTS . DIFFUSEUR PASSIF DESTINE A LA LUTTE CONTRE LES INSECTES VOLANTS.	The invention relates to a passive emanator for controlling flying insects , the emanator comprising: a. a cellulosic based substrate; and b. a vapor active pyrethroid ; wherein the cellulosic based substrate: - has a grammage of 200 to 400 gsm; - has a caliper of 50 to 2000 micrometers; and - comprises cellulose fibers having a weighted average fiber length of 0.5 to 10 mm; and wherein the cellulosic based substrate is impregnated with an insecticidally effective amount of the vapor active pyrethroid in a carrier solvent system.
group 2	L17 6 OF 65 INPADOCDB	DEVICES AND METHODS FOR CONTROLLING INSECTS .	Devices and methods for controlling insects are generally described. Typically, the devices include a fiber web comprising a plurality of glass fibers or other substrate made of non-absorptive material impregnated or otherwise loaded with an insect control composition comprising an active insecticidal species (e.g., a pyrethroid such as Transfluthrin). The devices provide protection against arthropods or other insects over prolonged periods of time. Such devices may be lightweight, low-cost, reusable, and disposable, and can be used for both indoor and outdoor purposes.
group 2	L17 7 OF 65 INPADOCDB	NOVEL SPOT-ON ACTIVE SUBSTANCE FORMULATION. NOUVELLE FORMULATION DE SUBSTANCE ACTIVE DE SOLUTION POUR APPLICATION LOCALE. SPOT-ON FORMULATION FOR THE CONTROL ECTOPARASITES IN ANIMALS. FORMULE CIBLEE DE CONTROLE DES ECTOPARASITES CHEZ LES ANIMAUX.	The invention relates to an improved composition for the control of parasites on animals, comprising comparably high amounts of active substances from the group of agonists of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of insects (neonicotinoids) and from pyrethroids in a new and improved formulation comprising an aliphatic cyclic carbonate, an aromatic alcohol, sorbitan monolaurate (Span 20) and optionally additionally further active and/or auxiliary substances. In particular, the invention relates to the use of such compositions for the control of ectoparasites such as, in particular, lice, fleas, ticks, mosquitoes and sand flies in pets such as, in particular, in dogs and ferrets.
group 2	L17 8 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Device.	A device comprising a heater 101 and a patterned release layer 103 comprising a polymer matrix and at least one volatile compound, the layer comprises a first surface 103A facing a heating surface 101S and a second surface 103B that releases the volatile. The layer may be continuous, comprise a series of voids, or be formed of discrete regions. Coating that may be a metal layer may partially cover the second surface, it may be positioned on surfaces 103B1 parallel to the heater. The polymer may be a polyolefin, polyketone or mixture thereof. The volatile may be an organic compound that is an insecticide , fragrance, air treatment or mixture thereof. The insecticide may be a pyrethroid that may be metofluthrin. The layer may be partially formed around the heater, preformed and applied over the heater, formed unpatterned on the heater and then patterned, or deposited on the heater.

group 2	L17 9 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION INCLUDING THIAMETHOXAM AND A SYNERGISTIC AGENT.</p> <p>INSECTICIDE COMPRENANT DU THIAMETHOXAME ET UN AGENT SYNERGIQUE.</p>	<p>Insecticide composition wherein the active ingredient comprises the combination of a neonicotinoid insecticide, thiamethoxam as synthetic insecticide molecule, and at least one synergistic agent, which is chosen among the insect repellent agents such as DEET and/or IR3535 and present at a molar ratio of said synergistic agent to thiamethoxam comprised between 0.001 and 0.2 in the composition. Synergistic effect is observed at low doses. Use of the insecticide composition wherein said composition is sprayed or deposited on, or impregnated to a support, such as net, fabrics, cloth or tent, in the fight against insects which are harmful to human, to animals and/or to crops, and in particular against pyrethroid, carbanate and/or organophosphate resistant mosquitoes.</p>
group 2	L17 10 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>SYNERGISTISCHE INSEKTIZIDE ZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN ENHALTEND THIAMETHOXAM UND N-BUTYL-N-ACETYL-3-ETHYLAMINPROPIONAT. SYNERGISTIC INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING THIAMETHOXAM AND N-BUTYL-N-ACETYL-3-ETHYLAMINE PROPIONATE. COMPOSITIONS SYNERGIQUES D'INSECTICIDE COMPRENANT THIAMETHOXAM ET N-BUTYL-N-ACETYL-3-ETHYLAMINE PROPIONATE.</p>	<p>Insecticide composition wherein the active ingredient comprises the combination of a neonicotinoid insecticide, thiamethoxam as synthetic insecticide molecule, and at least one synergistic agent, which is chosen among the insect repellent agents and present at a molar ratio of said synergistic agent to thiamethoxam comprised between 0.001 and 0.2 in the composition. Synergistic effect is observed at low doses. Use of the insecticide composition wherein said composition is sprayed or deposited on, or impregnated to a support, such as net, fabrics, cloth or tent, in the fight against insects which are harmful to human, to animals and/or to crops, and in particular against pyrethroid resistant mosquitoes.</p>
group 2	L17 11 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>Water suspending agent containing alpha-cypermethrin and indoxacarb and preparation method and application thereof.</p> <p>蚊ノ階級。コ蝶乗ヲ碗ノ闕企。蜥蜴建陌ヲ蝮ノ噪碗ノ職ヲ猪ヲ蠶ノ所蟻ノ蝮ノ蟻。婿家穂ノ主ノ皮畑。</p>	<p>The invention discloses a water suspending agent containing alpha-cypermethrin and indoxacarb and a preparation method and application thereof. The water suspending agent mainly contains effective ingredients, additives and other auxiliary materials, namely 10.0% of unprocessed alpha-cypermethrin pesticide, 15.0% of unprocessed indoxacarb pesticide, 2.0% of non-ionic comb-like polymer, 5.0% of EO/PO block polymer, 0.1% of preservative, 5.0% of anti-freezing agent, 0.15% of thickener xanthan gum, 0.3% of defoaming agent and the balance water, wherein the total amount is 100%. After low-temperature and thermal-storage stability and freeze-thaw alternative experiments, the water suspending agent is free of obvious layering in appearance and has good dispersivity in water, indexes meet the relevant standards of the water suspending agent, and results of field efficacy trials show that the water suspending agent has the good prevention and control effect on beetle pests of Chinese oakleaves.</p>
group 2	L17 12 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>NOVEL SPOT-ON ACTIVE SUBSTANCE FORMULATION. NOUVELLE FORMULATION DE SUBSTANCE ACTIVE DE SOLUTION POUR APPLICATION LOCALE.</p>	<p>The invention relates to an improved composition for the control of parasites on animals, comprising comparably high amounts of active substances from the group of agonists of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of insects (neonicotinoids) and from pyrethroids in a new and improved formulation comprising an aliphatic cyclic carbonate, an aromatic alcohol, sorbitan monolaurate (Span 20) and optionally additionally further active and/or auxiliary substances. In particular, the invention relates to the use of such compositions for the control of ectoparasites such as, in particular, lice, fleas, ticks, mosquitos and sand flies in pets such as, in particular, in dogs and ferrets.</p>
group 2	L17 13 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>INSECTICIDAL WEB MATERIAL FOR PROTECTING HUMANS AND PETS. ESTRUCTURA TIPO LAMINA INSECTICIDA PARA PROTEGER SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMESTICOS.</p>	<p>The invention relates to a web material, in particular a net, impregnated with an insecticidal mixture comprising a) clorfenapyr and b) one or more pyrethroids from the group of alpha-cypermethrin (b1), deltamethrin (b2), permethrin (b3) and lambda-cyhalothrin (b4), at a quantity of (each relative to the web material) a) 50 to 150 mg/m² clorfenapyr; b1) 50 to 150 mg/m² alpha cypermethrin; b2) 15 to 45 mg/m² deltamethrin; b3) 50 to 750 mg/m² permethrin; b4) 5 to 30 mg/m² lambda-cyhalothrin, and being suitable for controlling insect pests in buildings and for protecting humans and pets from such insect pests and from vector-borne diseases transmitted by the insect pests.</p>
group 2	L17 14 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>Thermosensitive pesticide slow release agent for preventing and treating carposina niponensis walshingham.</p> <p>遠吠畑秀朱丞蠶ヲ譯ノ城ノ潤ヲノ勤澄ノカ膜丞椰蜀悛良郭馴棘蠶ノ</p>	<p>The invention discloses a thermosensitive pesticide slow release agent for preventing and treating carposina niponensis walshingham. The thermosensitive pesticide slow release agent comprises the following materials in parts by weight: 0.8-1.3 parts of beta-cypermethrin, 0.4-1.0 part of N-piperdinyl acrylamide, 0.4-1.0 part of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, 0.2-0.4 part of N-maleoyl chitosan, 0.2-0.4 part of sodium persulfate, 0.2-0.4 part of sodium metabisulfite, 0.2-0.4 part of sodium dodecyl sulfate and 35-65 parts of deionized water. This invention selects N-piperdinyl acrylamide as a monomer material and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose as an interpenetrating material to synthesize an interpenetrating polymer network so as to improve the defects of poly(piperdinyl acrylamide). In an IPN hydrogel, no chemical bonds are available between N-piperdinyl acrylamide and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose. The polymers are relatively dependent. The characteristic of mutual independence and interdependence determines the special properties of the IPN hydrogel, so that the interpenetrating polymer network polymer generated effectively improves the original defects of poly(piperdinyl acrylamide).</p>
group 2	L17 15 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>INSECTICIDAL MAT FOR LONG TIME AND HEAT-TRANSPIRATION INSECTICIDAL METHOD USING THE SAME.</p>	<p>PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insecticidal mat for a long time capable of adopting to an electric mosquito-repellent mat method and continuing a stable insecticidal effect for a long period of >=5 days, and a heat-transpiration insecticidal method using the mat. SOLUTION: This insecticidal mat for a long time is a mat made of fibers impregnated with (A) a pyrethroid-based insecticidal component (allethrin, flumethrin, etc.), having >=4.0 * 0<-6> mmHg vapor pressure (at 20 deg.C) and (B) a fugacity controlling agent (piperonyl butoxide, etc.), and a weight ratio of the component A to the component B is <=3, then a sheet of the mat is impregnated with >=50 mg of the component A, thus the mat is used by mounting on a heat irradiation plate having an area of 0.2-0.6 time of a base area of the mat and a heating temperature of 70-170 deg.C, and performable an insecticidal effect continuously for >=5 days.</p>
group 2	L17 16 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>USE OF FORMULATIONS HAVING INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITY.</p> <p>Use of formulations having insecticidal activity.</p>	<p>Use of formulations comprising polyurea microcapsules obtainable by interfacial polymerization of diphenylmethylen-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), optionally in admixture with polymethylenepolyphenylisocyanate (PAPI), said formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect longer than at least 3 months, preferably at least of 6 months, still more preferably at least of 9 months from the application, wherein the microcapsules comprise: an active principle selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, synergizing agents selected between PEO and Verbutin, the concentration of the active principle in the microcapsule as % by weight on the total of the microcapsule is comprised between to and 60% the average diameter of the microcapsules is comprised between 2 and 50 μm.</p> <p>Use of formulations comprising polyurea microcapsules obtainable by interfacial polymerization of diphenylmethylen-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), optionally in admixture with polymethylenepolyphenylisocyanate (PAPI), said formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect longer than at least 3 months, preferably at least of 6 months, still more preferably at least of 9 months from the application, wherein the microcapsules comprise: an active principle selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, synergizing agents selected between PEO and Verbutin, the concentration of the active principle in the microcapsule as % by weight on the total of the microcapsule is comprised between 1 to and 60% the average diameter of the</p>
group 2	L17 17 OF 65 INPADOCDB	<p>Use of formulations having insecticidal activity.</p>	<p>Use of formulations comprising polyurea microcapsules obtainable by interfacial polymerization of diphenylmethylen-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), optionally in admixture with polymethylenepolyphenylisocyanate (PAPI), said formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect longer than at least 3 months, preferably at least of 6 months, still more preferably at least of 9 months from the application, wherein the microcapsules comprise: an active principle selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, synergizing agents selected between PEO and Verbutin, the concentration of the active principle in the microcapsule as % by weight on the total of the microcapsule is comprised between 1% and 60% the average diameter of the microcapsule is comprised between 2 and 50 [μ]m.</p>

group 2	L17 18 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Long-acting insecticidal spraying agent and application thereof.		The invention provides a long-acting insecticidal spraying agent, containing an original drug ingredient A, a solvent ingredient B and a propellant ingredient C. The original drug ingredient A is a pyrethroid compound accounting for 1-20% of a total weight of the spraying agent; the solvent ingredient B accounts for 0.1-50.0% of the total weight of the spraying agent; the pyrethroid compound is one selected from: a mixture of one or two of all stereo-isomers of 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methoxymethylbenzyl-3-(2,2-dichloroethylene)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylate, a mixture of one or two of all stereo-isomers of 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methoxymethylbenzyl-(Z)-3-(2-chlorine-2-trifluoro methyl vinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylate, and D-trans-chloroallylene esbiothrin. The insecticidal spraying agent has insect long-time control effect equivalent to mosquito-repellent incense, liquid mosquito-repellent incense and electrothermal mosquito-repellent incense sheet and is more convenient and safer for usage. The invention also provides a method for controlling sanitary insects by sprinkling microscale of the spraying agent on surfaces of building constructions or
group 2	L17 19 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Pesticide Formulations and Process for Manufacture Thereof.		1. Technical Result Reduce of net -cost and toxicity of pesticidal aqueous suspension and increase in pesticidal activity. 2. Essence An aqueous suspension containing beta- cypermethrin , other pesticide substance, surface active substances, carrier as silicates, auxiliary materials and water, additionally comprises synthetic silicic acid and as a surface active substance - ethoxylated polyaryl-phenol-phosphate or sulfate in the proportion indicated in the description. 3. Field of Application Agriculture. Tables: 3.
group 2	L17 20 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Long-acting insecticidal spraying agent and application thereof.		The invention provides an insecticidal spraying agent which comprises an original drug component A, a solvent component B, and a propellant component C; the original drug component A is a pyrethroid compound which accounts for 0.5-20% of the total weight of the spraying agent; the solvent component B accounts for 0.5-50.0% of the total weight of the spraying agent; the pyrethroid compound is a complex combination selected from any one or more than one of the following esbiothrin alphacypermethrin , betacypermethrin , bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, betacyfluthrin, deltamethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cyphenothrin, d-cyphenothrin, fine d-cyphenothrin, fenvalerate or S-fenvalerate. The insecticidal spraying agent of the invention is equivalent to mosquito-repellent incense, liquid mosquito-repellent incense and electrothermal mosquito-repellent incense sheet s for long-term control of pests , and is more convenient and safer for using. The invention also provides a method for controlling sanitary pests by spraying trace spraying agent on surfaces of building construction or household objects.
group 2	L17 21 OF 65 INPADOCDB	ミ脩斷。ミ片墟「ミ脩ヲミ脩頒斷ヲミ・ミ墟樞樞渙樞厘脩ヲ ミ脩・ミ。ミ厘籍摺片頒嶼片斷斷ヲ ミ・ミ潰ヲ。ミ潰樞樞樞孟頒片斷脩片・ INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITIONS WITH SUSTAINED RELEASE. ミ脩斷。ミ片墟「ミ脩ヲミ脩頒斷ヲミ・ミ墟樞樞渙樞厘脩ヲ ミ脩・ミ。ミ厘籍摺片頒嶼片斷斷ヲ		FIELD: agriculture.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to insecticides . Insecticidal composition comprises volatile pyrethroid insecticide characterised by a vapor pressure at 20°C greater than 9.07*10hPa, a solvent-soluble polymer , and a solvent. The coating of insecticidal composition is applied on the surface, and evaporation of the solvent is ensured.EFFECT: invention enables to release insecticides without necessity of additional energy input.11 cl, 1 dwg, 1 tbl, 5 ex.
group 2	L17 22 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECT PROOF FABRIC AND PRODUCING METHOD THEREOF. TISSU RESISTANT AUX INSECTES ET SON PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION.		An insect proof fabric and producing method thereof are disclosed, wherein the producing method is comprised of the following steps: weaving fabric which has a lining of natural fiber , a surface layer of synthetic multifilament, and an inlay layer of polypropylene monofilament or polyethylene monofilament, with the lining and the surface layer being mesh-shaped impregnating the woven fabric in a dip-dyeing solution at 60-105 °C for 10-120 minutes; rinsing, hydro-extracting, and setting, wherein the dip-dyeing solution is an aqueous solution of a cream obtained by mixing pyrethroid and an alcohol ether solvent according to a mass ratio of 1:5 to 1:20, the mass ratio between the fabric and the dip-dyeing solution is 1:7 to 1:20, and the amount of the cream is 5-10% by weight of the fabric . The method has short process flow and convenient operation. The amount of the insecticide pyrethroid is low. Because the dip-dyeing is employed with additional insecticide pyrethroid , the requirement of the method for fiber material is relatively low. The fabric obtained has good air permeability, superior ability in resistance to insect attack, and durable insect proof performance.
group 2	L17 23 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSEKTIZIDES FLAeCHENGEBILDE ZUM SCHUTZ VON MENSCHEN UND HAUSTIEREN. INSECTICIDAL WEB MATERIAL FOR PROTECTING HUMANS AND PETS . STRUCTURE PLANE INSECTICIDE DESTINEE A LA PROTECTION D'ETRES HUMAINS ET D'ANIMAUX. INSEKTIZIDES FLAeCHENGEBILDE ENTHALTEND EINE MISCHUNG AUS CHLORFENAPYR UND EINEM PYRETHROID . INSECTICIDAL WEB MATERIAL FOR PROTECTING HUMANS AND PETS . STRUCTURE PLANE INSECTICIDE DESTINEE A LA PROTECTION D'ETRES HUMAINS ET D'ANIMAUX.		The invention relates to a web material, in particular a net , impregnated with an insecticidal mixture comprising a) chlorfenapyr and b) one or more pyrethroids from the group of alpha- cypermethrin (b1), deltamethrin (b2), permethrin (b3) und lambda-cyhalothrin (b4), at a quantity of (each relative to the web material) a) 50 to 150 mg/m2 chlorfenapyr; b1) 50 to 150 mg/m2 alpha- cypermethrin ; b2) 15 to 45 mg/m2 deltamethrin; b3) 50 to 750 mg/m2 permethrin; b4) 5 to 30 mg/m2 lambda-cyhalothrin, and being suitable for controlling insect pests in buildings and for protecting humans and pets from such insect pests and from vector-borne diseases transmitted by the insect pests .
group 2	L17 24 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL FORMULATION. PREPARATION INSECTICIDE . SUSTAINED RELEASE INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITIONS. PREPARATION INSECTICIDE .		An insecticidal formulation is provided which can be readily applied on a surface, and which results in an insecticidal composition from which insecticide is released over time, without the need to apply an additional energy source. The formulation comprises a volatile insecticide , preferably a volatile pyrethroid insecticide , a solvent soluble polymer , preferably a solvent soluble resin, and a solvent for the polymer .
group 2	L17 25 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Insektizidformulierung. Sustained released insecticidal compositions. Formulation insecticide .		An insecticidal formulation is provided which can be readily applied on a surface, and which results in an insecticidal composition from which insecticide is released over time, without the need to apply an additional energy source. The formulation comprises a volatile insecticide , preferably a volatile pyrethroid insecticide , a solvent soluble polymer , preferably a solvent soluble resin, and a solvent for the polymer .
group 2	L17 26 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Ointment and ointment tape for preventing and controlling trunk-climbing pest .		The invention discloses an ointment for effectively preventing climbing stem pest and an ointment strip by employing the ointment. The ointment contains 40-100 portions of organophosphate pesticides , 3-20 portions of pyrethroid pesticide , 100-200 portions of organic solvent and 500-1,500 portions of vaseline. The ointment strip comprises a base band layer and an ointment layer, wherein, the ointment layer is made by coating the ointment at the middle part of the band base layer with width of 1.5-3 cm and the quality density of 0.025-0.05 g/cm <2>. The ointment and the ointment strip have good effect for controlling pesticides and have rain water resistance with long effective period; the ointment coated on a plastic strip to make a pesticides strip which then is tied on a smoothing part of a trunk can control climbing stem pest for a long time, with time and labor saved and low controlling and preventing cost.

group 2	L17 27 OF 65 INPADOCDB	NEW INSECT CONTROL ARTICLE FOR EMANATING PYRETHROIDS. NOUVEL ARTICLE DE CONTROLE DES INSECTES A EMANATION DE PYRETHROIDE(S).		There is disclosed an insect control article comprising a foldable, foraminous web (1) impregnated with at least one vapour active pyrethroid ; the web having an upper free edge and a lower edge attached to a base (2) which comprises a first and a second base portion; and a pivot means (6) intermediate the first and the second base portions, the pivot means being adapted to permit the article to adopt an open position in which the web is in an extended self-supporting fan-like shape which includes at least one fold and the at least one vapour active pyrethroid is permitted to emanate from the web at an insecticidally effective rate and a closed position in which the web is sandwiched between the first and the second base portions in a manner such that the at least one vapour active pyrethroid is limited in emanation from the web to a rate of less than 20% of the insecticidally effective rate.
group 2	L17 28 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Novel insecticide composition and use thereof particularly for impregnating mosquito nets , fly screens and the like.		Materials containing at least one non- pyrethroid insecticide and at least one insect repellent, wherein the concentration of the insecticide is lower than its lethal concentration 100 (LC100) when used alone, for use as combination materials for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the preparation of an insecticide composition.
group 2	L17 29 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PROCESS FOR COATING FIBER OR FABRIC WITH INSECTICIDE USING A TEMPERATURE OF 150°C-190°C FOR DRYING.		Conventionally, fiber coated with insecticide is dried at a temperature not higher than 100°C., which prevents the insecticide from degrading. However, according to the present invention, polyester fabric , or other fabrics or fibers , is dipped in an insecticide mixture comprising a pyrethroid substance or other insecticide , a thickener, a fiber stabilizing enhancer, and water. The fabric or fiber is then dried at a temperature of 150°C.-190°C. without degradation of the insecticide , thereby reducing manufacturing cost and time to a great extent.
group 2	L17 30 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Pesticidal treatment materials.		The short term effectiveness of pesticidal articles, for example pesticide impregnated textile covers for use in combating dust mite infestation, is improved by the additional presence of a quick release pesticide thereon, e.g. a wettable powder formulation of the same pesticide as used for impregnation . The invention is of particular value in the area of pyrethroid containing textile covers, e.g. as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Number 5,916,580.
group 2	L17 31 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Apparatus and methods for controlling insects in buildings and agricultural uses.		Insect barriers for building structures include rigid foam sheets and sheets of film or mesh formed of polymer material impregnated throughout with a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide such as permethrin. Foam sheets are applied to exterior and interior surfaces of foundation walls to provide both thermal and insect barrier functions. Film and/or mesh sheets are positioned around exterior and interior perimeters of foundation walls to form skirts serving as insect barriers . Plant containers for containing growing plants are formed of polymer material impregnated throughout with a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide . Agricultural mulching film for covering the soil beneath and around a growing plant is formed of polymer material impregnated throughout with synthetic pyrethroid insecticide .
group 2	L17 32 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Pesticidal treatment materials.		The short term effectiveness of pesticidal articles, for example pesticide impregnated textile covers for use in combating dust mite infestation, is improved by the additional presence of a quick release pesticide thereon, e.g. a wettable powder formulation of the same pesticide as used for impregnation . The invention is of particular value in the area of pyrethroid containing textile covers, e.g. as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Number 5,916,580.
group 2	L17 33 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Insecticidal product.		PCT Number PCT/EP91/01736 Sec. 371 Date May 4, 1993 Sec. 102(e) Date May 4, 1993 PCT Filed Sep. 12, 1991 PCT Pub. Number WO92/03927 PCT Pub. Date Mar. 19, 1992The invention relates to an insecticidal product which comprises a vehicle impregnated with an insecticidal composition. The insecticidal composition contains at least one pyrethroid , at least one UV absorbing agent and at least one antioxidant from the group consisting of tocopherol derivatives, ascorbyl palmitate and citric acid esters and is preferably applied onto a polyethylenesheet as an emulsion. The product is used as a "carpet" for controlling flying and crawling insects such as flies and cockroaches.
group 2	L17 34 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Insecticidal compositions and articles of manufacture containing the same.		Aqueous based compositions for eradicating insects comprise an insecticide , such as pyrethroid and a carrier therefor wherein the carrier is in the form of an aqueous dispersion comprising starch in an amount sufficient to provide a releasable powder-like coating of the starch and insecticide on an insect controlling device, such as a paperboard insect trap. The aqueous insecticides may be applied by printing on paper, paperboard, plastic film or textiles by means employed in the corrugated paperboard industry, but may also be applied using gluing machinery, and particularly in smaller runs on modified mimeograph type duplicating equipment with a colorant. The latter printing method provides for the uniform application of insecticide onto a substrate to deliver a predetermined amount of active ingredient .
group 2	L17 35 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Long-acting pyrethrum/ pyrethroid based pesticides with silicone stabilizers.		Pesticidal compositions based on nontoxic, naturally unstable insecticides (pyrethrum, synthetic pyrethroids and mixtures thereof) include a liquid alkyl aryl silicone polymer which stabilizes the insecticide to provide an extended effective killing life. The compositions additionally include a synergist to provide an immediate killing action and an antioxidant to protect the insecticide against destruction by oxygen. Ultraviolet protectants and insect repellents may also be included. Applications include control of insect pests to animals and plants and general purpose insect control . Exemplary formulations are given for compositions to be applied as sprays, dips, powdered or dusts, foggers and shampoos.
group 2	L17 36 OF 65 INPADOCDB	LOW-ABSORPTIVE PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR INSECTICIDE.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a low-absorptive packaging material for an insecticide which hardly allows an effective component to be absorbed into the packaging material, thus prevents the deterioration of an insecticidal effect even if an insecticide sheet impregnated with an insecticide containing a pyrethroid -based pesticide volatile under normal temperature is packaged in the packaging material. SOLUTION: The low-absorptive packaging material A is used to package the insecticide sheet impregnated with the insecticide containing the pyrethroid -based pesticide volatile under normal temperature. The packaging material A at least includes a laminate consisting of a barrier film layer 1 and a sealant layer 4 which is made of a single layer film containing a polyolefine having a density of 0.926 or higher. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006, JPO&NCIPI.
group 2	L17 37 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDE .		FIELD: production of insecticides ; preparations for controlling synanthropic insects , such as flies or cockroaches. SUBSTANCE: insecticide comprises base impregnated with insecticidal composition consisting of pyrethroid , antioxidant, viz. citric acid ester, and absorbent or ultraviolet radiation, each of these components taken in the amount of 0.001-10 weight-% Insecticide base can be made of natural or synthetic material and applied onto support made of plastic , rubber or paper. For convenience, insecticide may be provided on both sides with handles, presence of which makes it possible to spread it out or fold it up in the form of bag without touching insecticidal composition. EFFECT: higher efficiency of pests control . 13 cl, 4 tblh.

group 2	L17 38 OF 65 INPADOCDB	CONCENTRATED INSECTICIDAL GEL-LIKE PREPARATION AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING SYNANTHROPIC INSECTS . ミ墟断ヲミ片断「ミウミ倍ミ権潰籍断断オミ・ミ倍断。ミ片墟「ミ倍ヲ倍断断オミ・ミ黄片峴片墟袋ミ籍断断オミ・ミ換ミ片墟籍断断ヲミ片断「ミウミ倍ミ権潰籍断断オミ・ミ倍断。ミ片墟「ミ倍ヲ倍断断オミ・ミ黄片峴片墟袋ミ籍断断オミ・ミ換ミ片墟籍断断」 ミ・ミ・ミ換権。ミ権・ミ袋権オミ袋オミ。 ミ・ミ倍断籍断「ミウミ換断オミ摺・ミ断籍。ミ片墟摺オミ摺・ミ籍断「ミ・ミ・ミ換権。ミ権・ミ袋権オミ袋オミ。ミ・ミ倍断籍断「ミウミ換断オミ摺・ミ断籍。ミ片墟摺オミ摺」	FIELD: agriculture; epidemiology; disinfection of residential quarters and cattle breeding buildings. SUBSTANCE: preparation comprises active principle, gel-forming polymer , glycerol, ethanol, boric acid and water taken in preset weight ratio. Active principle is constituted by alphabetic, synthetic pyrethroid derivative, while gel-forming polymer is sodium carboxymethyl cellulose. Method for controlling synanthropic insects comprises application of preparation onto surfaces infected by insects . Prior to application , concentrated preparation is diluted with water to obtain 0.1-0.2-% emulsion. EFFECT: higher efficiency. 2 cl, 3 tbl.
group 2	L17 39 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL MAT FOR LONG TIME USE.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insecticidal mat for long time use applied to an electric mosquito-repelling mat type and capable of holding stable insecticidal potential for a long time equal to or more than 5 days. SOLUTION: This insecticidal mat for a long time use is a mat made of a fibrous material, impregnated with a pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredient having $4.0\bar{7} \cdot 0-6$ mmHg vapor pressure at 20 deg.C and a volatilization- controlling agent and having 0.56 mg/mm ³ maximum liquid retention concentration. The weight ratio of the pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredient to the volatilization- controlling agent is <3. The pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredient is impregnated in >50 mg per one sheet of the mat, used by placing on a heat radiation plate having an area of 0.2-0.6 times as large as the bottom area of the mat and heated at 70-170 deg.C. The mat is capable of maintaining an insecticidal potential for a time equal to or more than 5 days.
group 2	L17 40 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDE STORED IN GAS PERMEABLE VESSEL.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insecticide stored in a gas permeable vessel which generates no harmful substances after being used, hardly shows adsorption of the above insecticide to the above vessel and causes no deterioration, e.g. transformation of vessel or the like, by storing an insecticide retentive substance, which is obtained by holding an ordinary temperature transpiratory insecticide with a special vapor pressure on a carrier, in a gas permeable vessel formed by using an aliphatic polyester as a substrate. SOLUTION: This insecticide stored in a gas permeable vessel is obtained by storing an insecticide retentive substance, which is obtained by holding an ordinary temperature transpiratory insecticide [e.g. an ordinary temperature transpiratory organic phosphorus insecticide (e.g. dichlorvos or the like), an ordinary transpiratory pyrethroid insecticide (e.g. empentrin or the like) or the like] with a vapor pressure of 10-6-10-7 mm Hg at 25 deg.C preferably in an amount of about 10-1000 mg based on a one carrier (e.g. paper, film, sheet or the like), in a gas permeable vessel formed by using an aliphatic polyester (e.g. a polylactic acid, a polyhydroxybutylate, a polyethylene-succinate or the like) with a weight average molecular weight of preferably 10,000-1,000,000 as a substrate.
group 2	L17 41 OF 65 INPADOCDB	MOTHPROOFING AGENT FOR CLOTHING.	PURPOSE: The titled mothproofing agent, obtained by impregnating a sheet of coloring paper in place of a pulp mat with a composition prepared by incorporating vaporthrin capable of exhibiting insecticidal activity with piperonyl butoxide or sinepyrin 500, and containing the resultant mothproof mat having clear end point of use in aplastic case, etc. CONSTITUTION: A mothproofing agent obtained by impregnating a sheet of coloring paper with a composition prepared by incorporating vaporthrin with piperonyl butoxide or sinepyrin 500, and containing the resultant mothproof mat, in which the end point of use can be readily confirmed by disappearance of coloring in aplastic case or finish paper, e.g. interior finish paper, e.g. laminated paper or nonwoven fabric . The vaporthrin impregnated into the mothproof mat is a pyrethroid compound having a high vapor pressure with very low toxicity to humans and animals without smell or irritation, e.g. paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene and usable safely in a household. An antioxidant, e.g. BHT, may be added thereto to stabilize the pharmaceutical.
group 2	L17 42 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL PAPER.	PURPOSE: Insecticidal paper suppressing an amount of volatility of an agent, by applying printing ink, coating agent, etc. containing a volatile agent such as a vermicide for cloth , insecticide , etc. to the surface of paper or nonwoven fabric laminating a synthetic resin film to one or both sides of it. CONSTITUTION: Printing ink, coating agent, etc. containing a volatile agent such as a vermicide for cloth (e.g., p-dichlorobenzene, or naphthalene), a pyrethroid insecticide , DDVP of organic phosphoric acid, etc. is applied to the surface of paper or nonwoven fabric , and a synthetic resin film (e.g., polyethylene) is laminated to one side or both sides of it to give insecticidal paper. The insecticidal paper shows improved insecticidal and repellent effect on insect pests for cloth , acarids, flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc., an amount of the agent is adjustable easily depending upon area used, an amount of the agent is adjustable easily depending upon area used, an amount of the agent added, and an application amount. An amount of volatility of the agent is freely regulated by selecting kinds and thickness of the synthetic resin film, or by performing the film.
group 2	L17 43 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECT REPELLENT TOOL.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect repellent tool capable of manifesting insect repellent functions simply by direct application thereof to clothes or human bodies and effectively functioning in the open air by impregnating a carrier with a repellent or a low-toxic insecticide and forming a tacky agent layer on either of surfaces of the resultant insect repellent body. SOLUTION: This insect repellent tool is obtained by impregnating a carrier such as paper, a plastic sheet or an open-cell plastic foam with a repellent or a low-toxic insecticide capable of volatilizing at normal or body temperatures and forming a tacky agent layer 6 on either of surfaces of the resultant insect repellent body 1. For example, pyrethroids are used as the repellent or low-toxic insecticide and, e.g. a resinous tacky agent comprising an acrylic resin is used as the tacky agent layer. A barrier material 5 having the stretchability such as a polyester film 6 is preferably formed between the insect repellent body 1 and the tacky agent layer 6 in order to prevent the migration of the repellent, etc., or the insect repellent is preferably housed in aplastic case having the network top surface. Furthermore, the top surface of the insect repellent body 1 is preferably covered with a porous film 3, etc., to sustain the pharmacodynamic effects thereof.
group 2	L17 44 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL MAT FOR LONG TIME AND THERMAL VAPORIZATION INSECTICIDAL METHOD USING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prepare an insecticidal mat, applied to an electric mosquito- repellent mat method and capable of sustaining stable insecticidal efficacies for a long period of >=5 days and to provide a thermal vaporizing insecticidal method. SOLUTION: A mat made of a fibrous material impregnated with >=50mg pyrethroid -based insecticide ingredient having >=4.0\bar{7} \cdot 0<-6> mmHg vapor pressure at 20 deg.C based on one sheet thereof is used and placed on a heat radiating plate having an area of 0.2-0.6 based on the base area of the mat at 70-170 deg.C heating temperature for use.
group 2	L17 45 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITION AND ITS PRODUCTION.	PURPOSE: To produce the subject composition exhibiting a stable effect for a long period and safe to aquatic animals by coating a pyrethroid -based insecticide with a wall membrane composed of melamine-formaldehyde or its derivative in the presence of an anionic polymer surfactant. CONSTITUTION: One or more kinds of compounds selected from melamine- formaldehyde, methylol melamine monomer or its low-molecular polymer and an alkylated methylol melamine monomer or its low-molecular polymer are dissolved in an anionic polymer surfactant-containing water. To the resultant solution, a hydrophobic solution prepared by dissolving or compatibilizing a liquid pyrethroid -based insecticide or a pyrethroid -based insecticide in a high- boiling solvent (e.g. an alkyl phthalate) is then added so as to be emulsified or dispersed. The resultant emulsion or dispersion is subsequently heated to form a wall membrane composed of polycondensate of the melamine monomer or the low-molecular polymer on the surface of the emulsified particles. Thereby, the objective aqueous suspension type microcapsular insecticide composition is obtained. The weight ratio of the core material to the wall membrane is preferably about (500:1) to (20:1).

group 2	L17 46 OF 65 INPADOCDB	IMPROVED PYRETHROID-BASED INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITION OF WATER SUSPENSION TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSECT PEST IN PADDY FIELD USING THE SAME.	PURPOSE:To obtain the title composition most suitable for controlling insect pests in paddy fields, comprising specific very small granules containing a pyrethroid-based insecticide in a polyurethane-based coating film and a water-soluble polymer and diluting the composition with water to make surface tension \geq a fixed value. CONSTITUTION:A pyrethroid-based insecticidal composition of water suspension type which comprises very small granules containing at least one pyrethroid- based insecticide in a polyurethane-based coating film and \geq 0.5% water-soluble polymer , uses very small granules having \leq 80 μ m average particle diameter and \geq 800 ratio of average particle diameter/thickness of coating film and has \geq 60 dyne/cm surface tension at 20 deg.C diluted with water by 50 times. Especially Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus is controlled by making surface tension 60 dyne/cm at 20 deg.C and concentration of pyrethroid-based insecticide 300-1,000 ppm. Phenomena of submergence of young seedling of rice plant after transplanting in paddy field is prevented.
group 2	L17 47 OF 65 INPADOCDB	AGENT AND METHOD FOR REPELLING COCKROACH.	PURPOSE:To provide a cockroach repellent capable of being coated as such or utilized for the treatment of fiber products such as carpets and bedclothes, containing as an active ingredient isobornyl thiocyanacetate which has been used as a synergist simultaneously used together with a pyrethroid insecticide . CONSTITUTION:A cockroach repellent contains isobornyl thiocyanacetate as an active ingredient. The cockroach repellent can be employed by directly coating or spraying the repellent on furnitures or floors in a form of an oily agent prepared by dissolving the repellent in a solvent, an emulsion prepared by dispersing the repellent in water containing an emulsifier, an aerosol, etc., or by treating paper, board, cloth , etc., with the repellent and subsequently employing the treated paper, etc., on a passageway for the cockroach or in a cabinet, closet, etc., as a floor material. The repellent may also be employed with the first backing fabric or backing agent for carpets. The repellent can be otherwise used for treatment fiber products such as bedclothes and quilt or mattress bags, etc. The fiber products are treated with the cockroach repellent and simultaneously with a water-soluble or emulsified resin and subsequently dried or heated to provide the fiber products with washing resistance.
group 2	L17 48 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDE FOR CLOTH.	PURPOSE:An insecticide for cloth , having a vaporthrin-containing insecticidal mat and an indicator which is obtained by impregnating coloring paper with a plasticizer or it and vaporthrin to color the paper, and shows the end of the use of the mat by loss of color, wherein the mat and the indicator are put in a plastic case, etc. CONSTITUTION:Vaporthrin which is a pyrethroid compound having high vapor pressure, has extremely low toxicity to men and beasts, had neither smell nor irritation, and safe is impregnated into an insecticidal mat of pulp, etc. to give an insecticidal mat, which is put in a plastic case, or inner paper of paper or nonwoven fabric subjected to laminate processing. On the other hand, an indicator which is colored by impregnating coloring paper set for vaporthrin with various plasticizers (butyl stearate, isopropyl myristate, etc.) or a composition the plasticizers and vaporthrin, and can easily show the end of the use of the mat by loss of color is prepared. The mat and the indicator are put in the case together, to give an insecticide for cloth .
group 2	L17 49 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL SEED COATING , METHOD FOR PRODUCING THEM AND USE THEREOF. Insekticid hatasu vetomagvebonat, eljaras eloallitasara es alkalmazasa. INSECTICIDAL SEED COATING , METHOD FOR PRODUCING THEM AND USE THEREOF.	The pesticide to be used without causing phytotoxicity to the seed. Insecticidal coating for a corn seed comprises: (1) one or more binders comprising polymers or copolymers of polyvinylacetate, methyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, vinylidene chloride, acrylic, cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone or polysaccharide; (2) an insecticidal heterocycle of formula (I) or its tautomer or salt, optionally in combination with imidacloprid or its analogues, organophosphate, phenyl pyrazole and/or pyrethroid ; and (3) one or more fillers, where the binder forms a matrix for the insecticide and filler on the corn seed and the filler is present in an amount to prevent or reduce the phytotoxic effect on the corn seed caused by the insecticide . The coated seed is claimed per se. [Image] A : optionally mono- to tetrasubstituted, optionally aromatic, mono- or bicyclic heterocycle, where 1-2 of the substituents are Q and 1-4 of the substituents are Q b; Q a 1-3C haloalkyl, cyclopropyl, halocyclopropyl, 2-3C alkenyl, 2-3C alkynyl, 2-3C haloalkenyl, 2-3C haloalkynyl, 1-3C haloalkoxy, 1-3C alkylthio, 1-3C haloalkylthio, allyloxy, propargyloxy, allylthio, propargylthio, haloalkyloxy, haloalkylthio, CN or NO 2; Q b 1-3C alkyl, 1-3C alkoxy or halogen; R = H, 1-6C alkyl, phenyl-1-4C alkyl, 3-6C cycloalkyl, 2-6C alkenyl or 2-6C alkynyl; and X : N-NO 2 or N-CN. Independent claims are included for the following: (i) control of insect pests from damaging a corn plant comprising applying the above coating to a corn seed; (2) preparation of coated corn seeds; and (iii) a method of protecting emerging seedlings of a crop plant from one or more insect organisms in the seed growing soil environment comprising applying the above coating to the seeds. ACTIVITY : Insecticide ;
group 2	L17 50 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Combination of products for preparing an insecticidal composition comprise a non- pyrethroid insecticide and an insect repellent. NOUVELLE COMPOSITION INSECTICIDE ET SON UTILISATION, NOTAMMENT POUR L' IMPREGNATION DE MOUSTIQUAIRES. NOUVELLE COMPOSITION INSECTICIDE ET SON UTILISATION, NOTAMMENT POUR L' IMPREGNATION DE MOUSTIQUAIRES.	Combination of products for preparing an insecticidal composition comprise a non- pyrethroid insecticide and an insect repellent, where the concentration of the insecticide is less than its 100% lethal concentration (LC100) when used alone. Independent claims are also included for: (1) insecticidal composition comprising a non- pyrethroid insecticide and an insect repellent, where the concentration of the insecticide is less than its 100% lethal concentration (LC100) when used alone and the concentration of the insect repellent is less than that providing an insecticidal effect when used alone; (2) fabrics for protection against insects, comprising an insecticidal composition as above. ACTIVITY : Insecticide ; Insect repellent. MECHANISM OF ACTION : None given.
group 2	L17 51 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Materialien fuer pestizide Behandlungen. Pesticidal treatment materials. Matériaux pour des traitements pesticides .	The short term effectiveness of pesticidal articles, for example pesticide impregnated textile covers for use in combating dust mite infestation, is improved by the additional presence of a quick release pesticide thereon, e.g. a wettable powder formulation of the same pesticide as used for impregnation . The invention is of particular value in the area of pyrethroid containing textile covers, e.g. as disclosed in USP 5916580.
group 2	L17 52 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Verbesserte pestizide Zusammensetzung. Improved pesticidal composition. Composition pesticide améliorée.	An insecticidal and/or acaricidal and/or nematocidal composition having a rapid efficacy and residual activity which comprises a mixture of a poorly water-soluble organophosphorus insecticide and/or acaricide and/or nematocidal and/or a poorly water-soluble carbamate insecticide and/or acaricide which have been microencapsulated in water-insoluble polymer coatings with a dispersing agent used in forming a microcapsule part, with a poorly water-soluble pyrethroid insecticide and/or acaricide emulsified or suspended in water with the above-mentioned dispersing agent used in forming a flowable part.
group 2	L17 53 OF 65 INPADOCDB	Pesticidal treatment materials. Fast and slow release pesticidal materials.	The short term effectiveness of pesticidal articles, for example pesticide impregnated textile covers for use in combating dust mite infestation, is improved by the additional presence of a quick release pesticide thereon, e.g. a wettable powder formulation of the same pesticide as used for impregnation . The invention is of particular value in the area of pyrethroid containing textile covers, e.g. as disclosed in US 5916580.

group 2	L17 54 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION.		1276703 Shaped volatile pesticidal compositions SHOWA DENKO KK and KOKUSAI EISEI KK 9 June 1969 [8 June 1968] 28994/69 Heading ASE [Also in Division C3] A shaped pesticidal composition is produced by moulding a blend of (1) a scarcely volatile pesticide which is a pyrethroid pesticide , such as a pyrethrin or a cinerin, perillaldehyde or perillaldehyde 7-antioxime, (2) a volatile organophosphorus pesticide which is dimethyl-2, 2-dichlorovinyl phosphate, diethyl-2, 2-dichlorovinyl phosphate, dimethyl-1, 2-dibromo-2, 2-dichloroethyl phosphate or dimethyl-2-carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl phosphate, and (3) a carrier base comprising a polymer of an ethylenically unsaturated monomer. The composition preferably contains 10-30 parts by weight of the combined active ingredients per 100 parts of the carrier base, whilst ingredient (1) is preferably present in an amount 2-10% by weight, based on the weight of ingredient (2). Suitable carrier bases are chlorinated polyolefines, polychloroprene, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, ethylene-vinyl chloride copolymers, chlorinated ethylene-propylene copolymers and ethylenevinyl acetate copolymers grafted with vinyl chloride. The carrier base may also contain an epoxy resin and conventional ingredients such as plasticisers and stabilisers. The composition may be shaped by milling on rolls, moulding, extruding or casting into forms such as sheets , rods or granular pellets. The composition finds particular application in the control of mosquitoes, flies and mites.
group 2	L17 55 OF 65 INPADOCDB	NOVEL INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF PARTICULARLY FOR IMPREGNATING MOSQUITO NETS , FLY SCREENS AND THE LIKE. NOUVELLE COMPOSITION INSECTICIDE ET SON UTILISATION, NOTAMMENT POUR L' IMPREGNATION DE MOUTONNETS.		Materials containing at least one non- pyrethroid insecticide and at least one insect repellent, wherein the concentration of the insecticide is lower than its lethal concentration 100 (LC100) when used alone, for use as combination materials for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the preparation of an insecticide composition.
group 2	L17 56 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT.		The invention concerns an insecticidal product which includes a vehicle impregnated with an insecticidal composition. The insecticidal composition contains at least one pyrethroid , at least one UV-absorbing agent and at least one anti-oxidant which may be a tocopherol derivative, ascorbyl palmitate or an ester of citric acid and which is preferably coated as an emulsion on a polyethylene sheet . The product is used as a "carpet" against flying and crawling insects such as flies and cockroaches.
group 2	L17 57 OF 65 INPADOCDB	LONG-ACTING PYRETHRUM/ PYRETHROID BASED PESTICIDES WITH SILICONE STABILIZERS.		Pesticidal compositions based on nontoxic, naturally unstable insecticides (pyrethrum, synthetic pyrethroids and mixtures thereof) include a liquid alkyl aryl silicone polymer which stabilizes the insecticide to provide an extended effective killing life. The compositions additionally include a synergist to provide an immediate killing action and an antioxidant to protect the insecticide against destruction by oxygen. Ultraviolet protectants and insect repellents may also be included. Applications include control of insect pests to animals and plants and general purpose insect control . Exemplary formulations are given for compositions to be applied as sprays, dips, powders or dusts, foggers and shampoos.
group 2	L17 58 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PET MEDALLION. MEDAILLE POUR ANIMAUX DE COMPAGNIE.		A free-swinging, slow release insecticidal tag (10) designed for attachment to the neck collar (30) of a domesticated animal for the prevention and treatment of tick and flea infestation is described. The insecticide includes at least one pyrethroid compound, such as, but not limited to zeta- cypermethrin . A synergist, such as, but not limited to piperonyl butoxide is combined with the zeta- cypermethrin to produce a synergized insecticide . The synergized insecticide is then impregnated into a resin base, such as, but not limited to polyvinyl chloride and the shape of a tag or medallion. The tag (10) is then attached to the neck collar (30) of the animal in such a manner so as to allow the tag to physically contact various parts of the animal's body, for example, during the grooming process. The synergized insecticide is released from the tag (10) over the course of several months and is particularly effective against all of the parasites life stage of various domestic animal pests, such as, but not limited to ticks and fleas. A free-swinging, slow-release insecticidal tag (10) designed for attachment to the neck collar (30) of a domesticated animal for the prevention and treatment of tick and flea infestation is described. The insecticide includes at least one pyrethroid compound, such as, but not limited to zeta-cypermethrin. A synergist, such as, but not limited to piperonyl butoxide is combined with the zeta-cypermethrin to produce a synergized insecticide. The synergized insecticide is then impregnated into a resin base, such as, but not limited to polyvinyl chloride and then formed into an odorless sustained-release device in the shape of a tag or medallion. The tag (10) is then attached to the neck collar (30) of the animal in such a manner so as to allow the tag to physically contact various parts of the animal's body, for example, during the grooming process. The synergized insecticide is released from the tag (10) over the course of several months and is particularly effective against all of the parasitic life stages of various domestic animal pests, such as, but not limited to ticks and fleas.
group 2	L17 59 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PESTICIDAL TREATMENT MATERIALS. MATERIAUX DE TRAITEMENT PESTICIDE .		The short term effectiveness of pesticidal articles, for example pesticide impregnated textile covers for use in combating dust mite infestation, is improved by the additional presence of a quick release pesticide thereon, e.g. a wettable powder formulation of the same pesticide as used for impregnation . The invention is of particular value in the area of pyrethroid containing textile covers, e.g. as disclosed in USP 5916580.

group 2	L17 60 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT. PRODUIT INSECTICIDE.		The invention concerns an insecticidal product which includes a vehicle impregnated with an insecticidal composition. The insecticidal composition contains at least one pyrethroid , at least one Wabsorbing agent and at least one anti-oxidant which may be a tocopherol derivative, ascorbyl palmitate or an ester of citric acid and which is preferably coated as an emulsion on a polyethylene sheet . The product is used as a "carpet" against (lying and crawling insects such as flies and cockroaches.
group 2	L17 61 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION. COMPOSITION DE PESTICIDE.		An insecticidal and/or acaricidal and/or nematocidal composition having a rapid efficacy and residual activity which comprises a mixture of a poorly water-soluble organophosphorus insecticide and/or acaricide and/or nematocidal and/or a poorly water-soluble carbamate insecticide and/or acaricide which have been microencapsulated in water-insoluble polymer coatings with a dispersing agent used in forming a microcapsule part, with a poorly water-soluble pyrethroid insecticide and/or acaricide emulsified or suspended in water with the above-mentioned dispersing agent used in forming a flowable part .
group 2	L17 62 OF 65 INPADOCDB	VOLATILE INSECTICIDAL SHEET WITH INDICATOR.		PURPOSE: The titled insecticidal sheet obtained by blending an oil-soluble insecticide volatile at normal temperature and a binder with a specific coloring agent and a coloring auxiliary coating paper, etc. with the blend, capable of showing effect by absorbing moisture in atmosphere after the insecticide is volatilized. CONSTITUTION: An oil-soluble insecticide volatile at normal temperature, such as pyrethroid insecticide , e.g., allethrin, etc. and a binder such as nitrocellulose, etc. are blended with a water-soluble and alcohol-soluble basic or acidic indicator such as phenolphthalein, etc. as a coloring agent and a water-soluble basic or acidic agent such as Na ₂ CO ₃ , etc. as a coloring auxiliary in the presence of an oily solvent such as isopropyl alcohol, etc. by a ball mill, etc. to give a pasty kneaded composition, and paper, nonwoven fabric or resin film is coated with this composition, to give a sheet . EFFECT: Effective period can be shown by making a coloring agent color as the amount of insecticide on a sheet is reduced by volatilization .
group 2	L17 63 OF 65 INPADOCDB	INSECTICIDAL SHEET.		PURPOSE: To obtain an insecticidal sheet having space effects, insecticidal effects on insect pests by contact with sheets , capable of simply controlling vaporization of agricultural chemical, having excellent stability with time, containing an insecticide volatile at normal temperature and a slightly volatile insecticide . CONSTITUTION: An insecticidal sheet comprising an insecticide (especially preferably vaporthrin) volatile at normal temperature and a slightly volatile insecticide (preferably permethrin, GOKIRATO, prallethrin, resmethrin, decamethrin, cypermethrin or sumithrin). A sheetlike base is coated and/or impregnated with <75% based on saturated oil absorption amount of the insecticide volatile at normal temperature and the slightly volatile insecticide to give an insecticidal sheet . Vaporization of the insecticide volatile at normal temperature is suppressed in the sheet , the sheet has a long effective period and slight stain on clothes, etc.
group 2	L17 64 OF 65 INPADOCDB	PREPARATION OF SHEET FOR ATTRACTING AND KILLING VERMIN.		PURPOSE: To prepare a sheet for attracting and killing vermins such as cockroach, fly, etc., capable of maintaining the attracting and killing effect for a long period, by coating a sheet with a prepolymer containing an insecticide , and then crosslinking the prepolymer by contacting with a solution of an attractant. CONSTITUTION: A sheet substrate is coated with a liquid urethane prepolymer (at least a part of which is pref. a polyether polyol polyisocyanate such as polyethylene glycol polyisocyanate) containing an insecticide such as Sumithion, Diazinon, a pyrethroid insecticide , etc., and the urethane prepolymer is crosslinked by contacting with a solution of a vermin attractant (in water and/or an organic compound having two or more active groups reactive with isocyanate group) to obtain the titled sheet . The attractant solution is pref. an aqueous solution of refined sugar syrup, black strap molasses, sugars, amino acids, etc.
group 2	L17 65 OF 65 INPADOCDB	ELONGATION OF EFFECTIVITY OF PYRETHROID INSECTICIDE.		PURPOSE: To elongate the activity of a pyrethroid insecticide , by adding 2-ethylhexylic acid triglyceride as an agent for prolonging the activity, whereby the effective evaporation of the insecticidal component is kept to a high level for a long time, and the decomposition of the component is prevented with little evaporation loss of the prolonging agent. CONSTITUTION: An insecticidal composition composed of a pyrethroid insecticide (e.g. 3-acryl-2-methylcyclopent-2-en-4-on-1-yl-dl-cis, trans-chrysanthemate) and 2-ethylhexylic acid triglyceride. The composition may be impregnated to the mat of pulp, asbestos, glass fiber, cloth, etc. or formed to a desired form such as paste, cream, tablet, etc.
group 3	L20 1 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Finishing liquor for treating mosquito repellent fabric and using method thereof. 邁啖畑莠主、・炊閨7隋顔々・黄澄・紛返・カ婉價 刈選イ譚々家・		The invention relates to finishing liquor for treating mosquito repellent fabric and a using method thereof. The finishing liquor includes pyrethroids with the active ingredient of 1% -30%, synergistic ether microcapsule suspension with the active ingredients 10%-30%, adhesives with solid content 10%-50%, crosslinking agents, preservatives and water. The mosquito repellent fabric is prepared by the steps of allowing fabric which is fully impregnated with the finishing liquor to pass through a roll, adjusting the pressure of the roll to control the rolling rate of the fabric to be 60-110%, then entering a drying and setting machine with the drying and setting temperature to be 60-120 DEG C to obtain the mosquito repellent fabric , wherein the finishing liquor of the fabric does not contain organic solvents, poses no threat to environmental safety issues, and can achieve clean production. With the finishing liquor, the biological effect of the mosquito repellent fabric can still reach the WHO standard after 20 times of WHO standard washing. Furthermore, the finishing liquor of the fabric has the advantages of having long-term mosquito repellent effect, playing the same role in resistant mosquito species, and solving the the problems of short duration of drug efficacy and poor washability.
group 3	L20 1 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Finishing liquor for treating mosquito repellent fabric and using method thereof. 邁啖畑莠主、・炊閨7隋顔々・黄澄・紛返・カ婉價 刈選イ譚々家・		The invention relates to finishing liquor for treating mosquito repellent fabric and a using method thereof. The finishing liquor includes pyrethroids with the active ingredient of 1% -30%, synergistic ether microcapsule suspension with the active ingredients 10%-30%, adhesives with solid content 10%-50%, crosslinking agents, preservatives and water. The mosquito repellent fabric is prepared by the steps of allowing fabric which is fully impregnated with the finishing liquor to pass through a roll, adjusting the pressure of the roll to control the rolling rate of the fabric to be 60-110%, then entering a drying and setting machine with the drying and setting temperature to be 60-120 DEG C to obtain the mosquito repellent fabric , wherein the finishing liquor of the fabric does not contain organic solvents, poses no threat to environmental safety issues, and can achieve clean production. With the finishing liquor, the biological effect of the mosquito repellent fabric can still reach the WHO standard after 20 times of WHO standard washing. Furthermore, the finishing liquor of the fabric has the advantages of having long-term mosquito repellent effect, playing the same role in resistant mosquito species, and solving the the problems of short duration of drug efficacy and poor washability.
group 3	L20 2 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Anti-mosquito fabric material, and preparation method and application thereof. 邁埼莖隋願勳扈・黄譚先佞婉雁・蚊カ蝦・婿冢輔 αカ皮畑.		The invention relates to the field of materials, especially relates to an anti-mosquito fabric material, and a preparation method and an application thereof. The anti-mosquito fabric material comprises 100 parts by weight of a substrate and 1-20 parts by weight of an anti-mosquito composition; and the anti-mosquito composition comprises at least one or more of pyrethrin, pyrethroid compound, anarylpyrrole compound, a phenyl ether compound and an organic phosphorus compound.

group 3	L20 3 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Liquid Termiticide Compositions of Pyrethroids and Neonicitinoids.		The present invention relates to liquid termiticide compositions comprising apyrethroid and a neonicotinoid selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, nithiazine, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and clothianadin, these compositions result in an increase in termite mortality at lowapplication rates and a continuous chemical barrier of a termiticide in soil surrounding and beneath a structure in a locus where termites are suspected or known to exist.
group 3	L20 4 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Method For Manufacturing A Paper Bag For Protecting Fruits From Viruses And Harmful Insects. ・ウ・団・・・ウ・ウ・ウ ・シ・・・織・・・標。・・・		The present invention relates to a method for preparing an anti-pest and antibacterial fruit bag by overlapping and folding a coated inner sheet and a coated outer sheet , and bonding opposite corners of the folded sheets with glue, attaching and cutting a sealing pin on the part right below the upper part, and bonding the lower sides with glue. The method includes the steps of: preparing a water-repellent agent mixture (or a primary mixture) by mixing paraffin wax, polyethylene wax, fatty acid amine, and water; mixing alcohol with the primary mixture and preparing a secondary mixture; and coating a coating liquid, which is obtained by mixing a third mixture consisting of cypermethrin , azoxystrobin, methyl propylene glycol, methanol, soybean oil, ammonium polyoxyethylene alkyl aryl sulfate, and a defoaming agent with the secondary mixture, onto the inner and outer sheets . The method can shorten the preparing process for greater cost-effectiveness and prevent or minimize stain on the fruit bag .
group 3	L20 5 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PYRETHROID FORMULATIONS. Pyrethroid formulations.		The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and pests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.
group 3	L20 6 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Biogenic source insect-proof fabric and preparation method of biogenic source insect-proof fabric . 選薄黄教宣亟陌ヲ巻「諱杏所蟻幼蚘・蛹家・		The invention discloses a biogenic source insect-proof fabric and a preparation method of the biogenic source insect-proof fabric . The preparation method of the biogenic source insect-proof fabric is characterized by comprising the following steps: (1) diluting biogenic source insect-proof missible oil for 50 to 100 times with water to form impregnation liquid; (2) impregnating the fabric into the impregnation liquid; drying by spinning and washing with the water; drying by spinning again and sizing to prepare the biogenic source insect-proof fabric provided by the invention. The biogenic source insect-proof missible oil provided by the invention is prepared from the following components in percentage by weight: 5 percent to 15 percent of pyrethroid , 2 percent to 4 percent of triptonide, 8 percent to 15 percent of an emulsifier and the balance of an organic solvent. The biogenic source insect-proof fabric prepared by the invention has a high invasion repelling capability on insects including mosquitoes and the like and has a lasting mosquito-repelling effect.
group 3	L20 7 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Liquid Termiticide Compositions of Pyrethroids and Neonicitinoids. Liquid termiticide compositions of pyrethroids and neonicitinoids.		The present invention relates to liquid termiticide compositions comprising apyrethroid and a neonicotinoid selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, nithiazine, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and clothianadin, these compositions result in an increase in termite mortality at lowapplication rates and a continuous chemical barrier of a termiticide in soil surrounding and beneath a structure in a locus where termites are suspected or known to exist.
group 3	L20 8 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PYRETHROID FORMULATIONS. FORMULACIONES PIRETROIDES.		The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and pests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.
group 3	L20 9 OF 31 INPADOCDB	LIQUID TERMITICIDE COMPOSITIONS OF PYRETHROIDS AND A NEONICITINOIDS. COMPOSICIONES TERMITICIDAS LIQUIDAS DE PIRETROIDES Y NEONICITINOIDES		The present invention relates to liquid termiticide compositions comprising apyrethroid and a neonicotinoid selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, nithiazine, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and clothianadin, these compositions result in an increase in termite mortality at lowapplication rates and a continuous chemical barrier of a termiticide in soil surrounding and beneath a structure in a locus where termites are suspected or known to exist.
group 3	L20 10 OF 31 INPADOCDB	FUNCTIONAL MICROENCAPSULATION OF PERMETHRIN OR PYRETHROID CLASS OF COMPOUNDS FOR APPLICATION IN COSMETIC, INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL TEXTILES AND SURFACE COATINGS .		This invention provides a method for preparing aminoplast microcapsules from a urea-formaldehyde or melamine-formaldehyde polymer with high methylol/butylol content and a second polymer which is an initiator that is used in conjunction which is a copolymer of one or more anhydrides, preferably ethylene maleic anhydride (EMA).
group 3	L20 11 OF 31 INPADOCDB	MICROENCAPSULATION OF MICROENCAPSULATION OF PERMETHRIN OR PYRETHROID CLASS OF COMPOUNDS FOR APPLICATION IN COSMETIC, INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL TEXTILES AND SURFACE COATINGS . MICROENCAPSULATION DE CLASSES DE COMPOSES DE TYPE PERMETHRINE OU PYRETHROIDES POUR UNE APPLICATION DANS LES COSMETIQUES, LES TEXTILES INDUSTRIELS ET TECHNIQUES, ET LES REVETEMENTS DE SURFACE.		This invention provides a method for preparing aminoplast microcapsules from a urea- formaldehyde or melamine-formaldehyde polymer with high methylol/butylol content and a second polymer which is an initiator that is used in conjunction which is a copolymer of one or more anhydrides, preferably ethylene maleic anhydride (EMA).

group 3	L20 12 OF 31 INPADOCDB	INSECT-REPELLING DEODORIZER. 黴イ陌ヲ多都・蜜、 黴イ陌ヲ多都・蜜、	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a sheet -shape insect-repelling deodorizer that can simultaneously and sufficiently achieve both effects of insect-repelling effect and deodorizing deodorizer effect.SOLUTION: Provided is an insect-repelling deodorizer comprising a first sheet -shape substrate 2 holding ordinary-temperature volatilization insect-repellent and a second sheet -shape substrate 3 containing deodorizing deodorizer and in which as the deodorizing deodorizer a zeolite having a pore size of 3 to 10 μm is used; the second sheet -shape substrate comprises a fibrous material containing the deodorizing deodorizer; the ordinary-temperature volatilization insect-repellent is at least one selected from a group consisting of pyrethroid -based insect-repellent, vegetable essential oil having insect-repelling effect, naphthalene, camphor and paradichlorobenzene; and by having such configuration only the target odor such as musty odor and sweat smell is adsorbed without adsorbing the ordinary-temperature volatilization insect-repellent and both effects of insect-repelling effect and deodorizing deodorizer effect are simultaneously and sufficiently achieved.
group 3	L20 13 OF 31 INPADOCDB	INSECT-REPELLENT MESH SHEET . 黴イ陌ヲ網。網・寸網・縹ヲ網ヲ網・ 黴イ陌ヲ網。網・寸網・縹ヲ網ヲ網・	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect-repellent mesh sheet which is used in curing nets , mesh shades for porches, sun-shielding screens for indoor windows and miscellaneous household sheets , has an effect of repelling pest insects, including flying pest insects and pest insects eating away clothing, exerts the effect effectively from the start of use and sustains the effect stably.SOLUTION: A flexible mesh sheet 1 uses, as the base cloth layer 2, a coarse woven fabric with a multi-filament yarn as warp and weft elements and consists of the base cloth layer 2 and a thermoplastic resin layer covering the whole surface of the coarse woven fabric and has a large number of gap parts 1-1. The area of one gap part is 0.25-10 mm; the thermoplastic resin layer 3 and the base cloth layer 2 contain 0.1-5 mass% of a pyrethroid compound 4; and the thermoplastic resin layer contains 1-20 mass% of an adsorptive particle 5.
group 3	L20 14 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PYRETHROID FORMULATIONS. FORMULATIONS DE PYRETHROIDE.	The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. <u>Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and nests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.</u>
group 3	L20 15 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Pyrethroid formulations. 諡滄勁陌ヲ闔企・驟禰宛網・	The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. <u>Additionally, the disclosures describe application to various plants and nests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.</u>
group 3	L20 16 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PYRETHROID FORMULATIONS. Pyrethroid formulations.	The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. <u>Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and pests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.</u>
group 3	L20 17 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Pyrethroid formulations.	The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. <u>Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and nests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.</u>
group 3	L20 18 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Mikrokapseln enthaltend ein Pyrethroid und/oder Neonicotinoid und ein synergistisches Mittel. Microcapsules comprising a pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid and a synergizing agent. Microcapsules comprenant un pyrethroide et/ou un neonicotinoïde et un agent synergique.	Use of formulations comprising polyurea microcapsules obtainable by interfacial polymerization of diphenylmethylen-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI), optionally in admixture with polymethylenepolyphenylisocyanate (PAPI), said formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect longer than at least three months, preferably at least of 6 months, still more preferably at least of 9 months from the application , wherein the microcapsules comprise: an active principle selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, synergizing agents selected between PBO and Verbutin, the concentration of the active principle in the microcapsule as % by weight on the total of the microcapsule is comprised between 1% and 60% the average diameter of the microcapsules is comprised between 2 and 50 μm .
group 3	L20 19 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PYRETHROID FORMULATIONS. FORMULATIONS DE PYRETHROIDE.	The present disclosure provides formulations of pyrethroid compounds comprising nanoparticles of polymer -associated pyrethroid compounds along with various formulating agents. The present disclosure also provides methods for producing and using these formulations. The disclosure describes various formulations and formulating agents that can be included in the formulations. <u>Additionally, the disclosures describes application to various plants and nests as well as advantages of the disclosed formulations.</u>
group 3	L20 20 OF 31 INPADOCDB	Liquid Termiticide Compositions of Pyrethroids and Neonicitinoids. Liquid termiticide compositions of pyrethroids and neonicitinoids.	The present invention relates to liquid termiticide compositions comprising pyrethroid and a neonicotinoid selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, nithiazine, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and clothianadin, these compositions result in an increase in termite mortality at low application rates and a continuous chemical barrier of a termiticide in soil surrounding and beneath a structure in a locus where termites are suspected or known to exist.
group 3	L20 21 OF 31 INPADOCDB	CHEMICAL VAPORIZER.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a chemical vaporizer simple in the structure of its chemical impregnated body, high in chemical vaporizing efficiency, and also excellent in production easiness. SOLUTION: The chemical vaporizer has the following construction and mechanism: a chemical impregnated body made by impregnating 30-500 mg of a room-temperature-vaporizable pyrethroid -based chemical in such an air-permeable support that a narrow liquid-absorbing sheet is continuously folding so as to be 2-10 mm in the pitches between the respective apex sides of adjacent ridges and both ends of the sheet are joined each other into a circular form is housed in a cartridge having a circular hollow structure in such a way that the respective apex sides are in contact with the bottom of the hollow structure. This cartridge is revolved at 500-2,000 rpm to vaporize the chemical by centrifugal force acting on the chemical impregnated body. COPYRIGHT: (C)2007,JPO&INPIT.

group 3	L20 22 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR INSECT-REPELLING AGENT AND PACKED INSECT-REPELLING AGENT.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a packaging material for an insect-repelling agent, hardly adsorbing an active ingredient and having no problem on disposing even on packaging an insect-repelling sheet impregnated with the agent containing a normal temperature vaporizable pyrethroid , to provide and packed insect-repelling agent. SOLUTION: This packaging material is constituted by having an outer surface layer consisting of a biaxially stretched polyethylene terephthalate having a metal-deposited layer or a metal oxide-deposited layer or the outer surface layer consisting of a laminated material of the biaxially stretched polyethylene terephthalate with aluminum foil, and a thermally adhesive resin layer consisting of an ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer or ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer, and the packed insect-repelling agent prepared by using the above packaging material is provided.
group 3	L20 23 OF 31 INPADOCDB	MOSQUITO-REPELLENT INCENSE MAT.	PURPOSE: The titled mat, obtained by incorporating a mixture solution of benzyl benzoate with "DEET (N,N-diethyl-3-methyl-benzamide)", 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol pyrethroid , etc. and an emulsion in a binder, e.g. an acrylic resin, coating a mat with the resultant mixture, and drying the coated mat. CONSTITUTION: A mosquito-repellent incense mat obtained by incorporating benzyl benzoate suitably with "DEET (N,N-diethyl-3-methyl-benzamide)", 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol pyrethroid , etc. to form a mixture solution, mixing the resultant mixture solution in a binder prepared from an acrylic resin, vinyl acetate resin, etc. stirring well the resultant mixture (to give light resistance and prolonged release properties thereto), stirring the resultant mixture thoroughly with an emulsion, gypsum, etc., applying the resultant mixture solution to the top and rear surfaces of a strip-like material (having 22mm. width, 105mm. length and cuts reaching to almost the half of the width thereof at positions trisecting the material), e.g. a sheet of paper or nonwoven fabric , and drying the resultant coated material. The above-mentioned mat can be used as a repellent directly in a state allowed to stand for a given time and further as the mosquito-repellent incense mat by heating the mat placed on an electric heating mat.
group 3	L20 24 OF 31 INPADOCDB	INSECT REPELLENT.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insect repellent without absorbing an active ingredient by aplastic case even at the time of long-term preservation, distribution and use for a case type insect repellent. SOLUTION: The characteristics of this insect repellent 1 comprises housing asheet material 10 as a chemical impregnated unit prepared by impregnating a synthetic resin, a pulp or a nonwoven fabric composed thereof with a normal temperature volatile pyrethroid in a chemical container 20 as a case composed by using an aliphatic polyketone. Thereby, the adsorption of the active ingredient on the sheet material 10 of the chemical container 20 can completely be prevented and the insect repellent effects can resultantly be maintained.
group 3	L20 25 OF 31 INPADOCDB	INSECT REPELLENT.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insect repellent without absorbing an active ingredient by aplastic case even at the time of long-term preservation, distribution and use for a case type insect repellent. SOLUTION: The characteristics of this insect repellent 1 comprises housing asheet material 10 as a chemical impregnated unit prepared by impregnating a synthetic resin, a pulp or a nonwoven fabric composed thereof with a normal temperature volatile pyrethroid in a chemical container 20 as a case composed by using an amorphous cyclic olefin polymer . Thereby, the adsorption of the active ingredient on the sheet material 10 of the chemical container 20 can completely be prevented and the insect repellent effects can resultantly be maintained.
group 3	L20 26 OF 31 INPADOCDB	VERMIN-REPELLING TREATMENT OF POLYESTER FIBER .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain polyester fiber structures or textile goods having excellent feeling, vermin-repelling performance and its washing durability and capable of preventing the injury of body with vermin such as mosquito, gnat, flea, mite and lice by heating apolyester fiber in a liquid containing a pyrethroid compound under specific condition. SOLUTION: Polyester fiber is heat-treated in a liquid containing a pyrethroid compound (e.g. d-phenothrin) at a temperature between Tg+40 deg.C and 160 deg.C (Tg is the glass transition temperature of the polyester fiber) for >=10min to effect the impregnation and diffusion of 0.01-10wt.% of the pyrethroid compound based on the polyester . It is useful for an outdoor sport wear for camp, fishing, hiking, tennis, etc.; stockings, socks, gloves, stomach band and nightgown; camp requisites such as tent and sleeping bag; etc.
group 3	L20 27 OF 31 INPADOCDB	COCKROACH REPELLING MEMBER.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject member preventing the intrusion of cockroach into a home electric appliance, consisting of a tape arranged with a cockroach repellent on one face and an adhesive material on the other face and being stuck to the opening part and the main place of the home electric appliance. SOLUTION: The member consists of the tape arranged with the cockroach repellent on one face and the adhesive material on the other face. To put it in the concrete, one face of a base material 2 consisting of apolyester film is provided with a repellent holding layer 1 holding the cockroach repellent of a pyrethroid group in nonwoven fabric composed of a polyester fiber and the other face is provided with an adhesive layer 3 consisting of the tacky agent or the adhesive of an acrylic resin or acrylic. In order to make nonwoven fabric hold the repellent, a repellent 100 parts weight is diluted with a thinner 200 parts weight such as kerosene and impregnated to nonwoven fabric . In addition the quantity of the repellent is desirably 3 to 10g/m<2> .
group 3	L20 28 OF 31 INPADOCDB	WASH-RESISTANT REPELLENT FOR BLOOD-SUCKING VERMIN FOR TEXTILE PRODUCT.	PURPOSE: To produce a repellent for blood-sucking vermin capable of keeping the repelling action over a long period by using N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide and/or pyrethroid compound as repelling components for blood-sucking vermin and adding a cationic surfactant and/or an ampholytic surfactant to the components. CONSTITUTION: This wash-resistant repellent for blood-sucking vermin for textile product is produced by using N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide and/or pyrethroid compound as blood-sucking vermin repelling components and combining the repelling components with a cationic surfactant and/or an ampholytic surfactant. A natural or synthetic textile product is treated with the repelling agent to suppress the injury by blood-sucking vermin and the vermin repellent adsorbed to the textile product is durable to cleaning to keep the effect over a long period. Since the repelling component for blood-sucking vermin is impregnated in and fixed to the deep part of the fiber by the use of the surfactant to suppress the loss of the repelling component even by washing. It can sufficiently be used even for the treatment of a thin textile product such as nylon panty hose.
group 3	L20 29 OF 31 INPADOCDB	PLATE SHAPED RESIN VOLATILIZER.	PURPOSE: To obtain a plate shaped resin volatilizer capable of increasing both the volatilization area and the amount of volatilization and thereby reducing the number of required sheets used by holding a volatile pyrethroid -based compound in a reticulated plate shaped resin body having passages. CONSTITUTION: A plate shaped resin body 1 having many meshes 2 forming passages communicating with the back face and further a rib 3 of the outer peripheral part for reinforcing is produced. An engaging part 5 for passing a rod of a wardrobe therethrough is opened in the center of the body 1 and a rib 4 of the inner peripheral part is provided in the aforementioned engaging part 5 and a notch 6 for reinforcing. Pyrethroid -based compound is preferably held in the resin body by kneading the compound in an amount within the range of 10-200mg/g in the resin and molding the resin. Furthermore, the reticulated resin body may be formed and the surface thereof may also be coated with a coating solution containing the pyrethroid -based compound and a resin (an adhesive) and cured. Since the surface area is so large as to facilitate aeration, a sufficient amount of volatilization is obtained even in a small size.
group 3	L20 30 OF 31 INPADOCDB	TERMITE PREVENTIVE SHEET MATERIAL.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To display the effect of termite prevention while holding water resistance and air permeability by forming a termite preventive layer having the coating section and uncoating section of a termite preventive mixture having a termite preventive effect on the surface of a nonwoven fabric layer made of a synthetic resin. SOLUTION: A termite preventive layer 3 coated with a termite preventive mixture, in which a termite preventive is mixed with a hot melt resin, in a striped shape is formed onto the top face of a nonwoven fabric layer 2 using a dry type spun-bonded nonwoven fabric and a wet type nonwoven fabric . An organic phosphorus or pyrethroid termite preventive is used as the termite preventive, and an ethylene-acrylic copolymer resin, an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer resin, etc., are employed as the hot melt resin. Since the coating weight of the termite preventive mixture required for forming the termite preventive layer 3 is set in 30-60g/m<2> , the termite preventive effect of a coating section 4 can be displayed while holding the air permeability of the nonwoven fabric layer 2 by an uncoating section 5.
group 3	L20 31 OF 31 INPADOCDB	LIQUID TERMITICIDE COMPOSITIONS OF PYRETHROIDS AND A NEONICOTINOIDS. COMPOSITIONS TERMITICIDES LIQUIDES A BASE DE PYRETHROIDES ET DE NEONICOTINOIDES.	The present invention relates to liquid termiticide compositions comprising pyrethroid and a neonicotinoid selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, nithiazine, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and clothianadin, these compositions result in an increase in termite mortality at low application rates and a continuous chemical barrier of a termiticide in soil surrounding and beneath a structure in a locus where termites are suspected or known to exist.

group 4	L23 1 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ARTICLE FOR TREATMENT OF FIBER PRODUCT AND FIBER PRODUCT TREATMENT AGENT COMPOSITION.	This article for treatment of fiber products is used when drying a fiber product in a dryer and comprises a base material and a fiber product treatment agent composition loaded on the base material. The fiber product treatment agent composition is solid at 1 atm and 30°C, can melt at 31-120°C, and comprises: a component (B), which is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of DEET, 3-(N-n-butyl-N-acetyl) aminopropionic acid ethyl ester, p-menthane-3,8-diol, 1-methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl) piperidine-1-carboxylate, and pyrethroid compounds; and a component (A), which is a component comprising at least one kind of compound different from component (B) and that can be melted by heating and is solid at 1 atm and 30°C.
group 4	L23 1 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ARTICLE FOR TREATMENT OF FIBER PRODUCT AND FIBER PRODUCT TREATMENT AGENT COMPOSITION.	This article for treatment of fiber products is used when drying a fiber product in a dryer and comprises a base material and a fiber product treatment agent composition loaded on the base material. The fiber product treatment agent composition is solid at 1 atm and 30°C, can melt at 31-120°C, and comprises: a component (B), which is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of DEET, 3-(N-n-butyl-N-acetyl) aminopropionic acid ethyl ester, p-menthane-3,8-diol, 1-methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl) piperidine-1-carboxylate, and pyrethroid compounds; and a component (A), which is a component comprising at least one kind of compound different from component (B) and that can be melted by heating and is solid at 1 atm and 30°C.
group 4	L23 2 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Soaking preparation method of mosquito repellent net .	The invention discloses a soaking preparation method of a mosquito repellent net . The soaking preparation method comprises the following steps: firstly, adding 100 g/L of alpha cypermethrin suspending agent and a curing agent into a soaking tank; diluting into 10 times of liquid with deionized water; stirring uniformly; putting a finished mosquito net into the soaking tank; completely immersing the mosquito net in the soaking liquid; soaking for 15 min; transferring the finished mosquito net to a drying barrel after soaking; drying; putting the dried finished mosquito net into an oven; curing at high temperature; finally cooling to obtain a mosquito repellent net ; feeding into a packaging workshop; and folding and packaging the mosquito repellent net . The soaking preparation method provided by the invention has advantages of simple processing process, low preparation cost and long service time of finished products, combines physical prevention and chemical prevention of mosquitoes, can kill mosquitoes while repelling mosquitoes, has a lasting effect, and is also safe, tasteless and non-irritating to people.
group 4	L23 3 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYOLEFIN MULTIFILAMENT HAVING INSECT-PROOF PERFORMANCE.	To provide a polyolefin multifilament having insect-proof performance with the maintainability of the effect of pyrethroid based compound contained herein and excellent durability. SOLUTION: Provided is a polyolefin multifilament comprising a pyrethroid based compound as an insect repellent, preferably, by 0.1 to 3 mass%, and in which the amount of the pyrethroid of the surface in the fiber of a multifilament is 3 to 15 mg/cm. Preferably, single fiber fineness is 1 to 15 dtex and the release amount of the pyrethroid based compound from the fiber is 0.1 to 3 mg/cm ² hr. SELECTED DRAWING: None. - The present invention provides a multifilament which exhibits excellent weather resistance and sustainability in terms of insect repellent properties. A multifilament which contains a pyrethroid compound, and wherein the amount of the pyrethroid compound in the surface is 0.1-15 mg/cm ² .
group 4	L23 4 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	An insect repellent masterbatch composition and a method for producing insect repellent masterbatch.	An insect repellent composition comprising: a polymer , a pyrethrin, an ultraviolet ray aid, an antioxidant, and a dispersant, wherein the pyrethrin string is uniformly dispersed in the insect repellent masterbatch composition, and the pyrethroid has a release effect over time.
group 4	L23 5 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	METHOD FOR PRODUCING AGENTS FOR PROTECTION OF BLOOD-SUCKING INSECTS.	FIELD: manufacturing technology. SUBSTANCE: invention relates to meeting human vital needs, in particular to protection against blood-sucking insects. Method of producing acaricide-repellent agent intended for protection against tick bites, provides for preparation of emulsion mixture and stabilization of repellent emulsion, wherein repellent is emulsified in oxyethylated rapeseed oil (ORO) at temperature of 20-40°C ratio of 1:10, then, with constant stirring, water is added to 50 wt%, then, with constant stirring, emulsifier I, emulsifier II are added, then, then, with constant stirring, emulsion I stabilizer, emulsion II stabilizer, then, with constant stirring, water is added to 100 wt%. Mixing speed makes 900-6,500 rpm. Repellent used is a mixture of isomers of cypermethrin (1:1): (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester of (1R)-cis-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid and (R)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester (1S)-cis-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid (alpha- cypermethrin). Ratio of the initial ingredients is (wt%): alpha- cypermethrin emulsified in ORO - 5-20, emulsifier I - 0.2-0.4, emulsifier II - 0.1-0.2, emulsion I stabilizer - 0.1-0.2, emulsion II stabilizer - 0.2-0.4, water - up to 100. Emulsifier I used is crypto-anionic surfactant, such as carboxylates of oxyethylated alkylphenols carboxypav AF 6.90 or carboxypav AF 6.35, emulsifier II used is a nonionic surfactant such as oxyethylated alkylphenols Neanol AF 9/10, Neanol AF 9/4, Neanol AF 9/12, Fenoxol BV 9/10, Synthanol BV, emulsion I stabilizer used is a cationic water-soluble polymer of a linear-cyclic structure of polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride (PDADMAC), and emulsion II stabilizer is anionic polyelectrolytes based on polycarboxylic acids, salts thereof and ethers of Acremone B1, Acremon LK-2, manutex. EFFECT: disclosed method of producing an agent for protection against insect bites provides higher safety of the agent, reliability of protection for a long period of time, simple process of making the agent by mixing all components in one production container at a constant temperature. 1 cl, 5 ex.
group 4	L23 6 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Finishing liquid for mosquito repelling and killing textiles and use method of finishing liquid.	The invention relates to finishing liquid for mosquito repelling and killing textiles and a use method of the finishing liquid. The finishing liquid contains the following components in percentage by weight: 5%-30% of pyrethroids , 5%-30% of a chlorpyrifos microcapsule suspending agent, 10%-30% of an adhesive, a cross-linking agent, a preservative and water. Compared with pyrethroid single agent, an organic phosphorus pesticide and a pyrethroid pesticide are commonly used, have no cross resistance and can generate a synergistic effect so as to improve the mosquito killing capacity. The mosquito repelling and killing effects of a textile finished by virtue of the finishing liquid are obviously improved, the use amount of the finishing liquid is reduced, and the finishing liquid does not contain any organic solvent, so that the environmental influence caused by the pesticide is reduced. After the textile product is subjected to WHO standard washing for 20 times, the washing index of the pesticide can still reach 80%-98%, and the bioassay of the textile product can reach the standard requirements specified by the WHO.
group 4	L23 7 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	AEROSOL FOR PEST CONTROL AND PEST CONTROL METHOD.	Provided is an aerosol for pest control that is for outdoor use, that exhibits excellent adhesion to a surface to be treated and effective formation of a barrier space, and that is effective against pests having reduced sensitivity to pyrethroid insecticidal components, particularly against mosquitoes. The aerosol for pest control is obtained by filling a pressure-resistant container provided with a spray button that can spray while inverted with an aerosol source liquid and a compressed gas. The aerosol source liquid comprises: (a) 0.01-3.0 mass% of pyrethroid insecticidal component that is volatile at room temperature and that has a vapor pressure of 2×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-2} mmHg at 30°C; (b) 1.0-15 mass% of an auxiliary agent for combatting decreases in sensitivity to the pyrethroid insecticidal component that is volatile at room temperature, said auxiliary agent for combatting decreases in sensitivity being a glycol having 3-6 carbon atoms and a boiling point of 200-350°C and/or a higher fatty acid ester having a boiling point of 200-350°C; (c) 30-70 mass% of a lower alcohol having 1-3 carbon atoms; and (d) water constituting the remaining mass%.
group 4	L23 8 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	High-efficiency comprehensive control method for prodenia litura on actinidia chinensis.	The present invention discloses a high-efficiency comprehensive control method for prodenia litura on actinidia chinensis that can control damage caused by prodenia litura and avoid yield loss of actinidia chinensis. The method comprises the following steps: trapping and killing prodenia litura by using a mixed liquid of sugar, wine and vinegar, with every 1000 parts by weight of the mixed liquid of sugar, wine and vinegar containing the following components in parts by weight: 95-105 parts by weight of brown sugar, 190-210 parts by weight of pure corn wine with the alcoholic strength of more than or equal to 45 degrees, 295-315 parts by weight of industrial vinegar, 380-420 parts by weight of water and 9.5-10.5 parts by weight of phoxim; trapping and killing prodenia litura by using a solar pest-killing lamp; and scientifically applying high efficiency and low toxicity control pesticides, including 2800-3200 times dilution of network -forming nano-pesticide loss control agent, 1350-1650 times dilution of tebufenozide, 1350-1650 times dilution of cypermethrin chlorpyrifos and 2800-3200 times dilution of a methylaminobenzoic acid ammonium salt. The method in the present invention has the advantages that by using the mixed liquid of sugar, wine and vinegar and the solar pest-killing lamp for trapping and killing prodenia litura in combination with the high efficiency and low toxicity control pesticides, the quantity of prodenia litura is effectively reduced and the yield of actinidia chinensis is increased.

group 4	L23 9 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	VOLATILIZATION PROMOTION METHOD OF PYRETHROID COMPOUND, AND VOLATILIZATION PROMOTER OF PYRETHROID COMPOUND.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide new means exhibiting excellent pet controlling effect by enhancing volatilization property of an ordinary temperature volatilizable pyrethroid compound without increasing used amount of the pyrethroid compound.SOLUTION: There is provide a volatilization promotion method of apyrethroid compound by containing at least one kind selected from a group consisting of a hydrocarbon-based solution with distillation range of 140 to 450°C, linalool, lavender oil, orange oil, eucalyptus oil, citral, citronellol, spearmint oil, and ethanol in a pest controlling agent containing s pyrethroid compound with vapor pressure at 25°C of 1.337 · 0Pa to 1.337 · 0Pa (17 · 0mmHg to 17 · 0mmHg).SELECTED DRAWING: None.
group 4	L23 10 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	TICK CONTROLLER FOR COATED MATERIAL, AND TICK CONTROLLING METHOD USING TICK CONTROLLER.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a tick controller for a coated material capable of controlling tick inside the coated material; and to provide a tick controlling method using the tick controller.SOLUTION: A tick controller 10 for a coated material using the coated material 40 coated with one or more layers of cloth material 50 as a processing object, includes a tick control composition containing a pyrethroid insecticidal component (A), and a whole-amount injection type vessel storing the tick control composition. The component (A) is preferably 3-phenoxybenzyl rhovanthamate and the tick control composition is preferably a smoking agent .SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 2
group 4	L23 11 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	WATER RESISTANT DISINFESTATION ARTICLE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF.	- WATER RESISTANT DISINFESTATION ARTICLE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF 5 A disinfestation article includes a base, external voids and internal voids formed in the base, pesticidal compound disposed in the external voids and internal voids. The pesticidal compound disposed in the external void being exposed to a surface of the base. The pesticidal particles contain pesticidal ingredients selected from pyrethroid family or the like. A method of manufacturing a disinfestation article includes adding pesticidal 10 particles into a molten polymer material to form a mixture, injecting the mixture into a mold to form a molded part, and cooling the molded part to form the disinfestation article. The article comprises external voids and internal voids formed in the base, pesticidal compound disposed in the external voids and internal voids, and the pesticidal compound disposed in the external void being exposed to a surface of the base. 15 (FIG. 4). - A disinfestation article includes a base, external voids and internal voids formed in the base, pesticidal compound disposed in the external and internal voids. The pesticidal compound disposed in the external void being exposed to a surface of the base. The article may further comprise channels connecting one of the internal voids to one of the external voids. The pesticidal compound contains pesticidal particles selected from pyrethroid family or the like. Also claimed is a method of manufacturing which includes mixing pesticidal particles into a molten polymer material to form a mixture, injecting the mixture into a mold to form a molded part, and cooling the molded part to form said disinfestation article.
group 4	L23 12 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	BITING/STINGING DAMAGE PREVENTION METHOD OF BEE AND HORSEFLY.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an effective biting/stinging damage prevention method of bee and horsefly by wearing cloths holding specific medicines in combination in individual pest control against the bee and the horsefly.SOLUTION FOR THE PROBLEM: There is provided a biting/stinging damage prevention method of bee and horsefly in which a user wears first clothes holding at least one or more repellent components against bee and horsefly and second clothes holding at least one or more pyrethroid -based insecticidal components, or a user wears first clothes holding at least the one or more pyrethroid -based insecticidal components and second clothes holding at least the one or more repellent components against bee and horsefly. As the repellent components, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylic acid 1-methylpropyl[icaridin] and 3-(N-n-butyl acetamide) ethyl propionate [IR3535] are preferable, and as the pyrethroid -based insecticidal components, a slightly volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component having a vapor pressure at 25°C of less than 17 · 0mmHg is preferable.SELECTED DRAWING: None.
group 4	L23 13 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pesticide micro-capsule suspending agent and preparation method thereof.	The invention discloses a pesticide micro-capsule suspending agent and a preparation method thereof. The particle size of the pesticide micro-capsule suspending agent is 0.1 to 20 μm, the capsule wall adopts a material of polyurethane or polyurea, and a capsule core can be apyrethroid pesticide, an organophosphorus pesticide or an aniline pesticide. The pesticide micro-capsule suspending agent is prepared through liquid/liquid interface polymerization of a microreactor, the technology is simple, prepared microcapsules are controllable in particle size and are uniform in distribution, a preparation technology of the pesticide micro-capsule suspending agent is simplified, a production amplification effect is reduced, and important value in aspect of pesticide microencapsulation is obtained.
group 4	L23 14 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CURABLE COMPOSITION FOR CREEPING PEST CONTROL, SEALING MATERIAL, AND CONTROL METHOD OF CREEPING PEST.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a technique useful for control of creeping pests such as psocid.SOLUTION: A curable composition for creeping pest control contains (A) a base material containing a polyoxyalkylene-based polymer containing at least one reactive silicon group in one molecule as a main component, (B) polypropylene glycol having a number average molecular weight of 1,000 or more, (C) liquid saturated hydrocarbon having a number average molecular weight of 400 or more, and (D) apyrethroid -based compound. The pyrethroid -based compound includes permethrin, phenothrin, resmethrin, and cyphenothrin. The creeping pests include psocid. A modified silicone-based sealing material contains the curable composition for creeping pest control.SELECTED DRAWING: None.
group 4	L23 15 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	NOVEL SPOT-ON ACTIVE SUBSTANCE FORMULATION.	The invention relates to an improved composition for the control of parasites on animals, comprising comparably high amounts of active substances from the group of agonists of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of insects (neonicotinoids) and from pyrethroids in a new and improved formulation comprising carvacrol as a solvent, and optionally additionally further active and/or auxiliary substances. In particular, the invention relates to the use of such compositions for the control of ectoparasites such as, in particular, fleas, ticks and sand flies ipets such as, in particular, in dogs and ferrets.
group 4	L23 16 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Biological source anti-insect fabric and preparation method thereof.	The invention discloses a biological source anti-insect fabric and a preparation method thereof. The preparation method of the biological source anti-insect fabric is characterized by comprising the following steps: (1) diluting a biological source anti-insect emulsion with water for 50-100 times so as to obtain a dip dyeing solution; (2) soaking fabric into the dip dyeing solution, and performing throw drying, water washing, secondary throw drying, and shaping, thereby obtaining the anti-insect fabric , wherein the biological source anti-insect emulsion comprises the following components in percentage by weight: 5-15% of pyrethroid , 2-4% of triptonide, 8-15% of an emulsifier and the balance of an organic solvent. The biological source anti-insect fabric disclosed by the invention is good in capability of preventing insects such as mosquitoes, and long lasting in anti-mosquito prevention effect.

group 4	L23 17 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CURABLE COMPOSITION FOR CRAWLING PEST CONTROL, SEALING MATERIAL, AND CRAWLING PEST CONTROL METHOD.	Provided is a curable composition for crawling pest control, comprising (A) a base material chiefly consisting of a polyoxyalkylene-based polymer which contains at least one reactive silicon group per molecule, (B) a divalent carboxylic acid diester of an alcohol having 4-12 carbon atoms and/or polypropylene glycol, and (C) a pest control agent. Examples of the pest control agent include pyrethroid compounds, carbamate compounds, and organic phosphorus compounds. Examples of the pyrethroid compounds include pyrethrin, transluthrin, and bifenthrin. Examples of the crawling pest include psocids. Also provided is a modified silicone-based sealing material that contains said curable composition for crawling pest control.
group 4	L23 18 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pest repelling drip irrigation pipe.	A drip irrigation lateral comprising a water conduit manufactured of apolymeric composition comprising pyrethroid .
group 4	L23 19 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Biological source insect-proof fabric and preparation method thereof.	The invention discloses a biological source insect-proof fabric and a preparation method thereof. The preparation method of the biological source insect-proof fabric is characterized by comprising the following steps: (1) performing 50-100-fold dilution on biological source insect-proof emulsifiable concentrate with water to form a dip-dyeing liquid; and (2) dipping fabric into the dip-dyeing liquid, performing spin drying, performing washing with water, performing spin drying again, and performing shaping to obtain the insect-proof fabric , wherein the biological source insect-proof emulsifiable concentrate is composed of the following components in percentage by weight: 5-15% of pyrethroid , 2-4% of triptonide, 8-15% of an emulsifier, and the balance of an organic solvent. The biological source insect-proof fabric prepared by the method provided by the invention has strong ability to resist the invasion of mosquitoes and other insects, and has a long-lasting anti-mosquito effect.
group 4	L23 20 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Cow ear hanging sheet type solid mosquito and fly repellent tablet.	The invention belongs to the technical field of an insecticide, and particularly relates to a cow ear hanging sheet type solid mosquito and fly repellent tablet. The cow ear hanging sheet type solid mosquito and fly repellent tablet is prepared from the following active ingredients including dinotefuran, diazinon and cypermethrin according to a weight ratio of 2:5:5. The technical scheme provided by the invention has the advantages that an obvious synergistic effect is achieved; the insecticidal spectrum is wide; the activity is high; the medicine effect is fast; the mosquito and fly repellent effect is achieved; meanwhile, the mosquito and fly contact killing effect is also achieved. The environment-friendly effect is achieved; no influence is caused on the animal health; certain special odor can be naturally volatilized; the solid tablet is suitable for raising livestock in breeding pens, is also suitable for being arranged on livestock bodies and is suitable for raising livestock doing activity outside the pens.
group 4	L23 21 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	RELEASABLE ENCAPSULATION COMPOSITIONS.	A releasable encapsulation composition is described. The composition comprises a plurality of capsules, each capsule comprising an amphiphilic material encapsulating a substance, such as an active ingredient. The substance is releasable from encapsulation by a change in the amphiphilic material triggered by a change in the environment around the capsule. - An encapsulation composition is described. The composition comprises a plurality of capsules, each capsule comprising an amphiphilic material encapsulating pyrethroid . The encapsulated pyrethroid has a release rate less than the release rate of the unencapsulated pyrethroid . Coated fabric products are also described.
group 4	L23 22 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT PEST CONTROLLING TOOL FOR ANIMAL.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect pest controlling tool for animal capable of time stably maintaining an agent even when diethyl glycol monoethyl ether is used as a solvent and easy to take the agent off from a container, for the agent having excellent pest control effects on pest such as lice, flea and acarid adhering animals having relationships with human, including pets such as dogs, cats, rabbits and domestic animals such as pigs and cows.SOLUTION: The problem is solved by an insect pest controlling tool having an agent containing at least one or more kind of compound selected from a pyrethroid compound or a phenylpyrazole compound as an essential component and diethylene glycol monoethyl ether as a solvent and a container including the agent and including an alicyclic olefin resin as a raw material.SELECTED DRAWING: None.

group 4	L23 23 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYETHYLENE NET OR FABRIC GRAFTED WITH A PVP HYDROGEL FOR THE ABSORPTION AND RELEASE OF PYRETHROIDS.	Polyethylene support in form of net or fabric , comprising, grafted on the surface of said support, a hydrogel comprising polyvinylpyrrolidone. Method for preparing said support comprising the steps of immersing the support in a toluene solution (Sol1) containing: ethylene glycol dimethylacrylate (EGDMA) and cumene hydroperoxide (CHP); immersing the support in an aqueous solution (Sol2) containing: FeCl ₂ *4H ₂ O, ascorbic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP); washing and drying the support. - Polyethylene support in form of net or fabric , comprising, grafted on the surface of said support, a hydrogel comprising polyvinylpyrrolidone and absorbed to the hydrogel apyrethroid . Method for preparing said support comprising the steps of: immersing the support in a toluene solution (Sol1) containing: ethylene glycol dimethylacrylate (EGDMA) and cumene hydroperoxide (CHP); immersing the support in an aqueous solution (Sol2) containing: FeCl ₂ * 4H ₂ O, ascorbic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP); washing and drying the support.
group 4	L23 24 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	COMPOSITION, TEXTILE MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS WITH INSECTOACARICIDES PROPERTIES.	FIELD: biotechnology.SUBSTANCE: invention refers to the primary direction of nonspecific prevention - individual protecting people from the harmful biological factors (insects and arachnids) and concerns insectoacaricides compositions useful for the treatment of textile materials and articles such as garments. The invention also relates to textile materials and articles treated with insectoacaricides composition. The formulations include drug cypermethrin , vinyl acetate emulsion, acrylic emulsion, crosslinking reagents and oil-water-repellent drug.EFFECT: human protection against ticks attack the retention of activity after repeated washings 10 cl 1 thl 5 ex
group 4	L23 25 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	SUSTAINED DRUG-RELEASING SHEET .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a sustained drug-releasing sheet which can continually provide sustained release of volatile drugs such as allyl isothiocyanate, pyrethroid -based drugs and the like, and which does not bring about peeling and deformation with passage of time.SOLUTION: A sustained volatile drug-releasing sheet 10 comprises: permeable film layers 12a and 12b made of a resin, through which volatile drugs can permeate, on both surfaces of a kneaded material layer 11 formed of a kneaded material containing a volatile drug and a resin; surface barrier layers 13a and 13b which show impermeability against the volatile drugs, and are formed respectively on the permeable film layers 12a and 12b; and a plurality of drug permeation parts scattered, which are obtained by removing portions of surface barrier layers 13a and 13b to expose the permeable film layers 12a and 12b or the kneaded material layer.SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 1.
group 4	L23 26 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	NOXIOUS INSECT REPELLENT, AND NOXIOUS-INSECT-REPELLENT RESIN COMPOSITION AND NOXIOUS-INSECT-REPELLENT PROCESSED PRODUCT USING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a noxious insect repellent that has a high noxious-insect-repellent effect and is also excellent in heat resistance; and to provide a noxious-insect-repellent processed product such as a fiber , a sheet and a molded article that is a processed product obtained by using the noxious insect repellent and various resins and exhibits excellent noxious insect repellency.SOLUTION: A noxious insect repellent is obtained by supporting a chemical agent by an inorganic porous substance. The chemical agent is apyrethroid -based compound having a molecular weight of 325-425. The inorganic porous substance has a BET specific surface area of 550-1,000 m/g, and has a small pore size of 0.8-15 nm.SELECTED DRAWING: None.
group 4	L23 27 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MICROCAPSULES ENCAPSULATING LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN.	A composition comprising a microcapsule having a polyurea wall encapsulating apyrethroid insecticide is provided, wherein the polyurea wall of the microcapsule is made of polyurea polymers derived from a mixture of aromatic polyisocyanate (A) and aromatic diisocyanate (B), the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:1, the polymer (or wall) content of each microcapsule is from 6 to 9 % by weight, and the amount of the pyrethroid insecticide is from 15 to 60 % by weight, each based on the weight of the microcapsule. The composition provides improved worker exposure characteristics. - A composition comprising a microcapsule having a polyurea wall encapsulating apyrethroid insecticide, wherein the polyurea wall of the microcapsule is made of polyurea polymers derived from a mixture of aromatic polyisocyanate (A) and aromatic diisocyanate (B). The weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:1, the polymer (or wall) content of each microcapsule is from 6 to 9 % by weight, and the amount of the pyrethroid insecticide is from 15 to 60 % by weight, each based on the weight of the microcapsule. Preferably the pyrethroid insecticide is lambda-cyhalothrin, the aromatic polyisocyanate is polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate, and the aromatic diisocyanate is toluene diisocyanate. The composition may further comprise one or more other active ingredient selected from an insecticide and acaricide. Also claimed is a method of controlling damage to plants by pests comprising applying an effective amount of the composition to the pest, to the plant or to its locus thereof. - A composition comprising a microcapsule having a polyurea wall encapsulating apyrethroid insecticide, wherein the polyurea wall of the microcapsule is made of polyurea polymers derived from a mixture of aromatic polyisocyanate (A) and aromatic diisocyanate (B), the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:1, the polymer (or wall) content of each microcapsule is from 6 to 9 % by weight, and the amount of the pyrethroid insecticide is from 15 to 60 % by weight, each based on the weight of the microcapsule; such a composition providing improved worker exposure characteristics. - A composition comprising a microcapsule having a polyurea wall encapsulating apyrethroid insecticide, wherein the polyurea wall of the microcapsule is made of polyurea polymers derived from a mixture of aromatic polyisocyanate (A) and aromatic diisocyanate (B), the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is 1:1, the polymer (or wall) content of each microcapsule is from 6 to 9 pct by weight, and the amount of the pyrethroid insecticide is from 15 to 60 pct by weight, each based on the weight of the microcapsule; such a composition providing improved worker exposure characteristics.
group 4	L23 28 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Stainless steel sheet having repellent action against household insect pests and method for manufacturing the same.	This stainless steel sheet having repellent action against household insect pests includes: an original sheet of a stainless steel sheet ; and a chemical conversion treatment layer provided on at least one surface of the original sheet of the stainless steel sheet , wherein the chemical conversion treatment layer includes: an insect pest repellent containing a synthetic pyrethroid -based compound; and a silane coupling agent, a content ratio of the insect pest repellent is 10 to 50 parts by mass with respect to 100 parts by mass of the silane coupling agent, and an adhesion amount of the chemical conversion treatment layer is 0.10g/m ² or more. - This pest-repellent stainless-steel sheet comprises a stainless-steel base sheet and a chemical-treatment layer disposed on at least one surface of the stainless-steel base sheet , wherein the chemical-treatment layer comprises a silane coupling agent and a pest repellent comprising a synthetic pyrethroid compound, the pest repellent being contained in an amount of 10-50 parts by mass per 100 parts by mass of the silane coupling agent, and the amount of the adhered chemical-treatment layer being 0.10 g/m ² or larger.

group 4	L23 29 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Deinsectization plaster and preparation method thereof.	The invention relates to a deinsectization plaster and a preparation method thereof. The deinsectization plaster at least comprises a deinsectization layer, a compound adhesive layer and a carrier layer wherein the deinsectization layer is adhered on the carrier layer through the compound adhesive layer and contains an active component; a back surface gluing layer is arranged on the other surface of the carrier layer; a release layer is further arranged on the other surface of the back surface gluing layer. The deinsectization layer of the deinsectization plaster is adhered on the carrier layer through the compound adhesive layer and is respectively fixed, so that the deinsectization plaster is convenient to carry; the back surface gluing layer of the deinsectization plaster is sticky, so that the deinsectization plaster can be adhered to any place and is convenient to use. When the deinsectization plaster is required to be used, the release layer is separated from the back surface gluing layer, so that the deinsectization plaster can be adhered to any place; when the deinsectization plaster is not required to be used, the release layer can prevent the deinsectization plaster from being adhered, and troubles are avoided. - The utility model relates to a deinsectization subsides, this deinsectization subsides be including at least including deinsectization layer, composite bonding layer, carrier layer, and the deinsectization layer is bonded by the composite bonding layer and is in on the carrier layer, the deinsectization in situ contains active ingredient, the another side on carrier layer is provided with the backsizing layer, the another side on backsizing layer still is provided with from the type layer. This deinsectization subsides's deinsectization layer is bonded on the carrier layer by the composite bonding layer, and the corresponding quilt in deinsectization layer is fixed, and this deinsectization subsides conveniently carries, this deinsectization subsides's backsizing layer possesses viscosity, can make deinsectization subsides bond in any place, and convenient to use when needing to use deinsectization subsides, will follow the backsizing layer from the type layer and peel off the back, can make deinsectization subsides bond in any place, in the time of need not using deinsectization subsides, can prevent from the type layer that deinsectization subsides from being bonded, avoid the trouble. - The invention provides a water resistant disinfection sheet and a method of manufacturing. The disinfection sheet includes a carrier layer with active pesticidal particles encapsulated therein. The active pesticidal particles contain pesticidal ingredients selected from pyrethroid family or the like. Pyrethroids may be produced and prepared from plant extracts. The carrier layer has channels formed therein. The channels form one or more paths between one or more pesticidal particles and at least one of the first and the second surfaces to allow diffusion of the active pesticidal ingredient from the pesticidal particles to at least one of the first and the second surfaces of the carrier layer. When pests move to become in contact with a disinfection sheet, the pesticidal ingredient reacts with the pests' integral membrane protein, hindering the nerve cells and associated functions, eventually ceasing the functions of nerve cells and killing the pests within short period time. - A disinfection sheet includes a carrier layer with active pesticidal particles formed therein. The active pesticidal particles contain pesticidal ingredients selected from pyrethroid family or the like. Pyrethroids may be produced and prepared after plant extracts. The carrier layer has channels formed therein. The channels form one or more paths between one or more pesticidal particles and at least one of the first and the second surfaces to allow diffusion of the active pesticidal ingredient from the pesticidal particles to at least one of the first and the second surfaces of the carrier layer. When pests move to become in contact with a disinfection sheet, the pesticidal ingredient reacts with the pests' integral membrane protein, hindering the nerve cells and associated functions, eventually ceasing the functions of nerve cells and killing the pests within short period time. - A disinfection sheet includes a carrier layer with a first and second surface with active pesticidal particles formed therein. The active pesticidal particles contain pesticidal ingredients selected from pyrethroid family or the like. The carrier layer has channels formed therein. The channels form one or more paths between one or more pesticidal particles and at least one of the first and the second surfaces to allow diffusion of the active pesticidal ingredient from the pesticidal particles to at least one of the first and the second surfaces of the carrier layer. The disinfection sheet may further comprise antioxidant compounds. The disinfection sheet may also have a base layer attached to the second surface of the carrier layer, an adhesive grip layer attached to the base layer and a support layer attached to the grip layer, where in the support layer is detachable. The carrier layer may also comprise ridges extending outwardly from the second surface. A method of manufacturing a disinfection sheet comprising the mixing and blow-extrusion of pesticidal and polymer pellets is also defined.
group 4	L23 30 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	STABLE INSECTICIDAL PREMIXTURE FORMULATIONS.	The present invention generally relates to agricultural formulations comprising at least one insecticide selected from the group consisting of pyrethroids and neonicotinoids, and at least one polymeric dispersant selected from the group consisting of anionic polyacrylate carboxylate copolymers, anionic styrene acrylic acid copolymers, and polyvinyl pyrrolidone copolymers.
group 4	L23 31 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Preparation method of cypermethrin microcapsules.	The invention relates to a preparation method of cypermethrin microcapsules. The preparation method comprises the following steps: (1) carrier preparation: carrying out a polymerization reaction on succinic acid, butanediol and lactic acid according to a ratio being 1: 1: (0.2 to 0.3) to obtain a carrier PBS-co-PLA (polybutadiene-styrene-co-Poly Lactic Acid); (2) oil phase preparation: weighing various components, namely PBS-co-PLA, cypermethrin and dichloromethane according to a mass ratio of (3.5 to 4.5): 1: 10, dissolving the PBS-co-PLA carrier in the dichloromethane, then adding cypermethrin technical after complete dissolution, and dissolving to obtain an oil phase; (3) water phase preparation: weighing deionized water according to a mass ratio of the oil phase to the water phase being 1: (5 to 7), adding an emulgator and a dispersant, and dissolving to obtain the water phase; (4) microcapsule preparation: adding the oil phase to the water phase to obtain an oil-water mixed emulsion, adding a defoaming agent, curing to form a microcapsule suspension, washing with water to remove supernatant, and drying to obtain the finished product. The method disclosed by the invention is simple in process and environment-friendly. The obtained cypermethrin microcapsules are better in shape, have the encapsulation efficiency reaching 78 percent, the drug loading capacity reaching 50 percent, the effective release period reaching 30 days and the drug release amount reaching 94 percent, and are of an ideal pesticide slow release agent.
group 4	L23 32 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	AQUEOUS INSECTICIDE FORMULATION CONTAINING HYPERBRANCHED POLYMER.	The present invention relates to an aqueous insecticide formulation, comprising a) at least one pesticide compound which is selected from the group of phenylpyrazole insecticides and mixtures thereof with one or more further pesticides selected from the group of strobilurin fungicides and pyrethroids; b) at least one hyperbranched, oxygen containing aliphatic polymer P; c) at least one organic solvent LM1 having a solubility in water of less than 2 g/l at 20°C; d) at least one organic solvent LM2 having a solubility in water of at least 10 g/l at 20°C; e) at least one surfactant S selected from anionic surfactants and non-ionic surfactants and mixtures thereof; and f) water.
group 4	L23 33 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Combustible rope-like insecticide product.	This invention relates to combustible products that emanate an insecticide into the atmosphere on combustion and more particularly to such products that undergo combustion for a prolonged period thereby providing an extended time period of insecticide activity. - An insecticide product comprising: a flexible rope with a width between 2-25mm, an active insecticide and a smouldering agent. The rope has a weight between 1-500 grams per metre, a density of 0.01-5 grams per centimetre cubed and has a circular cross section. The rope further comprises of woven strands of textile fabrics and at least one rolled paper strand, wherein the paper has a basis weight of between 20-250 gsm. The active insecticide comprises pyrethroid which comprises between 0.1-5% by weight of the insecticide product. The smouldering agent comprises of potassium nitrate and has a range between 0.1-10% by weight of the insecticide product.

group 4	L23 34 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent and manufacturing method thereof.		The present invention discloses a long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent and a manufacturing method thereof. The long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent is prepared by combining and mixing a propellant with a film-forming agent; and the film-forming agent is sprayed out in use. The long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent is prepared by mixing pyrethroid , carbamate, a synergist, an emulsifier, a stabilizer, a solvent, a propellant, a film-forming agent and a preservative. The long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent is formed by developing an efficient, low-toxicity pesticide compound. The film-forming agent is combined with the propellant for spraying out the film-forming agent in the preparation process, thereby improving insecticidal effect, insecticidal activity and stability to light and heat of the product; The long-acting insecticidal aerosol film spraying agent is convenient in use, widely applicable, suitable for surface of objects such as wall cloth , wallpaper, tiles, paint, a screen door, a screen window and the like as well as surface of furniture, equipment and the like made of various material.
group 4	L23 35 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	High deposition cleansing system.		The present invention provides an insecticidal emulsion cleansing system comprising a clear oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion wherein the oil phase contains an ionic surfactant and an insecticide suspended together as nanometer sized particles in the water phase; and wherein the water phase contains an oppositely charged polymer . The insecticide is preferably a pyrethroid such as a natural pyrethrin or a synthetic pyrethroid . Suitable pyrethroids include pyrethroid esters and pyrethroid ethers.
group 4	L23 36 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ODOR-REDUCED PYRETHROID -ORGANOTHIOPHOSPHATE FORMULATIONS.		Microparticles comprising (a) a water-soluble solid organothiophosphate, (b) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (c) one or more odor-masking components are disclosed, as well as a method of making the microparticles, and odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising the microparticles. The microparticles and formulations can also contain other crop protection agents. Odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising (a) a pyrethroid , (b) an organothiophosphate, (c) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (d) one or more odor-masking components are also disclosed. Additionally disclosed is a method of reducing the odor of an organothiophosphate-containing formulation by incorporating one or more odor-absorbing components and one or more odor-masking components. - Microparticles comprising (a) a water-soluble solid organothiophosphate, (b) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (c) one or more odor-masking components are disclosed, as well as a method of making the microparticles, and odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising the microparticles. The microparticles and formulations can also contain other crop protection agents. Odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising (a) apyrethroid , (b) an organothiophosphate, (c) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (d) one or more odor-masking components are also disclosed. Additionally disclosed is a method of reducing the odor of an organothiophosphate-containing formulation by incorporating one or more odor-absorbing components and one or more odor-masking components. - MICROPARTICLES COMPRISING (A) A WATER-SOLUBLE solid organothiophosphate, (b) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (c) one or more odor-masking components are disclosed, as well as a method of making the microparticles, and odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising the microparticles. The microparticles and formulations can also contain other crop protection agents. Odor-reduced insecticidal formulations comprising (a) apyrethroid , (b) an organothiophosphate, (c) one or more odor-absorbing components, and (d) one or more odor-masking components are also disclosed. Additionally disclosed is a method of reducing the odor of an organothiophosphate-containing formulation by incorporating one or more odor-absorbing components and one or more odor-masking components.
group 4	L23 37 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	High-load pyrethroid encapsulated seed treatment formulations.		An insecticide composition comprising a plurality of microcapsules wherein each microcapsule comprises an outer polymeric shell encapsulating a core containing pyrethroid . - FIELD: agriculture. SUBSTANCE: invention relates to agrochemical compositions containing encapsulated active components. Insecticide composition comprises a plurality of microcapsules, wherein each microcapsule comprises an outer polymeric shell, an encapsulating core containing bifenthrin, which is present in the range of about 300 to 600 g/l. EFFECT: present composition and method for its preparation provide a long-term and stable insecticidal effect. 14 cl, 16 dwg, 8 tbl, 2 ex.
group 4	L23 38 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT-REPELLING MESH SHEET .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect-repelling mesh sheet which is used in e.g. curing nets , mesh shades for porches, sun-shielding screens for indoor windows and miscellaneous household sheets , has a repelling effect against pest insects, including flying pest insects and pest insects eating away clothing, exerts the repelling effect effectively from the start of its use and sustains the effect stably. SOLUTION: In a flexible mesh sheet composed of a coarse woven fabric as base cloth and a thermoplastic resin layer covering the whole surface of the coarse woven fabric and having a large number of gap parts, the area per gap part is 0.25-10 mm, and the thermoplastic resin layer contains apyrethroid compound, a bleeding compound and a bleeding control agent in specified contents.
group 4	L23 39 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MESH SHEET .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heat shielding insect proof mesh sheet for improving human living environment in summer time by especially preventing flying insect pests such as mosquito and moth from coming flying and reducing an increase of temperature about 1 to 3°C by shielding effect, and maintaining pest control effects for a long time by preventing volatile loss of an insecticide component by heat shielding effects. SOLUTION: A flexible mesh sheet constituted by coarse fabric as a base fabric and a heat shielding resin layer which coats the whole coarse fabric , and having a plurality of cavity part is controlled to have an area per a cavity part of 0.25 mm to 10 mm, contain 0.3 to 10 mass% of apyrethroid compound inclusion complex in the heat shielding resin layer, make the pyrethroid compound inclusion complex carried in a compound for packaging and be controlled released with time.

group 4	L23 40 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL SHEET .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an industrial materials sheet such as a tarpaulin, a canvas and a mesh sheet , which can maintain control effect (repellent effect) on harmful flying insects for a long time used for a tent, a sun shade, a construction cured sheet , a lighting signboard, a partition, a ceiling film and the like.SOLUTION: An industrial materials sheet is a flexible sheet which comprises: a fiber fabric which is a base cloth ; and a thermoplastic resin layer which covers the front and rear surfaces of the fiber fabric . The thermoplastic resin layer includes cyclodextrin supporting pyrethroid -based compounds in specific amounts. A falling-off resin layer is partly formed on the surface of the thermoplastic resin layer. An occupied area ratio of the falling-off resin layer is 10-50% of the surface area of the thermoplastic resin layer.
group 4	L23 41 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL SHEET .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an industrial materials sheet such as a tarpaulin, a canvas and a mesh sheet , which can maintain control effect (repellent effect) on harmful flying insects for a long time used for a tent, a sun shade, a construction cured sheet , a lighting signboard, a partition, a ceiling film and the like.SOLUTION: An industrial materials sheet is a flexible sheet which comprises: a fiber fabric which is a base cloth ; and a thermoplastic resin layer which covers the front and rear surfaces of the fiber fabric . The thermoplastic resin layer includes cyclodextrin-silica composite particles supporting pyrethroid -based compounds in specific amounts. A part of the cyclodextrin-silica composite particles is exposed on the surface of the thermoplastic resin layer.
group 4	L23 42 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	IMPROVED ECTOPARASITICIDAL METHODS.		The invention provides an ectoparasitidal formulation which comprises an ectoparasitidal agent, preferably fipronil, as the pesticidally-active ingredient, together with a crystallization inhibitor selected from the group consisting of alkyl-substituted pyrrolidones, and optionally, one or more organic solvents and/or co-solvents. Preferably, the crystallization inhibitor is N-octyl pyrrolidone, and the organic solvent, if present, preferably comprises diethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The ectoparasitidal formulation surprisingly yields a significantly enhanced speed of kill. Methods for manufacturing the formulation, as well as methods for treating animals infested with ectoparasites, are also disclosed. - THE INVENTION PROVIDES AN ECTOPARASITICIDAL FORMULATION WHICH COMPRISES AN ECTOPARASITICIDAL AGENT PREFERABLY FIPRONIL AS THE PESTICIDALLY-active ingredient, together with a crystallization inhibitor selected from the group consisting of alkyl-substituted pyrrolidones, and optionally, one or more organic solvents and/or co-solvents. Preferably, the crystallization inhibitor is N-octyl pyrrolidone, and the organic solvent, if present, preferably comprises diethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The ectoparasitidal formulation surprisingly yields a significantly enhanced speed of kill. Methods for manufacturing the formulation, as well as methods for treating animals infested with ectoparasites, are also disclosed. - The invention provides an ectoparasitidal formulation which comprises an ectoparasitidal agent, preferably fipronil, as the pesticidally-active ingredient, together with a crystallization inhibitor selected from the group consisting of alkyl-substituted pyrrolidones, and optionally, one or more organic solvents and/or co-solvents. Preferably, the crystallization inhibitor is N-octyl pyrrolidone, and the organic solvent, if present, preferably comprises diethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The ectoparasitidal formulation surprisingly yields a significantly enhanced speed of kill. Methods for manufacturing the formulation, as well as methods for treating animals infested with ectoparasites, are also disclosed. - The invention provides an ectoparasitidal formulation which comprises an ectoparasitidal agent, preferably the pyrethroid tetramethrin, as the pesticidally-active ingredient, together with a crystallization inhibitor selected from the group consisting of alkyl-substituted pyrrolidones, and optionally, one or more organic solvents and/or co-solvents. Preferably, the crystallization inhibitor is N-octyl pyrrolidone, and the organic solvent, if present, preferably comprises diethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The ectoparasitidal formulation surprisingly yields a significantly enhanced speed of kill. Methods for manufacturing the formulation, as well as methods for treating animals infested with ectoparasites, are also disclosed. - The invention provides an ectoparasitidal formulation which comprises an ectoparasitidal agent, preferably the pyrethroid permethrin, as the pesticidally-active ingredient, together with a crystallization inhibitor selected from the group consisting of alkyl-substituted pyrrolidones, and optionally, one or more organic solvents and/or co-solvents. Preferably, the crystallization inhibitor is N-octyl pyrrolidone, and the organic solvent, if present, preferably comprises diethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The ectoparasitidal formulation surprisingly yields a significantly enhanced speed of kill. Methods for manufacturing the formulation, as well as methods for treating animals infested with ectoparasites, are also disclosed.
group 4	L23 43 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Mosquito-repelling mosquito net capable of releasing anions and preparation thereof.		A mosquito-repelling mosquito net capable of releasing anions and preparation thereof. The mosquito-repelling mosquito net capable of releasing anions is characterized in that the formula comprises: 0.1-3% of a mosquito-repelling agent, 0.1-15% of an adhesive, 0-3% of a coloring agent, 0-2% of an emulsifier, 0-6% of a coupling agent, 0.1-6% of a sea-gull stone anion additive, 0-5% of a softener, and 0-4% of a thickening agent. The mosquito-repelling agent is deltamethrin (DM), which is a II-type pyrethroid bionic insecticide containing alpha-cyan groups, and an artificially synthesized pyrethroid insecticide with the most insecticidal toxicity. The mosquito-repelling agent is less in using amount, stable to light, and safe for mammal, has the characteristics of wide spectra and low residues, and can also be lemon eucalyptus compound essential oil, lemongrass essential oil, lavender essential oil, mint essential oil, citronella essential oil, ultramicron fiber fabrics , and lavender

group 4	L23 44 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYMER SUPPORT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF A NATURALLY CRYSTALLINE SUBSTANCE AND PRODUCTION METHOD.	The invention relates to the implementation of a method for loading, without a vehicle, a naturally crystalline substance solubilised by a solvent mixture in a lipophilic medium in a mixture of granulated polymers , for forming, without a plasticiser, a polymer support for the long-term controlled distribution of the naturally crystalline substance in the stable solubilised state, without permanent crystallisation on the surface of said support. Said substance according to the invention can be insecticides and pesticides of the group of pyrethroids (e.g. deltamethrin), formamidines (e.g. amitraz) and carbamates (e.g. propoxur), or the mixture thereof, or cosmetics of the group of alkaloids (e.g. caffeine), or medicaments (e.g. ibuprofen). The permanent non-crystallisation state on the surface of the polymer support is only ensured when said substance is solubilised in the solvent mixture consisting of an oxygenated solvent of dibasic esters of methylenic fatty acids and an oxygenated methylenic cosolvent in an active lipophilic solution incorporated into apolymer mixture consisting of a polyether block amide (PEBA) and a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer (TPU). Said support can be shaped as a collar, as an ear tag for animals, a band, a patch, a tag, apolymer block or any other device for the distribution of the active substances. It is shaped by any one of the plastic processing techniques known by a person skilled in the art. It is advantageous in that it is loaded with a quantity of active substance of between 30 % and 50 % less than the previous devices for at least the same active efficiency. - The invention relates to the implementation of a method for loading, without a vehicle, a naturally crystalline substance solubilised by a solvent mixture in a lipophilic medium in a mixture of granulated polymers , for forming, without a plasticiser, a polymer support for the long-term controlled distribution of the naturally crystalline substance in the stable solubilised state, without permanent crystallisation on the surface of said support. Said substance according to the invention can be insecticides and pesticides of the group of pyrethroids (e.g. deltamethrin), formamidines (e.g. amitraz) and carbamates (e.g. propoxur), or the mixture thereof, or cosmetics of the group of alkaloids (e.g. caffeine), or medicaments (e.g. ibuprofen). The permanent non-crystallisation state on the surface of the polymer support is only ensured when said substance is solubilised in the solvent mixture consisting of an oxygenated solvent of dibasic esters of methylenic fatty acids and an oxygenated methylenic cosolvent in an active lipophilic solution incorporated into apolymer mixture consisting of a polyether block amide (PEBA) and a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer (TPU). Said support can be shaped as a collar, as an ear tag for animals, a band, a patch, a tag, apolymer block or any other device for the distribution of the active substances. It is shaped by any one of the plastic processing techniques known by a person skilled in the art. It is advantageous in that it is loaded with a quantity of active substance of between 30% and 50% less than the previous devices for at least the same active efficiency. - THE INVENTION RELATES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A METHOD FOR LOADING WITHOUT A VEHICLE A NATURALLY CRYSTALLINE SUBSTANCE SOLUBILIZED by a solvent mixture in a lipophilic medium in a mixture of granulated polymers , for forming, without a plasticizer, a polymer support for the long-term controlled distribution of the naturally crystalline substance in the stable solubilized state, without permanent crystallization on the surface of said support. Said substance according to the invention can be insecticides and pesticides of the group of pyrethroids (e.g. deltamethrin), formamidines (e.g. amitraz) and carbamates (e.g. propoxur), or the mixture thereof, or cosmetics of the group of alkaloids (e.g. caffeine), or medicaments (e.g. ibuprofen). The permanent non-crystallization state on the surface of the polymer support is only ensured when said substance is solubilized in the solvent mixture consisting of an oxygenated solvent of dibasic esters of methylenic fatty acids and an oxygenated methylenic cosolvent in an active lipophilic solution incorporated into apolymer mixture consisting of a polyether block amide (PEBA) and a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer (TPU). Said support can be shaped as a collar, as an ear tag for animals, a band, a patch, a tag, apolymer block or any other device for the distribution of the active substances. It is shaped by any one of the plastic processing techniques known by a person skilled in the art. It is advantageous in that it is loaded with a quantity of active substance of between 30% and 50% less than the previous devices for at least the same active efficiency.
group 4	L23 45 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Technology for processing antibacterial insect-resistant shell fabric .	The invention discloses a technology for processing an antibacterial insect-resistant shell fabric . The technology comprises the following steps: (1) mixing the following components in parts by weight: 1-2 parts of polyoxyethylene glycol bisstearate, 12-15 parts of silver ion antibacterial agent and 8-9 parts of alpha cypermethrin , controlling the temperature to be 45-50 DEG C, sequentially and slowly adding 15-17 weight parts of ethyltriethoxysilane, 20-25 weight parts of a silicone softener and 50-60 weight parts of deionized water, continuously mixing for 30-40 minutes, and finally regulating the PH value to be 5-5.5 by using triethanolamine to prepare an antibacterial insect-resistant finishing solution; (2) padding the shell fabric in the antibacterial insect-resistant finishing solution at the pressure of 1.5-2.5MPa and the liquid rate of 65-70 percent; (3) drying the shell fabric at the temperature of 85 DEG C; and (4) keeping the temperature of the shell fabric to be 135-140 DEG C for 1-2 hours. The processed shell fabric has antibacterial insect-resistant effects and has high durability comprising washing resistance, resistance to dry cleaning and weather resistance.
group 4	L23 46 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PREVENTION OF ADHESION OF MICROORGANISMS, BARNACLES, PEARL SHELLFISH AND SEAWEEDS OR THE LIKE TO FISHING NET , FISHING GEAR OR SHIP'S BOTTOM, AND METHOD OF PREVENTING ADHESION OF THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of removing microorganisms, barnacles, pearl shellfish and seaweeds or the like that adhere to a fish preserve net and grow. SOLUTION: In a polyethylene resin which is a raw material of a culture net which is a fish preserve net 1 for breeding young yellowtails, sea bream and tuna fish or the like, or a set net or a fishing bear such as a rope or the like, for instance, titanite oxide, chlorine, hypochlorous acid, calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium 2 monohydrate, dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium, trichloroisocyanuric acid or the other chlorine compounds, or substances generated by the other chlorine compounds, or synthetic pyrethroid or organophosphorus-based insecticides, etc., are mixed.

group 4	L23 47 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticidal formulations of microcapsules.	Use of formulations consisting of suspo-emulsions comprising a microcapsule suspension, the microcapsules including at least one active ingredient selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, at least one synergistic agent, and an emulsion comprising at least an active ingredient of the above classes, and at least one synergistic agent, the microcapsules being formed of polyurea, obtainable by inter-facial polymerization of diphenylmethylen - 4, 4' - diisocyanate, optionally in admixture with polymethylenpolyphenylisocyanate, the formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect, even of three months, even of six months or even of nine months, the suspo-emulsions comprising: component A) : microcapsules in suspension comprising inside the microcapsule at least one active ingredient, a synergistic agent, optionally a solvent, the total amount of these components being not higher than 50% by weight with respect to the weight of the suspension A), the complement to 100% by weight of component A) comprising the polymer of the micro-capsule shell, water and additives; component B) : emulsion comprising an amount of at least one active ingredient and one synergistic agent, the amount of active ingredient + synergistic agent being not higher than 50% by weight of the emulsion, of component B) constituted by water, additives, optionally solvents. - Use of formulations consisting of suspo-emulsions comprising a microcapsule suspension, the microcapsules including at least one active ingredient selected from the pyrethroid and/or neonicotinoid classes, at least one synergistic agent, and an emulsion comprising at least an active ingredient of the above classes, and at least one synergistic agent, the microcapsules being formed of polyurea, obtainable by inter-facial polymerization of diphenylmethylen-4,4'-diisocyanate, optionally in admixture with polymethylenpolyphenylisocyanate, the formulations having a prolonged knockdown and killing effect, even of three months, even of six months or even of nine months, the suspo-emulsions comprising: component A): microcapsules in suspension comprising inside the microcapsule at least one active ingredient, a synergistic agent, optionally a solvent, the total amount of these components being not higher than 50% by weight with respect to the weight of the suspension A), the complement to 100% by weight of component A) comprising the polymer of the micro-capsule shell, water and additives; component B): emulsion comprising an amount of at least one active ingredient and one synergistic agent, the amount of active ingredient+synergistic agent being not higher than 50% by weight of the emulsion, of component B) constituted by water, additives, optionally solvents.
group 4	L23 48 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Mosquito repelling textile and its processing technology.	The invention provides a mosquito repelling textile and its processing technology. The textile is characterized in that: it is made of a mosquito repelling fabric , which is prepared by placing a bleached fabric blank in a finishing liquid, conducting treatment at 20-70DEG C for 10-18min, then adding an alkali agent to perform soaking for 25-35min, and finally carrying out conventional aftertreatment. Specifically, the finishing liquid contains, by mass, 0.01-0.1% of a mosquito repellent, 1-3% of an inorganic neutral sodium salt, and the balance water. The mass percent of the alkali agent is 1.5-2.5%. The mosquito repellent is composed of a carrier, pyrethroid , a water softener and water that are in a mass ratio of 1:0.1-0.5:0.01-0.05:100. The carrier has a structure as the following, wherein n is 4-8. The mosquito repelling textile provided in the invention has a good mosquito repelling effect, a simple processing technology, and has strong practicability.
group 4	L23 49 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CULTURE OF TUNA USING MEANS FOR PREVENTING ADHESION OF MICROORGANISM, BARNACLE AND THE LIKE TO FISH NET AND FISHING TOOL, AND APPARATUS THEREFOR.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a technique for preventing adhesion and growth of microorganisms, barnacles, pearl shells, Undaria pinnatifida and the like to the surface of a fishing tool such as a crawl net , a fixed shore net or a rope and removing the same, and a method for cultivating tuna using a crawl net . SOLUTION: A fishing tool such as a crawl net , a fixed shore net or a rope is produced by mixing chlorine, hypochlorous acid, calcium hypochlorite, synthetic pyrethroid , an organic phosphorus-based insecticide and the like into the inside of a resin. In addition, the culture of tuna that can not be performed without using a crawl net whose structure is circular with at least ϕ 20 m diameter is performed by using the crawl net whose diameter is ϕ 20 m, e.g., ϕ 10 m and whose shape is other than the circular shape, e.g., a square or a rectangular shape.
group 4	L23 50 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PLASTIC BAGS WITH INSECTICIDE PROPERTIES BASED ON A THIADIAZINONE OR A SYNERGISTIC INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION CONTAINING A THIADIAZINONE COMPOUND AND A PYRETHROID COMPOUND.	The present invention refers to a plastic bag resulting from a concentrate of insecticide as an active ingredient in the form of aplastic resin; which is produced with a synergistic insecticide composition containing a thiaziazinone compound (such as buprofezin) concentrated in up to 2% (p/w) and pyrethroid compound (such as bifenthrin) concentrated in up to 0.1% (p/w); or produced with a single compound of thiaziazinone (such as buprofezin) concentrated in up to 2% (p/w). The resulting bag is applied in the affected zone of the plant, in freshly emerged branches or branches with aropen bract for exerting the chemical barrier against insect plagues in banana and plantain.
group 4	L23 51 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Biological source insect-preventing fabric and preparation method thereof.	The invention discloses a biological source insect-preventing fabric and a preparation method thereof. The preparation method is characterized by comprising the following steps of: (1) diluting biological source insect-preventing missible oil for 50-100 times by water to form dip dyeing liquid; and (2) dip-dyeing fabric in the dip dyeing liquid, spin-drying, washing by water, spin-drying for the second time, and setting, thus obtaining the insect-preventing fabric . The biological source insect-preventing missible oil comprises the following components in percentage by weight: 5%-15% of pyrethroid , 2%-4% of LeiTeng ketone, 8%-15% of an emulsifying agent, and the balance of an organic solvent. The biological source insect-preventing fabric prepared by the preparation method provided by the invention has strong capacity for resisting invasion of insects such as mosquitoes, and has a lasting effect for preventing mosquitoes. - The invention discloses a biological source insect-prevention fabric which is prepared with the following method: (1) biological source insect-prevention emulsifiable solutions are diluted 100 times with water to form a dye solution; (2) a pure-cotton fabric is soaked and dyed in the dye solution, the mass of the dye solution is 15 times as high as that of the pure-cotton fabric , the dye temperature is 80 DEG C and the dyeing time is 50 min; (3) the pure-cotton fabric is dried by a conventional dehydrator in a spinning manner, is washed in water conventionally, then is dried by the conventional dehydrator in a spinning manner, and is shaped. The biological source insect-prevention emulsifiable solutions comprise the following components: 10 kilograms of deltamethrin, 3 kilograms of triptonide, 3 kilograms of tea saponin, 7 kilograms of pesticide emulsifier 2201 and 77 kilograms of oxylene. The prepared biological source insect-prevention fabric has a high capacity for resisting invasion of mosquitoes and other insects, and the insect-prevention effect lasts long.
group 4	L23 52 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Sophoramine insect-preventing missible oil, sophoramine insect-preventing fabric and preparation method of fabric .	The invention discloses sophoramine insect-preventing missible oil, a sophoramine insect-preventing fabric and a preparation method of the sophoramine insect-preventing fabric . The sophoramine insect-preventing missible oil comprises the following components in percentage by weight: 5%-15% of pyrethroid , 2%-4% of sophoramine, 8%-15% of an emulsifying agent, and the balance of an organic solvent. The preparation method of the sophoramine insect-preventing fabric comprises the following steps of: (1) diluting the sophoramine insect-preventing missible oil for 50-100 times by water so as to form dip dyeing liquor; and (2) dip-dyeing fabric in the dip dyeing liquor, spin-drying, washing by water, spin-drying for the second time, and setting, thus obtaining the insect-preventing fabric . A biological source is added to the sophoramine insect-preventing missible oil for achieving the synergistic interaction with pyrethroid , and the sophoramine insect-preventing fabric prepared by the preparation method has strong capacity of resisting invasion of insects such as mosquitoes and has a lasting mosquito preventing effect.
group 4	L23 53 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pyrethroid insecticide controlled-release polymer microcapsule synthesis method.	The invention relates to a pyrethroid insecticide controlled-release polymer microcapsule synthesis method. The method is characterized in that a microcapsule is synthesized through an interface free radical polymerization process, the particle size of the capsule and chemical modification are obtained through controlling reaction conditions, an insecticide is selected to wrap, the microcapsule is stable, and there is no phase separation at room temperature or an aggregation phenomenon of a milky suspension diluted with water and strongly stirred. Results of the field drug effect tests of the pyrethroid insecticide controlled-release polymer microcapsule obtained through the method and for the insect control effect evaluation show that the microcapsule has stable properties, has a controlled-release insecticidal effect after insecticide wrapping, and is safe to crop.

group 4	L23 54 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PEST CONTROLLING AGENT VOLATILE AT NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR SPACE, METHOD FOR CONTROLLING PEST, AND EFFECT-ENHANCER FOR MOLD PREVENTION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a pest controlling agent volatile at a normal temperature for space having a mold prevention effect and an insect control effect, usable during storing gextile products or furs by volatilizing the agent at a normal temperature, and particularly having the mold prevention effect, and to provide a method for controlling pests, and an effect-enhancer for mold prevention made of a dithiol-based compound.SOLUTION: There are provided: the pest controlling agent volatile at a normal temperature for space containing at least one selected from the group consisting of a pyrethroid -based compound, a diethylene glycol monoalkyl ether, a dipropylene glycol dialkyl ether and a dicarboxylic acid dialkyl ester, and the dithiol-based compound, as active components; and the method for controlling pests by volatilizing the pest controlling agent volatile at a normal temperature for space at a normal temperature.
group 4	L23 55 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	RESIN COATED STEEL SHEET THAT HAS INSECTICIDAL ACTION AND STRUCTURE THAT USES THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin coated steel sheet that has an insecticidal action, and a structure using the same.SOLUTION: The resin coated steel sheet has, at least on one surface of the steel sheet , a resin layer that comprises the resin composition that contains the pyrethroid system compound by 5-40%, the urethane resin by 50-90%, the epoxy resin by 3-10%, and the corrosion inhibitor by 0.5-2% in terms of the mass%. Then the average film thickness of the resin layer is assumed to be 0.1-5 μ m. Also the resin layer can be the resin composition that contains the pyrethroid system compound by 5-40%, and the heat curing mold acrylic resin by 60-95% in terms of the mass%. In this case, it is desirable to cure the resin layer assuming the best achievement board temperature as 160°C or less. Such a resin coated steel sheet can be made a structure insecticidal to the insect of the termite etc., by processing it installable on the route of entry of the insect.
group 4	L23 56 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Composition for controlling parasites on animals.	The invention relates to compositions for controlling parasites on animals, comprising an active ingredient from the group of the phenylpyrazoles and vitamin E or a derivative thereof, such as vitamin E acetate in particular, and also, optionally, a further active ingredient from the group of the pyrethroids , and/or, optionally, further active ingredients and/or excipients. The invention relates more particularly to the use of such compositions for controlling ectoparasites such as, especially, fleas, ticks and sand flies on domestic animals such as, especially, on dogs, cats and ferrets. - The invention relates to agents for the control of parasites on animals, comprising an active substance from the group of the phenylpyrazoles and vitamin E or a derivative thereof, such as particularly vitamin E acetate, as well as optionally a further active substance from the group of the pyrethroids and/or optionally additionally further active and/or auxiliary substances. In particular, the invention relates to the use of such agents for the control of ectoparasites such as, in particular, fleas, ticks and sand flies in pets such as, in particular, in dogs, cats and ferrets.
group 4	L23 57 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pest-resist agent used for cloth .	Provided is a pest-resist agent used for cloth , which is capable of playing a sustained enhanced insecticidal effect and pest control effect in the entire duration of the pyrethrum series insecticidal composition, and has aromaticity. The pest-resist agent used for cloth contains (a) one or more of acetic acid ester compounds as pest-resist agent fragrance ingredients shown in formula CH ₃ -COO-R (R: alcohol residue of 6 to 12 carbon atoms), and (b) one or more pyrethrum series insecticidal compositions having volatility at room temperature, and further comprises (c) terpene compounds as a second pest-resist agent fragrance ingredient, and (d) long lasting fragrance ingredients having longer sustainability than the aforementioned pest-resist agent fragrance ingredients. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect repellent for clothing, which can exhibit reinforced insecticidal effect and insect-repellent effect over the whole of the duration of pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredient, and has aromaticity.SOLUTION: The insect repellent for clothing comprises (a) one or more kinds of acetate compounds represented by CH ₃ -COO-R (R denotes a 6 to 12C alcohol residue) as an insect-repellent fragrance ingredient and (b) one or more kinds of pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredients having volatility at ordinary temperature, further comprises (c) a terpene compound as a second insect-repellent fragrance ingredient, and further comprises (d) a durable fragrance ingredient having durability longer than that of the insect-repellent fragrance ingredient.
group 4	L23 58 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	SURFACE-TREATED STEEL SHEET WITH EXCELLENT PEST-REPELLENT CHARACTERISTIC AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a surface-treated steel sheet that is excellent in both repellent characteristics to pests such as cockroach and corrosion resistance.SOLUTION: The surface-treated steel sheet includes a plated steel sheet , a chemical conversion film that is formed on the surface of the plated steel sheet and contains a valve metal compound and phosphate, and an organic resin film that is formed on the surface of the chemical conversion film and contains apyrethroid -based insect repellent of 0.1-1.0 mass% and a hydrophobic organopolysiloxane of 0.01-1.0 mass%, and of which film thickness is 0.2-5 μ m.
group 4	L23 59 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	A controlled-release pesticide system for a composition.	The present invention is a controlled-release pesticide system for a composition containing pyrethroid , propoxur, insect repellent for controlling fleas and ticks; repelling and combating phlebotominae vectors of leishmaniasis vectors and mosquito vectors of dirofilariasis and acting as a pesticide system. The system can be produced as a solid polymer system for the release of active ingredients which comprises a vinyl polymer , a liquid plasticizer and an active ingredient for pest control. The invention comprises not only the new combination of drugs but also a complete release of the active ingredients.

group 4	L23 60 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Moth repellent for textile products.		A moth repellent for textile products comprises a support body which is saturated with a dissipation type pyrethroid solution. The pyrethroid solution has a mothproofing effect for corresponding textile products, so that the moth repellent can avoid the defect that an inaccurate judgment about whether the moth repellent runs out or not is made on the basis of a bad smell generated by a derivant, can avoid the phenomenon that whether the moth repellent runs out or not can be hardly judged due to adoption of other mothproofing product with an unobvious smell characteristic, and does not affect the mothproofing effect for textile products .
group 4	L23 61 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	METHOD FOR PRODUCING INSECT-PROOF FIBER AND INSECT-PROOF FIBER PRODUCED THEREBY.		A method for producing an insect-proof fiber (10), said method at least comprising: a master batch preparation step for melt blending an olefin-based polymer (1), a pyrethroid insecticide (2) and a sublimation substance (3) at a temperature not higher than the boiling point of the sublimation substance (3) to give a master batch (4); a pellet preparation step for melt blending the master batch (4) and the olefin-based polymer (1) at 195-218oC inclusive, i.e., in the vicinity of the boiling point of the sublimation substance (3), to give pellets (5); and a spinning step for setting the temperature of the pellets (5) to 195-218oC inclusive, i.e., in the vicinity of the boiling point of the sublimation substance, and melt spinning the pellets (5).
group 4	L23 62 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PLASTIC BAGS WITH INSECTICIDAL PROPERTIES BASED ON A SYNERGISTIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A SYSTEMIC NEONICOTINOID INSECTICIDE AND A CONTACT PYRETHROID INSECTICIDE COMPOUND.		The present invention relates to a plastic bag based on a concentrate comprising insecticidal-containing active ingredients in the form of a plastic resin which is produced out of a synergistic composition including a combination of a systemic neonicotinoid insecticide (such as imidacloprid) at a concentration of 0.2% by weight, and a contact pyrethroid insecticide (such as bifenthrin) at a concentration of 0,1% by weight. The resulting plastic bag is applied on the affected area of the plant, in young clusters or open bracts for exerting a chemical barrier against insect pests of banana and plantain.
group 4	L23 63 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Manufacturing method of aqua electric heating mosquito repellent liquid, mosquito repellent mother liquid and electric heating mosquito repellents sheet dropping liquid.		The invention discloses a manufacturing method of aqua electric heating mosquito repellent liquid, mosquito repellent mother liquid and electric heating mosquito repellents sheet dropping liquid. The manufacturing method is characterized by comprising the following steps of: (1) adding a certain amount of pyrethroid into a solvent, heating and dissolving, and then preparing according to different concentrations; (2) respectively adding an antioxidant, a stabilizer and an emulsifying agent into the prepared liquid with the different concentrations, and intensely stirring for 2-5 hours so as to form an aqueous solution; (3) adding water into the aqueous solution to dilute for 20-500 times, and stirring for 5-20 minutes; and (4) adding a defoaming agent and a film forming agent, and stirring for 1-5 minutes. The manufacturing method is used for preparing the aqua electric heating mosquito repellent liquid, the mosquito repellent mother liquid and the electric heating mosquito repellents sheet dropping liquid. The manufacturing method has the advantages of high energy saving efficiency, excellent environmental friendliness, good pesticide effect, low toxicity, good stability and low cost.
group 4	L23 64 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Household textile product with insecticidal effect and processing method thereof.		The invention relates to a household textile product with an insecticidal effect and a processing method thereof. The processing method comprises the following steps of: preparing a mosquito repellent containing pyrethroid and a snowparsley extract, enabling a textile fabric to pass through the mosquito repellent at a certain speed and under a certain pressure, and then drying the obtained textile fabric . By using the household textile product provided by the invention, mosquitoes can be knocked out quickly, and the death rate of mosquitoes is high. By using the processing method of the household textile product disclosed by the invention, the defects that in the existing mosquito-repellent treatment techniques for textile products, the combination of mosquito-repellent effective components and textile fibers is not firm, the contents of the mosquito-repellent effective components can not be controlled, the costs of treatment methods are high, the hand feel of a processed textile product is poor, and the like.
group 4	L23 65 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Agricultural formulations with acyl morpholines and polar aprotic co-solvents.		The present invention provides a formulation comprising a pesticide and/or a plant growth regulator; an acyl morpholine of the formula (I) where R is H, CH or CH ₃ ; and a polar aprotic co-solvent different from an acyl morpholine of formula (I). The formulation can be used in treatment of plants, and is especially well suited for use as a soluble liquid formulation. - The present invention provides a formulation comprising a pesticide and/or a plant growth regulator; an acyl morpholine of the formula (I) where R is H, CH ₃ or C ₂ H ₅ ; and a polar aprotic co-solvent different from an acyl morpholine of formula (I). The formulation can be used in treatment of plants, and is especially well suited for use as a soluble liquid formulation. - The present invention provides a formulation comprising a pesticide and/or a plant growth regulator, an acyl morpholine of the formula (I) where R is H, CH ₃ or C ₂ H ₅ , and a polar aprotic co-solvent different from an acyl morpholine of formula (I). The formulation can be used in treatment of plants, and is especially well suited for use as a soluble liquid formulation. - Abstract 603409 The present disclosure provides a formulation comprising a pesticide and/or a plant growth regulator; an acyl morpholine of the formula (I) and a polar aprotic co-solvent. Disclosed is a formulation comprising a pesticide and/or a plant growth regulator; an acyl morpholine of the formula (I) where R is H, CH ₃ or C ₂ H ₅ ; and a polar aprotic co-solvent different from an acyl morpholine of formula (I). The formulation can be used in treatment of plants, and is especially well suited for use as a soluble liquid formulation. Preferred pesticides in triazoles, strobilurins, alkylenebis (dithiocarbamate) compounds, benzimidazoles, phenoxy carboxylic acids, benzoic acids, amino acids, sulfonylureas, triazines, triazolinones, pyridine carboxylic acids, neonicotinides, amidines, organophosphates, pyrethroids , phosphonic acids, gibberellins, cytokinins, auxins and mixtures of two or more thereof with the neonicotinide imidacloprid particularly preferred. Preferred aprotic polar solvents include: sulfoxide, an amide, a hydrocarbon carbonate, a hydrocarbon carbonate and a mixture of two or more thereof with dimethyl sulfoxide, propylene carbonate being particularly preferred and with a preferred acyl morpholine being 4-formyl morpholine.
group 4	L23 66 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pest control material.		Disclosed is a pest control material having a pyrethroid compound and an insect growth regulator held on a carrier. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect pest control material having an excellent control effect to harmful insects.SOLUTION: The net -like insect pest control material composed of fibers including pyrethroids represented by permethrin; insect growth controlling agents represented by pyriproxifen and methoprene; and a thermoplastic resin represented by polyethylene. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a pest control material having excellent pest control effect to a mosquito imago.SOLUTION: Provided is a pest control material for pest control of a mosquito imago, in which, permethrin and pyriproxifen are held by thermoplastic resin and which is formed into a net -shape. Threads 1 are knitted so as to form many meshes 3 for forming the mesh-structure net , or the threads are woven so as to form many meshes for forming the woven structure net . The size of the respective meshes is optionally set according to body length of a pest insect being a pest control target, the size is configured so that the pest insect contacts the net when the pest insect tries to pass the net .SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 1.
group 4	L23 67 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	COMPOSITION FOR RODENTICIDE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME.		PURPOSE: A rodenticide composition of a block form and a method for manufacturing the same are provided to enhance insolubility in the water and to ensure convenience. CONSTITUTION: A rodenticide composition contains 0.003-0.007 weight% of Flocoumafen as a main ingredient; 0.0001-0.0003 weight% of alpha cypermethrin , 0.0005-0.0015 weight% of denatonium benzoate, and 0.004-0.005 weight% of 2-phenylphenol as a preservative; 0.045-0.055 weight% of anhydrous citric acid as a stabilizing agent; 5-49 weight% of paraffin, 0.1-0.9 weight% of sodium chloride, 0.1-0.9 weight% of silica gel as a thickening agent; and 0.1-0.9 weight% of edible blue coloring agent and 0.1-0.9 weight% of alpha-copper phthalocyanine as a coring agent.

group 4	L23 68 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PARASITICIDES AND REPELLANTS OF INSECTICIDAL EFFECT, EMBEDDED INTO PLASTIC , AND PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION THEREOF	Insecticide compsns. with long lasting action to kill and deter parasites are prepared by homogenising PVC or polyethylene with pyrethroids , plasticisers, lubricants and colourants, melting the mixture and granulating it, and shaping the granulate with the methods current in the plastics industry. The pyrethroids include: pyrethrin (I), pyrethrin (II), cimerin (I), cimerin (II), jasmolin (I), jasmolin (II), cinermetrin , desmetrin , hidesmetrin , furometrin , D-phenetril , dekametrin , phenvalerate , permethrin , tetramethrin and allatrin .
group 4	L23 69 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PLASTIC MIXTURES WITH COMPLEX REACTION TO STIMULUS AND OF PROLONGED INSECTICIDAL EFFECT.	The prods. are prepared by mixing insecticide agents like chloro-cpds. e.g. chlorodecom, carbamidic-acid derivs. e.g. methiocarb, phosphoric-acid-esters e.g. DDVP and pyrethroids e.g. tetra-metrin into PVC, together with colourants, odoriferous substances and aroma agents designed to attract insects. The compsns. contain further additives controlling the migration and diffusion of active ingredients to the surface in order to prevent the development of dangerously high surface concns. of insecticide and the quick drop of the initial concentration
group 4	L23 70 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insect pest controlling resin composition.	An insect pest controlling resin composition comprising a thermoplastic resin, apyrethroid compound, piperonyl butoxide, and a phosphorus-based antioxidant. This is used as a raw material of an insect pest controlling net . - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide e.g., an insect pest control resin composition. SOLUTION: The insect pest control resin composition includes a thermoplastic resin, a pyrethroid compound, piperonyl butoxide, and a phosphorus-containing antioxidant and can serve as a raw material for insect pest control nets . COPYRIGHT: (C)2011,JPO&INPIT.
group 4	L23 71 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Propylene Compositions Containing a Pyrethroid and Products Made Therefrom.	Provided are compositions comprising (a) a propylene-alpha-olefin copolymer comprising at least about 50%, by weight of the propylene-alpha-olefin copolymer, of propylene-derived units and about 5% to about 35%, by weight of the propylene-alpha-olefin copolymer, of units derived from at least one of ethylene or a C4-10 alpha-olefin, wherein the polypropylene-alpha-olefin copolymer has a heat of fusion of about 75 J/g or less, melting point of about 100°C or less, and crystallinity of about 2% to about 65% of isotactic polypropylene; and (b) a pesticide, preferably apyrethroid ; films, filaments, fibers , sheets , molded objects, extruded articles, woven or non-woven materials, yarns, or mosquito nets made therefrom; and methods of their manufacture.
group 4	L23 72 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Use of polymer particles containing insecticide in order to improve the soil mobility of insecticides, insecticide formulas, polymer particles containing insecticide, and method for pest control.	The invention relates to polymer particles containing a) at least one poorly soluble insecticide of the group consisting of fipronil, allethrin, alpha cypermethrin , beta-cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, bioallethrin, 4-chlor-2-(2-chlor-2-methylpropyl)-5-[(6-iodo-3-pyridinyl)methoxy]-3(2H)-pyridazinone (CAS RN: 120955-77-3), chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, cyantraniliprole, cyfluthrin , cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, etofenprox, fenoxycarb, flufenoxuron, hydramethylnon, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, permethrin, pyriproxifen, tebufenozide and tralomethrin, and b) at least one water -insoluble polymer . The polymer particles are suitable for improving the soil mobility of poorly soluble insecticide(s). - The invention relates to polymer particles containing a) at least one poorly soluble insecticide of the group consisting of fipronil, allethrin, alpha cypermethrin , beta-cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, bioallethrin, 4-chlor-2-(2-chlor-2-methylpropyl)-5-[(6-iodo-3-pyridinyl)methoxy]-3(2H)-pyridazinone (CAS RN: 120955-77-3), chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, cyantraniliprole, cyfluthrin , cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, etofenprox, fenoxycarb, flufenoxuron, hydramethylnon, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, permethrin, pyriproxifen, tebufenozide and tralomethrin, and b) at least one water -insoluble polymer . The polymer particles are suitable for improving the soil mobility of poorly soluble insecticide(s). - The use of polymer particles, comprising (a) at least one sparingly soluble insecticide from the group consisting of fipronil, allethrin, alpha cypermethrin , beta-cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, bioallethrin, 4-chloro-2-(2-chloro-2-methylpropyl)-5-[(6-iodo-3-pyridinyl)methoxy]-3(2H)-pyridazinone (CAS-RN: 120955-77-3), chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, cyantraniliprole, cyfluthrin , cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, etofenprox, fenoxycarb, flufenoxuron, hydramethylnon, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, permethrin, pyriproxifen, tebufenozide and tralomethrin and b) at least one water -insoluble polymer, for improving the soil mobility of the sparingly soluble insecticide(s). - Polymer particles, comprising a) at least one sparingly soluble insecticide from the group consisting of fipronil, allethrin, alpha cypermethrin , beta-cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, bioallethrin, 4-chloro-2-(2-chloro-2-methylpropyl)-5-[(6-iodo-3-pyridinyl)methoxy]-3(2H)-pyridazinone (CAS-RN: 120955-77-3), chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, cyantraniliprole, cyfluthrin , cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, etofenprox, fenoxycarb, flufenoxuron, hydramethylnon, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, permethrin, pyriproxifen, tebufenozide and tralomethrin and b) at least one water -insoluble polymer, are suitable for improving the soil mobility of the sparingly soluble insecticide(s).
group 4	L23 73 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PEST-REPELLING LAMINATE SHEET .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a pest-repelling sheet having excellent volatility at ordinary temperature and can exhibit such high sustained release as to be usable for a long term by using a pyrethroid -based chemical. SOLUTION: An adhesive resin to be mixed with a pyrethroid -based chemical is an ethylene copolymer resin, a synthetic rubber resin, or a mixture of both. At least either of the sheet layers between which a resin layer 2 of the mixed resin is sandwiched is a pyrethroid -based chemical permeation layer 1. COPYRIGHT: (C)2011,JPO&INPIT.
group 4	L23 74 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pesticidal suspending agent or missible oil containing chlorantraniliprole and high-efficiency cypermethrin and preparation method thereof.	The invention discloses a pesticidal suspending agent or missible oil containing chlorantraniliprole and high-efficiency cypermethrin and a preparation method thereof. The pesticidal suspending agent containing the chlorantraniliprole and the high-efficiency cypermethrin comprises the following components in percentage by weight: 1.25-10 percent of chlorantraniliprole, 5 percent of high-efficiency cypermethrin , 3-4 percent of polymer dispersant SPED-300, 1-2 percent of polymer dispersant SPED-SC32, 0.1-0.25 percent of xanthan gum, 0.1-0.2 percent of magnesium aluminum silicate, 4-5 percent of ethylene glycol and 73-85 percent of deionized water. The missible oil containing the chlorantraniliprole and the high-efficiency cypermethrin comprises the following components in percentage by weight: 1.25-10 percent of chlorantraniliprole, 5 percent of high-efficiency cypermethrin , 30-40 percent of dimethylformamide, 30-50 percent of dimethylbenzene and 10-20 percent of emulsifying agent. The pesticidal composition has obvious synergy effect on ostrinia nubialis.

group 4	L23 75 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Cypermethrin water emulsion and preparation method thereof.	The invention provides cypermethrin water emulsion, which comprises the following components in percentage by mass: 2 to 15 percent of cypermethrin , 3 to 10 percent of soybean oil, 1 to 10 percent of lauric acid diethanolamide, 1 to 3 percent of mixture of acrylic acid and acrylic ester, 4 to 8 percent of white oil, 1 to 5 percent of diatomite, 2 to 10 percent of low HLB value surfactant, 0.5 to 2.5 percent of n-butyl alcohol, 1 to 5 percent of ethanediol and 0.2 to 3.0 percent of organosilicon defoamer. In the invention, according to a theory of reversed phase suspension emulsion polymerization , plant oil is taken as a medium of a continuous phase, and high polymer is taken as a macromolecular emulsifier at the same time; the cypermethrin water emulsion obtained by a certain preparation method has the advantages of high dispersibility, good effectiveness, high flowability before and after cold and hot storage, no agglomeration, and high chemical stability; and the cypermethrin water emulsion is stored under the hot condition at the temperature of 54+/-2 DEG C for two weeks, and resolution ratio is blew 10 percent.
group 4	L23 76 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Polymers for increasing the soil mobility of low-solubility insecticides.	Disclosed is a use of a polymer solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide, the polymer solubilizer being such that the insecticidal active substance in a 1 wt % aqueous solution of the polymer solubilizer at 25°C and 1.01325 bar is at least 40 times more soluble than under the same conditions in pure water, and the weight ratio of active substance : solubilizer being 1. - Disclosed is a use of a polymer solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide, the polymer solubilizer being such that the insecticidal active substance in a 1 wt % aqueous solution of the polymer solubilizer at 25°C and 1.01325 bar is at least 40 times more soluble than under the same conditions in pure water, and the weight ratio of active substance : solubilizer being = 1. - Disclosed is a use of a polymer solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide, the polymer solubilizer being such that the insecticidal active substance in a 1 wt % aqueous solution of the polymer solubilizer at 25 DEG C and 1.01325 bar is at least 40 times more soluble than under the same conditions in pure water, and the weight ratio of active substance: solubilizer being <= 1. - Disclosed is a use of a polymeric solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide, the polymeric solubilizer being such that the insecticidal active substance in a 1% by weight aqueous solution of the polymeric solubilizer at 25°C and 1.01325 bar has a solubility at least 40 times higher than under the same conditions in pure water, and wherein the active ingredient:solubilizer weight ratio is 1, and wherein the solubilizer is selected from groups A1, B1 and D, described in claim 1 of the invention. Besides, a method is described for improving the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide using said polymeric solubilizer, a method for controlling soil-dwelling invertebrate pests using an active insecticidal component and the polymeric solubilizer selected from the group A1 and B1 described in claim 1 of the invention, and also an insecticidal formulation comprising an active component from a group described in claim 21 and the polymeric solubilizer from group A1 described in claim 1 of the invention. - Disclosed is a use of a polymer solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a low-solubility insecticide, the polymer solubilizer being such that the insecticidal active substance in a 1 wt % aqueous solution of the polymer solubilizer at 25°C and 1.01325 bar is at least 40 times more soluble than under the same conditions in pure water, and the weight ratio of active substance : solubilizer being 1. - WHAT IS DESCRIBED IS USE OF A POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER FOR INCREASING THE SOIL MOBILITY OF A SPARINGLY SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE, SAID POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER HAVING THE PROPERTY THAT THE ACTIVE INSECTICIDAL INGREDIENT IN A 1% BY WEIGHT AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF THE POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER AT 25°C AND 0.101325 MPA (1.01325 BAR) HAS A SOLUBILITY AT LEAST FORTY TIMES HIGHER THAN UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS IN PURE WATER, AND WHEREIN THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT:SOLUBILIZER WEIGHT RATIO IS 1. - What is described is use of a polymeric solubilizer for increasing the soil mobility of a sparingly soluble insecticide, said polymeric solubilizer having the property that the active insecticidal ingredient in a 1% by weight aqueous solution of the polymeric solubilizer at 25°C and 1.01325 bar has a solubility at least forty times higher than under the same conditions in pure water, and wherein the active ingredient:solubilizer weight ratio is 1. - WHAT IS DESCRIBED IS USE OF A POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER FOR INCREASING THE SOIL MOBILITY OF A SPARINGLY SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE SAID POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER HAVING THE PROPERTY THAT THE ACTIVE INSECTICIDAL INGREDIENT IN A 1% BY WEIGHT AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF THE POLYMERIC SOLUBILIZER AT 25.DEGREE. C. AND 1.01325 BAR HAS A SOLUBILITY AT LEAST FORTY TIMES HIGHER THAN UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS IN PURE WATER AND WHEREIN THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT:SOLUBILIZER WEIGHT RATIO IS 1.
group 4	L23 77 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Mosquito net with dinotefuran and PBO for killing mosquitoes, especially mosquitoes with pyrethroid resistance.	Dinotefuran and PBO is used for killing mosquitoes, as PBO increases the knockdown speed of Dinotefuran.
group 4	L23 78 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	METHOD FOR OBSTRUCTING INVASION OF INSECT PEST.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for obstructing the invasion of insect pests by which the invasion of insect pests from the outside to the inside of a house is effectively obstructed by the spray of an aerosol containing a normal-temperature volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component in a terrace, a veranda or the like. SOLUTION: The method for obstructing the invasion of insect pests includes spraying the aerosol containing the normal-temperature volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component, and obtained by filling a compressed gas as a propellant so that the average sprayed particle diameter may be 50-150 μm, and the treating amount by the normal-temperature volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component based on the target treating area may be 0.5 mg/m²/SP> to form a barrier space of the normal-temperature volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component at the upper space of the target treating area and to obstruct the invasion of the insect pest into the space over 6 hr or more. COPYRIGHT: (C)2010,JPO&INPIT.
group 4	L23 79 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	RESIN-COATED METAL SHEET .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin-coated metal sheet which has an excellent insectifuge effect, keeps the effect for a long time, and has durable insectifuge properties. SOLUTION: On at least one surface of a metal sheet as a substrate, a resin membrane, which contains a pyrethroid compound and a polyhydric alcohol fatty acid ester in a mass ratio of the ester to the pyrethroid compound of 0.2-1 and in which the total amount of the pyrethroid compound and the ester is 5-50 pts.mass based on 100 pts.mass of a resin component in the membrane, is formed so that the amount of the membrane adherent to one surface of the substrate is 0.2-5 g/m²/SP>. Thus, the resin-coated metal sheet is obtained which has durable insectifuge properties to keep an insectifuge effect for at least ten years. When a stainless steel sheet is used as the substrate, by forming an intermediate layer between the resin membrane and the substrate, the membrane adhesion of the resin membrane is improved remarkably. COPYRIGHT: (C)2010,JPO&INPIT.

group 4	L23 80 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	A WOOL CARE COMPOSITION.	<p>The present invention relates to a wool care composition comprising pyrethroid insecticide, a copolymer and a solvent wherein the said copolymer binds with the solvent and pyrethroid insecticide. This composition can be an improved aerosol spray formulation for treating of pure or blended woollen clothing and textile, fur and feather lined garments and other keratinous items for protection or insect proofing from various types of insect pests both clothes moths and carpet beetles during their storage, transport and use. Wool care aerosol solution can be sprayed with pressurized container having either a propellant as ready-to-use aerosol or manually operated sprayers. The aerosol spray composition may also contain fragrance and solvent. The other components in the composition are at least one copolymer/emulsifier and/or dispersant. - The present invention relates to a wool care composition comprising pyrethroid insecticide, a copolymer and a solvent wherein the said copolymer binds with the solvent and pyrethroid insecticide. This composition can be an improved aerosol spray formulation for treating of pure or blended woollen clothing and textile, fur and feather lined garments and other keratinous items for protection or insect proofing from various types of insect pests both clothes moths and carpet beetles during their storage, transport and use. Wool care aerosol solution can be sprayed with pressurized container having either a propellant as ready-to-use aerosol or manually operated sprayers. The aerosol spray composition may also contain fragrance and solvent. The other components in the composition are at least one copolymer/ emulsifier and/or dispersant.</p>
group 4	L23 81 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pesticidal control device with high load of active ingredient.	<p>The present invention relates to a pesticidal control device that includes at least one pesticidal active ingredient, cellulose fibers, and a polymer or polymer matrix. The combination of the cellulose fibers with the polymer allows for a higher loading of liquid pesticidal active ingredients within the pesticidal control device, maintains the active ingredient within the control device during transportation, storage and handling, and provides higher efficacy or control of pests during treatment. The pesticidal control device may be an ear tag, collar, or bee strip. - THE PRESENT INVENTION RELATES TO A PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE THAT INCLUDES AT LEAST ONE PESTICIDAL ACTIVE INGREDIENT, CELLULOSE FIBERS, AND A POLYMER OR POLYMER MATRIX, HE COMBINATION OF THE CELLULOSE FIBERS WITH THE POLYMER ALLOWS FOR A HIGHER LOADING OF LIQUID PESTICIDAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS WITHIN THE PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE, MAINTAINS THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT WITHIN THE CONTROL DEVICE DURING TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND HANDLING, AND PROVIDES HIGHER EFFICACY OR CONTROL OF PESTS DURING TREATMENT. THE PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE MAY BE AN EAR TAG, COLLAR, OR BEE STRIP. - 594266 Disclosed is a moulded pesticidal ear tag comprising: a) a pesticidal active ingredient, wherein the pesticidal active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of an organophosphate, pyrethroid, carbamate, nicotinoid, organochlorine, pyrrole, pyrazole, oxadiazine, macrocyclic lactone, and combinations thereof; b. polymer; and, c. a cellulose fiber, and wherein the pesticidal active ingredient, polymer, and cellulose fiber are molded into the ear tag. - FIELD: chemistry.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to pesticides. Moulded pesticidal ear-tag contains: a) pesticidal active component, selected from the group consisting of organophosphate, pyrethroid, carbamate, nikotinoid, chloroorganic compound, pyrrole, pyrazole, oxadiazine microcyclic lactone and their combinations, b) polymer and cellulose fiber. Said pesticidal active component, polymer and cellulose fiber are mould into ear tag.EFFECT: improvement of substance properties.23 cl, 7 dwg, 3 tbl, 14 ex. - THE PRESENT INVENTION RELATES TO A PESTICIDAL CONTROL DEVICE THAT INCLUDES AT LEAST ONE PESTICIDAL ACTIVE INGREDIENT CELLULOSE FIBERS AND A POLYMER OR POLYMER MATRIX. he combination of the cellulose fibers with the polymer allows for a higher loading of liquid pesticidal active ingredients within the pesticidal control device, maintains the active ingredient within the control device during transportation, storage and handling, and provides higher efficacy or control of pests during treatment. The pesticidal control device may be an ear tag, collar, or bee strip.</p>
group 4	L23 82 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pesticide compositions including polymeric adjuvants.	<p>Pesticidal compositions of improved effectiveness are provided, including a pesticide (e.g., an insecticide or herbicide) together with a copolymer adjuvant or additive selected from the group consisting of acid or salt copolymers containing individual quantities of maleic and itaconic moieties. The compositions of the invention provide multiple-fold increases in effectiveness, as compared with an equal amount of the pesticide in the absence of the copolymer. - Pesticidal compositions of improved effectiveness are provided, including a pesticide (e.g., an insecticide or herbi-cide) together with a copolymer adjuvant or additive selected from the group consisting of acid or salt copolymers containing individual quantities of maleic and itaconic moieties. The compositions of the invention provide multiple-fold increases in effective-ness, as compared with an equal amount of the pesticide in the absence of the copolymer. - Pesticidal compositions of improved effectiveness are provided, including a pesticide (an insecticide or a mixture of an insecticide and a herbicide) together with a copolymer adjuvant or additive selected from the group consisting of acid or salt copolymers containing individual quantities of maleic and itaconic moieties. The compositions of the invention provide multiple-fold increases in effectiveness, as compared with an equal amount of the pesticide in the absence of the copolymer. - Disclosed is a pesticide composition comprising a pesticide in combination with a copolymer adjuvant, wherein the copolymer is selected from the group consisting of acid or salt copolymers containing individual quantities of maleic and itaconic moieties (such as AVAIL copolymers), said pesticide selected from the group consisting of glyphosate herbicides (particularly glyphosate) or synthetic pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticides (particularly malathion and permethrin), and mixtures thereof. Also disclosed is a method of pesticidal treatment, comprising the step of applying a pesticide composition as defined above to a surface selected from the group consisting of soil, plants, liquids, and hard surfaces. - FIELD: chemistry.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to agriculture. A pesticidal preparation contains a pesticide and polymer fraction. The polymer fraction contains at least approximately 60 wt % of copolymer of maleic/itaconic acids, including fragments of maleic acid and itaconic acid. The total weight of the said polymer fraction constitutes 100 wt %.EFFECT: invention makes it possible to increase the preparation efficiency.30 cl, 3 tbl, 3 ex. Pesticidal compositions of improved effectiveness are provided, including a pesticide (eg., an insecticide or herbicide) together with a copolymer adjuvant or additive selected from the group consisting of acid or salt copolymers containing individual quantities of maleic and itaconic moieties. The compositions of the invention provide multiple-fold increases in effectiveness, as compared with an equal amount of the pesticide in the absence of the copolymer. - The present invention advances the pesticide compositions of improved efficiency which include pesticide (for example, insecticide or herbicide) along with a copolymer auxiliary substance or additive selected from a group with acid or salt forms of copolymers containing separate numbers of maleic or itaconic parts. Compositions of this invention are made as aqueous dispersion or solution containing corresponding fractions of pesticide and copolymer where a pesticide fraction includes pesticide of amphoteric or positive surface charge. The proposed compositions provide multiple increase of efficiency in comparison with equal amount of pesticide in copolymer absence.</p>

group 4	L23 83 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Monofilaments, tapes or films, useful for deterring or killing snails or bugs, comprise a thermoplastic polymer e.g. thermoplastic polyester elastomer and a pyrethroid e.g. permethrin, incorporated into the polymer matrix.	Monofilaments, tapes or films, comprise at least one thermoplastic polymer and at least one pyrethroid incorporated into the polymer matrix. ACTIVITY : Insecticide; Insect repellent; Plant protectant. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION : None given.
group 4	L23 84 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insect repellent.	Animal pest repellent compositions and methods are disclosed that are particularly suitable for repelling flying insects such as mosquitoes. The compositions utilise very low concentrations of vapour active pyrethroid such as transfluthrin and metofluthrin dissolved in a carrier solvent such as ethanol. These compositions are sprayed onto a defined surface area of the clothing of an individual. The amount of vapour active pyrethroid and surface area covered may be varied according to the extent of effective repellency required. Advantageously, the vapour active pyrethroid need not be sprayed onto the skin in order to obtain a desirable level of protection.
group 4	L23 85 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Materials having embedded insecticides and additives.	The present invention relates to polymer material, which contains at least one embedded insecticide active agent and an additive, which are already released at room temperature. It also relates to materials produced from said polymer , for example, in the form of films, threads, fabrics, cloths, textiles, nets , curtains, and granules. The invention further relates to methods for producing such polymer materials and the use of the films, threads, fabrics, cloths, textiles, nets , and curtains produced from the material for protecting humans, animals, and plants and buildings, machines, and packaging materials against arthropods, in particular for combating insects. - Polymer including polyethylene or polypropylene, comprising at least one embedded insecticide active agent comprising organophosphates, pyrethroids , neonicotinoids or carbamates, and at least one additive comprising sebamic acid esters, fatty acid, fatty acid esters, vegetable oils, esters of vegetable oils, alcohol-alkoxyates or antioxidants, is new. An independent claim is included for the preparation of the polymer . - THE PRESENT INVENTION CONCERNS POLYMERIC MATERIAL CONTAINING AT LEAST AN EMBEDDED INSECTICIDALLY ACTIVE INGREDIENT AND AN ADDITIVE, WHICH ARE RELEASED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. IT SIMILARLY CONCERNS MATERIALS PRODUCED FROM THIS POLYMER , FOR EXAMPLE IN THE FORM OF SELF-SUPPORTING FILM/ SHEET , THREADS, WOVENS, FABRICS, TEXTILES, NETS , CURTAINS AND PELLETS. THE INVENTION FURTHER CONCERNS PROCESSES FOR PRODUCING SUCH POLYMERIC MATERIAL AND ALSO THE USE OF THE SELF-SUPPORTING FILM/ SHEET , THREADS, WOVENS, FABRICS, TEXTILES AND NETS AND CURTAINS PRODUCED FROM THE MATERIAL FOR PROTECTING HUMANS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS AND BUILDINGS, MACHINES AND PACKAGING AGAINST ARTHROPODS, PARTICULARLY FOR CONTROLLING INSECTS. - THE PRESENT INVENTION CONCERNS POLYMERIC MATERIAL CONTAINING AT LEAST AN EMBEDDED INSECTICIDALLY ACTIVE INGREDIENT AND AN ADDITIVE WHICH ARE RELEASED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. IT SIMILARLY CONCERNS MATERIALS PRODUCED FROM THIS POLYMER FOR EXAMPLE IN THE FORM OF self-supporting film/ sheet , threads, wovens, fabrics, textiles, nets , curtains and pellets. The invention further concerns processes for producing such polymeric material and also the use of the self-supporting film/ sheet , threads, wovens, fabrics, textiles and nets and curtains produced from the material for protecting humans, animals and plants and buildings, machines and packaging against arthropods, particularly for controlling insects.
group 4	L23 86 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticidal composition and articles obtained thereof.	A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer having the following properties: iii) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 11 and 40; iv) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) higher than 90%; B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T<1>-T<2> resulting from the condensation of T<1> and T<2>, wherein T<1> comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150 DEG C; T<2> is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactant (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof. - FIELD: chemistry. SUBSTANCE: invention relates to insecticide and acaricide materials. The material contains A) 99.95-70.0 wt % propylene-based polymer , having the following properties: i) melt flow rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) ranging from 10 to 40; ii) stereoregular pentads (mmmm) of more than 90%; B) 0.05-30 wt % adduct of formula T1-T2. The adduct is obtained from a condensation reaction of T1 and T2. T1 contains at least one pyrethroid compound which is essentially stable at temperature of at least 150C. T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated compound selected from a group comprising: (a) a surfactant; (b) vinyl phosphates; (c) mixtures thereof. Components A) and B) are mixed, heated and extruded Sheets , films, threads, fibres and a mosquito net are obtained from this material. Nonwoven materials are obtained from these threads or fibres . EFFECT: invention increases efficiency of the material. 9 cl, 2 tbl. - A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: (A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer having the following properties: (iii) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 11 and 40; (iv) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) higher than 90%; (B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150 DEG C; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactant (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof. - A MATERIAL HAVING INSECTICIDAL AND ACARICIDAL PROPERTIES COMPRISING: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer having the following properties: iii) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 11 and 40; iv) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) higher than 90%; B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150°- C.; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactant (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof. - A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer having the following properties: iii) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 11 and 40; iv) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) higher than 90%; B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T¹-T² resulting from the condensation of T¹ and T², wherein T¹ comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150°-C; T² is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactant (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof.

group 4	L23 87 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticidal composition and articles obtained thereof.	A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer obtainable by using a catalyst system comprising a metallocene compound having the following properties: i) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 2 and 100; ii) A distribution of molecular weight Mw/Mn lower than 4; iii) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) comprised between 90% and 99%; B) From 0.05 % to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150 DEG C; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactants, (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof. - FIELD: chemistry. SUBSTANCE: invention relates to agriculture. Material, having insecticidal and acaricidal properties, contains: A) 99.95-70.0 wt % propylene-based polymer . The material can be obtained using a catalyst system containing a metallocene compound. The material has the following properties: i) melt flow rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) ranging from 2 to 100; (ii) molecular weight distribution Mw/Mn of less than 4; (iii) stereoregular pentads (mmmm) from 90% to 99%. The material also contains B) 0.05-30 wt % adduct of formula T1-T2. The adduct is obtained from condensation of T1 and T2, where T1 contains at least one pyrethroid compound. The pyrethroid compound is stable at temperature of at least 150C. T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated compound selected from a group consisting of: (a) a surfactant; (b) vinyl phosphates; and (c) mixtures thereof. Components A) and B) are mixed, heated and extruded Sheets , films, threads, fibres and a mosquito net are obtained from this material. Nonwoven materials are obtained from threads or fibres . EFFECT: invention increases efficiency of the material. 9 cl, 1 tbl, 3 ex. - A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: (A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer obtainable by using a catalyst system comprising a metallocene compound having the following properties: (i) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 2 and 100; (ii) A distribution of molecular weight Mw/Mn lower than 4; (iii) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) comprised between 90% and 99%; (B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150 DEG C; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactants (b) vinyl phosphates and c mixtures thereof. - A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer obtainable by using a catalyst system comprising a metallocene compound having the following properties: i) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 2 and 100; ii) A distribution of molecular weight Mw/Mn lower than 4; iii) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) comprised between 90% and 99%; B) From 0.05% to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150° C.; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactants, (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof. - A material having insecticidal and acaricidal properties comprising: A) From 99.95 by weight to 70.0% by weight a propylene based polymer obtainable by using a catalyst system comprising a metallocene compound having the following properties: i) a Melt Flow Rate (MFR) (ISO 1133) comprised between 2 and 100; ii) A distribution of molecular weight Mw/Mn lower than 4; iii) Isotactic pentads (mmmm) comprised between 90% and 99%; B) From 0.05 % to 30% by weight of an adduct of formula T1-T2 resulting from the condensation of T1 and T2, wherein T1 comprises at least one pyrethroid substance, which is substantially stable up to a temperature of at least 150°-C; T2 is an ethylenically unsaturated substance chooses from the group consisting of: (a) a surfactants, (b) vinyl phosphates and (c) mixtures thereof.
group 4	L23 88 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Preparation and using method for concentrated multiple-effect water-based type pesticides.	The invention relates to a manufacturing and using method of a condensed multi-functional water-based insecticide, which pertains to a hygiene and health care field of sterilization and desinsection. Aiming at technical problems that roach can not be killed effectively; industrial production can not be realized; the insecticide is easy to be hydrolyzed and become invalidation in liquid can spraying and resources are wasted in the present water-based insecticide, the invention is made by using the technical proposal that little water is added for condensation, anti-blowing agent is added for industrial automatic canning and advanced plastic sprayer is used in combination for canning. Medicine of the invention comprises tetramethrin, permethrin, high efficiency cypermethrin , synergist, emulsifying agent, antioxidant, alcohol, perfume, 45 percent of water, anti-blowing agent and pigment liquid. According to physical and drug resistance characteristics of various pests, by adopting the method of nerve anesthesia and dilution with water, the manufacturing and using method realizes multiple functions of effectively killing or banishing roach, termite, hornet, locust and flea, louse on (rat), cat, dog, etc., mosquitoes and flies, and pests on vegetable, melon and pea in the field and on domestic plants.
group 4	L23 89 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Improvement to the biological efficacy of agrochemical compositions on application in the growth substrate suitable formulations and use thereof.	The efficacy of plant protective agents containing active agents from the classes of neonicotinoids, pyrethroids , butenolides, ketoenols, phenylpyrazoles or fungicides can be improved on ground application by adjuncts. The invention relates to corresponding methods and compositions. - In soil applications, the action of crop protection compositions comprising active compounds from the classes of the neonicotinoids, the pyrethroids , the butenolides, the ketoenols, the phenylpyrazoles or the fungicides can be improved by adjuvants. The present invention describes corresponding methods and suitable compositions.

group 4	L23 90 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insect-repellent fiber .		The invention provides an insect-repellent fiber which is pliable and excellent in fabrication quality. The invention relates to an insect-repellent fiber obtained by melt-spinning an insect-repellent resin composition which comprises a pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound whose vapor pressure is 1 X 10 ⁻⁶ mmHg or lower at 20 DEG C, an antioxidant and an ethylene based resin, characterized in that the content of the pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound in 1 kg of said insect-repellent fiber is from 10 to 300 g, and in that the content of the antioxidant in 1 kg of the insect-repellent fiber is from 250 to 500 mg. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect-repellent fiber which is pliable and excellent in secondary processibility. SOLUTION: The insect-repellent fiber is obtained by melt-spinning an insect-repellent resin composition comprising a pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound whose vapor pressure is 10 ⁻⁶ mmHg at 20°C, an antioxidant and an ethylene-based resin, wherein the content of the pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound in 1 kg insect-repellent fiber is 10-300 g, and the content of the antioxidant in 1 kg of the insect-repellent fiber is 250-500 mg. In the insect-repellent fiber , the antioxidant is 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methyl phenol, is provided. COPYRIGHT: (C)2008,JPO&NIPIT. - The invention provides an insect-repellent fiber which is pliable and excellent in fabrication quality. The invention relates to an insect-repellent fiber obtained by melt-spinning an insect-repellent resin composition which comprises a pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound whose vapor pressure is 1 X 10 ⁻⁶ mmHg or lower at 20 °C, an antioxidant and an ethylene based resin, characterized in that the content of said pyrethroid type insect-repellent compound in 1 kg of said insect-repellent fiber is from 10 to 300 g, and in that the content of said antioxidant in 1 kg of said insect-repellent fiber is from 250 to 500 mg.
group 4	L23 91 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROTECTIVE BAGS FOR HARVESTS CONTAINING PYRETHROIDS .		The present invention describes the use of small quantities of biphenrine or other pyrethroids in plastic or polymeric composition formulations, resulting in compositions which are resistant to insects attack. Pyrethroid can be introduced as a parent mixture component, which can be used to prepare plastic films or bags resistant to insects, which are useful for protecting harvests.
group 4	L23 92 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Aqueous-base foam type spray for killing ant and method for making the same.		The present invention discloses one kind of water-based foamed ant repelling and killing spray and its preparation process. The spray is prepared with pyrethroid 0.2-0.5 wt%, foaming agent 5-15 wt%, foam stabilizer 0.5-2 wt%, cosolvent 5-20 wt%, water soluble adhesive polymer 0.1-1 wt%, preservative 0.1-0.5 wt% and water for the rest. Its preparation process includes the steps of: dissolving pyrethroid in the cosolvent to form organic solution A, dissolving the water soluble adhesive polymer and the preservative in water to form solution B, mixing the solution A and the solution B, mixing the solution A and the solution B, canning and filling the foaming agent. The ant repelling and killing spray as one kind of active preparation has no toxic organic solvent, simple production process, high use safety, high ant killing effect, environment friendship and other advantages.
group 4	L23 93 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MICROCAPSULE INSECTICIDE USING BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERIC MATERIAL.		PURPOSE: A micro capsule insecticide capsuled an insecticidal composition with a biodegradable polymer is provided which is effective in reducing effort and cost by spraying of chemicals because of the gradually releasing property of chemical component. CONSTITUTION: A biodegradable micro capsule insecticide comprises as an active component organic phosphorus insecticides oprethroid insecticides, organic solvents, poly lactic acid as a capsuling agent and one or more of supplement agents selected from the groups consisting of surface active agents, dispersing agents, viscosity controllers, and water. Also described is a dispersion liquid phase type micro capsule insecticide or powdery type micro capsule insecticide.
group 4	L23 94 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING PYRETHROID INSECTICIDES.		Pyrethroid insecticides of formula R-C(=O)-O-R' are prepared by (i) reacting organic acid of formula R-C(=O)-OH with a cpd. of formula CH ₃ -C(=O)-X in the presence of pyridine NET3 or DMF to give anhydride of formula R-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-CH ₃ and (ii) reacting with alcohol of formula R'-OH in organic solvent i.e. benzene, toluene, n-hexane at 0-150 deg.C. In the formulas, R=(I), R'=(II), X= acetyl, Cl or Br.
group 4	L23 95 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticide bait composition.		A powdered insecticide bait composition which includes powdered drypet food, powdered pyrethrin or pyrethroid and boric acid killing ingredients and a powdered clay drying agent. A method for preparing the composition, including the steps of grinding the drypet food into a powder, adding the powdered pyrethrin and boric acid killing ingredients to the pet food granules and thoroughly mixing the ingredients. The resulting powdered mixture can be sprinkled around the baseboards of a structure to kill roaches or other scavenging insects and on ant mounds to kill ants, including fire ants. An additional step in preparing the composition includes a powdered oil-soak type clay drying agent to the mixture to maintain the mixture in a dry, fine, flowable powder.
group 4	L23 96 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT-PROOF DEODORANT PACKAGE.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide insect-proof deodorant packages producible at a low cost, lastingly exerting excellent insect-proof effect and deodorant effect from the initial of use for a long term, causing no effect harmful for human bodies and environments, easy in disposal or reuse after finishing its use, and requiring no use of specific equipment. SOLUTION: The insect-proof and deodorant packages are obtained by supporting an insect-proof compound such as aprethroid compound on a porous inorganic material such as zeolite, activated carbon and silica gel, forming bags using a fabric having 0.5-300 cc/cm ² <SP>2</SP>sec (JIS L 1096 A method) air permeability, and filling the porous inorganic material supporting insect-proof compound in the bags. The packages are used in disposal stations of industrial wastes, garbage or the like including perishable organic matter, food service industry cookeries, households and the like for preventing flying vermin such as a fly. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI.
group 4	L23 97 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ANTIMICROBIAL AND ACARICIDAL FIBER .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for the antibacterial and acaricidal processing offiber having fastness to washing. SOLUTION: The method for the antibacterial and acaricidal processing of fiber having fastness to washing comprises combining a polyhexamethyleneguanidine phosphate with a pyrethroid -based compound. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI.
group 4	L23 98 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ONE PACK TYPE AQUEOUS AEROSOL AGENT FOR OUTDOORS.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a one pack type aqueous aerosol agent used for controlling flying noxious insects in outdoors, without requiring to be shaken before use, excellent in the sustaining effect of an insecticidal component barrier and without causing a harmful effect by a chemical even on being sprayed on a plant body. SOLUTION: This one pack type aqueous aerosol agent consists of 30-70 volume% aerosol stock solution containing (a) a normal temperature volatile pyrethroid -based insecticidal component, (b) a 1-3C lower alcohol, (c) a 3-6C glycol and (d) water and 30-70 volume% propellant containing (e) dimethyl ether, and the pH of the aerosol stock solution is 5-7. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI.
group 4	L23 99 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYESTER FIBER .		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a polyester fiber having repellency for dwelling sanitary insect pests such as mites with excellent washing durability and, for further details, to provide apolyester staple fiber optimal as an insect-proofing wadding material having a good slippery touch feeling. SOLUTION: This polyester fiber is obtained by fixing an insect-proofing oil consisting essentially of the following [A] to [C] onto the fiber surface. [A] denotes a pyrethroid compound and [B] denotes an alkoxy-terminated amino-modified silicone. [C] denotes an aminoalkoxysilane. COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO.
group 4	L23 100 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insecticide formed by using a papersheet which is advantageous in view of recycling, as a material for a ventilating case, is equipped with a sustained releasing effect of a medicine and stable insecticidal effect for a long period, and also preventing the soiling of the case with the medicine. SOLUTION: This insecticide is obtained by housing a carrier containing a normal temperature-vaporizable pyrethroid in a ventilating paper case formed by the paper sheet laminated with a vaporizable substance-im-penetrating plastic layer on one side surface or both surfaces and installed with vaporizing holes on it. As the plastic layer laminated on the paper sheet , a polybutylene terephthalate, polyester or polyamide is preferable, and among them, the polybutylene terephthalate is especially preferable. COPYRIGHT: (C)2002 JPO.

group 4	L23 101 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	FORMED PAPER VESSEL WITH HOLES OPENED THEREIN, AND INSECTICIDE PACKAGING BODY.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a formed paper vessel with holes opened therein which has excellent forming property and is free from any troubles in disposing a used vessel, and a packaging body using the vessel. SOLUTION: This formed paper vessel with holes comprises formed parts 2a and 2b with holes 4a and 4b which are formed of a laminate consisting of a paper and polyester resin in which the basis weight is 50-300 g/m ² , and the breaking elongation at 20 deg.C and at the humidity of 65% is at least 13% in the longitudinal direction and at least 13% in the transverse direction so that a thermoplastic resin forms an inner surface side and flat edges 3a and 3b. An insecticide packaging body accommodates an insecticide sheet or the like containing a room temperature volatile pyrethroid or the like inside the formed paper vessel with the holes 4a and 4b.
group 4	L23 102 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDAL MAT FOR LONG TIME AND METHOD FOR THERMAL VOLATILIZING INSECTICIDAL METHOD USING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a thermal volatilizing system applicable to a conventional electric mosquito-repellent tool equipped with a heat radiating plate having the nearly same area as that of a mat, usable together with a conventional mat for one day and capable of sustaining stable insecticidal efficacies over a long time of >=5 days. SOLUTION: This insecticidal mat for a long time is obtained by laminating a pulp plate or a plastic plate having 1.5-3.0 mm thickness, a length in the longitudinal direction nearly equal to that of the mat, the length in the transverse direction of 0.3-0.6 the overall length of the mat and <=0.30 Wm<-1> K<-1> thermal conductivity at 300 K from one lateral end in the transverse direction to the inside onto the base of the mat made of a pulp and having 20-24 mm length, 32-38 mm breadth and 2.0-3.0 mm thickness. The resultant laminate having a clip for fixing the mat in one lateral end in the transverse direction comprises >=50 mg of pyrethroid insecticidal ingredient and a volatilization regulator in a weight ratio of >=0.3 based on the pyrethroid insecticidal ingredient. The thermal volatilizing insecticidal method comprises using the insecticidal
group 4	L23 103 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	BASE FABRIC FOR PET AND STRUCTURE FOR PET .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a base fabric capable of creating environments of having antibacterial and anti-tick properties at a rearing passage, a rearing house, etc., when rearing pets at home, etc., and a structure obtained by using the base fabric . SOLUTION: This base fabric is characterized by comprising a fibrous material prepared by adding an antibacterial ingredient (apyrethroid -based compound). The structure is provided by using the base fabric .
group 4	L23 104 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PUTTY AND SEALING MATERIAL FOR INSECT CONTROL.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a putty and a sealing material both for insect control and having high insect proofing effect which are useful for home, architecture, an industrial material and product, gardening and the like by including an insecticide and a noxious insect repellent. SOLUTION: This putty and this sealing material are prepared by including an insecticide and/or a noxious insect repellent, preferably a pyrethroid -based compound (natural pyrethrin, allethrin, furamethrin, cypermethrin , cyfluthrin, etc.). A base material for the putty and the sealing material preferably is a mixture of at least one kind selected from the group consisting of an aqueous emulsion resin, apolymer obtained from flora and/or fauna oil (e.g. fish oil, linseed oil, etc.), synthetic nondrying oil (e.g. polybutene, low-molecular polypropylene, etc.), synthetic resins (e.g. an epoxy resin, an unsaturated polyester resin, acrylic resin, polyurethane, etc.), with at least one of various pigments.
group 4	L23 105 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	BACKING FABRIC FOR TUFTED CARPET AND TUFTED CARPET.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a backing fabric excellent in antimicrobial and mite-proof properties and having the antimicrobial and mite-proof properties suitable as tufted carpets by applying a pyrethroid -based compound to fibers constituting a nonwoven fabric . SOLUTION: A backing fabric for tufted carpets having antimicrobial and mite-proof properties is obtained by carrying out a thermocompression bonding treatment or a needle punching treatment of a polyester -based filament web having 2-15d, preferably 3-8d fineness, then applying apolymeric resin binder thereto, subsequently applying a treating liquid containing a pyrethroid -based compound such as phenothrin or allethrin by a method for spraying, etc., subsequently drying the backing fabric and fixing the above pyrethroid -based compound in an amount of 0.001-1 weight%, preferably 0.02-0.5 weight% based on the constituent fibers thereto.
group 4	L23 106 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject composition capable of suppressing the decomposition of a pyrethroid-based compound and preventing the emission of a malodor even when used or preserved for a long period by including a pyrethroid -based insecticide and a specific compound. SOLUTION: This composition is obtained by including (A) 100 pts.wt. of apyrethroid -based chemical having insecticidal effects on clothes insect pests such as Tinea pellionella Linne, Tineola bisselliella Hummel, Attageona megatoma Fabricus or Anthrenus verbasci Linne (e.g. empenthrin), (B) preferably 0.01-100 pts.wt., more preferably 0.1-10 pts.wt. of a 2-N-substituted benzotriazole derivative represented by formula I [R1 is an alkyl or an alkoxy; R2 is H, an alkyl or a group represented by formula II or III (R3 and R4 are each H or an alkyl)] [e.g. 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole] and (C), as necessary, an antioxidant (e.g. 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
group 4	L23 107 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE.	PURPOSE: To obtain an insecticide having excellent stability of an insecticidal ingredient and persistence of insecticidal effects in use, by using a volatile insecticidal ingredient supported on a porous polymer as an active ingredient. CONSTITUTION: An insecticide containing a volatile insecticidal ingredient, particularly preferably pyrethroid based insecticide supported on a porous polymer , preferably a polymer selected from styrene divinylbenzene based, styrene based, divinylbenzene based and acrylic acid based polymers , having >=2m<2> surface area based on 1g porous polymer and obtained by a seed polymerization method as an active ingredient. The insecticide is used as a mode in which such an active ingredient is placed in a thin type heat-resistant substance, i.e. support, e.g. thick paper, felt, gypsum board, asbestos paper having about 1mm thickness, etc., and preferably used by filling in an electric mosquito repeller, etc., capable of exhibiting insecticidal effects by heating at about 120 deg.C
group 4	L23 108 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF VOLATILE SUBSTANCE.	PURPOSE: To prevent the leakage of the liquid in a container to the outside when the container is turned over, by holding a volatile liquid in a container of which at least the upper surface or the side surface is constituted of a gas permeable but liquid impermeable material. CONSTITUTION: A volatile liquid 2 is contained in a container of which at least the upper surface or the side surface is constituted of gas permeable but liquid impermeable material 3. In this case, the volatile liquid 2 is at least one kind of substance selected from insecticides (e.g. pyrethroid type insecticides, organic phosphorus insecticides), harmful organism repellents (e.g., di-n-propylisocinchomeronate) and perfumes. In addition, the gas permeable and liquid impermeable material is obtained by a method wherein an oriented sheet comprising thermoplastic resin such as polyethylene containing 40-85wt% inorg. filler is pref. used and oriented uniaxially or biaxially within a range of 50-500% in volumetric draw ratio. In addition, as the above inorg. filler, oxide of Ca with an average particle size of about 0.1-100um is used.
group 4	L23 109 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION.	PURPOSE: An insecticide composition that is composed of a thermogenic substance which mainly contains a specific compound generating heat by contacting with oxygen and a clathrate compound of a pyrethroid with cyclodextrin, thus being stable against heat and light, standing against the long-term storage and showing strong insecticidal activity. CONSTITUTION: Apyrethroid compound such as allethrin is added to an aqueous cyclodextrin to form a clathrate compound Under nitrogen atmosphere, the clathrate is mixed with a thermogenic substance consisting of at least one selected from alkali sulfides, silica, alumina, silica-alumina, and silica-magnesia and accelerating auxiliaries and fillers to give an insecticide composition. The resulting composition is covered with air-permeating material such as polypropylene, polyester or nylon nonwoven fabric and packed with a gas barrier film tightly. When used, the package is broken to expose the composition to the air and develop the insecticidal effect
group 4	L23 110 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION.	PURPOSE: An insecticide composition composed of a thermogenic substance which mainly contains metallic iron generating heat when contacts with air and a clathrate compound of apyrethroid compound with cyclodextrin, thus being stable against heat and light for a long time and showing strong insecticidal activity. CONSTITUTION: Apyrethroid insecticide such as allethrin is added to an aqueous cyclodextrin to form a clathrate compound of them. The product is mixed with a thermogenic substance containing metallic iron, as the main component, silicic acid, sodium silicate hydrate and a metallic halide such as sodium chloride directly under a nitrogen atmosphere or they are piled up to give an insecticide composition. The resulting composition is covered with nonwove fabric made of polypropylene, polyester or nylon and then tightly packed with a gas barrier film. When used, the package is broken and the content is exposed to the air to develop the insecticidal effect.

group 4	L23 111 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	GEL COMPOSITION FOR HEAT-FUMIGATION AND HEAT-FUMIGATING INSECTICIDAL METHOD OF USING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a gel composition for heat-fumigation which follows the easily usable merit of electric mosquito repellent mat form and is sustainable the stable insecticidal effect for a long period of time and to provide the heat-fumigating insecticidal method of using it. SOLUTION: This gel composition is formed by mixing an acrylic polymer -based bridged polymer (A) and a pyrethroid insecticidal component having a vapor pressure of more than 3.0×10^{-6} mmHg at 20 deg.C, and the ratio of A/B is 0.05-1.5. The composition is utilized by putting it on a hot plate heated at a temperature of 70-170 deg.C in the form of housing more than 200mm in a flat astic or metallic vessel
group 4	L23 112 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOTHPROOFING AGENT.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a highly safe mothproofing agent for clothing capable of easily and clearly confirming the residual amount and the end point of an effective ingredient, having a high mothproofing efficiency and sufficiently pharmaceutical stability in spite of a water-based composition. SOLUTION: This mothproofing agent contains pyrethroid -based insecticide capable of vaporizing at room temperature and having $10 < 4 > -10 < -1 >$ mmHg (20 deg.C) vapor pressure, a water-absorbing polymer , water and a stabilizer. Preferably, the pyrethroid -based insecticide vaporizable at room temperature is empenhrin and/or terallethrin, the stabilizer consists of a surfactant and/or an organic solvent and the water-absorbing polymer consists of a high water-absorbing synthetic polymer having 10-1,000 times of water absorbability based on its weight
group 4	L23 113 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT PROOF SHEET.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insect proofsheet effective for controlling fleas and lice. SOLUTION: This insect proofsheet includes 4-phenoxyphenyl 2 (2-pyridyloxy) propyl ether and a compound having insecticidal activities against adult fleas (e.g. a pyrethroid compound such as 3 phenoxybenzyl chrysanthemate) as an active ingredient, and further N-(2-ethylhexyl)bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboximide compounded therewith
group 4	L23 114 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	FIBER-FILLED ARTICLE.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a fiber -filled article, excellent in hygroscopicity, antistatic properties and insect repellency and washable with water by using a ticking composed of polyester -based fibers having a specific value or above of moisture absorbing and desorbing parameter, filling of insect repellent fiber and a polyester -based sewing thread. SOLUTION: A ticking woven fabric is produced from polyester -based fibers composed of conjugated fibers or blend fibers of a copolyester, prepared by copolymerizing a hydrophilic compound such as a polyether ester amide or polyethylene glycol and containing either one of a polar group-containing compound and a cross-linking agent such as trimellitic acid with a usual polyester and having ≥ 1.2 moisture absorption and desorption parameter 熱熱R. An insect repellent fiber fill obtained by applying a treating liquid containing a pyrethroid -based compound, an aminosilicone having 4.5×10^{-2} to 6.5×10^{-3} g equivalent amino equivalent and a rust preventing agent to a polyester -based fiberfill, then heat-treating the resultant fiberfill, the ticking and a polyester sewing thread are used to form a fiber -filled
group 4	L23 115 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE FOR PEST FOR FIBER, AND INSET CONTROL METHOD.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insecticide for fiber insect pests which prevents adult inset pests from approaching fiber products for oviposition and can suppress hatching of nits with a small amount of the insecticide by suing compounds consisting of specific two components in combination. SOLUTION: One or more than two kinds of compounds selected from among (a) terpene compounds and (b) p-dichlorobenzene, naphthalene or pyrethroid compounds are used as active ingredients. As the insecticide for pest for fiber , particularly p-dichlorobenzene and a terpene compound of 0.2-2wt.% based on the weight of p-dichlorobenzene or naphthalene and a terpene compound of 0.2-2wt.% based on the weight of naphthalene may be used in combination. As (a) components, linalol, geraniol, borneol, lavender oil, aroma oil and rosemary oil are preferably used. In preventing from insets, when insecticides of more than 20g and 50g or less per 50l of volume of a harvest vessel are applied to fiber products, the efficacy can be continued for about 6 months.
group 4	L23 116 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	TICK EXPELLENT AND TICK EXPELLENT-CONTAINING DISPERSION CONTAINING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject excellent which displays medicinal effects for a long term and can be used in various forms and effectively display excellent residual effectiveness by using microcapsules which contain a pyrethroid -based insecticide having a specific core structure. SOLUTION: These microcapsules are composed of a core part formed from a gel-like polyurethane resin 1 containing a pyrethroid insecticide and a shell part formed from a polyurea resin 2. The microcapsules are dispersed into an aqueous medium to obtain a dispersion solution containing a tick expellent. On the dispersion solution, when the dispersion solution contains at least one of a water-soluble polyurethane resin and an aqueous emulsion of synthetic resin as a binder component, the washing-resistant property is improved and the tick-resistant efficiency is more effectively displayed for a long term in a case that the dispersion solution is used for milling of papers and cloths.
group 4	L23 117 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDAL MICROCAPSULE AGENT COMPOSITION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prepare a microcapsule agent of pyrethroid -based insecticide, excellent in initial activities and residual effects for a long period and effective against a wide range of insect pests by mixing two kinds of microcapsules having different film thicknesses. SOLUTION: This insecticidal microcapsule agent composition comprises mixed two kinds of microcapsules, containing a pyrethroid -based insecticidal ingredient and respectively having 1-50 μ m average grain diameter and 0.001-0.01 μ m film thickness and 0.01-0.5 μ m film thickness. The film agent is prepared by polycondensing melamine-formaldehyde, methylolmelamine monomer or its low-molecular weight polymer . A formulation excellent in initial activities and residual effects for a long period can be obtained by mixing the microcapsule agents of the pyrethroid -based insecticide effective against a wide range of insect pests and the dose is reduced to save labors in spraying.
group 4	L23 118 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	EXTERMINATION OF FLYING NOXIOUS INSECT.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for exterminating flying noxious insect, enabling to efficiently exterminate the flying insect pests in improved handleability, simplicity and practicality without staining the surface of a floor by suspending a poisonous bait agent held in net bag. SOLUTION: This method for exterminating flying noxious insects such as flies comprises suspending a poisonous bait agent 2 held in a net bag 1 such as a polypropylene net bag. The poisonous bait agent 2 is obtained e.g. by adding a proper amount of water to the mixture of starch, fish meal, a pyrethroid compound (an insecticidal ingredient) and sugar, kneading the mixture, molding the kneaded product into granules, and subsequently drying the granules. The net bag 1 preferably comprises connected small bags
group 4	L23 119 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTPROOF RESIN COMPOSITION AND MOLDED FORM THEREOF.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insectproof resin composition having sustainable pestcontrolling effect over a long period without impairing the physical properties inherent in the resin, thus useful as e.g. a housing material for electronic equipment etc., by incorporating a specific resin with each specific amount of pyrethroid -based pest-controlling agent and a plasticizer. SOLUTION: This insectproof resin composition is obtained by incorporating (A) 100 pts.wt. of a resin (e.g. ABS resin, rigid vinyl chloride-based resin, polycarbonate, polystyrene, acrylic resin or olefin resin) containing an antistatic component (e.g. permanent antistatic agent containing hydrophilic polymer , anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric antistatic agent, antistatic plasticizer) with (B) 0.05-10 pts.wt. of a pyrethroid -based pest-controlling agent such as terallethrin, pyrethrin or permethrin and (C) 0.05-10 pts.wt. of a plasticizer as 21 migration promoter for the pestcontrolling agent on the surface of the composition (e.g. a phthalic ester-based one), and, according as necessary, (D) 0.05-10 pts.wt. of a pest-controlling effect enhancer such as octachlorodipropyl ether or piperonyl butoxide.
group 4	L23 120 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CUSHIONING CARPET AND ITS PRODUCTION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce a cushioning carpet having insect repellent properties durable in washing and ready recyclability in combination by superposing a cushioning material containing low-melting fibers and insect repellent fibers of the same material-based polymer on the back surface of a base fabric comprising piles set therein and heat-treating the superposed materials. SOLUTION: This cushioning carpet is obtained by mixing 20-60wt.% low-melting fibers A comprising polyethylene terephthalate arranged as a core component and a copolyester, having lower melting point than that of the core component by ≥ 50 deg.C and arranged in a sheath component with insect repellent fibers B prepared by applying 0.01-1wt.% pyrethroid -based compound such as phenothrin and further a specific aminosilicone at (1:1) to (1:20) weight ratio based on the compound and a rust preventing agent such as disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate at (1:0.5) to (1: 10) weight ratio to polyethylene terephthalate fibers , forming a laminated web , heat-treating the resultant laminated web at a temperature within the range of the melting point or above and below the melting point of other fibers , providing a cushioning material 4, superposing the formed cushioning material 4 on the back surface of a base fabric 2 comprising piles 1 set therein, heat-treating the superposed materials within the same temperature range as that described above.

group 4	L23 121 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PRODUCTION OF TICK CONTROLLING FIBER .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To impart a fiber with tick controlling activity which is excellent in moist heat resistance and washing resistance by attaching a fiber treating agent containing a pyrethroid compound and an epoxy-silicone on a solution-spun fiber before it finally becomes dense. SOLUTION: A fiber treating agent containing a pyrethroid compound and an epoxy-silicone is attached on a solution-spun fiber on any process before the fiber finally becomes dense by a method like spraying, etc. As the pyrethroid compound, phenothrin having the structure expressed by the formula is preferable.
group 4	L23 122 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT CONTROLLING-TYPE FLOOR POLISH AND ITS PRODUCTION.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insect controlling-type floor polish having low toxicity against a human body, etc., capable of forming a resin coat film having high strength and keeping excellent insect controlling activity for a long time and excellent in durability and to provide a method for producing the same. SOLUTION: An emulsion containing an acrylic resin-containing having a weight-average molecular weight of 100,000-2,000,000, especially $\geq 200,000$ is prepared by subjecting a mixture of monomers of ethyl acrylate, etc., to emulsion polymerization . Subsequently, an aqueous composition containing 20-55wt.% the emulsion and further compounded with a wax emulsion, a leveling agent, etc., is prepared, and its pH is adjusted to 7.0-8.5 by adding formalin, etc. A solution separately prepared by dissolving a pyrethroid insect controlling component in a phthalic acid ester plasticizer is added to the composition. The obtained insect controlling-type floor polish contains the insect controlling component in an amount of 0.1-5.0wt.% based on the 100wt.% of the floor polish.
group 4	L23 123 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	LIQUID-SUCKING WICK FOR AQUEOUS INSECTICIDE AND THERMAL EVAPORATION INSECTICIDAL METHOD USING THE WICK.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject liquid-sucking wick effective for preventing the discoloration of an aqueous insecticide, having high insecticidal effect, safety and usability and free from fire hazard by closely covering nearly the front side face of the liquid-sucking wick contained in the liquid container with a protection tube. SOLUTION: A liquid sucking wick 3 made of a liquid-sucking fiber layer and a braided fiber treated with a silicone varnish and covering the sucking fiber layer is held in a chemical liquid container 2. Nearly the whole side face of the wick 3 held in the container is closely covered with a protection tube made of a plastic material such as polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene- α -olefin copolymer or polytetrafluoroethylene to obtain the objective liquid-sucking wick 3 for aqueous insecticide. The liquid-sucking wick 3 is dipped in an aqueous insecticide 1 filled in the chemical liquid container 2 and containing 0.3-10.0wt.% of pyrethroid compound as an active compound, 10.0-70.0wt.% of one or more surfactants evaporating at 100-180 deg.C and water. The insecticide sucked in the wick 3 from the bottom is evaporated by heating the top of the wick with a heat source.
group 4	L23 124 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	AQUEOUS INSECTICIDE FOR THERMAL TRANSPIRATION AND KILLING OF INSECT.	PURPOSE: To obtain the subject insecticide exhibiting a stable transpiration performance over a long period, excellent in insecticidal potency, safety to men, livestock and fire, usability, etc., in comparison with conventional insecticides, conventional methods, etc., and extremely high in utility. CONSTITUTION: The aqueous insecticide for thermal transpiration comprises an aqueous chemical agent solution comprising 0.3-5.0wt.% of a cyclopropane carboxylic acid ester pyrethroid (active ingredient) having a vapor pressure of $\geq 1.07 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mmHg at 20 deg.C, 20.0-70.0wt.% of a surfactant: R-O-(CH ₂ CH ₂ O) _n -H (R is ethyl, propyl, butyl; n is 2, 3), and water, and a liquid-absorbing core immersed in the aqueous chemical agent solution. The liquid-absorbing core is a core comprising a liquid-absorbing fibrous layer and a fiber -knitted product for covering the fibrous layer, a core produced by firing the mixture of an inorganic powdery material, an organic substance and an inorganic binder, or a core produced by molding and sintering the powder of a polymeric resin or solidifying the powder of the polymeric resin with a thermoplastic resin binder. The insecticide is transpired at 100-180 deg.C.
group 4	L23 125 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT-PROOFING COMPOSITION AND INSECT-PROOFING FABRIC .	PURPOSE: To obtain an insect-proofing/mite-proofing composition suitable for treating fabrics for knitted fabrics or nonwoven fabrics excellent in efficacy sustainability, resistance to washing, light resistance and durability, comprising a pyrethroid compound and a divalent or trivalent metal oxide. CONSTITUTION: This insect-proofing/mite-proofing composition comprises (A) a pyrethroid compound such as pyrethrin, (B) a divalent or trivalent metal compound such as calcium oxide or aluminum oxide, and pref. furthermore, (C) inorganic porous particles such as silica gel. It is preferable that the addition of the active ingredient be 0.5-2wt.% based on the fabric .
group 4	L23 126 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INCENSE.	PURPOSE: To obtain an incense capable of generating strong thermal power on burning and having little trouble of soiling surroundings by scattering ash. CONSTITUTION: This incense contains 1-30wt.% of inorganic fiber , preferably 1-20wt.%. An example of the inorganic fiber includes a glass fiber , a carbon fiber , a ceramic fiber , a metallic fiber , etc., and commonly, the short fiber of about 5-100mm in length and about 1-50 μ m in diameter is mixed and kneaded in a base material of the incense. In the case of a mosquito-repellent incense, the incense contains a pyrethroid compound such as pyrethrin, allethrin or prallethrin in an amount of 0.01-3wt.% preferably 0.01-1wt.%.
group 4	L23 127 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PRODUCTION OF MOTH-PROOFING FIBER .	PURPOSE: To obtain a safe and low-cost moth-proofing fiber capable of slowly releasing the pesticide component to keep the pesticide action over a long period by kneading a resin for synthetic fiber and a pyrethroid pesticide, etc., and melt-spinning the mixture. CONSTITUTION: The objective fiber containing 0.01-20 weight% of pesticide is produced by kneading a resin for synthetic fiber (e.g. polyolefin resin, polyamide resin and polyester resin) and a pyrethroid pesticide (e.g. empenethrin and permethrin) or an organophosphorus pesticide (e.g. fenitrothion) and melt-spinning the mixture.
group 4	L23 128 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	COCKROACH REPELLENT SHEET .	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cockroach repellent sheet capable of preventing cockroaches from invading household appliances by a specific ingredient and a specified constitution. SOLUTION: This cockroach repellent sheet is obtained by successively laminating a layer 1 containing, e.g. a pyrethroid -based cockroach repellent chemical to a light reflecting layer 2 comprising a woven fabric prepared by knitting a slender belt of, e.g. an aluminized polyester film and a weaving yarn, a tacky material layer 3 comprising, e.g. an acrylic resin and a layer 4 of, e.g. a polyolefin film having 25-200 μ m thickness without permeating the repellent chemical. The sheet is 40-60cm in size and used by laying on a pedestal in a kitchen.
group 4	L23 129 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	ANTIMICROBIAL/ACARICIDAL YARN.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an antimicrobial/acaricidal yarn having excellent durability of washing resistance and safety useful for mattress staffing, or the like, by sticking a specific antimicrobial agent and a specified acaricidal agent in a prescribed ratio fast to the surface of yarn with a styrene/acrylic acid-based ester copolymer. SOLUTION: A quaternary ammonium salt-based antimicrobial agent of the formula (R1 is a 5-14C alkyl; R2 is R1, benzyl) such as dicocoyldimethylammonium chloride in an amount of 0.01-0.8 weight% and a pyrethroid -based acaricidal agent such as phenothrin in an amount of 0.005-0.5 weight% both based on the weight of yarn are stuck fast to the surface of a yarn such as a polyester yarn with a styrene/acrylic acid-based ester copolymer. The pick-up of the styrene/acrylic acid-based ester copolymer is preferably 1-3 times as much as the total amount of the antimicrobial agent and the acaricidal agent.
group 4	L23 130 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MITE PROOF CLOTH .	PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent mite proof cloth entrapping mite and killing by applying an insecticide, an insect proof agent of repellent type or a mixed agent of the two to a cloth having an air-permeating degree lower than a fixed value. CONSTITUTION: An insecticide, an insect proof agent of repellent type (e.g. pyrethroid -based insecticide) or a mixture of the two is sprayed and applied to a cloth having ≤ 5 cc/cm ² /sec air-permeating degree (gap between fibers inhibiting passing through of mite) composed of a natural, regenerated or synthetic fiber , etc., then dried to afford an excellent mite proof cloth . Said cloth exhibits extremely excellent mite proof effect by a synergistic effect of filtering action with gap between the fibers and insect-killing action of the insecticide.

group 4	L23 131 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INHIBITING AGENT FOR HATCHING OF FIBER NOXIOUS INSECT'S EGG AND COMPOSITION THEREOF, AND INSECT CONTROLLING BY USING THE SAME.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject agent capable of inhibiting or suppressing the hatching of eggs of fiber noxious insects such as (webbing) cloth moth (Tinea pellionella ad Tireola bissliella) and (black) carpet beetle (Anthrenus verbasci and Attagenus unicolor) in a small amount, and useful for the insect control of fibrous products by including a specific compound containing ring as an active ingredient. SOLUTION: This inhibiting agent for the hatching of fiber noxious insect's egg, is obtained by including (A) a compound having ≥ 1 rings, ≥ 1 oxygen atoms, nitrogen atoms or sulfur atoms besides the rings, and having ≤ 15 carbon number (e.g.; a compound having OH, carbonyl, an ether bond, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, amino, imino, nitrilo, a thiol bond or a sulfide bond, concretely phenoxyethanol) and as necessary (B) an aromatizing component having a similar vaporizing property with the component (A) or a pyrethroid-based compound as active ingredients. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an insect repellent of new type capable of preventing insect damage of textile product by fiber insect pest at a concentration lower than that of a conventional insect repellent. SOLUTION: This egg hatching inhibitor against fiber insect pest contains a compound which contains at least one ring and at least one atom selected from an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom besides the ring and has ≤ 15 carbon atoms as an active ingredient. This egg hatching inhibitor composition against fiber insect pest is obtained by combining the egg hatching inhibitor of fiber insect pest with a fragrant component and/or a pyrethroid -based compound. This method for preventing insects uses the inhibitor and the inhibitor composition.
group 4	L23 132 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOSQUITO-REPELLENT MAT.	PURPOSE: To obtain a mosquito-repellent mat capable of dropping mosquitoes by evolution of pyrethroid -based insecticide without using fire and electricity by packing a mixture of powder containing the insecticide and iron powder into an air-permeable middle bag and further sealing the middle bag into an oxygen impermeable outer bag. CONSTITUTION: A mixture of sawdust having absorbed pyrethroid , iron powder, vermiculite and sawdust having absorbed a small amount of a solution of salt is packed into a middle cloth bag. The middle bag is further sealed in an O ₂ impermeable outer bag made from Al, etc., to give the objective mosquito-repellent mat. In the mosquito repellent mat, neither fire nor electricity is used to evolve the pyrethroid -based insecticide. Consequently, since the mosquito-repellent mat can be attached to the body, the mosquito repellent mat is conveniently used out in the fields.
group 4	L23 133 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MITE-PROOFING RESIN COMPOSITION AND MITE-PROOF TEXTILE STRUCTURE.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a highly safe and nonvolatile mite-proofing resin composition which has soft feeling and mite-repellent and mite propagation control effects as well as high washing durability by combining a specific mite-proofing compound with a resin. SOLUTION: This composition is a combination of pyrethroid -based compound with an epoxy-modified silicone oil. The composition comprises the pyrethroid compound and the epoxy-modified silicone oil pref. at a ratio of 1 pt.wt. of the former to 0.01 pts.wt. of the latter. The pyrethroid compound is preferably a phenothrin, and the epoxy-modified silicone oil is preferably that which has epoxy groups in side chains. Furthermore, the subject mite-proof textile structure is obtained by applying to a textile structure at least 0.01wt.% but at most 1wt.% in conversion into the active ingredient of the above composition based on weight of fiber of the textile structure.
group 4	L23 134 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECT CONTROL METHOD OF CLOTHING.	PURPOSE: To carry out ready and effective moth-proofing treatment of clothing by putting a base material containing a moth-proofing agent in a drier together with clothing when drying the clothing using the drier and vaporizing the moth-proofing agent for the moth-proofing treatment. CONSTITUTION: Mothproof properties are given to clothing for the protection treatment, e.g. by putting a base material (e.g. cellulose unwoven fabric , cotton or nylon) containing a moth-proofing agent such as pyrethroid compound in a drier together with the clothing in processes for washing and hot-air drying of the clothing, vaporizing the moth-proofing agent and carrying out moth-proofing treatment. By the above-mentioned method, moth-proofing treatment of the clothing can be readily carried out and the above-treated clothing shows high mothproof properties even when placed in a large storage space or in an open space.
group 4	L23 135 OF 204 INPAFAMDB		PURPOSE: To obtain mothproofing fiber , having high safety without malodor, excellent in durability and having rust preventing properties by applying a composition prepared by blending pyrethroid -based compound with a specific aminosilicone and a rust preventing agent in a specific weight ratio to a textile material. CONSTITUTION: The objective mothproofing fiber is obtained by applying an aqueous emulsion composition prepared by blending (A) pyrethroid -based compound (e.g. phenothrin) with (B) an aminosilicone having 4.5X10 ⁻² to 6.5X10 ⁻³ g equivalent/mol amino equivalent and (C) a rust preventing agent at (1:1) to (1:20) weight ratio of the components (A)/(B) and (1:0.5) to (1:10) weight ratio of the components (A)/(C) to natural fiber , synthetic fiber , etc., by spraying so as to provide 0.01-1wt.% amount of the applied component (A). This fiber has high safety and high persistence of mite repellent effects and is excellent in dry-cleaning resistance with no volatility. A compound of the formula [R is 2-4C alkyl; Y1 is 8-18C alkyl, etc.; Y2 to Y4 are (CH ₂) _n COO (n is 1-3); X1 is H, Na, etc.; X2 to X4 are H, Na, etc.], e.g. an ethylenediaminetetraacetate is used as the rust preventing agent. This fiber is suitable as wadding, etc.
group 4	L23 136 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOTH-PROOFING AGENT.	PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent moth-proofing agent by putting a mat or sheet containing pyrethroid vaporizable at normal temperature into a gas-permeable plastic case made of a resin selected from polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyester , polyamide, etc. CONSTITUTION: A moth-proofing mat or moth-proofing sheet containing a pyrethroid vaporizable at normal temperature is put into a gas-permeable plastic case to obtain the objective moth-proofing agent. The gas-permeable plastic case is made of one or more resins selected from polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride, polyester , polyamide, polyacetal, polycarbonate, polysulfone, polyphenylene ether, methylpentene polymer , fluororesin, ethylene-vinyl chloride copolymer, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated polyethylene, chlorinated polypropylene and vinylon(R). There is no migration of the active component into the plastic even after the storage over a long period or under severe storage conditions.
group 4	L23 137 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTPROOF NET .	PURPOSE: To obtain an insectproof net having excellent applicability, effect and low cost without excess oozing out of drug to the surface and also having sustained releasability by heat-molding a mixture of ethylene-vinyl acetate-based resin and empenhrin, or the same two and control agent of harmful insect. CONSTITUTION: Ethylene-vinyl acetate-based resin is mixed with empenhrin as pyrethroid having volatility at normal temperature, or mixture of the same empenhrin and one or more control agent of harmful insects and resultant mixture is heated and molded to afford the aimed insectproof net . As control agent of harmful insect mixed as active ingredient is suitably pyrethroid -based compound from the viewpoint of effect and safety and e.g., 3-allyl-2-methylcyclopenta-2-ene-4-one-1-yl di-cis/trans-chrysanthemate is exemplified. Single matter of empenhrin or a mixture of same empenhrin and other control agent of harmful insect is mixed in an amount of 0.1-5.0wt.% to total weight of the resin is the aimed composition.
group 4	L23 138 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INDOOR DUST AND STABILIZATION THEREOF.	PURPOSE: To obtain the title dust effective for expelling acarids, cockroaches, etc., having residual activity, harmless to human and animals by blending pyrethroid -based compound or organic phosphorous compound as an active ingredient with a specific amount of surfactant of fatty acid alkylol amide base. CONSTITUTION: Pyrethroid -based compound and/or organic phosphorous compound as an active ingredient is blended with 0.2-5.0% based on total amount of at least one surfactant of fatty acid alkylol amide base or alkylamine polyoxyethylene ether base to give dust. Pyrethrin, allethrin, etc., are used as the pyrethroid-based compound and fenitrothion, diazinon, etc., as the organic phosphorous compound. The content of the active ingredient is 0.1-10wt.%. The dust is generally packed into plastic bottles and sprayed from nozzles upon gaps or under TATAMI (straw matting), etc.

group 4	L23 139 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	VERMIN-CONTROLLING MATERIAL.	PURPOSE:To obtain a vermin-controlling material capable of continuously developing excellent vermin-controlling effect over a long period, having high safety and formable to arbitrary size and shape, by sandwiching a vermin-controlling component between plural sheet materials, at least one of which is a fibrous material. CONSTITUTION:A vermin-controlling component (e.g. pyrethroid , carbamate or organic phosphorus compound) is scattered or applied to a fibrous material and then covered with the same fibrous material or other sheet material (e.g. paper, cloth , synthetic resin sheet , foamed sheet or carbon fiber). The obtained laminate is hot-pressed at 100-200 deg.C to obtain the objective vermin-controlling material. The fibrous material can be produced by mixing 80-40wt.% cellulosic fiber with 20-60wt.% thermoplastic fiber (e.g. low-melting polyester or polyethylene) and spinning the mixture in the form of a sheet having an areal density of 10-100g/m<2> and a thickness of 1-10mm. The falling-off and scattering of the controlling component from the sheet material can be prevented by using the above fibrous material as an essential component of the sheet material.
group 4	L23 140 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Aqueous pyrethrinoid compsns. for use in aerosols as insecticides and parasiticides.	Aqueous insecticidal and parasiticidal compsns. comprise at least two pyrethrinoids resulting from the combination of tetramethrin and at least one phenoxybenzoyloxycarbonyl derivative, and at least one ethylene oxide surfactant. The compsn. may also comprise a fatty acid ester and polyglycol surfactant, as well as a pyrethrinoid synergist such as piperonyl butoxide in an amount of 0.50-3.00%.
group 4	L23 141 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticidal candle mfr. - by adding insecticide to stearin.	The phenoxybenzoyloxycarbonyl derivative is pref. permethrin or cypermethrin . Production of insecticidal candles is carried out by adding to stearin a product which, under the influence of the candle flame, releases nontoxic insecticidal substances capable of diffusing into the surrounding atmos. The additive is pref. a synergised synthetic pyrethroid or bio-allethrin. It is pref. incorporated by melting the stearin, allowing the melt to cool slowly, and adding the insecticide before the stearin has solidified. A perfume can also be added after the insecticide
group 4	L23 142 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Textile treatment.	A method of treating textile fibres in a centrifuge with a substantive treatment agent comprises supplying the substantive treatment agent to the centrifuge whereby it passes through the fibres during the process of centrifuging characterised in that the treatment agent is in the form of a microemulsion. The fibres are preferably wool or wool-blend fibres , and the treatment agent is a preferably a mothproofing agent such as a synthetic pyrethroid . The use of a microemulsion ensures level treatment even though the agent is substantive to the fibres . - PURPOSE: To control an environmentally harmful discharge and to execute an insect-proof treatment by spraying a microemulsion of a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide in the latter half or centrifugal dehydrating process of wool or wool- blend fibers. CONSTITUTION: In the latter half of centrifugal dehydrating process where, after charging wool or wool-blend fibers 12 to a centrifugal separator 10, the separator is started and the excess water is discharged through a two way valve 22, a microemulsion having particle size of 100-2000Å of a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide charged in a tank 20, under a heated condition up to 60 deg.C through a heat exchanger 16 via a pump 18, is sprayed to the wool or wool-blend fibers from a spray head 14. The environmentally harmful discharge is prevented minimum to execute the insect-proof treatment by refluxing the excess treating liquid into the tank 20 via the two way valve 22, of which the direction is previously exchanged.
group 4	L23 143 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE COMPOSITION.	Insecticidal compositions of particular use against ants, contains (a) an insecticide having a strong residual action and is a carbamate, cycloaliphatic derivative, phosphoric ester or chloroaliphatic derivative, (b) a citral or citronellal synthetic attractant, (c) a natural pyrethrin or synthetic pyrethroid , (d) piperonyl butoxide as synergist, and (e) propellant solvents, auxiliaries and/or powdered supports. The presence of the attractant (b) makes these compositions very much more effective.
group 4	L23 144 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Compsns. for killing house-dust mites - comprising pyrethrin and/or pyrethroid acaricide and textile -cleaning compsn.	Compsns. comprise a combination of an acaricide (I) and a textile -cleaning compsn. in liquid, foam or flock form containing water as the major carrier. (I) is a natural pyrethrin (from chrysanthemum flowers) and/or a pyrethroid . USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsns. may be used to treat carpets, bedding, upholstery, wall coverings, clothing, etc., in order to control allergies caused by the excrement of house-dust mites. They may also be used as detergent additives. The compsns. give high kill rates and have a long-lasting effect for preventing re-infestation.
group 4	L23 145 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Moth-proofing fabric softening agent.	The formula of said invented softening amendment is characterized by that it contains 0.5-6% of non-ionic surfactant, 1-20% of cationic surfactant, 0.1-2% pyrethroid and 1-8% of polybasic alcohol.Said invented product possesses excellent property, can obtain obvious softening and moth-proofing effect
group 4	L23 146 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Formula high-efficiency colloidal suspending agent of cypermethrin and its preparation.	A high-effective cypermethrin colloidal suspending agent is formed from high-effective cypermethrin , acrylic crosslinked polymer , triethanolamine, nonyl phenol polyethoxy ether, propanetriol, di-(octyl-amino-ethyl) glycine hydrochloride, powder type silicon oil defoaming agent and deionized water, and its preparation process includes the following steps: thermally dissolving high-effective cypermethrin in propanetriol and phenol polyethoxy ether, adding water and uniformly mixing, high-speed shearing, grinding and mixing under a pressure of 200-400 kg, adding other components and using triethanolamine to make neutralization and stirring so as to obtain the invented product
group 4	L23 147 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Anti-insect lamp and its ball-shaped container making method, plate for forming and insect-repelling member.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a luminaire excellent in the insectproof function, establish a manufacturing method for globe of such luminaire, and provide sheet for molding the globe. SOLUTION: An insectproof luminaire is structured so that an insect repellent 4 having percutaneous effect, for example of pyrethroid type, is held in a gap 3 and/or its neighboring area constituting a path for a flying small insect, etc., 1 to intrude upon being lured by the light of a lamp 2 for example of fluorescent type installed internally. This includes a body 5 made of metal (non-translucent) on which the lamp 2 is installed and a globe 6 made of translucent material (synthetic resin) covering the lamp 2 and the body 5, and the insect repellent 4 having percutaneous effect is held in the gap 3 between the body 5 and globe 6 and/or its neighboring area which may constitute the path for small insects 1 to intrude into the inside upon being lured by the light of the lamp 2.
group 4	L23 148 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Medicinal tablet for killing bees and mites.	The utility model provides a medicinal tablet for killing bees and mites which is a multi-layer product in tablet shape or bar shape, comprising a tablet core whose surface is adhered with a substance layer of water absorption. The utility model adopts the multi-layer structure to obtain sufficient strength, the surface adopts the substance layer of water absorption, the medicine power release is uniform and lasting with long using time, only two to three times of changing are required in one year and the effect of killing the bees and the mites is better. Meanwhile the substance layer of water absorption also can be served as the food of the bees and the mites and thus the medicine transmitting way has a plurality of ways of the contaminant and the food fetching of the bees and the mites, etc. The medicine contacting chance of the bees and the mites is increased to further promote the effect of killing the bees and the mites. The substance layer of water absorption is cloth or paper and the surface of the tablet core can be coated with fluoride ammonia cyan pyrethroid .
group 4	L23 149 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Method for preparing anti-insect textile by using pyrethroid -dyed synthetic fiber .	This invention relates to the insect protected textile making method, the character is that it uses dip-dyed or roll-dyed to dye the Pyrethrum Ester onto the synthetic fiber textile or yarn, wherein the synthetic fiber includes the composite silk, single silk, stable fiber textile and natural fiber blended or interlaced textile of the polyester , polyamide, polyurethane, polypropene, polyethene, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride, the yarn is the related composite silk, single silk, stable fiber textile and natural fiber blended or interlaced yarn; the Pyrethrum Ester is hydrophobic, its molecular weight is less than 700, the decompose temperate is higher than that is dip-dyed or roll-dyed, and it has at least one group of the -OH,-CN, -NH ₂ ,-NHR,-NR ₂ ,-NHCOR,-I,-Cl,-Br,-NO ₂ ,-SONH ₂ . The advantage of this invention is that the production flow is short, the operation is simple; and the dosage is controlled. - The present invention relates to a method for preparing insecticidal textiles , which is characterized in that, by depending on the dyeing mechanism, synthetic fabrics or yarns are dyed with pyrethroids by an exhaust dyeing or a pad dyeing process. The said synthetic fiber fabrics include multifilament, monofilament, and/or staple yarn fabrics of polyester , polyamide, polyurethane, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyacryl-nitrile, or polyvinyl chloride, and their blended or interlaced fabrics with natural fibers . The said yarns are multifilament, monofilament, and/or staple yarns of the above fibers or their blended and interlaces yarns with natural fibers . The said pyrethroids are hydrophobic and insoluble in water, have a molecular weight of less than 700 and a decomposition temperature of higher than the heat treatment temperature for exhaust dyeing or pad dyeing, and have at least one of the following groups -OH, -CN, -NH₂>2</SUB>, -NHR, -NR₂>2</SUB>, -NHCOR, -I, -Cl, -Br, -NO₂>2</SUB>, -SONH₂>2</SUB>; The advantages of the present invention are that the production process is short with operation being convenient. One or more kinds of pyrethroids can be selected against different insect pests with controllable dosage.

group 4	L23 150 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	High performance cypermethrin micro-capsule emulsion.		A microcapsule suspension of high-effect cypermethrin is proportionally prepared from high-effect cypermethrin , core solvent, protective colloid, wall material (urea and formaldehyde), wettable disperser, viscosity regulator and water through pre-polymerizing of urea and formaldehyde, depositing on the surface of core while polymerizing , solidifying and preparing microcapsule suspension. It has low poison and high and durable effect.
group 4	L23 151 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Mfg. method of micro capsule insecticide.		PURPOSE: A preparation method of microcapsule insecticides is provided, thereby continuously and controlled releasing insecticides, so that the efficacy of insecticides can be continuously expressed with a small amount of insecticides. CONSTITUTION: The preparation method of microcapsule insecticides comprises the steps of: dissolving 0.1 to 1.0 parts by weight of biodegradable polymer in 10 to 20 parts by weight of solvent; adding 0.001 to 0.01 parts by weight of pesticidal substance into the polymer dissolved solution; saturating the pesticidal substance contained mixture in 20 to 30 parts by weight of solution containing 0.5 to 5 parts by weight of stabilizing agent; emulsifying the saturated solution; and adding 43.99 to 69.399 parts by weight of water into the emulsified saturated solution to diffuse the solvent into the water phase and removing solvent, wherein the biodegradable polymer is selected from polycaprolactone, polylactic acid and polyglycolide; solvent is selected from propylene carbonate, methylacetate, and methylene chloride; the insecticidal substance is selected from permethrin, deltamethrin, and cypermethrin ; and the stabilizing agent is selected from polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, pluronic F-68, sodium lauryl sulfate, odium dodecyl diphenyloxide disulfonate, and polyvinyl alcohol.
group 4	L23 152 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Moth repellent.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an insecticide which keeps the excellent insecticidal activity of apyrethroid volatile at ordinary temperature, possesses no anxiety of contamination and copper degeneration caused by the contact with medicines and is functionally novel. SOLUTION: This insecticide is an insecticide that the inorganic or organic substrate containing apyrethroid volatile at ordinary temperature is enclosed in the plastic film pouch which possesses many pores with a pore diameter of 0.02-2.0 mm \varnothing · all over the surface in a proportion of 0.005-0.3 as the ratio of the whole pore area to the film area.
group 4	L23 153 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Pesticide pad for electric fumigator.		PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject mat designed to facilitate judgment of the presence/absence of its efficacy through clearing the endpoint of its use when used as a long-time-serviceable mat by including diisononyl adipate as color tone regulator. SOLUTION: This mat is obtained by including diisononyl adipate as color tone regulator. It is preferable that this mat contain, per 2.2 cm ³ area, (A) 2-150 mg of an insecticidal ingredient, pref. apyrethroid compound (e.g. allethrin), (B) 0.1-4 mg of a coloring matter, pref. an anthraquinone-based blue coloring matter (e.g. 1,4-diisopropylaminoanthraquinone), (C) 5-200 mg of diisononyl adipate, and as necessary (D) 2-100 mg of a stabilizer and (E) 2-20 mg of a perfume. This mat is such as to hold the above ingredients A to E on a fibrous material such as pulp board or polyester nonwoven fabric or a porous support such as ceramic one.
group 4	L23 154 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	COMPOSITION MADE FROM A PYRETHROID SUBSTANCE WITH IMPROVED SOLUBILITY, PREMIX AND INSECTICIDAL AND ACARICIDAL ARTICLE PARTICULARLY OF FIBROUS OR SHEET-LIKE FORM.		The invention relates to an association (A+B), characterised in comprising at least one pyrethroid substance (A) and an ethylenically-unsaturated substance (B), selected from the group comprising: (a) detergents (B1), (b) vinyl phosphates (B2) and (c) mixtures thereof and an adduct (A-B) from the condensation of the pyrethroid substance (A) with the ethylenically-unsaturated substance (B). Said association is useful for the preparation of a premix and an insecticidal and acaricidal article of fibrous sheet -like form with a polymeric material. The invention further relates to the method for preparation of said association, said premix and said article.
group 4	L23 155 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROCESS FOR PREPARING INSECT-REPELLENT AND INSECTICIDAL APPARATUS FOR BREEDING PLANTS.		A process for preparing an insect-repellent and insecticidal apparatus for breeding plants which comprises forming a clathrate compound consisting of an organophosphorus or apyrethroid insecticide included in cyclodextrin; mixing the clathrate compound with a synthetic resin compound and molding the mixture into an apparatus for breeding plants. - PURPOSE: To produce the titled tool, by processing an organic phosphorus or pyrethroid insecticide with a starch decomposition product into an inclusion compound, drying and powdering, it, blending it with a synthetic resin in a molten state into pellets and molding the pellets into a desired shape. CONSTITUTION: An organic phosphorus or phrethroid insecticide such as fenitrothion, allethrin, phthalthrin, resmethrin, FURAMETHRIN, phenothrin, etc. is processed with cyclodextrin or a starch decomposition product containing cyclodextrin. It is dried and powdered, then blended with 0.1-5wt% synthetic resin material (e.g., olefinic plastic , nonrigid vinyl chloride plastic , vinyl acetate plastic , etc.) in a molten state and molded into pellets. The pellets are directly molded or blended with a proper amount of synthetic resin material, and molded into a desired tool, to give a tool for plant growth, having insecticidal effect. - A process for preparing an insect-repellent and insecticidal article for breeding plants including forming a clathrate compound consisting of an organophosphorus or apyrethroid insecticide included in cyclodextrin; mixing the clathrate compound with a synthetic resin compound and molding the mixture into an article for breeding plants.
group 4	L23 156 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Sheets with a volatile compound.		The present invention provides sheets preserving a compound being volatile at room temperature, wherein plural sheets comprising of the compound being volatile at room temperature are constructed as layers. The sheets can continue to volatilize an ingredient (a pest-controlling agent, perfume, insecticidal compound, etc. which are volatile at room temperature) after a long period of time passes. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a sheet volatilizing a chemical capable of vlatilizing a chemical, such as mothproofing agent and fragrance for a long period of time, which are volatile at ordinary temperatures. SOLUTION: This chemical volatilizing sheet is obtained by mutually laminating many sheets each bearing a chemical which is volatile at ordinary temperatures. Especially, this chemical-volatile sheet is obtained by treating one side of each sheet bearing a chemical which is volatile at ordinary temperatures with a tack-adhesive, treating the other side with a releasant, and sticking so that the tack-adhesive side come into contact with the releasant-treated side. - THE PRESENT INVENTION PROVIDES THE SHEETS PRESERVING A COMPOUND BEING VOLATILE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE, WHEREIN PLURAL SHEETS COMPRISING OF THE COMPOUND BEING VOLATILE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE ARE CONSTRUCTED AS LAYERS. THE VOLATILE COMPOUND MAY BE SELECTED FROM THE GROUP CONSISTING OF N,NDIETHYL- M-TOLUAMIDE, CARANE-3, 4-DIOL, AND PYRETHROID COMPOUNDS SUCH AS L-ETHYNYL-2-METHYL- 2-PENTENYL (LR)-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE; 2,3,5,6- TETRAFLUOROBENZYL (LR)-TRANS-3-(2,2-DICHLOROVINYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE; 1-ETHYNYL- 2-METHYL-2-PENTENYL 3-(2-(2-CHLORO-2-FLUOROVINYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLO-PROPANECARBOXYLATE; 2,3,5,6- TETRAFLURO-4-METHYLBENZYL 3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)-2,2- DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE-CARBOXYLATE; 2,3,5,6-TETRAFLURO-4-METHYLBENZYL 3-(2-CHLORO-2-FLUOROVINYL) 2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE; AND 2,3,5,6-TETRAFLURO-4-METHYLBENZYL 3-(1-PROPENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE. THE SHEETS CAN CONTINUE TO VOLATIZE AN INGREDIENT (A PEST-CONTROLLING AGENT, PERFUME, INSECTICIDAL COMPOUND, ETC. WHICH ARE VOLATILE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE) AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME PASSES. - The present invention provides the sheets preserving a compound being volatile at room temperature, wherein plural sheets comprising of the compound being volatile at room temperature are constructed as layers. The volatile compound may be selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, carane-3,4-diol, and pyrethroid compounds such as 1-ethynyl-2-methyl-2-pentenyl (1R)-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzyl (1R)-trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; 1-ethynyl-2-methyl-2-pentenyl 3-(2-chloro-2-fluorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl 3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl 3-(2-chloro-2-fluorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; and 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl 3-(1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate. The sheets can continue to volatilize an ingredient (a pest-controlling agent, perfume, insecticidal compound, etc. which are volatile at room temperature) after a long period of time passes.

group 4	L23 157 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Shampoo composition containing pyriproxifen.	The present invention provides a shampoo composition effective for control of ectoparasites, particularly for extermination of lice. The shampoo composition may contain 0.001% to 5% by weight of pyriproxifen, 10% to 70% by weight of an anionic surfactant, 0.5% to 20% by weight of a polyhydric alcohol, and optionally 1% to 8% by weight of pyrethroid compound. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a shampoo composition effective for exterminating a lice by adding a specific compound as an active ingredient to the shampoo composition containing an anionic surfactant and also blending a polyhydric alcohol in a specific ratio. SOLUTION: This shampoo composition is obtained by containing 0.001-5wt.% pyriproxifen: [4-phenoxyphenyl-2-(2-pyridyloxy)propylether], 10-70wt.% anionic surfactant and 0.5-20wt.% polyhydric alcohol. As the anionic surfactant, one or more kinds selected from a sulfuric ester salt, a sulfonic acid salt and a carboxylic acid salt, is preferable. As the polyhydric alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and their (co) polymers are preferable. Also, another insecticide, especially a pyrethroid compound (phenothrin, permethrin, allethrin, etc.) is allowed to be added by approximately 1-8wt.%.
group 4	L23 158 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insecticidal composition.	PURPOSE: To obtain an insecticidal incense capable of efficiently vaporizing an active component consisting of an insecticidal compound, and accordingly efficiently utilizing it. CONSTITUTION: This insecticidal incense consists of an incense plastered with an insecticidal compound-containing sheet . An example of the insecticidal compound includes a pyrethroid compound such as pyrethrin, allethrin or prallethrin. The insecticidal compound is used in a form of an insecticidal compound- containing sheet which is prepared by allowing a sheet to contain the insecticidal compound as it is or after it is formulated into an oily agent, an emulsion, a micro-capsulated agent, etc., e.g. by immersing. An example of a base material for the formulation includes a paper-made base material, a natural fiber -made base material, a synthetic fiber -made base material or a synthetic resin-made base material. The thickness of the sheet is about 0.001-2mm and the content of the insecticidal compound is about 0.02-2mg/cm ² . The insecticidal compound- containing sheet may cover the entire surface of the incense or only a part of it, e.g. only one side surface of the incense.
group 4	L23 159 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Compositions for treating textile and plastic antimicrobial finish, and use of same.	The invention concerns compositions for treating textile and plastic antimicrobial finish, preferably PVC and woven and nonwoven textiles . Said compositions are in the form of solutions containing 0.1 to 8 % of 2, 3, 5, 6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulphonyl)-pyridine. Ideally, said active principle is combined with other antimicrobial active principles. In this context, the use of 2, 4, 4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylether has yielded excellent results. As a result thereof, the activity spectrum is broadened and the concentration used in the solution is reduced. Besides the antimicrobial finish, said formulation can also yield an acaricidal effect if pyrethroids , preferably 3-phenoxybenzyl-(1 R,S)-cis-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate are added thereto. Said formulations are characterised by simple and hygienic dosage and treatment, with low concentration in antimicrobial active principles.
group 4	L23 160 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Novel process to prepare aqueous formulations.	Provided is a method of formulating hydrophobic pesticides comprising emulsifying an aqueous phase and a water-immiscible phase to form a formulation; wherein the aqueous phase is comprised of water and optionally a freeze/thaw agent, one or more emulsifiers, or combinations thereof, and the water-immiscible phase comprises the hydrophobic pesticide and one or more emulsifiers. - In the present invention, there is described a stable, aqueous pesticidal formulation comprising a water-immiscible phase containing hydrophobic pesticide and one or more emulsifiers being selected from the group consisting of a carboxylate, a sulfate, a sulfonate, an alcohol ethoxylate, an alkyl phenol ethoxylate, a fatty acid ethoxylate, a sorbitan ester, an ethoxylated fat or oil, an amine ethoxylate, a ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer, an alkyd polyethylene glycol resin, an ethoxylated tristyrylphenol phosphate, a tristyrylphenol phosphate ester and a silicopolymer , and further containing an aqueous phase comprising polyalkylene glycol ether as an emulsifier. There is also described a process for preparing a stable, aqueous formulation of a hydrophobic pesticide comprising emulsifying the above-indicated components and wherein the emulsification comprises stirring the aqueous phase and the water-immiscible phase at a temperature in the range of about 20 degC to about 80 degC for a period of about three minutes to about 24 hours. - PROVIDED IS A METHOD OF FORMULATING HYDROPHOBIC PESTICIDES COMPRISING EMULSIFYING AN AQUEOUS PHASE AND A WATER IMMISCIBLE PHASE TO FORM A FORMULATION; WHEREIN THE AQUEOUS PHASE IS COMPRISED OF WATER AND OPTIONALLY A FREEZE THAW AGENT, ONE OR MORE EMULSIFIERS, OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF, AND THE WATER IMMISCIBLE PHASE COMPRISES THE HYDROPHOBIC PESTICIDE AND ONE OR MORE EMULSIFIERS. - FIELD: agrochemistry. SUBSTANCE: invention provides a stable aqueous formulation of hydrophobic pesticide by emulsifying aqueous phase and a water-immiscible phase, the former containing poly(alkylene glycol) ether and the latter hydrophobic pesticide and one or several emulsifiers selected from group including carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate, alcohol solutions of ethoxylated and alkylphenolethoxylate, fatty acid ethyl ester, sorbitol ester, ethoxylated fat or oil, aminoethoxylate, ethylene oxide/propylene oxide copolymer, fluorocarbon, and siliceous polymer . EFFECT: increased stability of formulations. 38 cl, 1 tbl, 12 ex.
group 4	L23 161 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Microencapsulated insecticide preparations and a process for the preparation thereof.	The invention relates to a microcapsulated insecticidal product containing, as active component, from 0.001 to 80 weight% 1RcisS/1ScisR and/or 1RtransS/1StransR isomers or isomer mixtures of cipermetrine with the formulato a barrier material, optionally used together with substances which additionally increasing the activity coaxing substances, fillers and additives of mixtures thereof which are enveloped or built-in into one-layer or multilayer microcapsules sized from 1 to 2000 nm, optionally prepared in the form of insecticidal product together with additional insecticides and additives. 18 claims. - The invention relates to a microencapsulated insecticide product comprising as active ingredient 0.001-80 weight% 1RcisS/1ScisR and/or 1RtransS/1StransR isomers or isomer mixtures of Cypermethrin of formula (I) beside wall materials optionally together with additional activity enhancing, attractant, filling and auxiliary materials or their mixtures wrapped or imbedded into single or manifold microcapsules of 1-2000 nm size according to figures (II or III) optionally formulated to an insecticide product with additional insecticides and auxiliary materials. - THE INVENTION RELATES TO A MICROENCAPSULATED INSECTICIDE PRODUCT COMPRISING AS ACTIVE INGREDIENT 0.001-80 WT.% 1RCISS/1SCISR AND/OR 1RTRANSS/1STRANSR ISOMERS OR ISOMER MIXTURES OF CYPERMETHRIN OF FORMULA (I) BESIDE WALL MATERIALS OPTIONALLY TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY ENHANCING ATTRACTANT FILLING AND AUXILIARY MATERIALS OR THEIR MIXTURES WRAPPED OR IMBEDDED INTO SINGLE OR MANIFOLD MICROCAPSULES OF 1-2000 nm size according to figures (II or III) optionally formulated to an insecticide product with additional insecticides and auxiliary materials.

group 4	L23 162 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Stabilisation of light sensitive substances.	An emulsion comprising an organic discontinuous phase which is distributed through a continuous aqueous phase, wherein the organic phase comprises a light sensitive active ingredient, and the emulsion is stabilised by a water soluble stabilising material in the aqueous phase, wherein the water-soluble stabilising material is a water-soluble stabilising polymer which has a plurality of hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups and is selected from partially hydrolysed polyvinyl acetate and addition copolymers formed from (i) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters and (ii) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride, and wherein the organic phase further comprises, a) an organic solvent which is a liquid at 25 C and/or b) an organic phase stabilising material comprises hydrophobic moieties and is a material which is more soluble in the organic phase than the aqueous phase. The composition is useful for protecting light sensitive active ingredients which would otherwise in neat form decompose on exposure to light, preferably sunlight. The invention is of particular value when the light sensitive active ingredient is a pesticide, herbicide or a veterinary treatment active. Preferably the light sensitive active ingredient is a light sensitive pyrethroids . The invention also contemplates a domestic pest control formulation comprising light sensitive pesticides. - An emulsion comprising an organic discontinuous phase which is distributed through a continuous aqueous phase, wherein the organic phase comprises a light sensitive active ingredient, and the emulsion is stabilised by a water soluble stabilising material in the aqueous phase, wherein the water-soluble stabilising material is a water-soluble stabilising polymer which has a plurality of hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups and is selected from partially hydrolysed polyvinyl acetate and addition copolymers formed from (i) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters and (ii) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride, and wherein the organic phase further comprises, a) an organic solvent which is a liquid at 25 C and/or b) an organic phase stabilising material comprises hydrophobic moieties and is a material which is more soluble in the organic phase than the aqueous phase. The composition is useful for protecting light sensitive active ingredients which would otherwise in neat form decompose on exposure to light, preferably sunlight. The invention is of particular value when the light sensitive active ingredient is a pesticide, herbicide or a veterinary treatment active. Preferably the light sensitive active ingredient is a light sensitive pyrethroids . The invention also contemplates a domestic pest control formulation comprising light sensitive pesticides. - An emulsion comprising an organic discontinuous phase which is distributed through a continuous aqueous phase, wherein the organic phase comprises a light sensitive active ingredient, and the emulsion is stabilised by a water soluble stabilising material in the aqueous phase, wherein the water-soluble stabilising material is a water-soluble stabilising polymer which has a plurality of hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups and is selected from partially hydrolysed polyvinyl acetate and addition copolymers formed from (i) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters and (ii) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride, and wherein the organic phase further comprises, a) an organic solvent which is a liquid at 25 C and/or b) an organic phase stabilising material comprises hydrophobic moieties and is a material which is more soluble in the organic phase than the aqueous phase. The composition is useful for protecting light sensitive active ingredients which would otherwise in neat form decompose on exposure to light, preferably sunlight. The invention is of particular value when the light sensitive active ingredient is a pesticide, herbicide or a veterinary treatment active. Preferably the light sensitive active ingredient is a light sensitive pyrethroids . The invention also contemplates a domestic pest control formulation comprising light sensitive pesticides. - An emulsion comprising an organic discontinuous phase which is distributed through a continuous aqueous phase, wherein the organic phase comprises a light sensitive active ingredient, and the emulsion is stabilised by a water soluble stabilising material in the aqueous phase, wherein the water-soluble stabilising material is a water-soluble stabilising polymer which has a plurality of hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups and is selected from partially hydrolysed polyvinyl acetate and addition copolymers formed from (i) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid esters and (ii) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid anhydride, and wherein the organic phase further comprises, a) an organic solvent which is a liquid at 25 C and/or b) an organic phase stabilising material comprises hydrophobic moieties and is a material which is more soluble in the organic phase than the aqueous phase. The composition is useful for protecting light sensitive active ingredients which would otherwise in neat form decompose on exposure to light, preferably sunlight. The invention is of particular value when the light sensitive active ingredient is a pesticide, herbicide or a veterinary treatment active. Preferably the light sensitive active ingredient is a light sensitive pyrethroids . The invention also contemplates a domestic pest control formulation comprising light sensitive pesticides.
group 4	L23 163 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Cable-making compositions.	A composition for use as a masterbatch in making cable sheaths with enhanced resistance to termites comprises about 1 - 15% of apyrethroid insecticide in a base of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer. The masterbatch is compatible with both main sheathing polymers for underground cables, namely polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride as well as with ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer. Permethrin, alphacypermethrin , betacypermethrin , sigmacypermethrin , deltamethrin and most especially cypermethrin are preferred insecticides.
group 4	L23 164 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Bifenthrin-containing polymer compositions for making insect-resistant cable.	Small quantities of bifenthrin are used in formulations of plastic or polymeric compositions to provide compositions that are resistant to insect attack. The bifenthrin may be introduced as a component of a masterbatch which may be used to prepare PVC cable sheath. Other polymers specified are polyethylene e.g. polyethylene wax and ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a bag for protecting field crop having resistance to insect attacks by adding a trace amount of a pyrethroid insecticide to a plastic film to be used for protecting field crop. SOLUTION: In the case that, for example, polyethylene is used as a polymer, an insecticidally effective amount of pyrethroid is added to polyethylene wax to prepare a master batch, then a low-density polyethylene is admixed thereto to a mixture and the mixture is extruded to give a concentrate. Then, the concentrate is processed together with a polyethylene of the blow film class to form a thin-layer film and the film is fabricated. The pyrethroid is selected from bifenthrin of the formula, cypermethrin, cyfluthrin and permethrin. The concentration of pyrethroid is 0.1-30wt.% in the protecting bag and is 15-30wt.% in the master batch. This plastic bag protecting field crops from insect pests is useful for banana and the like.
group 4	L23 165 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	APHICIDAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING A SLOW-RELEASE EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE.	The invention provides an aphicidal composition suitable for use as a concentrate for the preparation of a foliar spray, characterised in that the composition is a slow-release emulsifiable concentrate comprising, as active ingredient, an aphicide selected from the group of aphicides consisting of pirimicarb, dimethoate, demeton-S-methyl, heptenophos, 1-(dimethylcarbamoyl)-3-t-butyl-5-carboethoxymethyl-thio-1H-1,2,4-triazol e, acephate, tefluthrin, chlorpyrifos, monocrotophos, fenitrothion, methomyl, oxydemeton-methyl, omethoate, pirimiphos-methyl, pirimiphos-ethyl, triazophos, profenofos, permethrin, cypermethrin , lambda-cyhalothrin, menazon and phosalone, a carrier solvent and apolymeric substance which is more soluble in the carrier solvent than in water. The invention also provides processes for the preparation of the compositions and a method for their use in preventing or combating aphid infestations of plants. - PURPOSE: To prepare the subject composition, which is a slow-acting emulsifiable concentrate, comprising pirimicarb as an active ingredient and composed of a specific polymeric substance, capable of more improving the persistence of the pirimicarb and preventing the respreading of aphids and useful as a concentrate for preparing a foliar spray. CONSTITUTION: This aphicidal composition is prepared by mixing pirimicarb of the formula which is a fast-acting carbamate-based aphicidal agent, capable of manifesting fast initial knock-down effects by fumigating actions, used for effectively controlling aphids on grains and vegetable crops, beets and top fruits and further capable of rapidly exterminating aphids, as necessary, an aphicidal agent such as dimethoate as active ingredients with a carrier solvent such as an alkylbenzene and a solution of a polymeric substance such as polystyrene or polyvinyl chloride more soluble in the carrier solvent than in water and an emulsifying agent and affording a slow-acting emulsifiable concentrate. The resultant composition is diluted with an aqueous medium and an insecticidally effective amount is applied to prevent the spreading of the aphids on a leaf of a plant.
group 4	L23 166 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	CONTROLLING MATERIAL AGAINST INSECT PEST FOR ANIMAL.	PURPOSE:The titled controlling agent which is made into powder, released gradually, and applied when small frictional force or shearing force is exerted on the surface of the agent, obtained by supporting an urethane polymer containing a controller against insect pests such as an insecticide, repellent, etc., on a great number of fine granules. CONSTITUTION:An isocyanate component is reacted with a polyol component to give an urethane prepolymer, which is blended with a controller against insect pests such as apyrethroid insecticide, organic phosphorus insecticide, alkylbenzoyl repellent, etc., the blend is further supported on a great number of fine granules (preferably aluminium hydroxide, etc.) to give apolymer composition, which is retained and molded on a substrate to give the titled controlling agent. When the surface of the molded article containing the controlling agent is rubbed by movement of animal, the material kept in a thin film state is made into granules, gradually released, and can be applied. The molded article is gradually released, a new surface always appears, so effects are prolonged for a long period stably.

group 4	L23 167 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	RESIN MOLDED ARTICLE FOR REPELLING INSECT PEST, HAVING DURABILITY.	PURPOSE:The titled resin molded article capable of surely keeping improved preventing or repelling effects on insects on the surface of the molded article for a long period by a simple means, consisting of a composition comprising a chlorine-containing polymer , an insecticide against insect pests, etc., and a transfer promoter. CONSTITUTION:A chlorine-containing compound such as polyvinyl chloride, etc., is blended with an insecticide such as pyrethroid insecticide, etc., or a repellent and a transfer promoter such as phosphorus oxy acid mono- or diester type, e.g. compound shown by formula (R is H, cationic group or <=20C monofunctional hydrocarbon group; R is <=20C monofunctional hydrocarbon group) by an extruder, etc., and used as furniture in kitchens, structural materials for building construction, wall materials, wall frame part materials, containers for electronic devices, underlays, etc., or for preventing cockroaches and other insect pests from coming. The amounts of the components blended are 0.05-5wt% insecticide and 0.05-3wt% transfer promoter based on the chlorine-containing polymer .
group 4	L23 168 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROCESS FOR PREPARING INSECT-REPELLENT AND INSECTICIDAL FILM.	A process for preparing an insect-repellent and insecticidal film which comprises worming a clathrate compound consisting of pyrethroid insecticide included in cyclodextrin; mixing the clathrate compound with a synthetic resin compound and molding the mixture into a film. - PURPOSE:To produce an insecticidal film, by processing pyrethroid insecticide with a starch decomposition product into an inclusion compound, drying and powdering it, blending it with a synthetic resin in a molten state, pelletizing the blend, and molding it into a film directly or blending it with a synthetic resin and molding it into a film. CONSTITUTION:A pyrethroid insecticide such as allethrin, phthalthrin, resmethrin, FURAMETHRIN, etc., is processed with cyclodextrin or a starch decomposition product containing cyclodextrin into an inclusion compound. This compound is then dried and powdered, blended with 0.1-50wt% synthetic resin (preferably olefinic plastic , nonrigid vinyl chloride plastic , or vinyl acetate plastic) in a molten state and pelletized. These pellets are directly molded into a film or blended with a proper amount of a synthetic resin and molded into a film, to produce an insecticidal film.
group 4	L23 169 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	A MOTH-PROOF AEROSOL COMPOUND FOR CLOTHES.	Aerosol agent comprises (A) 3 weight% or less of an insecticidal or insect-repellent agent vaporisable at room temperature, (B) 10-25 weight% of a volatile solvent having a b. pt. of 30-100 deg. C at 1 atmospheric, and (C) a propellant. - (A) includes pyrethroid insecticide (1-ethynyl)-2-methyl-2-pentenyl-2,2,3,3- tetramethylcyclopropane-carboxylate, 1-ethynyl- 2-methyl-2-pentenyl -2,2-dimethyl-3-(2',2'-dichlorovinyl)-cyclopropane 1-carboxylate, insect-repellent (dimethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide), insect-repellent fragrant agent (ethyl benzoate). (B) includes esters (methyl acetate), hydrocarbons (n-hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, cyclopentane, benzene), ketones (acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), etc. - PURPOSE:To obtain the titled aerosol agent making vapor of drug permeate the interior of clothes, showing excellent herbicidal effects free from problems of contamination of clothes, comprising a small amount of an insecticide volatile at normal temperature, a specific amount of a volatile solvent having a specific boiling point and a propellant. CONSTITUTION:The titled insecticidal aerosol comprising <=3wt.% insecticide such as empenhrin, linalool, diethyl phthalate, etc., volatile at normal temperature, 10-25wt.% volatile such as flon 113 (47.6 deg.C melting point), etc., having 30-100 deg.C, preferably 40-70 deg.C boiling point at 1 atmospheric and a propellant such as flon 12, etc. The aerosol agent is sprayed upon a container such as various chests of drawers, clothing boxes, etc., to be packed with clothes and used. The insecticide is uniformly sprayed by the aerosol agent, a proper amount of the insecticide is attached to clothes or the container, the insecticide vaporizes in an adequate time after the spray, will not remain in the clothes and the inner wall of the container for a long time, does not cause contamination such as yellowing, stains, etc., and provides excellent insecticidal effects for a long period.
group 4	L23 170 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MAT HAVING ELECTRET CHARACTERISTIC.	PURPOSE: To provide a mat which effectively functions the effect intrinsic to electret by freely attachably and detachably mounting an upper layer part and lower layer part, freely attachably and detachably disposing an intermediate layer part between the upper layer part and lower layer part and disposing fibers containing ore particulates in the upper part of a heater blanket. CONSTITUTION: The upper layer part 10 having front fabric 11 and a three- dimensional structure 12 consisting of fibers and the lower layer part 30 having a cushion material 31 and rear fabric 32 are freely attachably and detachably mounted. The intermediate layer 20 having the heater blanket 24 is freely attachably and detachably disposed between the upper layer part 10 and the lower layer part 30. Ore particulate-containing fibers 22 consisting of tourmaline and ceramics are disposed in the upper part of the heater blanket 24. As a result, the effect intrinsic to the electret is effectively functioned. The mat which has excellent air permeability, is easy to dry, has high elasticity and is extremely comfortable to sleep is obtd. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the effect promoting the blood circulation through activation of cells of living organism and also impart an insectproofing and antibacterial effect. SOLUTION: Bedclothes such as comforter or mattress are furnished on the side contacting the user with an insectproof/antibacterial wadding B of polyester in which an insecticide such as pyrethroid series phenothrin and antibacterial agent such as an alkypridinium are kneaded. Electret fibers A containing electric stone fine powder and ceramic fine powder emitting far- infrared rays are arranged on the counter-surface of the polyester wadding. The content of the insectproofing/antibacterial agent should be 0.005-3wt.% of the polyester wadding, while the electret fibers should contain 0.1-30wt.% tourmaline fine powder in the size below 10µm relative to rayon fibers and 1-35wt.% ceramic fine powder emitting far-infrared rays in the size below 10µm. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject fiber , capable of releasing a large amount of active electrons and imparting good activating effects to a living body cell by uniformly dispersing tourmaline fine particles with a cellulose xanthate. SOLUTION: This tourmaline fine particle-containing rayon fiber contains the tourmaline fine particles, uniformly dispersed in a cellulose xanthate and having <=2.0µm particle diameter in an amount within the range of 0.05-2.0wt.% therein. The fiber is obtained by uniformly dispersing the tourmaline fine particles having <=2.0µm particle diameter with the cellulose xanthate. The resultant rayon fiber is capable of manifesting high electret properties even with a tourmaline content as low as 0.05-2.0wt.%. - Proposed is an electret fiber which is a rayon fiber containing 0.05 to 2.0% by weight of tourmaline particles having a particle diameter not exceeding 0.3 micrometer. The electret fiber is effective for invigoration of human body by promoting blood circulation. The electret fiber is prepared by spinning a spinning solution of rayon containing the tourmaline particles uniformly dispersed therein into the form of afiber .
group 4	L23 171 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MICROENCAPSULATED PYRETHROIDS .	A sprayable insecticidal composition of low fish toxicity of a mixture in water of microcapsules comprised of pyrethroid (synthetic pyrethrin) contained within an encapsulating wall of a cross-linked polymeric material, and methods of preparation and method of use of the composition on a wide variety of crops and aquatic sites infested with a broad spectrum of undesirable insects.
group 4	L23 172 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYMERIC ARTICLES CONTAINING PYRETHROIDS .	Polyvinyl resin, polyacrylate, epoxy resin, cellulose, cellulose derivative, polyamide and polyester mouldings containing 3-phenoxy-4-fluoro-alpha-cyano-benzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-chlorovinyl)cyclopropane carboxylate (Ia), 3-phenoxy-4-fluoro -alpha-cyano-benzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)cyclopropane carboxylate (Ib) and/or pentafluorobenzyl permethrate acid ester (Ic) or their isomeric forms. - An article molded of at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of a polyvinyl resin, polyacrylate, epoxy resin, cellulose, cellulose derivative, polyamide and polyester and containing at least one pyrethroid selected from the group consisting of 3'-phenoxy-4'-fluoro- alpha -cyano-benzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2''-p-chlorophenyl-2''-chlorovinyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate, 3'-phenoxy-4'-fluoro- alpha -cyano-benzyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2''-2''-dichlorovinyl)cyclopropane- carboxylate, pentafluorobenzyl permethrate, and isomers thereof. Such articles are especially useful in combating ectoparasites in livestock management, being used in the form of an ear-tag, neck strap, neck strap tag, tail strap, limb strap or halter.
group 4	L23 173 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Acaricidal polymeric fibres , a method for producing same and their applications.	Textile products obtained by spinning a polymer -based solution and the products obtained by spinning such products, consist of an acaricide selected from benzyl benzoate, carbamates, pyrethroids and pyrethrins contained in a polymeric material. Independent claims are included for: (1) the manufacture of the above products comprising subjecting a gel in which at least one of the acaricides is dissolved, to wet or dry spinning; and (2) fibrous material comprising the textile products or obtained by the above process. - The invention relates to textile products obtained by spinning a solution on a polymer basis and to products obtained by spinning said products, characterized in that they consist of apolymeric material the mass of which contains an effective quantity of at least one acaricidal agent selected from among benzyl benzoate and the carbamates, pyrethroids and pyrethrins. The invention also relates to a method for producing said products and to their use in producing textile articles with acaricidal action. The invention relates especially to chlorofibers.

group 4	L23 174 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	A method of controlling fruit flies.	PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a fruit fly-controlling composition that is particularly useful in attraction of female fruit fly by admixing specific components to the composition, when the composition is prepared by using agrochemicals and a fruit fly attractant. SOLUTION: In the production of a fruit fly-controlling composition including agrochemicals and a fruit fly attractant, (A) a protein-containing component, (B) agrochemicals, (C) ammonia, when necessary, (D) amino acids, (E) vitamins, (F) a liquid base such as glycerol, (G) salts, (H) water, (I) paprika flour and the like are admixed to the composition. As the component A, are cited protein hydrolyzate, liver extract, spleen extract, gastric mucous membrane extract and the like. The component B is, for example, trichlorfon, mevinphos or pyrethroids . The component D is alanine, aspartic acid and the like, while the component E is vitamin B1, nicotinamide or the like. The components F, G and H acts as a wet-
group 4	L23 175 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Base-triggered release microcapsules.	Microcapsules formed from an aminoplast shell wall and an encapsulated ingredient or ingredients enclosed within the wall in which the wall contains a base-cleavable ester moiety. These capsules have been found to be sensitive to the presence of base such that in the presence of base, the capsule walls are relatively quickly disintegrated or degraded as to produce a relatively quick release of the encapsulated materials. Microcapsules of the invention are particularly suitable for use in controlling insects having an alkaline gut such as certain lepidoptera in that the capsule shell wall may be designed so as to quickly disintegrate under the alkaline conditions present in the gut of the insect thus providing a microcapsule which is safe to handle but which is selectively effective against certain undesirable insects while not harmful to beneficial insects or insects which do not feed on the capsule materials. 51 claims. - Microcapsules formed from an aminoplast shell wall and an encapsulated ingredient or ingredients enclosed within the wall in which the wall contains a base-cleavable ester moiety. These capsules have been found to be sensitive to the presence of base such that in the presence of base, the capsule walls are relatively quickly disintegrated or degraded as to produce a relatively quick release of the encapsulated materials. Microcapsules of the invention are particularly suitable for use in controlling insects having an alkaline gut such as certain lepidoptera in that the capsule shell wall may be designed so as to quickly disintegrate under the alkaline conditions present in the gut of the insect thus providing a microcapsule which is safe to handle but which is selectively effective against certain undesirable insects while not harmful to beneficial insects or insects which do not feed on the capsule materials. - Microcapsules formed from an aminoplast shell wall and an encapsulated ingredient or ingredients enclosed within the wall in which the wall contains a base-cleavable ester moiety. These capsules have been found to be sensitive to the presence of base such that in the presence of base, the capsule walls are relatively quickly disintegrated or degraded so as to produce a relatively quick release of the encapsulated materials. Microcapsules of this invention are particularly suitable for use in controlling insects having an alkaline gut such as certain lepidoptera in that the capsule shell wall may be designed so as to quickly disintegrate under the alkaline conditions present in the gut of the insect thus providing a microcapsule which is safe to handle but which is selectively effective against certain undesirable insects while not harmful to beneficial insects or insects which do not feed on the capsule materials. - In the present invention, there are disclosed microcapsules formed from an aminoplast shell wall and an encapsulated ingredient or ingredients enclosed within the wall in which the wall contains a base-cleavable ester moiety. These capsules have been found to be sensitive to the presence of base such that in the presence of base, the capsule walls are relatively quickly disintegrated or degraded so as to produce a relatively quick release of the encapsulated materials. Microcapsules of this invention are particularly suitable for use in controlling insects having an alkaline gut such as certain lepidoptera in that the capsule shell wall may be designed so as to quickly disintegrate under the alkaline conditions present in the gut of the insect thus providing a microcapsule, which is safe to handle but which is selectively effective against certain undesirable insects while not harmful to beneficial insects or insects which do not feed on the capsule materials. - 1. A microcapsule formed of an aminoplast shell wall and an encapsulated ingredient or ingredients enclosed within the wall, the wall containing an ester moiety having the formula core $[(A1-X)CH2N<] [(A2-X)uCH2N<] \dots [(An-X)yCH2N<] (IV)$ where "core" is derived from a multifunctional C1-C20 aliphatic or cycloaliphatic alcohol containing at least two functional groups capable of esterification; (A1-X)t, (A2-X) ... (An-X)y each constitute one or more randomly oligomerized esters of 2-hydroxy C2-C6 alkanolic acids and/or 2-thiol C2-C6 alkanolic acids, where X represents oxygen or sulfur; -CH2N< represents a trivalent nitrogen fragment of the amino formaldehyde prepolymer; and n is the number of functional groups on the core capable of reacting with derivatives of the 2-hydroxy and/or 2-thiol C2-C6 alkanolic acids; t, u, ... y are independent values from 1-20. 2. A microcapsule according to claim 1 in which the alcohol has at least three functional groups capable of esterification. 3. A microcapsule according to claim 1 in which the wall containing an ester moiety has the formula $C[CH2OH]a[CH2O(COCHR-X)m-CH2N<]b[CH2O(COCHR-X)n-CH2N<]c[CH2O(COCHR-X)p-CH2N<]d[CH2O(COCHR-X)q-CH2N<]e (V)$ where R is -H or C1-C4 alkyl groups which may alternate randomly; X is oxygen or sulfur which may
group 4	L23 176 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Collar containing a novel gel formulation to control arthropod infestation of animals.	The present invention provides a device, preferably a collar or ear tag, capable of the controlled, sustained release of an effective amount of an active ingredient that can protect an animal against arthropod pests, comprising a reservoir containing a novel gel formulation comprising a fatty acid, an organic solvent which is a linear aliphatic ester, a silicone-based fluid, or a combination thereof, and an active ingredient that can protect the animal against one or more arthropod pests. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a tool, e.g. a necklace capable of carrying out the controlled sustained release of an effective amount of an active ingredient capable of protecting an animal from pests of arthropods such as fleas without causing inflammation in skin by composing the tool of a storage vessel having a specific gel in contact with an inside surface of a specific supporting film and a fastening means therefor. SOLUTION: This tool is composed of a storage vessel 10 having a supporting film 20 containing an outside surface 25 and an inside surface 30 regulating a hermetically sealed cavity and a gel 35 housed in the hermetically sealed cavity and brought into contact with the inside surface 30 of the supporting film 20 and the gel 35 contains a gelling agent that is a fatty acid or its salt, an organic solvent which is a straight-chain aliphatic ester, a silicone-based fluid or a combination thereof and a mixture of active ingredients capable of protecting an animal from one or more pests of arthropods. Furthermore, the tool is composed of the storage vessel 10 in which the supporting film 20 contains a polymeric substance permeable to the active ingredients and a fastening means for fastening the tool to the animal. - device capable of the controlled, sustained release of an effective amount of an active ingredient that can protect an animal against arthropod pests such as fleas, ticks, flies and mites. Said device comprises a reservoir having a supporting membrane defining a closed cavity and a gel, said gel comprising an admixture of a gelling agent (fatty acid or salt thereof), a linear aliphatic ester, a silicone-based fluid and an active ingredient that will protect the animal against arthropod pests. The active ingredients are selected from a group consisting of: lindane, methoxychlor, permethrin, cypemethrin , dichlorvos, diazinon, chlorfenvinphos, bendiocarb, amitraz, chlorpyrifos, deltamethrin, sevin and a combination thereof. Also claimed is a gel with the improved formulation for use in a collar or ear tag and the method of preparing said device. - device capable of the controlled, sustained release of an effective amount of an active ingredient that can protect an animal against arthropod pests such as fleas, ticks, flies and mites. Said device comprises a reservoir having a supporting membrane defining a closed cavity and a gel, said gel comprising an admixture of a gelling agent (fatty acid or salt thereof), a linear aliphatic ester, a silicone-based fluid and an active ingredient that will protect the animal against arthropod pests. The active ingredients are selected from a group consisting of: lindane, methoxychlor, permethrin, cypemethrin , dichlorvos, diazinon, chlorfenvinphos, bendiocarb, amitraz, chlorpyrifos, deltamethrin, sevin and a combination thereof. Also claimed is a gel with the improved formulation for use in a collar or ear tag and the method of preparing said device.

group 4	L23 177 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Formulations containing an insecticide.	A polymer -based insecticidal composition contains: (a) at least one insecticidal active substance which is released at elevated temperature; and (b) inorganic additives which enhance the release characteristics of the composition. - An insecticidal formulation containing at least one pyrethroid insecticide which is released at an elevated temperature and at least one polymer having a softening point between 100 and 300 deg C also contains inorganic additives and/or has poly-4-methylpentene as the polymer . - The invention relates to insecticidal formulations based on polymers , to processes for their preparation and to their use for controlling insects encountered indoors. These novel formulations are characterized in that they contain at least one type of insecticide which is incorporated into an appropriate polymer . The formulations are capable of emitting the insecticide at a certain temperature in a controlled manner without changing their form and macroscopic appearance. - The invention relates to polymer -based insecticidal formulations and to a method for the production and the use thereof for the control of insects indoors. The novel formulations are characterized in that they contain at least one type of insecticide which is incorporated into a suitable polymer . The formulations are capable of releasing the insecticide at a given temperature in a controlled manner, without changing their form and macroscopic appearance.
group 4	L23 178 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Use of arylpyrroles for the control of resistant insect populations.	There is provided a method for the control of pyre-throid-resistant insects and the protection of animals therefrom which comprises contacting said insects with a toxic amount of a formula I arylpyrrole compound. (I). - There is provided a method for the control of pyrethroid -resistant insects and the protection of animals therefrom which comprises contacting said insects with a toxic amount of a formula I arylpyrrole compound. <CHEM>. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable the control of pyrethroid -resistant insect pests by administering or applying a pyrrole compound. SOLUTION: An aryl pyrrole represented by the formula (R is H, a 1-4C alkoxymethyl; X is Cl, Br, I, F, a 1-4C haloalkyl) is brought into contact with pyrethroid -resistant insect pests. Particularly, this pyrrole is effective for infection and control of insects in Diptera (fly), Anopula (lice), Siphonaptera (flea). It is effective for domestic, agricultural animals and pet animals, for example, sheep, horse, pig, goat, cat, dog, rabbit and the like. The dose is 0.1-100mg/kg. The compound of the formula is typically 4-bromo-2-(p- chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5- (trifluoromethyl)pyrrole-3-carbnitrile. The animal protection can be enhanced by controlling the pyrethroid -resistant insect pests.
group 4	L23 179 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Insect controller.	An insect controller in which at least one volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound used without heating is carried on a support with at least one through hole. The use of a volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound without heating can ensure satisfactory insect-controlling effects. If a specific structure, e.g., folding structure, is employed for the insect controller, wasteful evaporation of the volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound can be reduced during non-use. <IMAGE>. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a simple insect-repelling means not requiring such a heat source as those of conventional mosquito-repellent increases, electric mosquito repellent mats or electric mosquito-repellent liquids. SOLUTION: This insect repellent is obtained by holding an ordinary temperature-volatile, insect-repelling compound [e.g. empenhrin, transfluthrin, 1-ethynyl-2-fluoro-2-pentenyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, carane-3,4-diol, 1- methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidine carboxylate] on a carrier, such as paper, cloth or resin film, having penetrated holes and a (surface area/volume) of 1-20cm<-1>. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a simple insecticidal or insect repelling means without requiring a heat source. SOLUTION: This insect repellent material comprises an insect repellent compound capable of volatilizing at normal temperature e.g. empenhrin, transfluthrin, 1-ethynyl-2-fluoro-2-pentenyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, N,N diethyl-m-toluamide, carane-3,4-diol or 1-methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylate) held in a cylindrical material, made of sheet of foldable paper and having many holes. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a simple insect-proof means for the purpose of killing or repelling insect pests without requiring a heat source such as conventional incense sticks, electric mosquito repellent mats or electric mosquito repellent liquids. SOLUTION: The insect-proof material is obtained by holding an insect-proof compound evaporating at normal temperature in a foldable cylindrical material made of paper and having plurality of holes. Insect pest repellent compounds, etc., such as empenhrin, transfluthrin, apyrethroid compound, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, carane-3,4-diol, or 1-methylpropyl 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylate are used as the insect-proof compound. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006, JPO&NCIPI. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: TO PROVIDE A SIMPLE And easily handleable means of repelling insects which does not necessitate a conventional heat source such as a mosquito incense, an electric mosquito mat and an electric mosquito liquid. SOLUTION: The insect repellent is composed in a way that an insect repelling compound volatile at room temperature is held in a carrier having air-passing through-holes and a ratio of the area of the part in contact with the outside air to the volume thereof of 1-20 cm<SP>-1</SP>. The method of repelling mosquitos or flies comprises placing the insect repellent indoors or in a wide space, and vaporizing the room temperature-volatile insect repelling compound. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006, JPO&NCIPI. - An insect controller wherein at least a volatile insecticide compound or a non heating insect repellent compound is transported on a support with at least a hole orifice. the use of a volatile insecticide compound or a non-heating insect repellent compound can assure effects that satisfactory control insects. If a specific structure, for example, a folded structure is used for the insect control, the evaporation of the volatile insecticide compound or insect repellent waste can be reduced while it is not in use. - AN INSECT CONTROLLER IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE VOLATILE INSECTICIDAL OR INSECT REPELLENT COMPOUND WITHOUT HEATING IS CARRIED ON A SUPPORT WITH AT LEAST ONE THROUGH HOLE. THE USE OF A VOLATILE INSECTICIDAL OR INSECT REPELLENT COMPOUND WITHOUT HEATING CAN ENSURE SATISFACTORY INSECT-CONTROLLING EFFECTS. IF A SPECIFIC STRUCTURE, E.G., FOLDING STRUCTURE, IS EMPLOYED FOR THE INSECT CONTROLLER, WASTEFUL EVAPORATION OF THE VOLATILE INSECTICIDAL OR INSECT REPELLENT COMPOUND CAN BE REDUCED DURING NON-USE. - An insect controller in which at least one volatile insecticide or insect repellent compound without heating is carried on a support with at least one through hole. The use of a volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound without heating can ensure satisfactory insect-controlling effects. If a specific structure, e.g., folding structure, is employed for the insect controller, wasteful evaporation of the volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound can be reduced during non-use. - An insect controller in which at least one volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound that volatilizes without heating is carried on a support with at least one through hole. The use of a volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound without heating can ensure satisfactory insect-controlling effects. If a specific structure, e.g., folding structure, is employed for the insect controller, wasteful evaporation of the volatile insecticidal or insect repellent compound can be reduced during non-use.

<p>L23 180 OF 204 INPAFAMDB</p>	<p>Pesticidal composition.</p>		<p>Composition for controlling insects and representatives of the order acarina, which comprises a combination of variable amounts of one or more compounds of formula (a), in which a is an unsubstituted or, depending on the possibility of substitution on the. - Composition for controlling insects and representatives of the order Acarina, which comprises a combination of variable amounts of one or more compounds of formula (A), in which A is an unsubstituted or, depending on the possibility of substitution on the ring system, mono- to tetrasubstituted, aromatic or nonaromatic monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic radical, in which the substituents of A are chosen from the group consisting of C1-C3alkyl, C1C3alkoxy, halogen, halo-C1-C3alkyl, cyclopropyl, halocyclopropyl, C2C3alkenyl, C2-C3alkynyl, halo-C2-C3alkenyl, halo-C2-C3alkynyl, halo-C1-C3alkoxy, C1-C3alkylthio, halo-C1-C3alkylthio, allyloxy, propargyloxy, allylthio, propargylthio, haloallyloxy, haloallylthio, cyano and nitro; R is hydrogen, C1-C6alkyl, phenyl-C1-C4alkyl, C3-C6cycloalkyl, C2-C6alkenyl or C2C6alkynyl; and X is N-NO2 or N-CN, in the free form or in salt form, if appropriate tautomers, in the free form or salt form, and one or more of the compounds: azamethiphos; chlorfenvinphos; cypermethrin, cypermethrin high-cis; cyromazin; diafenthiuron; diazinon; dichlorvos; dicrotophos; dicyclanil; fenoxycarb; fluzuron; furathiocarb; isazofos; jodfenphos; kinoprene; lufenuron; methacriphos; methidathion; monocrotophos; phosphamidon; profenofos; diufenolan; a substance obtainable from a Bacillus thuringiensis strain; pymetrozine; bromopropylate; methoprene; disulfuton; quinalphos; taufluvallinate; thiocyclam; or thiometon and at least one auxiliary; a method of controlling pests, a process for the preparation of the composition, its use and plant propagation material treated with it, and the use of the compound of the formula (A) for the preparation of the composition are described. - Composition for controlling insects and representatives of the order Acarina, which comprises a combination of variable amounts of one or more compounds of formula (A), in which A is an unsubstituted or, depending on the possibility of substitution on the ring system, mono- to tetrasubstituted, aromatic or non- aromatic monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic radical, in which the substituents of A are chosen from the group consisting of C1-C3alkyl, C1-C3alkoxy, halogen, halo-C1-C3alkyl, cyclopropyl, halocyclopropyl, C2-C3alkenyl, C2-C3alkynyl, halo-C2-C3alkenyl, halo-C2-C3alkynyl, halo-C1-C3alkoxy, C1- C3alkylthio, halo-C1-C3alkylthio, allyloxy, propargyloxy, allylthio, propargylthio, haloallyloxy, haloallylthio, cyano and nitro; R is hydrogen, C1-C6alkyl, phenyl-C1-C4alkyl, C3-C6cycloalkyl, C2-C6alkenyl or C2-C6alkynyl; and X is N-NO2 or N-CN, in the free form or in salt form, if appropriate tautomers, in the free form or salt form, and one or more of the compounds: azamethiphos; chlorfenvinphos; cypermethrin, cypermethrin high-cis; cyromazin; diafenthiuron; diazinon; dichlorvos; dicrotophos; dicyclanil; fenoxycarb; fluzuron; furathiocarb; isazofos; jodfenphos; kinoprene; lufenuron; methacriphos; methidathion; monocrotophos; phosphamidon; profenofos; diufenolan; a substance obtainable from a Bacillus thuringiensis strain; pymetrozine; bromopropylate; methoprene; disulfuton; quinalphos; tau-fluvalinate; thiocyclam; or thiometon and at least one auxiliary; a method of controlling pests, a process for the preparation of the composition, its use and plant propagation material treated with it, and the use of the compound of the formula (A) for the preparation of the composition are described. - The invention provides a composition for controlling insects or representatives of the order Acarina, which comprises a synergistic combination of (a) a compound of the formula A (see formula A) and (b) a compound selected from: diafenthiuron, fluzuron and lufenuron; and (c) at least one auxiliary. The composition may be applied to the insects or representatives of the order Acarina, or to their environment. The composition may also be used to treat plant propagation material or the site where it is brought out. - The invention provides a composition for controlling insects or representatives of the order Acarina, which comprises a synergistic combination of (a) a compound of the formula A (b) pymetrozine; and (c) at least one auxiliary. The composition may be applied to the insects or representatives of the order Acarina, or to their environment. The composition may also be used to treat plant propagation material or the site where it is brought out. - THE INVENTION PROVIDES A COMPOSITION FOR CONTROLLING INSECTS OR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ORDER ACARINA WHICH COMPRISES A SYNERGISTIC COMBINATION OF (A) A COMPOUND OF THE FORMULA A (SEE FORMULA A) (b) cypermethrin; and (c) at least one auxiliary. The composition may be applied to the insects or representatives of the order Acarina, or to their environment. The composition may also be used to treat plant propagation material or the site where it is brought out. - Composition for controlling insects and representatives of the order Acarina, which comprises a combination of variable amounts of one or more compounds of formula (A), in which A is an unsubstituted or, depending on the possibility of substitution on the ring system, mono- to tetrasubstituted A stable insecticidal and/or acaricidal composition containing an active principle that has little or no water-miscibility and is liquid or solid at room temperature, e.g. formamidines, carbamates, synthetic pyrethroids or insect growth inhibitors, and a method for preparing said composition, are disclosed. Said aqueous insecticidal and/or acaricidal composition in the form of a dispersion or emulsion consists of an oily discontinuous phase containing microcapsules with a core including an active principle that has little or no water-miscibility, and a wall consisting of polyurea, as well as an aqueous continuous phase including at least one dispersing agent. Said core of said microcapsules forming said oily phase includes a combination of at least one active principle selected from the group which consists of formamidines, carbamates, pyrethroids and insect growth inhibitors, at least one organic solvent and at least one hydrophobic polymer.</p>
<p>group 4</p>			
<p>L23 181 OF 204 INPAFAMDB</p>	<p>Insecticidal composition and method for preparing same.</p>		<p>A stable insecticidal and/or acaricidal composition containing an active principle that has little or no water-miscibility and is liquid or solid at room temperature, e.g. formamidines, carbamates, synthetic pyrethroids or insect growth inhibitors, and a method for preparing said composition, are disclosed. Said aqueous insecticidal and/or acaricidal composition in the form of a dispersion or emulsion consists of an oily discontinuous phase containing microcapsules with a core including an active principle that has little or no water-miscibility, and a wall consisting of polyurea, as well as an aqueous continuous phase including at least one dispersing agent. Said core of said microcapsules forming said oily phase includes a combination of at least one active principle selected from the group which consists of formamidines, carbamates, pyrethroids and insect growth inhibitors, at least one organic solvent and at least one hydrophobic polymer.</p>
<p>group 4</p>			

<p>group 4</p> <p>L23 182 OF 204 INPAFAMDB</p>	<p>Insect pest control method.</p>		<p>An insect pest control method and an apparatus suitable therefor, wherein an air current is supplied to a pesticide-carrying support under non-heating conditions to vaporize and disperse a highly safe pesticidal component from the pesticide, thereby controlling flying pest insects. The pesticide-carrying support is prepared by supporting on a support a pesticidal component of a compound hard to evaporate at normal temperature, preferably, at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds that have vapor pressures lower than 1 x 10⁻³ mmHg at 30 °C, a difficulty in evaporating at normal temperature, and boiling points of at least 120 °C/1mmHg. The pesticide support is placed and exposed to a gas current by using a blower device so as to vaporize the pesticidal component from the support into the gas under nonheating conditions. The support is gas permeable so that when the support with a pesticide is placed in the apparatus, the support will not block the gas current going to a vent hole. - An insect pest control method and an apparatus suitable therefor, wherein an air current is supplied to a pesticide-carrying support under non-heating conditions to vaporize and disperse a highly safe pesticidal component from the pesticide, thereby controlling flying pest insects. The pesticide-carrying support is prepared by supporting on a support a pesticidal component of a compound hard to evaporate at normal temperature, preferably, at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds that have vapor pressures lower than 1 x 10⁻³ mmHg at 30 °C, a difficulty in evaporating at normal temperature, and boiling points of at least 120 °C/1mmHg. The pesticide support is placed and exposed to a gas current by using a blower device so as to vaporize the pesticidal component from the support into the gas under non-heating conditions. The support is gas permeable so that when the support with a pesticide is placed in the apparatus, the support will not block the gas current going to a vent hole. - Provided is a technique comprising blowing air onto a carrier having supported thereon a preparation containing a highly safe pesticidal component to vaporize and diffuse the component from the preparation under non-heating conditions thereby to control flying insect pests. An insect pest control method characterized by preparing a preparation retaining material by supporting on a carrier a preparation containing a pesticidal component which is hard to vaporize at normal temperature, preferably at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds which are hard to vaporize at normal temperature and have a vapor pressure of lower than 1x10⁻³ mmHg and a boiling point of not lower than 120 DEG C/1 mmHg, setting the resulting preparation-retaining material, and contacting the preparation with an air current raised by an air blowing means to release the component into the air under non-heating conditions, an apparatus suitable therefor, and a carrier to be used in the preparation-retaining material set in the apparatus characterized by not blocking the air current toward the vent hole of the apparatus are provided. <IMAGE>. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for controlling insect pests, by which an insecticide is released in a space under an unheated condition to control the insect pests, while the active ingredient of the insecticide has ordinarily been evaporated and diffused in a heated condition to control the insect pests. SOLUTION: This method for controlling the insect pests is characterized by holding on a carrier a chemical containing one or more ingredients which are slightly volatile compounds at ordinary temperature, setting the chemical-held carrier, and then blowing air from a blowing means to contact the set chemical-held carrier with a flow of the air. An apparatus for controlling insect pests, an insect pest-controlling agent, and a carrier constituting a chemical-held carrier. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI. - An insect pest control method and an apparatus suitable therefor, wherein an air current is supplied to a pesticide-carrying support under non-heating conditions to vaporize and disperse a highly safe pesticidal component from the pesticide, thereby controlling flying pest insects. The pesticide-carrying support is prepared by supporting on a support a pesticidal component of a compound hard to evaporate at normal temperature, preferably, at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds that have vapor pressures lower than 1 x 10⁻³ mmHg at 30 degree C, a difficulty in evaporating at normal temperature, and boiling points of at least 120 degree C/1mmHg. The pesticide support is placed and exposed to a gas current by using a blower device so as to vaporize the pesticidal component from the support into the gas under non-heating conditions. The support is gas permeable so that when the support with a pesticide is placed in the apparatus, the support will not block the gas current going to a vent hole. - An insect pest control method and an apparatus suitable therefor, wherein an air current is supplied to a pesticide-carrying support under non-heating conditions to vaporise and disperse a highly safe pesticidal component from the pesticide, thereby controlling flying pest insects. The pesticide-carrying support is prepared by supporting on a support a pesticidal component of a compound hard to evaporate at normal temperature, preferably, at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds that have vapor pressures lower than 1 x 10⁻³ mmHg at 30 °C, a difficulty in evaporating at normal temperature, and boiling points of at least 120 °C/1mmHg. The pesticide support is placed and exposed to a gas current by using a blower device so as to vaporise the pesticidal component from the support into the gas under non-heating conditions. The support is gas permeable so that when the support with a pesticide is placed in the apparatus, the support will not block the gas current going to a vent hole. - An insect pest control method and an apparatus suitable therefor, wherein an air current is supplied to a pesticide-carrying support under non-heating conditions to vaporise and disperse a highly safe pesticidal component from the pesticide, thereby controlling flying pest insects. The pesticide-carrying support is prepared by supporting on a support a pesticidal component of a compound hard to evaporate at normal temperature, preferably, at least one pesticidal component selected from compounds that have vapor pressures lower than 1 x 10⁻³ mmHg at 30 °C, a difficulty in evaporating at normal temperature, and boiling points of at least 120 °C/1mmHg. The pesticide support is placed and exposed to a gas current by using a blower device so as to vaporise the pesticidal component from the support into the gas under non-heating conditions. The support is gas permeable so that when the support with a pesticide is placed in the apparatus, the support will not block the gas current going to a vent hole.</p>
<p>group 4</p> <p>L23 183 OF 204 INPAFAMDB</p>	<p>Pesticide containing a combination of a sprayed granulated sulphur and a pyrethroid.</p>		<p>The invention concerns pesticides containing an active substance combination comprising: a) a sprayed granulated sulphur; and b) aprethroid. The invention also concerns processes for preparing these pesticides. - The present invention relates to pesticides which comprise an active ingredient combination composed of (a) sulfur spray granules and (b) aprethroid, and to processes for the preparation of these pesticides. The invention provides a process for the preparation of the pesticide, wherein the pulverulent pyrethroid, fixed to a carrier material, is applied to the sulfur spray granules. Also disclosed in the invention is a method of controlling pests which comprises treating the pests and/or the areas and/or spaces to be kept from pests with the pesticide of the invention. - PCT Number PCT/EP96/04026 Sec. 371 Date Mar. 17, 1998 Sec. 102(e) Date Mar. 17, 1998 PCT Filed Sep. 13, 1996 PCT Pub. Number WO97/10715 PCT Pub. Date Mar. 27, 1997The present invention relates to pesticides which comprise an active ingredient combination composed of a) sulfur spray granules and b) aprethroid, and to processes for the preparation of these pesticides.</p>
<p>group 4</p> <p>L23 184 OF 204 INPAFAMDB</p>	<p>Insecticide-comprising gel formulations for vapor-producing systems.</p>		<p>The present invention relates to new gel formulations for the controlled and sustained release of insecticidal active compounds by means of a heat source, these gel formulations comprising at least one pyrethroid-type insecticidal active compound and at least one vaporization-controlling substance in combination with an inorganic solid suitable as a gel former. - Gel formulation (A) for evaporation systems to provide controlled and long-lasting release of insecticide, comprises at least one pyrethroid insecticide (I), at least one evaporation regulator (II), and an inorganic solid (III) as gelling agent. Specified (I) are 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzyl (+)1R-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)cyclopropane carboxylate (Ia, especially); and 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid 2-methyl-3-propargyl-4-oxo-2-cyclopenten-1-one ester etc. Especially gel is present in a deep-drawn or cast container of plastic or metal, closed at the top with a fabric or foil that is permeable to volatile components. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a new gel formulation for the controlled and sustained release of an insecticidal active compound by means of a heat source. SOLUTION: This gel formulation for a vapor-producing system contains (A) at least one pyrethroid-type insecticidal compound e.g. transfluthrin, prallethrin and a natural pyrethrum and (B) at least one vaporization-controlling substance (vaporization adjusting agent) e.g. o-, m-, p-terphenyl, Dipheny THTR, butyl stearate in combination with (C) an inorganic solid suitable as a gel forming agent e.g. a highly dispersible silica. The contents of each of the components in the above formulation, are A=0.1-95 weight%, B=1-90 weight% and C=1-8 weight%, and also the ratio of A/B=9-0.5, preferably 1. Further, an antioxidant as a stabilizer and a coloring agent for detecting the endpoint of a biological activity with naked eyes, can be formulated in the above formulation. - THE PRESENT INVENTION REFers to new gel formulations for regulated and sustained liberation during a period of prolonged time of active insecticide products by means of a heat source, containing at least aprethroid insecticide active product and at least an evaporation controlling product in combination with an inorganic solid product suitable as gel former. - An insecticide-comprising gel formulation to be used in a vapor generation system for the controlled and sustained release of an insecticidal active compound, in which the formulation comprises at least one of the following pyrethroid-type insecticidal active compounds; and at least one vaporization-controlling substance (a vaporization modifier) in combination with a highly dispersed silicate as a gel former; 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzyl(+)-1R-trans-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)cyclopentane carboxylate (Transfluthrin) or 2-methyl-3-propynyl-4-oxo-2-cyclopentenyl-1-yl2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)-cyclopentane carboxylate (dexpopynylpyrethroid) or natural pyrethrum. - The present invention relates to new gel formulations for the controlled and sustained release of insecticidal active compounds by means of a heat source, these gel formulations comprising at least one pyrethroid-type insecticidal active compound and at least one vaporization-controlling substance in combination with an inorganic solid suitable as a gel former.</p>

group 4	L23 185 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Dry water-dispersible compositions of microencapsulated pesticides.	Solid water-dispersible compositions containing microencapsulated pesticides are produced by spray-drying an aqueous suspension of said pesticides in the presence of a water-soluble polymer , preferably polyvinyl alcohol. - 1. A process for the production of a water-dispersible composition containing a micro encapsulated pesticide, comprising (a) forming an aqueous suspension comprising microcapsules (which contain at least one water-insoluble pesticide enclosed within a polymeric shell) suspended in an aqueous medium containing a copolymer or homopolymer of acrylic acid; and (b) spray-drying the aqueous suspension of step (a) to produce a water-dispersible composition comprising said microcapsules in a matrix comprising said copolymer or homopolymer of the acrylic acid comprising from about 4 to about 25 weight percent of the water dispersible composition. 2. A process according to claims 1 in which the polymeric shell of the microcapsule is a polyurea or a urea/formaldehyde copolymer. 3. A process according to any of claims 1 and 2 in which the pesticide is a low melting solid pesticide. 4. A process according to any of claims 1-3 in which the pesticide is a pyrethroid insecticide. 5. A process according to claim 4 in which the pesticide is lambda-cyhalothrin. 6. A process according to any of claims 1-5 in which the microcapsule further contains a solid material suspended within a liquid. 7. A process according to claim 6 in which the solid material is a particulate thoroughly dispersed ultraviolet light protectant. 8. A composition produced by the process of any of claims 1-7. - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a solid preparation of microencapsulated pesticide capable of being readily mixed with water in order to produce a water-dispersible and sprayable substance. SOLUTION: A relatively dried granular water-dispersible composition is prepared in a form of matrix particles of a water-soluble polymer . The composition has microcapsules of shell of a polymer in a matrix and the shell contains one or more water-insoluble pesticides. If it states briefly, the composition is prepared by spray-drying an aqueous suspension of the microencapsulated pesticides in the presence of a water-soluble polymer . COPYRIGHT: (C)2007,JPO&INPIT. - A process for the production of a water-dispersible composition containing a microencapsulated pesticide, comprising (a) forming an aqueous suspension comprising microcapsules which contain at least one water-insoluble pesticide enclosed within a hydrophobic polymeric shell suspended in an aqueous medium containing polyvinyl alcohol; and (b) spray-drying the aqueous suspension of step (a) to produce a water-dispersible composition comprising said microcapsules in a matrix comprising polyvinyl alcohol wherein the polyvinyl alcohol comprises between 5 and 13 weight percent of the water-dispersible composition is disclosed. Also disclosed is a water-dispersible composition produced by the said process. - Solid water-dispersible compositions containing microencapsulated pesticides are produced by spray-drying an aqueous suspension of said pesticides in the presence of a water-soluble polymer .
group 4	L23 186 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Ester compound, agent for controlling noxious organisms containing the same as active ingredient, and production intermediate thereof.	There is provided an ester compound represented by the formula I: <CHEM> wherein R1 is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom; R2 is a C1-6 haloalkyl group; and R3 is a pyrethroid acid residue, an agent for controlling noxious organisms containing the same as active ingredient and an intermediate for producing the same. - PURPOSE: To obtain an ester compound useful as an active ingredient, etc., of a pest controlling agent. CONSTITUTION: This compound of formula I [R1 is methyl or H; R2 is a 1-6C haloalkyl; R3 is a residue of pyrethric acid (a part except carboxyl group)], e.g. (RS)-2-methyl-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4-oxo-2-cyclopenten-1-yl (1R)-trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate. The compound of formula I is obtained by reacting an alcohol compound of formula II with a carboxylic acid of the formula R3-COOH or its reactive derivative, an necessary, in the presence of a condensing agent (e.g. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) or a base (e.g. triethylamine) in a solvent (e.g. THF) at -20 to +100 deg.C. The compound is effective against Spodoptera litura Fabricius , Nilaparvata lugens, Musca domestica vicina Macquart, cockroaches, Culex pipens pallens Coquillett, southern corn root worm, mites, etc. - A composition for controlling noxious insects and/or mites comprising an effective amount of an ester compound represented by the formula I: (I) in which R1 is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom; R2 is a C2-C4-alkyl group substituted with a fluorine atom or atoms; and R3 is a radical selected from the group of (groups) in which Z1 is C1-C4-alkyl, Z2 is C1-C4-alkyl or halo, and Z3 is halo. - There is provided an ester compound represented by the formula I: <IMAGE> wherein R1 is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom; R2 is a C1-6 haloalkyl group; and R3 is a pyrethroid acid residue, an agent for controlling noxious organisms containing the same as active ingredient and an intermediate for producing the same. - There is provided an intermediate alcohol ester compound represented by the formula VII: <IMAGE> wherein R1 is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom; R2 is a C2-4 alkyl group; substituted with two or more fluorine atoms. - There is provided an intermediate alcohol ester compound represented by the formula VII: <IMAGE> wherein R1 is a methyl group or a hydrogen atom; R2 is a C2-4 alkyl group; substituted with two or more fluorine atoms.
group 4	L23 187 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	Shampoo composition.	1 The present invention is directed to a shampoo composition including at least one particular pyrethroid compound as an active ingredient and a combination of particular nonionic surfactants. The invention is also directed to a process for producing the shampoo composition. The shampoo composition of the present invention is useful in the treatment of pediculosis. - A shampoo composition is disclosed including at least one particular pyrethroid compound as an active ingredient and a combination of particular nonionic surfactants. Also disclosed is a process for producing the shampoo composition. - PURPOSE: To obtain a physically and chemically stable shampoo composition effective in exterminating lice or eggs thereof with hardly any irritancy. CONSTITUTION: This shampoo composition comprises (A) an amine oxide expressed by the formula (R1 is 8-16C alkyl; R2 and R3 are 1-2C alkyl or hydroxyalkyl), preferably an alkyl dimethylamine oxide, (B) a polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block polymer and (C) a nonionic surfactant composed of polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester of a fatty acid and/or a polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether and (D) 3-phenoxybenzyl-d-cis.trans chrysanthematate (d-phenothrin). The respective ingredients are blended in amounts within the following ranges: 1.5-4wt.% ingredient (A), 20-40wt.% ingredient (B), 2-5wt.% ingredient (C) and 0.1-2wt.% ingredient (D). The pH of the composition is preferably regulated within the range of 5-7 with a pH adjustor. - FIELD: sanitary . SUBSTANCE: shampoo contains at least one pyrethroid as active component and combination of nonionic surfactants exhibiting antipediculosis activity. EFFECT: reduced irritation of skin and eyes, and increased detergent and foaming properties. 9 cl, 4 tbl, 11 ex. - There is disclosed a shampoo composition including at least one particular pyrethroid compound as an active ingredient and a combination of particular nonionic surfactants. Also disclosed is a process for producing the shampoo composition.
group 4	L23 188 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	SHAPED ARTICLES WHICH CONTAIN ACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND ARE BASED ON ELASTOMERIC COPOLYESTERS WHICH CAN BE PROCESSED AS THERMOPLASTICS, PROCESSES FOR THEIR PRODUCTION AND THEIR USE FOR CONTROL OF PESTS.	Shaped articles which contain active compounds and are based on elastomeric copolyesters which can be processed as thermoplastics, processes for their production and their use for control of pests. Abstract The present invention relates to shaped articles which contain active compounds and are characterised in that they comprise, as carriers, thermoplastic elastomers based on copolyesters, as well as customary additives if appropriate to processes for their production and to their use for control of pests in animals. Le A 28 556. - The present invention relates to mouldings containing active ingredients, which are characterised in that they contain, as support, thermoplastic elastomers based on copolyesters, optionally with conventional additives, to a process for their production, and to their use for the control of pests on animals. - PURPOSE: To obtain shaped articles, e.g. pet collars, capable of properly and persistently releasing an active compound of an animal insecticide, etc., for a long period and processing the articles by a conventional method as a thermoplastic material and useful for extermination of insect pests. CONSTITUTION: The shaped articles comprising (A) a thermoplastic elastomer comprising a copolyester, e.g. a copolyester composed of many repeated short-chain ester units and long chain ester units linked by an ester bond and containing about 15-65wt.% short-chain ester unit represented by formula I (R is bifunctional group of a dicarboxylic acid having a molecular weight smaller than about 350; D is a bifunctional group of an organic diol having a molecular weight smaller than about 250) and about 5-80wt.% long-chain ester unit represented by formula II (G is a bifunctional group of long-chain glycol having about 350-60,000 average molecular weight) and (B) an active compound containing a conventional additive, preferably insecticide for animals, especially preferably a parasiticide. The shaped articles can be processed as a thermoplastic material.

group 4	L23 189 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYURETHANE INSECTICIDAL EAR TAG METHODS OF USE AND PREPARATION.	A polymeric device and method for the control of insects on animals is disclosed. The device is in the form of an ear tag or other shape which can be attached to an animal using known techniques. A unique polymer /insecticidal formulation is provided by combining an ectoparasiticide active compound, preferably an organophosphate, with a polyurethane polymer . The polymer is the reaction product of 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polytetramethylene glycol and 1,4-butanediol. By utilizing the particular polymers described, high loadings of insecticides are possible and the resulting product shows no tendency to exude insecticide during prolonged storage. The product made according to the invention can provide effective control of horn flies on cattle for six months or more utilizing a single ear tag or the like where it would take two tags constructed according to the prior art to achieve comparable results. The result is lower costs in product and labor, greater safety to an animal and workers and a lower quantity of residual product to dispose. - A polymeric device and method for the control of insects on animals is disclosed. The device is in the form of an ear tag or other shape which can be attached to an animal using known techniques. A unique polymer /insecticidal formulation is provided by combining an ectoparasiticide active compound, such as one or more organophosphates, carbamates, pyrethroids and organochlorines, with a polyurethane polymer . The polymer is the reaction product of 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polytetramethylene glycol and 1,4-butanediol. By utilizing the particular polymers described, high loadings of insecticides are possible and the resulting product shows no tendency to exude insecticide during prolonged storage. The product made according to the invention can provide effective control of horn flies on cattle for six months or more utilizing a single ear tag or the like where it would take two tags constructed according to the prior art to achieve comparable results. The result is lower costs in product and labor, greater safety to an animal and workers and a lower quantity of residual product to dispose.
group 4	L23 190 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDAL COMPOSITION AND PRODUCTION THEREOF.	An aqueous suspension of a microcapsular insecticidal composition is obtained by emulsifying a liquid pyrethroid insecticide or a hydrophobic solution comprising a pyrethroid insecticide and a high-boiling solvent, preferably an alkyl phthalate wherein the alkyl group has 8 to 13 carbon atoms, in the presence of a water-soluble anionic polymeric surfactant to obtain liquid particles having appropriate diameters and polycondensing melamine-formaldehyde or its derivative on the surfaces of the obtained particles. This composition has a prolonged stable insecticidal effect and is reduced in the toxicity against aquatic animals. - PURPOSE: To provide a microcapsulated insecticidal composition showing a stable insecticidal effect over a long period. CONSTITUTION: A microcapsulated insecticidal composition characterized by its structure composed of the core substance consisting of a sparingly water-soluble insecticidal component showing a liquid state at the ordinary temperatures or an insecticidal component arbitrarily dissolved or mutually dissolved in an aromatic hydrocarbon and the wall membrane consisting of melamine or its derivative and a method for production thereof. - An aqueous suspension-type microcapsule insecticide composition which is obtained by emulsifying a hydrophobic admixture of liquid pyrethroid insecticide or a pyrethroid insecticide and a high boiling point solvent, preferably an alkyl ester of phthalic acid in which the alkyl group has 8-13 carbon atoms to form particles of a suitable size in the presence of an anionic water-soluble polymeric surface active agent and polycondensating melamine-formaldehyde or a derivative thereof on the surface of the said emulsified and dispersed particles, and a process for producing the composition. This composition exhibits stable insecticidal activity over a prolonged period with noticeably reduced toxicity to aquatic life.
group 4	L23 191 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PARASITICIDAL COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR ITS MAKING AND USE.	A liquid phase composition of a pyrethroid in concentrations greater than 50 % w/w that may be used as a basis for other pyrethroid containing formulations in physical phases other than the liquid phase is described. A method of treatment utilizing the composition on domestic mammals is also described. - 2077254 9113545 PCTABS00007 A liquid phase composition of a pyrethroid in concentrations greater than 50 % w/w that may be used as a basis for other pyrethroid containing formulations in physical phases other than the liquid phase is described. A method of treatment utilizing the composition on domestic mammals is also described. - This invention relates to a liquid phase pyrethroid composition in concentrations in excess of 50% w/w which can be used as a basis for other formulations containing pyrethroid in physical phases other than the liquid phase described. The composition can be applied to a localized region of an animal's body and subsequently spreads to relatively all the body surface of the animal by migration of the pyrethroid . - A liquid phase composition of a pyrethroid in concentrations greater than 50% w/w that may be used as a basis for other pyrethroid containing formulations in physical phases other than the liquid phase is described. A method of treatment utilizing the composition on domestic mammal is also described. The composition can be applied as a small dose to a localized region of the animal's body which is then delivered to relatively all of the animal's body surface by migration of the pyrethroid . - A liquid phase composition of a pyrethroid in concentrations greater than 50 % w/w that may be used as a basis for other pyrethroid containing formulations in physical phases other than the liquid phase is described. A method of treatment utilizing the composition on domestic mammals is also described.
group 4	L23 192 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	BAG FOR STORING GRAIN.	A bag for protecting grains from insect pests harmful to stored grains is produced by treating one piece of kraft paper with an insecticidal solution containing a pyrethroid insecticide, laminating 1 to 5 pieces of kraft paper, to which the pyrethroid insecticidal compound is not applied, onto the insecticidally unprocessed surface of the former kraft paper, and then forming the resulting kraft paper laminate into a bag so that the surface, to which the pyrethroid insecticide has been applied, of the former kraft paper faces the outside. When grains are preserved in the bag according to the present invention, the grains can effectively be protected from insect pests harmful to stored grains. - PURPOSE: To safely protect grains from stored grain injurious insects for a long period without adhering an insecticidal ingredient to the grains by storing the grains in a bag formed of multilayered kraft paper having a paper layer treated with an insect-proof processing solution containing a kind of a pyrethroid insecticide so as to situate the treated paper layer on the outside of the bag. CONSTITUTION: One-five sheets of kraft paper not subjected to an insect-proof processing treatment are laminated to the non-treated side surface of a sheet of kraft paper treated with an insect-proof processing solution containing one or more kinds of specific pyrethroid insecticides selected from 3-phenoxybenzyl chrysanthemate, 3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl chrysanthemate, etc. The laminated paper is formed into a bag wherein the insect-proof processed surface of paper is situated on the outside of the bag. The storage of grains in the formed bag permits to prevent the grains from stored grain injurious insects over a long period and the adhesion of the insecticidal ingredient to the grains for the safe storage of the grains.
group 4	L23 193 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	WATER RESISTANT REPELLANT.	Insect repellent/toxicant compositions for use on domestic animals comprising an effective amount of a pyrethroid , an oil soluble, water insoluble acrylate polymer and a liquid carrier are disclosed. The compositions are effective for an extended period of time.
group 4	L23 194 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	TOPICAL ANHYDROUS CARBOXYVINYL POLYMER GEL COMPRISING PYRETHRIN (OR DERIVATIVE).	A composition for the control of insects in the form of a substantially anhydrous gel comprises a pyrethrin or pyrethroid active ingredient, a solvent carrier, a carboxyvinyl polymer and a neutralizing agent for the carboxyvinyl polymer . Preferably, the gel evaporates to leave a film of material with insecticidal and insect-repelling properties. The gel has sufficient viscosity that it may be applied to precise locations on the skin.
group 4	L23 195 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	FOAMING PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION.	A pesticidal composition comprises a pesticide, a solvent and a foaming agent. Preferably the composition is packed in a pressurized can with a hydrocarbon propellant and a suitable valve. Such compositions may be sprayed onto all or part of an animal, particularly a pet , and the resulting foam collapses rapidly to deposit the pesticide onto the animal, thereby avoiding disadvantages of run-off. The pesticide may be a pyrethroid or organophosphate. The foaming agent may be a waxy material, for example a mixture of higher fatty alcohols and a surfactant.
group 4	L23 196 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOTHPROOFING AND BEETLEPROOFING COMPOSITION OF A 5-PHENYL CARBAMOYL BARBITURATE AND A PYRETHROID	The invention relates to a composition for protecting keratinous material, in particular woollen textiles , from attack by pests that feed on keratin, in particular moth and beetle larvae, which composition contains, as active ingredient combination, a specifically substituted 5-(pyridyloxyphenylcarbonyl)barbituric acid or a salt thereof and a synthetic pyrethroid , as well as to a process comprising the use of this active ingredient combination for providing said material with a protective finish against attack by pests that feed on keratin.
group 4	L23 197 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	INSECTICIDE GROOMING ARTICLE.	At least some of the bristles or teeth of a brush or comb are made of a polymeric material comprising a pesticide which can bloom to the surface of the material. A dog or other animal can thereby be treated against ectoparasites at the same time as being groomed. Pesticides which might react adversely with one another may be separated in different bristles. Suitable pesticides include pyrethroids and organophosphates. Suitable polymeric materials include PVC. - The invention provides an article for grooming an animal and comprising a grooming article of plastics material, the plastics material containing, over at least a portion thereof, at least one insecticide capable of blooming from the article onto the animal when the article is used. The article may be a brush or comb. If desired, only a portion thereof may contain insecticide.

group 4	L23 198 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOTHPROOF BARBITURATE COMPOSITION.	Storage stable mothproofing formulations The invention provides storage stable formulations of mothproofing compositions which contain a 5-phenylcarbamoyl barbituric acid and a synthetic pyrethroid as active ingredients and, as formulation components, aliphatic or cycloaliphatic amines or amides or derivatives thereof, and, if appropriate, organic solvents and water, surfactants, emulsifiers and/or dispersants, and optionally aliphatic carboxylic acids. The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of these formulations and to a method of using said formulations for providing keratinous material, in particular wool textiles , with a protective finish against attack by pests that feed on keratin. - The invention provides storage stable formulations of mothproofing compositions which contain a 5-phenylcarbamoylbarbituric acid and a synthetic pyrethroid as active ingredients and, as formulation components, aliphatic or cycloaliphatic amines or amides or derivatives thereof, and, if appropriate, organic solvents and water, surfactants, emulsifiers and/or dispersants, and optionally aliphatic carboxylic acids. The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of these formulations and to a method of using said formulations for providing keratinous material, in particular wool textiles , with a protective finish against attack by pests that feed
group 4	L23 199 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	MOTHPROOFING AND BEETLEPROOFING COMPOSITION.	A composition for protecting keratin material, in particular wool textiles , against attack by keratin pests, in particular moth and beetle larvae, which contains a specifically substituted 5-phenylcarbamoylbarbituric acid or a salt thereof and a synthetic pyrethroid as the active compound combination, is described, as well as a process, using the said active compound combination, for imparting a finish to the said material against attack by keratin pests.
group 4	L23 200 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	POLYOXYALKYLENE ADDITIVES TO PESTICIDE COMPOSITIONS.	The effectiveness of synthetic, organic, oil-soluble, water insoluble organophosphate, carbamate, formamidine and pyrethroid insecticides is increased by adding to the insecticide at least about an equal volumetric amount, based on the volume of insecticide, of a polyoxyalkylene additive. 31,203-F. - The effectiveness of synthetic, organic, oil-soluble, water-insoluble organophosphate, carbamate formamidine and pyrethroid insecticides is increased by adding to the insecticide at least about an equal volumetric amount, based on the volume of insecticide, of a polyoxyalkylene additive.
group 4	L23 201 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	STABILIZED MIXTURES OF CARBAMATES AND PYRETHROIDS .	Pesticidal mixtures of carbamate insecticides and synthetic pyrethroids can be improved by the addition of stabilizers to prevent racemization of the pyrethroid to a less pesticidally-active isomeric form. - Described herein are "polydomas", the product of the fusion of a hybridoma with a B-lymphocyte or another hybridoma. The polydomas produce a hybrid monoclonal antibody having a dual specificity against two different antigenic determinants. Also described are immunodiagnostic and immunotherapeutic processes which utilize the hybrid monoclonal antibodies or other antibodies having a dual specificity. In those processes, one specificity of the antibody is directed against a target antigen and the other against a moiety which permits a diagnosis to be made or which delivers an agent lethal to the target antigen or associated tissue. - A pesticidal mixture of a carbamate insecticide and a resolved or partially resolved synthetic pyrethroid is stabilized against racemization of the pyrethroid component by an effective amount, typically from 1 to 20% by weight, based on the carbamate, of one or more stabilizers selected from ¶ a) anhydrides of specified aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acids; ¶ b) specified aliphatic or aromatic isocyanates; ¶ c) formaldehyde; ¶ d) ninhydrin; ¶ e) fluorescamine; or ¶ f) mesityl oxide.
group 4	L23 202 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PROCESS.	Compositions adapted for administration to a portion of the surface of the body of a warm-blooded animal comprise, as active ingredient, at least one compound of formula I <IMAGE> wherein X1 represents a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom; X2 represents a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom, X3 represents a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom and R represents a benzyl radical (optionally substituted by one or more substituents from C1-4 alkyl radicals, C2-6 alkenyl radicals, C2-6 alkenyloxy radicals, C4-8 alkadienyl radicals, methylenedioxy radicals, benzyl radicals and halogen atoms); a group of formula: <IMAGE> a group of formula: <IMAGE> or a group of formula: <IMAGE> or a group of formula: <IMAGE> (in which the symbol S/ indicates an aromatic ring or dihydro or tetrahydro analogue thereof); said active ingredient being in association with a vehicle capable of permitting passage of the active ingredient through the skin barrier of the animal, R1-R9 being defined as in Claim 1. - Compositions adapted for administration to a portion of the surface of the body of a warm-blooded animal comprise, as active ingredient, at least one compound of formula I A-CO2-B (I) wherein A represents a group of formula: <IMAGE> in which values of Z1 and Z2 include methyl radicals and a wide variety of alkyl, cycloalkyl, aromatic, heterocyclic and halogen substituents; and values of B include benzyl radicals and a wide variety of alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aromatic, heterocyclic and halogen substituents; said active ingredient being in association with a vehicle capable of permitting passage of the active ingredient through the skin barrier of the animal. - The invention is directed to combatting parasites of warm-blooded animals use cyclopropylcarboxylate exterior surface of the animal.
group 4	L23 203 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	5-PHENYLCARBAMOYLBARBITURIC ACID COMPOUNDS.	of disclosure A method of protecting keratinous material, especially wool, from attack by insects that feed on keratin, which comprises treating said material with compounds of the formula wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, each of R1 and R2 independently is alkyl, alkenyl, benzyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, R3 is halogen, nitro or trihalomethyl, R4 is hydrogen, halogen or trihalomethyl, and R5 is hydrogen, halogen, methyl or methoxy. The invention also provides novel compounds of the formula (I) wherein at least one of R1 and R2 is phenyl or substituted phenyl and X is oxygen as well as compositions containing the compounds of the formula (1) and compositions which, in addition to the compounds of formula (1), also contain synthetic pyrethroids , esters of ¶ alkyl-substituted phenylacetic acids or substituted sulfanilides. - The materials are treated with compounds of the formula <IMAGE> where X is oxygen or sulphur, R1 and R2 are each alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 3 or 4 carbon atoms, benzyl or optionally substituted phenyl, R3 is halogen, nitro or C(halogen)3, R4 is hydrogen, halogen or C(halogen)3 and R5 is hydrogen, halogen, methyl or methoxy. The compounds of the formula (1) in which at least one of the two substituents R1 and R2 is phenyl or substituted phenyl and X is oxygen are new. - (A) 5-Phenylcarbamoyl-barbituric acid derivs. of formula (Ia) and their tautomers and salts are new: R ¹ =opt. subst. phenyl; R ² =1-4C alkyl, 3-4C alkenyl, benzyl or opt. subst. phenyl; R ³ = halogen, NO2 or trihalomethyl; R ⁴ =H, halogen or trihalomethyl; R ⁵ =H, halogen, Me or OMe. (B) Keratin-containing materials are protected from insect attack by treatment with cpds. of formula (I): O or S; R ¹ =1-4C alkyl, 3-4C alkenyl, benzyl or opt. subst. phenyl. - A method of protecting keratinous material, especially wool, from attack by insects that feed on keratin, which comprises treating said material with compounds of the formula <IMAGE> wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, each of R1 and R2 independently is alkyl, alkenyl, benzyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, R3 is halogen, nitro or trihalomethyl, R4 is hydrogen, halogen or trihalomethyl, and R5 is hydrogen, halogen, methyl or methoxy. The invention also provides novel compounds of the formula (1) wherein at least one of R1 and R2 is phenyl or substituted phenyl and X is oxygen as well as compositions containing the compounds of the formula (1) and compositions which, in addition to the compounds of formula (1), also contain synthetic pyrethroids , esters of alpha -alkyl-substituted phenylacetic acids or substituted sulfanilides.
group 4	L23 204 OF 204 INPAFAMDB	PYRETHROID INSECTICIDE.	PURPOSE:To prepare a rapid- and long-acting pyrethroid -type insecticidal composition giving a transparent film when applied without staining the surface, by the micro-encapsulation of pyrethroid -type insecticide with a urethane polymer . CONSTITUTION:An insecticide for hygienic and agricultural use, prepared by micro- encapsulating pyrethroid -type insecticide such as 3-phenoxybenzyl-d-cis, trans (2:8)-chrysanthemate (sumithrin) with a urethane polymer . The micro-encapsulation can be carried out by suspending a hydrophobic solution containing polyisocyanate and the pyrethroid -type insecticide in the form of micro-droplets, in an aqueous solution of a polyhydric alcohol and a water-soluble polymer as a dispersant thereby forming polyurethane at the interface of the aqueous solution and the hydrophobic solution.

group 1

L36 1 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Method for producing insecticidal profile		The present invention relates to a method of producing insecticidal profiles in which an insecticide is introduced into the matrix, characterized in that the matrix material in the form of plastics , i.e. polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, ABS or of these materials filled with wood flour, i.e. composite WPC, in a high-temperature extrusion process with the addition of active agents such as chlorpyrifos, bifenthrin, deltamethrin, piretroid or mixts. thereof in an amount of 1%-25%, preferably 1%-3%, to obtain an insecticidal granulate. The clean matrix material is fed into plastic form and added insecticidal granules in an amount of 0.2-50% in relation to the entire volume of the mixture after which the mixture is subjected to homogenization at a temperature of 130-300°C, during 20-60 min, preferably from 20-30 min at homogenizer screw revolutions from 350-500 rpm, and the insect profile is extruded tyctic and cools it to ambient temperature
L36 2 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Botanical synergistic complex insecticide and application thereof		The present invention relates to a botanical synergistic complex insecticide and application thereof, especially relates to a complex insecticide composition containing matrine and pyrethroid . The botanical synergistic complex insecticide mainly comprises matrine and pyrethroid at a weight ratio of 40:1-1:100. By using the synergistic effect of matrine and pyrethroid , the inventive botanical synergistic complex insecticide overcomes the defects of matrine and pyrethroid , has the characteristics of high efficiency, fast speed, no residue, and good environmental safety, and has the characteristic that pest is not easy to generate insecticide resistance.

group 1

L36 3 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Treating seeds, plants, and soil with encapsulated composition		Coated seeds, plants, or soil are described. The seeds, plants or soil are coated with an encapsulated composition containing a plurality of capsules each comprising an amphiphilic material encapsulating an agrochem., the encapsulated agrochem. having a release rate less than a release rate of unencapsulated agrochem. The encapsulated agrochem. can be included in paint and applied to substrates such as concrete, polymer , polymer wood composites and metals for a slow release of insecticide.
group 1	L36 4 OF 80 HCAPLUS	A kind of method for prevention and treatment of elephant citrus [Machine Translation].	[Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The present invention coat a citrus like a prevention and control method, comprising the steps of: (1) physical control: spring mid-March adult before rubber ring wrapping the trunk, or directly to the gum is coated on trunk, and daily The trapping the rubber ring is large (2) In the end of March before the tree was adult emergence, 50% phoxim ground spraying 200 times, or 48% chlorpyrifos EC 1200 times, quinalphos, or pyrethroid pesticides. Spraying crown 50% phoxim 1000-1500 times, or chlorpyrifos, quinalphos, or profenofos, or pyrethroid pesticide; (3) in the middle ten days of April adult feudal property, the use of adult tree branches, putting the plastic sheeting (4) winter period, clear winter park plowing soil under crown 15 cm soil chamber, destruction of larvae. The present invention is effective in treating citrus like a, reduce fruit dropping, increase production, improve income.
group 1			

group 1	L36 5 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Fungicidal compositions and methods for controlling plant pathogens		The invention provides a synergistic composition, and a method for using it, for protecting agriculturally important species against a broad range of pathologies, particularly for treating of phytopathogenic diseases.
group 1	L36 6 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Fungicidal compositions and methods for controlling plant pathogens		The invention provides a synergistic composition, and a method for using it, for protecting agriculturally important species against a broad range of pathologies, particularly for treating of phytopathogenic diseases.

<p>L36 7 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Moisture resistant biodegradable composition</p>		<p>A biodegradable composition having resistance to moisture and organic waste is provided.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 8 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Rejuvenation of underground part of ancient arborvitae trees, and method for preventing and treating trunk borers</p>	<p>The rejuvenation protection method comprises: digging radial rejuvenation ditch with length of 1m and depth of 80cm within 1m beyond the shaded region of projection of ancient arborvitaetree crown; laying the first rejuvenation medium of 20cm into the rejuvenation ditch, laying the second rejuvenation medium of 20cm onto the first rejuvenation medium, then laying the third rejuvenation medium of 20cm onto the second rejuvenation medium; filling the gap in the third rejuvenation medium with river sand; laying soil on the surface of the third rejuvenation medium; uniformly selecting 15 points within 1m beyond the shaded region of projection of crown; drilling vent holes with diameter of 5cm and depth of 1m in the place of 15 selected points; and pouring 10 kg special root growth promoting nutrient solution for ancient arborvitaetrees into 15 vent holes. The method for preventing and treating trunk borers comprises: inspecting holes and path of trunk borers; injecting 1000 times of beta-cypermethrin; sealing the holes with sealing clay; soaking mothprooftree clothing made of non-woven fabric in pesticide liquor for 8 h; wrapping the trunk; and sewing the mothproof tree clothing with fishing line. The method can turn the decline growth of ancient arborvitaetrees into pos. growth.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 9 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Methods for promoting plant health using free enzymes and microorganisms that overexpress enzymes</p>		<p>Methods for stimulating plant growth and/or promoting plant health using free enzymes or recombinant microorganisms that overexpress enzymes are provided. Plant seeds coated with free enzymes or recombinant microorganisms that overexpress enzymes are also provided. Compsns. comprising a fertilizer and an enzyme or a recombinant microorganism that overexpresses an enzyme are provided. Modified enzymes having ACC deaminase activity, recombinant microorganisms expressing the modified enzymes, plant seeds treated with the modified enzymes or recombinant microorganisms, and methods for stimulating plant growth and/or promoting plant health using the modified enzymes or recombinant microorganisms are also provided.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 10 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Anti-mosquito agent specific for textile and preparation method thereof</p>		<p>The title anti-mosquito agent for textile comprises the following components of (by weight parts): plant essential oil 0.5-2.0%, insecticide 10-20%, surfactant 10-20%, solvent 30-50%, fastness improver 5-10% and deionized water 10-20%. The plant essential oil is at least one of Cymbopogon winterianus essential oil, lavender essential oil, tea tree essential oil, Pelargonium hortorum essential oil, lemon essential oil and Peppermint essential oil. And the insecticide is at least one of tetramethrin, mepefluthrin, beta cypermethrin and permethrin. The anti-mosquito agent for textile disclosed by the invention has good effect of repelling mosquitoes and ideal repelling effect to blood sucking insects such as mosquito, sandfly and tick.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 11 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Anti-insect fiber masterbatch composition comprising fiber forming agent, insect-repellent and additives</p>		<p>The present invention relates to an insect-repellent fiber masterbatch composition that comprises a fiber-forming agent, an insect repellent, and an additive. The fiber-forming agent is selected from at least one of the group consisting of natural fibers, plant fibers, animal fibers, regenerated fibers, semi-synthetic fibers, synthetic fibers, and mixts. thereof. The insect-repellent is selected from at least one of the group consisting of pyrethrum-type compds., organochlorinated compds., organophosphorus-based compds., urethane-based compds., derivs. and mixts. thereof. The insect-repellent fiber masterbatch composition of the present invention is capable of preventing contact, approaching, stagnation and is also capable of reducing the residence time of insects. Masterbatches prepared using the pest-resistant fiber masterbatch composition of the present invention are also suitable for use in materials such as PE, PP, PLA, TPU, and other such materials alike. The fibers formed from the pest-resistant fiber masterbatch composition of the present invention may further be blended with any of the fibers to make a variety of different fabrics.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 12 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Thermosensitive sustained-release pesticide for trapping Grapholitha molesta and preparation method thereof</p>	<p>The invention discloses a thermosensitive sustained-release pesticide for trapping Grapholitha molesta, which comprises the following raw materials in weight parts: ferulic acid 2-6 parts, starch 10-17 parts, moderate DMSO, para-toluenesulfonic acid 1-4 parts, sodium bicarbonate 3-12 parts, moderate anhydrous ether, N-piperidine acrylamide 16-25 parts, moderate deionized water, sodium dodecyl sulfate 2-5 parts, pesticide active ingredient 20-31 parts, azobisisobutyronitrile 2-6 parts, tetramethylethylenediamine 1-2 parts, fruittree branches 6-13 parts, and sweet lure 3-6 parts. The invention discloses a preparation method of the thermosensitive sustained-release pesticide for trapping Grapholitha molesta, which comprises the following steps: adding ferulic acid and DMSO to a flask, heating, dissolving, adding starch, stirring, mixing, adding the DMSO solution of p-toluenesulfonic acid, reacting, cooling, washing with sodium bicarbonate solution, distilling organic phase, concentrating to obtain viscous pastes, washing with ether to obtain ferulic acid starch ester, adding the ferulic acid starch ester and N-piperidine acrylamide to deionized water, transferring to the polymerization pipe, vacuum pumping, adding the fruittree branches to the carbonization furnace, carbonizing, taking out, cooling, crushing, adding sweet lure, stirring, airing, dissolving the sodium dodecyl sulfate in deionized water, stirring, adding pesticide active ingredients and fruittree branches, stirring, dispersing to get active ingredient suspension, adding N-piperidine acrylamide solution, stirring, dispersing, adding azobisisobutyronitrile, adding tetramethylethylenediamine, crosslinking polymerization reacting, cooling, filtering, washing with deionized water, filtering, draining, and drying. The sustained release pesticide prepared by the method has the advantages of high biocompatibility, safety, environmental friendliness, high insecticidal efficiency, and long holding period.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 13 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Reduced drying carrier formulation</p>		<p>According to the present invention there is provided a carrier formulation adapted to operatively support a preservative or preservative mixture within a material for treating wood, said carrier formulation comprising water and one or more water-miscible, water-soluble or water-emulsifiable compds. wherein said carrier formulation provides for preservative penetration and substantial preservative retention within the treated wood; and wherein the treated wood requires relatively little post-treatment drying. The carrier formulation provides for substantially complete or envelope penetration of the preservative within the treated wood.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 14 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Microemulsions and uses thereof as delivery systems</p>		<p>Microemulsion compns. include a blend of lecithin and a co-surfactant, and an acidifier. The compns. may further include salts of the acidifier, such as lactic acid or sodium lactate. The microemulsion may be used to produce a multi-functional agricultural adjuvant that is able to deliver an active ingredient such as a pesticide control, pH improve, wetting, and penetration of an agricultural chemical, control droplet size, function at extreme pH or salt concentration and/or other provide another functional benefit.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

group 1

L36 15 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Emulsifications-stable pesticidal composition		An object of the present invention is to provide an emulsification-stable pesticidal composition having ant-control, rotcontrol and mildew-control effects. Another object of the present invention is to provide a composition having pesticidal effects, and particularly antimicrobial effects, for protecting industrial materials such as aswood , pulp, paper, fibers , adhesives, films subject to deterioration (rotting) and contamination by insects and particularly by microorganisms. A pesticidal composition is used that comprises an emulsification stabilizer selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid and a mixture thereof, a fungicide like 2-(thiazol-4ine)benzimidazole; a further triazole-based fungicide component, pyrethroid insecticide component or a (thia) nicotinyl insecticide or another insecticide component, a mixed solvent comprising a glycol-based solvent and Me pyrrolidone, and a surfactant.
L36 16 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Carboxamide insecticide compositions and method for controlling non-crop pests		The present invention relates to methods and uses for controlling non-crop pests (especially of the orders Blattodea, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Isoptera, Orthoptera) and/or populations of social insects and non-social solitary or gregarious insects, especially ants, wasps, termites and cockroaches, with the carboxamide compds. broflanilide (I) or desmethyl-broflanilide (II), their mixts., and compns. comprising these carboxamides and further insecticides, especially dinotefuran, alpha cypermethrin or chlorfenapyr.

group 1

<p>L36 17 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Moisture-resistant biodegradable composition and containers and insect traps made from composition</p>		<p>The invention relates to a moisture- and waste-resistant biodegradable composition, comprising: a pulp component comprising 75 - 100% of wood-based fiber and optionally up to about 25% of non-wood-based fiber; and a sizing agent; wherein sizing agent is in an amount of 2 - 10% for every about 100 kg of the pulp component. The invention also relates to a moisture- and waste-resistant biodegradable composition, comprising: a pulp component comprising about 90% of double lined kraft corrugated scrap and about 10% of newsprint; and alkyl ketene dimer (AKD) in an amount of about 6% for every about 100 kg of the pulp component. A container made of a composition is also claimed. The invention also claims a method of making a container, comprising: (I) preparing the pulp component by blending 75 - 100% of wood-based fiber and optionally up to about 25% of non-wood-based fiber; (II) mixing a sizing agent into the pulp component in an amount of 2 - 10% for every about 100 kg of the pulp component to form the composition; and (III) forming the composition into the shape of a container and allowing the composition to dry.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 18 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Method for preparing microcapsule pesticide for controlling <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> from insect attractant and insecticide</p>	<p>The title method includes (1) mixing neonicotinoid pesticide (such as imidacloprid) and natural ester compound or rosin extract compound (such as corn germ oil), and grinding; (2) heating to dissolve pyrethroid pesticide (such as fenvalerate) in terpeneol; (3) mixing the mixts. obtained in step (1) and step (2) to give paste; and (4) preparing <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> attractant from at least five of alpha-pinene, beta-pinene, 3-carene, caryophyllene, limonene, terpeneol, turpentine, absolute ethanol, methyleugenol, hydroquinone, eugenol, and acetaldehyde, mixing with the paste, adding water solution of surfactant (such as Tween 80), stirring, adding water solution of capsule wall material (such as gelatin), and stirring. The prepared microcapsule pesticide can be sprayed to a pin tree to attract <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> so as to kill <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

group 1

L36 19 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Organic insecticide based on kombucha, Castella texana and d-limonene and method for obtaining thereof		The present invention provides an organic insecticide based on kombucha, Castela texana and d-limonene and a method for obtaining thereof meeting needs of our planet increasingly deteriorated, and as a result of this are presented rare diseases and environmental problems such as global warming and the decline of the ozone layer, and as well as the decline of bees are the main pollinators of plants and trees that give us so many environmental services to all this great problem presented a 100% natural insecticide based on bitter chaparro (Castela texana), kombucha (fermented by <i>Medusomyces gisevi</i>) and orange peel (D-limonene), and capable of combating insects and mites such as ticks, flies and mosquito, consequently the diseases that these carriers carry.
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group 1

L36 20 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Treatment agent, wood preservatives, and paints with excellent lasting effect		The present invention provides a treatment agent to ensure the efficacy of first treatment agent whose active ingredient is remained on the surface of the material. The treatment agent also ensures the excellent lasting effect of second treatment agent whose active ingredient penetrates the interior of the material. And, the present invention also provides wood preservative and paints containing treatment agent. The first treatment agent contains the first particles containing the active ingredient with the average particle diameter of $\geq 1\mu\text{m}$ or more. The second treatment agent contains the second particles containing the active ingredient with the average particle diameter of $\leq 1\mu\text{m}$ or less.
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<p>L36 21 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Sheet-like insecticidal deodorant capable of exhibiting both insect repellent effect and deodorant deodorizing effect</p>		<p>The present invention provides a sheet-like insecticidal deodorant capable of exhibiting both insect repellent effect and deodorant effect simultaneously and sufficiently. The insecticidal deodorant comprises of a first sheet like substrate to maintain normal temperature volatile insect repellent and second sheet like substrate containing fine porous zeolite having pore diameter of $3-10^7$. The insecticidal deodorant consists of fibrous substance and at least one selected from the group consists of natural cellulose, regenerated cellulose, bacterial cellulose, chemical modified cellulose, silk, wool, polyacrylamide, hemp, collagen, and wool wool. The normal temperature volatile insecticidal repellent is at least one selected from the group consists of pyrethroid insect repellent, herbal essential oil having insect repellent effect, naphthalene, camphor, and paradichlorobenzene. It therefore adsorbs only target odor such as musty/sweaty odor without adsorbing the normal temperature of volatile insect repellent and hence both insect repellent effect and deodorant effect can be exhibited simultaneously and sufficiently.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 22 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Plant growth-promoting bacteria and methods of use</p>		<p>The present invention generally relates to bacteriol. pure bacterial cultures of novel strains of plant growth-promoting bacteria, and inoculums comprising the same. The invention is also directed to plant seeds coated with the inoculums, kits comprising the inoculums and methods for stimulating plant growth by applying the biol. pure bacterial culture or the inoculum to a plant, plant seed, or plant growth medium.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 23 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Fusion proteins comprising peptide hormones or non-hormone peptides and Bacillus exosporium leader targeting peptide for stimulating plant growth, protecting plants, and immobilizing bacillus spores on plants</p>		<p>The present invention is generally directed to fusion proteins comprising peptide hormones or non-hormone peptides and Bacillus exosporium leader targeting peptide for stimulating plant growth, protecting plants, and immobilizing Bacillus spores on plants. The invention also relates to recombinant Bacillus cereus family members expressing such fusion proteins and formulations containing the recombinant Bacillus cereus family members expressing the fusion proteins. Methods for stimulating plant growth, for protecting plants from pathogens, and for enhancing stress resistance in a plant by applying the recombinant Bacillus cereus family members or the formulations to plants or a plant growth medium are also described. The invention also relates to methods for immobilizing spores of a recombinant Bacillus cereus family member expressing a fusion protein on plants.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 24 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Termite-proof materials based on LLDPE structures, their termite-proof polyethylene sheets, and manufacture of the sheets</p>	<p>Title materials, which do not contain termite-proofing agents, show termite-proof property based on the mol. structure of LLDPE. The materials may contain wood preservatives (e.g. pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, phenylpyrazole, phenylpyrroles, boric acid, quaternary ammonium compds., hibawood oil). Title sheets are manufactured by extrusion or casting of the above materials.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 25 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Coating-type mosquito-repellent non-woven wallpaper and its preparation method</p>		<p>The product includes non-woven wallpaper base paper, the non-woven wallpaper base paper is prepared from functional fiber, wood pulp fiber and binder. The nonwoven wallpaper base paper is coated with one or several layers of mosquito-repellent coating, where the amount of coating is 10-60% of paper, the mosquito repellent coating includes mosquito-proof insecticide 15-30, wet strength agent 10-30 and calcium carbonate 10-30%. The mosquito insecticide is pyrethroid or natural vegetable extract mosquito-proof insecticide, preferably decamethrin or cyhalothrin. The functional fiber is animal fiber, synthetic fiber or/and man-made fiber. The wallpaper product has mosquito knockdown rate up to 97% within 60 min. does not shrink during processing, has no wet feeling, full paper stripping, very good paper flexibility and knockdown function on mosquitoes attached to the surface of the wallpaper.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 26 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>On-machine coating type anti-mosquito non-woven wallpaper base paper and preparation method thereof</p>		<p>The wallpaper base paper is prepared by mixing functional fiber and wood pulp fiber, papermaking, and on-machine coating with 1-30% adhesive composition. The adhesive composition comprises adhesive 60-95%, and anti-mosquito insecticide 0.5-20%. The anti-mosquito insecticide is from pyrethroid, or natural plant extract, preferably deltamethrin or cyhalothrin. The functional fiber is from animal fiber, synthetic fiber, and/or artificial fiber. The adhesive is from natural adhesive, and/or synthetic adhesive. The adhesive composition also contains surface sizing agent 0.5-5%.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 27 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Microemulsions comprising a blend of lecithin and a co-surfactant, and an acidifier, and uses thereof as active agent delivery systems</p>		<p>Microemulsion compns. include a blend of lecithin and a co-surfactant, and an acidifier. The compns. may further include salts of the acidifier, such as lactic acid or sodium lactate. The microemulsion may be used to produce a multi-functional agricultural adjuvant that is able to deliver an active ingredient such as a pesticide control, pH improve, wetting, and penetration of an agricultural chemical, control droplet size, function at extreme pH or salt concentration and/or other provide another functional benefit.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 28 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Storage-stable aqueous wood preservative emulsions with improved penetration</p>		<p>A water-based wood preservative comprises a biocide-containing aqueous emulsion that contains at least one biocide and at least one cationic emulsifier, wherein the biocide is emulsified by the cationic emulsifier to form biocide-emulsifier particles, which are each enclosed by at least one polyelectrolyte monolayer such that the net charge of the enclosed particle is zero or neg. The emulsified biocide particles may be adsorbed in porous solid nanoparticles and then enclosed by at least one polyelectrolyte monolayer.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 29 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Pesticidal and fungicidal soluble granule for preventing and controlling diseases and insect pests in agriculture and preparation method thereof</p>		<p>The title soluble granule consists of water-soluble high polymer materials 1-30, effective constituents of pesticide (slightly soluble or insol. in water) 1-50, wetting agents 1-10, and soluble carriers 1-80 weight%, and is prepared by heating high polymer materials to 80-100 ℃, cooling to 35-45 ℃, adding effective constituents of pesticide, dissolving, adding wetting agents, dissolving completely, adsorbing with soluble carriers, dissolving under stirring, extruding, and granulating, or spray drying, and curling and molding. The soluble granule used alone or combined with chemical fertilizers can be used for preventing and controlling diseases and insect pests damage in agriculture. The soluble granule has advantages of good dispersibility, high safety, high production efficiency, low environmental contamination, and convenient packing and transportation.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 30 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Metaflumizone and pyrethroid insecticide-containing ultra-low volume liquid</p>		<p>The title ultra-low volume liquid contains active constituents of metaflumizone and pyrethroid insecticide. The pyrethroid insecticide is one of cyhalothrin, cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, cypermethrin, beta-cypermethrin, deltamethrin, tralomethrin, etofenprox, S-5439, etc. The ultra-low volume liquid is composed of metaflumizone 0.1-20 pyrethroid insecticide 0.1-30, assistant 1-10 and solvent to 100 weight%. The ultra-low volume liquid is prepared by dissolving active constituents in part of solvent, mixing with surfactant and the rest of solvent and stirring at 60-150rpm for 15-60min. The ultra-low volume liquid may be used for control of pest of rice, wheat, corn, vegetable, tobacco, tea tree, fruit tree and sugarcane, by ultra-low volume spraying, low volume liquid spraying and ultra-low volume static spraying.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

group 1

L36 31 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Method for protecting living plants from harmful insects via a sheetlike structure		<p>The present invention provides a method for protecting living plants from harmful insects by using a sheetlike structure impregnated with an insecticide to cover the surface of the trunk, pseudotrunk, branch, root ball and/or root region of the plant. Addnl. provided are living plants whose trunk, pseudotrunk, branch, root ball and/or root region surface is covered with a sheetlike structure impregnated with an insecticide. The invention also relates to a rectangular sheetlike structure impregnated with an insecticide and comprising a fastening means which, following tubular coverage of the surface of trunk, pseudotrunk or branch of a plant, allows a permanent hold thereto. It further relates to a sheetlike structure impregnated with an insecticide, in the form of a perforated sheet which has a continuous interruption between the outer and inner edges. Lastly, it also relates to the use of the sheetlike structure for protecting living plants from harmful insects.</p>
L36 32 OF 80 HCAPLUS	method for protecting living plants against harmful insects using a sheet-like structure impregnated with insecticide		<p>The present invention relates to a method for protecting living plants against harmful insects by using a sheet-like structure impregnated with an insecticide to cover the surface of the stem, pseudostem, branch, root ball and/or root region of the plant. The invention also relates to living plants which have the surface of the stem, pseudostem, branch, root ball and/or root region of the plant covered by a sheet-like structure impregnated with an insecticide. The invention further relates to a rectangular sheet-like structure which is impregnated with an insecticide and contains a fastening means which, once the surface of the stem, pseudostem or branch of a plant has been covered in tube form, allows the covering to be retained permanently thereon. The invention addnl. relates to a sheet-like structure which is impregnated with an insecticide and is in the form of a perforated disk having a continuous through-passage between the outer and inner peripheries. Finally, the invention also relates to the use of the sheet-like structure for protecting living plants against harmful insects.</p>

group 1

<p>L36 33 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Reduced drying carrier formulation for wood preservatives</p>		<p>According to the present invention there is provided a carrier formulation adapted to operatively support a preservative or preservative mixture within a material for treating wood, the carrier formulation comprising water and one or more water-miscible, water-soluble or water-emulsifiable compds. wherein the carrier formulation provides for preservative penetration and substantial preservative retention within the treated wood; and wherein the treated wood requires relatively little post-treatment drying. The carrier formulation provides for substantially complete or envelope penetration of the preservative within the treated wood.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 34 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Multi-layer solid wood floorboard with termite prevention function</p>		<p>A multi-layer solid wood floorboard with termite prevention function comprises a base layer, a face plate layer on the top of the base layer, and a first glue layer arranged between the base layer and the face plate layer and added with termite prevention agent, wherein the base layer comprises multiple base sheets, and second glue layers arranged between the base sheets and added with termite prevention agent; the base sheets include alternately arranged longitudinal base sheets and transverse base sheets; a UV paint layer added with termite prevention agent is arranged on the bottom of the base layer; and the termite prevention agent is a pyrethroid agent.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

group 1

<p>L36 35 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Burning-type mosquito repellent incense and its preparation</p>		<p>Title mosquito repellent incense is prepared from carbon powder 30-60, vegetable powder 30-60, starch 0.1-0.5, pyrethroid 0.02-0.5 and natural wide chrysanthemum 5-10wt%. Vegetable powder is wood powder or bamboo powder; starch is starch starch; pyrethroid is allethrin, prallethrin, dimefluthrin or transfluthrin. The preparation method comprises mixing carbon powder, vegetable powder and natural wide chrysanthemum powder of 80-150 mesh to obtain mixture 1, adding starch, stirring to obtain mixture 2, extruding to obtain sheet, punching to obtain spiral intermediate, drying at 50-80°C for 4-8 h, clinging pyrethroid on dried intermediate to obtain title mosquito repellent incense. The inventive product has advantages of stable burning, less soot, fragrant smell and good mosquito repellent effect.</p>
<p>L36 36 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Agents containing cyclopropanecarboxylate esters and method for prevention of spreading of spider webs</p>		<p>Spider web spreading is prevented by placing thermoplastic resin compns. containing cyclopropanecarboxylate esters I (R1 = H, Me; R2 = Me, 2,2-dichlorovinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl; R3 = H, Me, CH2OMe). Thus, 28 weight parts Acryft WK 307 (ethylene-Me methacrylate copolymer) and 5 weight% 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methoxymethylbenzyl 1R-trans-3-[1-propenyl((E/Z=1/8))]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate were kneaded and extruded to give pellets, which were kneaded with 67 weight parts LLDPE and injection-molded to give a mesh sheet. Spider web spreading was 100% inhibited by placing 2 of the mesh sheet (5 cm $\bar{\tau}$ · 5 cm) \sim1 m away from each position of a tree, from which a spider web had been removed.</p>

group 1

L36 37 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Film-forming liquid formulations for controlled release of pesticides		A controlled pesticide delivery system includes a film-forming alkanol solution of at least one amphiphilic polymer and at least one pesticide composition for the treatment of at least one pest in gardens, landscapes, forests, and wooden structures, targeting at least one pest selected from fire ants, tent caterpillars, gypsy moths, wood-boring beetles, and bark beetles during at least one phase of their life cycles.	
group 1	L36 38 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Method for producing high-efficiency, degradable and environment-friendly insecticide from beta- cypermethrin and titanium dioxide		The inventive beta- cypermethrin suspension concentrate is prepared from beta- cypermethrin 5-10, sodium methylene bis(Me naphthalene sulfonate) (dispersant MF) 1-2, methylene bis-naphthalene sulfonate (dispersant NNO) 1-2, styrenated phenol formaldehyde resin polyoxyethylene ether phosphate (dispersant HY-2) 0.5-1, tri-phenethyl phenol polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene bloc polymer (pesticide emulsifier 1601) 2-3.5, xanthan gum (thickener) 0.1-0.2, glycerol as antifreezing agent 4-6, polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene glycerol ether (defoamer) 0.4-0.6 and water 74.7-86.4 weight%. The method for preparing the insecticide comprises mixing beta- cypermethrin with MF, NNO, HY-2 and water, grinding in the presence of grinding medium for 2.5 h, adding thickener, antifreezing agent and residual water, isolating insecticide solution from the grinding medium to obtain suspension, and adding titanium dioxide solution. The high-efficiency, degradable and environment-friendly insecticide has good insecticidal activity on mosquito, fly, cockroach, and ant. With addition of titanium dioxide, a photocatalyst, the insecticide can be degraded under UV irradiation, and environment pollution can be reduced.
group 1				

<p>L36 39 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Encapsulated wood preservatives</p>		<p>Disclosed is a method of incorporating biocides into wood or a wood product, the method including the steps of synthesizing a plurality of capsules each having an outer shell of polymer and incorporating within each said capsule an additive which includes an organic biocide, and then applying the said capsules to the wood or wood product in a manner where by the capsules penetrate the wood or wood product. Thus, pinus radiata samples were treated with encapsulated bifenthrin of different capsule sizes, after each treatment the gross fluid retentions were measured by weighing and the average active content estimated by calcn., samples were fillet stacked and allowed to air dry for three weeks, the inner ninth core samples were then ground, extracted and analyzed by g.c. for actual bifenthrin assay, the results showed that the degree of penetration of encapsulated bifenthrin gives full penetration up to a mean capsule size of about 9.7µm, whereas the reference micronized bifenthrin is screened out at the same mean particle size.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 40 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Insecticidal water emulsion containing bamboo vinegar and pyrethroid, and its preparation and application</p>	<p>The title water emulsion is composed of pyrethroid 1-20%, organic solvent 5-10%, emulsifier 2-10%, dispersing agent 1-3%, antifreezing agent 1-5%, thickening agent 0.1-3%, bamboo vinegar 30-60% and addnl. water. Pyrethroids are cypermethrin, cyphenothrin, deltamethrin, and cyhalothrin. The preparation method comprises: (1) mixing pyrethroid, emulsifier and organic solvent with dispersing agent to obtain oil phase, and mixing antifreezing agent and thickening agent with bamboo vinegar to obtain water phase, and (2) dropping water phase into oil phase under high-speed stirring to obtain the final water emulsion. The water emulsion is used for controlling insect pests on cotton, vegetable, fruit tree and tobacco, such as Helicoverpa armigera, Pectinophora gossypiella, Aphis gossypii, Pieris rapae, Plutella xylostella, aphid, etc. The inventive emulsion has the advantages of enhanced insecticidal effect, lower pyrethroid use dose, no toxicity and no pollution.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 41 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Pesticidal composition containing preservative as stable emulsion for protective coating</p>		<p>The pest control composition including the emulsification stabilizers chosen from lactic acid, glycolic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid, and their mixture, 2-(thiazol-4-in) benzimidazole, and the mixture solvent containing the solvent and benzyl alc., the fungicide component of the triazole base, the pyrethroid insecticide component, the nicotinyl insecticide or another insecticide component, and the glycol base solvent and the surfactant, is provided. This composition has the pesticidal effect, especially the antimicrobial effect for protecting the industrial material (for example wood, pulp, paper, fiber, adhesives, film) from deterioration (putrefaction), insect, and contamination especially by microorganism.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 42 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Method for protecting wood stacks from insect infestation</p>	<p>The invention relates to a method for protecting wood stacks from infestation by pests during storage, wherein the wood stacks are covered with net, sheet, or similar cover, impregnated with an insecticide, and, optionally, with an insect attractant. The cover can be removed after use, stored, transported and reused.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 43 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Insecticide-containing materials and method for control of parasitic insects in trees and crops</p>		<p>The materials containing insecticides in plastic substrates are attached to parts of trees or crops for control of parasitic insects, especially, scale insects and bark beetles, in trees and crops. The insecticides may be selected from organophosphorus insecticides, carbamates, neonicotinoids, insect growth regulators (IGR), and synthetic pyrethroids. A polypropylene nonwoven fabric (1 m2) was impregnated with 10 mL Tokuthion emulsion (containing 45.0 weight% prothiofos) to give a material, which showed 100% control of Pseudaulacaspis pentagona even 30 days later.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 44 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>New insect control article for emanating pyrethroids</p>	<p>An insect control article comprising a foldable, foraminous web impregnated with at least one vapor active pyrethroid is described. The web having an upper free edge and a lower edge attached to a base. The base comprises a first and a second base portion and a pivot means between the first and second base portions. The pivot means is adapted to permit the article to adopt an open position in which the web is in an extended self supporting fan-like shape which includes at least one fold and the at least one vapor active pyrethroid is permitted to emanate from the web at an insecticidally effective rate and a closed position in which the web is sandwiched between the first and the second base portions in a manner such that the at least one vapor active pyrethroid is limited in emanation from the web to a rate of less than 20% of the insecticidally effective rate.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 45 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>One-component room-temperature-curable alkoxy silane wood preservatives and antiseptic wood coated with them</p>		<p>The invention relates to wood preservatives with viscosity at 25°C of 2-100 mPa·s comprising (A) alkoxy silane compds. of $R_1nSi(OR_2)_{4-n}$ ($R_1 = C_1-10$ aromatic-containing hydrocarbyl; $R_2 = C_1-4$ alkyl; $n = 1-3$) and/or their partial hydrolysis condensation products, (B) alkoxy silane compds. of $(R_3-R_4)mSi(OR_5)_pR_6q$ [$R_3 = SH$, (phenyl)amino group, aminoethylamino group, methacryloxy group, glycidoxy, NCO, vinyl; $R_4 = C_0-4$ hydrocarbylene; $R_5 = C_1-4$ alkyl; $R_6 = C_1-10$ aromatic-containing hydrocarbyl; $m, p = 1-3$; $q = 0-2$, $m + p + q = 4$] and/or their partial hydrolysis condensation products, (C) curing catalysts, and (D) antiseptic ant repellents. Thus, an wood piece was coated with a composition comprising Me- and Ph-containing alkoxy silane oligomer (KR 213) 37.5, MeSi(OMe)₃ oligomer (KC 895) 37.5, (β-mercaptoethyl)trimethoxysilane (KBM 803) 7.5, (3-glycidoxy)propyltrimethoxysilane (SH 6040) 11.2, Ti(OBu)₄ (B 1) 1.9, and 3.59% B4Na2O7 4.4 parts to show permeation 107.0 g/m².</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 46 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Controlled-release pesticides, their production with resin compositions, and pesticide formulations</p>	<p>Pesticide-containing resin compns. with satisfactory controlled dissoln. of the active ingredients comprise a pesticide active ingredient, a resin, and a fatty acid metal salt or a pesticide, a (meth)acrylic resin, and a dissoln.-controlling agent. Such compns. form a mutually dissolved state or a matrix. Processes for the production of the compns. and pesticide formulations are claimed also. Thus, acetamiprid 100, SMA 17352 350, and zinc stearate 50 g were mixed, melted at 60-80°C, and kneaded and the material obtained was crushed. Then, 49 g of the ground material was mixed with 0.5 g sodium lignosulfonate and 0.5 g sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonate and milled to obtain a wettable powder; the dissoln. rate of acetamiprid in water was 48.6% after 120 h.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

group 1

L36 47 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Pest repellent ring made of biodegradable plastic		A pest repellent ring consists of biodegradable, flexible plastic ; a repellent is kneaded with the resin, which is formed in a nearly circular shape with a cut section. Concave and convex parts that can be joined together are formed in the cut section. Thus, 0.2 weight % ACR 50 (apyrethroid) was mixed with a biodegradable plastic (Bionolle), and the plastic was formed into a ring and installed on the branch of an apple tree to repel pests. A similar ring, made with lemon oil, could be installed on a bicycle or stroller to repel mosquitoes.
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group 1

L36 48 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Wood preservative synergistic mixtures		The synergistic mixts. based on triadimefon (I) and triadimenol (II) at ratios (1:1,000) - (1:1) and known insecticides used for protecting com. materials, in particular timber and wood materials, in addition to wood-plastic composites from biol. pests comprise 0.01 - 85 weight% I or/and II, 0.001 - 15 weight% insecticides and, optionally 0.01 - 80 weight% other biocides. Thus, a typical tech. concentrate contains 10 weight% I, 0.5 weight% permethrine, 24.5 weight% Texanol, 15 weight% ethoxylated castor oil, 15 weight% sodium ricinoleate/sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and 35 weight% dimethylfattyacid amides.
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group 1

L36 49 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Insecticidal coating for use on cellulosic substrates		An insecticidal coating composition is provided for use on cellulosic substrates, such as packaging materials, to provide protection against insects. The insecticidal coating includes a polyvinyl acetate emulsion; a vinyl acetate ethylene copolymer emulsion; and an insecticide having an LD50 value of between about 14,500 to 15,500 mg/kg. The coating may also include additives such as fillers, defoaming agents, leveling agents, preservatives, and humectants. The insecticidal coating composition may be applied to a variety of cellulosic substrates including corrugated board, linerboard, paper, paper bags, wooden pallets, and paper composite pallets.
L36 50 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Micronized wood preservative compositions		A wood preservative composition with reduced leaching of organic biocides upon exposure of treated wood to moisture comprises an aqueous dispersion of micronized (平均・98 weight% particles having diameter <10 μm and 平均・3 weight% particles having diameter 平均・0.5 μm) particles of biocides, organic biocides, a liquid carrier, a dispersing agent, water repellents, colorants etc. Thus, mixing 5 min 1,000 g wet CuCO ₃ containing 397 g water, 120 g a polyacrylate-based dispersing agent and 3.0 g a Si-based defoamer, grinding 30 min with Zr balls having size 0.4 - 0.6 mm gave a storage-stable dispersion having Cu content 22.3 weight% and average particle size 0.35 μm. 38.5 G of this dispersion was mixed with 7.5 g N,N-dimethyl-1-dodecylamine-N-oxide and 2,954 g water resulting in a preservative treating liquid used for treating 2"x4"x10" samples of southern pine sapwood.

group 1

L36 51 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Sustained-release insecticidal barrier for structures		A method for applying a barrier to a structure to prevent the infiltration of pest species includes providing a composition and associating the coating composition with the structure. The composition is formed from a polymer component having dispersed therein beads formed from colloidal clay and adsorbed insecticide. Colloidal clays (e.g., nano-clays) adsorb more pest control agent than do standard clays and release the adsorbed pest control agent at a slower rate than do standard clays.
L36 52 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Wax emulsion preservative compositions and method for manufacture		An emulsion comprising water as the continuous phase, a wax as the discontinuous phase, an emulsifier and a preservative having the general structure: wherein R1 can be a heterocycle containing nitrogen and sulfur, such as thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, or thiadiazolyl, which can optionally be substituted with C1-C6 alkyl; R2 can be hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl, specifically hydrogen; n is 0, 1, 2, or 3; each instance of R3 can independently be hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, phenoxy, C1-C6 alkoxy, halo, amino, C1-C6 alkylamino, di C1-C6 alkyl amino, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrol, naphthyl, Ph, halophenyl, C1-C6 alkyl Ph, or C1-C6 alkoxyphenyl. The preservative may be added to the emulsion after the emulsion is formed. The emulsion can be incorporated into a gypsum product such as gypsum board or gypsum wood fiber board. The gypsum product may be made by forming a slurry containing gypsum, water, and the emulsion into a solid product. A method for improving the water resistance of a lignocellulosic composite product prepared by mixing lignocellulosic material with a binder to form a mixture and solidifying the mixture in a selected configuration to form the composite product may include adding to the mixture an emulsion as described above.

group 1

group 1

<p>L36 53 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Controlled-release insecticidal wood preservative</p>		<p>A method and device are disclosed which prevents the decay and deterioration of wooden objects caused by insects, by using a controlled release device. This controlled release device utilizes polymers which incorporate pesticides. The controlled release device is placed in contact with the wood of the wooden object. The pesticide is gradually released from the device and absorbed into the wood structure. The pesticide absorbed by the wood creates a barrier or an exclusion zone to penetration by insects. The controlled release device maintains a minimal effective level of pesticide in the barrier or exclusion zone for a predetd. period of time.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 54 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Multilayer barriers containing insecticides for protecting wooden structures</p>		<p>For the long-term protection of wooden structures, intrusion of boring insects is prevented by using a multilayer barrier comprising a first layer which consists of a first polymer, a liquid pesticide, and a carrier and a second, adjacent layer of a second polymer such that the pesticide is released from the barrier at a rate of <0.4 祢g/cm2/day. The first polymer may be selected from the group consisting of polyurethane, high-d. polyethylene, polypropylene, etc. Among the pesticides that may be used are permethrin and lambda-cyhalothrin, and the carrier may be carbon black.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 55 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Biocidal film-forming composition for surfaces</p>		<p>The invention provides a biocidal film-forming composition comprising at least one biocide, a film-forming agent, and at least one compound selected from a glycol or ester thereof, glycerol, and a glyceride. The composition preferably comprises pyrethroid, a nitrogen-containing biocide and/or a sulfur-containing biocide.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			<p>Powders (particle size 粉、45 μm) containing 粉·1 kind of insecticides are scattered over a sheet for termite control. Alternatively, solids (particle size 46 μm to 5 mm) are scattered around the boundary between a sheet and a foundation of a building for termite control. A powder containing 0.2 weight% permethrin was scattered over an EVA sheet at 10 g/m². The sheet showed 100% control of <i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 57 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Insect-repellent kitchen panels</p>		<p>The kitchen panels are coated with coatings containing odor-generating substances or made from base materials containing odor-generating substances. An unsatd.polyester (mixture of isophthalic acid-based polyester and styrene) 100, 50% Bz2O2 2, dimethylaniline 0.03,wood flour 150, and permethrin 2 weight parts were kneaded, cured in a mold, and the resulting syntheticwood articles were assembled to give a kitchen panel, which showed 100% repellency against cockroaches.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 58 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Combustible insecticidal coils against mosquitos</p>		<p>A combustible pesticidal product comprises a structural element formed from a pulp of organic fibrous material, cellulosefibers, wood free fibers or mixts. thereof, and includes one or more pesticides, which on combustion are released into the atmospheric Typically the combustible product is a mosquito coil which is impregnated with one or more insecticides effective against mosquitoes. On combustion of the coil, insecticide is emanated into the atmospheric for a period of 7-8 h.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 59 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Sustained-release materials based on matrix comprising poly(vinyl alcohol) and gelling agents and their manufacture</p>		<p>The sustained-release materials comprise (a) matrix having three-dimensional network structure formed from poly(vinyl alc.) (I) and gelling agents and (b) volatile substances, e.g. insect repellents, insecticides, etc. The materials are manufactured by dissolving I in H₂O under heating at 75-80°- , mixing the solution with the gelling agents and the evaporating substances, freezing the mixture between -15 and -20°- for 8-15 h, and thawing the frozen product. The materials show stable sustained-release property for a long time and good impact resistance, e.g. against drop, because of it high elasticity. Paraben 0.1, eucalyptus oil 20, and agar 5 parts were dissolved in 74.9 parts 10% aqueous Gohsenol NM 14 solution at 7°-, cooled, frozen at -20°- for 15 h, and then thawed to give a sustained-release insect repellent.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 60 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Barrier preventing wood pest access to wooden structures</p>	<p>A multi-layer wood pest barrier having a prolonged lifetime is given. The lifetime can be as long as the life of a building or structure to be protected. The lifetime protection is achieved by binding at least one pesticide within a continuous or discontinuous polymer matrix layer thereby reducing release of the pesticide from the matrix. The release rate of the pesticide from the matrix can be controlled by the use of a carrier such as carbon black. The release of the pesticide from the barrier can be further controlled by inclusion of addnl. layers which can make the barrier nonreleasing.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>L36 61 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Sustained release pest control formulations for protection of structures</p>		<p>A method for applying a barrier to structures to prevent the infiltration of pest species (unwanted organisms) uses a (e.g., coating) composition formed from a polyurethane (e.g., film-forming) polymer system and a pellet comprising a pesticide incorporated into a sorbent and dispersed in the polyurethane polymer system. The composition protects the structure by application either to the structure or to a pathway that leads to the structure. Advantageous polymer systems include polyurethanes rich in urea linkages and predominating in aliphatic and alicyclic backbones.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 62 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Pest-controlling aerosol compositions</p>		<p>The aerosol comps. contain pesticides or pest repellents gelled with gelation agents, and propellants. A composition containing carboxyvinyl polymer 0.6, EtOH 55.7, phthalthrin 0.2, DEET 2.0, di(2-ethylhexyl)amine 1.5, and Me2O 40.0 weight% showed viscosity 32,000 cP and could be sprayed to a desired position without scattering in air.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 63 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Multilayer controlled-release insecticidal barrier preventing wood pest access to wooden structures</p>		<p>A multi-layer wood pest barrier having a prolonged lifetime that can be as long as the life of a building or structure to be protected. The lifetime protection is achieved by binding at least one pesticide within a continuous or discontinuous polymer matrix layer thereby substantially reducing release of the pesticide from the matrix. The release rate of the pesticide from the matrix can be controlled by the use of a carrier such as carbon black. The release of the pesticide from the barrier can be further controlled by inclusion of addnl. layers which can make the barrier substantially non-releasing.</p>	
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 64 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Manufacture of moisture-permeable films containing insecticides</p>		<p>The films, useful for bags for fruit trees, are manufactured by kneading polyolefins 20-80, inorg. fillers 20-80, and insecticide-containing capsules 0.01-10 weight parts, forming the mixts. into sheets by blown-film extrusion or T-die extrusion, and uniaxially or biaxially stretching the sheets at a total stretch ratio of 1.5-36. A composition containing 6220F (LLDPE) 20, SK-FT (LLDPE) 30, Omyacarb 2 (CaCO₃) 50, insecticide capsules [containing 81 weight% furamethrin (I)] 10 weight parts, and additives was pelletized, extruded through a T-die, and biaxially stretched at total stretch ratio 2.6 to give a film showing controlled-release of I.</p>
<p>group 1</p>				

<p>L36 65 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Termite and boring insect controlled-release insecticidal barrier for the protection of wooden structures</p>		<p>The title controlled-release barrier consists of an insecticide incorporated into a polymer matrix, together with a carrier which controls the release rate. The carrier is carbon black, clay and/or amorphous silica. An exclusion zone is created near wooden structures by using the polymer-incorporated insecticide, in the form of an exudate, pellet, hot-melt polymer injection, etc.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 66 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>A device for controlled release of insecticides for protection of wooden structures against termites</p>	<p>A device for controlled release of insecticides for protection of wooden structures against termites comprises a polymer with incorporated insecticides, which allows to maintain a minimal effective level of the insecticide for a predetd. period of time.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

group 1

L36 67 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Controlled-release pesticide for wood in direct contact with soil		A method and device are disclosed for preventing the decay and deterioration of wooden objects caused by insects and fungi by using a controlled release device. This controlled release device utilizes polymers which incorporate pesticides. The controlled release device is placed in contact with the wood . The pesticide is gradually released from the device and absorbed into the wood structure. The pesticide absorbed by the wood creates a barrier or an exclusion zone to penetration by insects. The controlled release device maintains a minimal effective level of pesticide in the barrier or exclusion zone for a predetd. period of time.
L36 68 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Termite and boring insect ground barrier for the protection of wooden structures		A method and device are disclosed which prevent the intrusion of insects onto wood structures by using a controlled release device capable of releasing insecticide. The method of making the insect barrier comprises mixing a low-volatility insecticide, such as α -cyhalothrin or permethrin, with a polymer having a medium or low d., sep. mixing a higher-volatility insecticide, such as tefluthrin, with a low-d. second polymer , and combining the two constituents into a shaped controlled-release device. The device maintains a minimal effective level of insecticide for a predetd. period of time.

group 1

<p>L36 69 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Liquid formulations of pesticides, sunscreens and inflammation inhibitors, containing fluorinated acrylic copolymers</p>		<p>Liquid formulations are given, wherein the active ingredient is made water-and oil-resistant after application to a substrate, by the addition to the formulation of a fluorinated acrylic copolymer, such as Foraperle 303. The substrate can be either an animate or inanimate object. Active ingredients include repellents, attractants, pesticides, growth regulators, sunscreen agents, or medicines. The liquid formulations can be an aqueous or organic solvent. One application is anti-cribbingwood coating for horses.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 70 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Synthetic plastic sleeve for protecting timber poles against sub-soil decay</p>	<p>The sleeve useful as a liner of timber pole, comprises a composite structure containingtwo 2 layers of synthetic plastics preferably having liquid impermeable and nonbiodegradable, whereinone 1 layer of sleeve has heat shrink properties permitting the sleeve to be heat shrunk onto a pole, and a dry film biocide containing a mixture of Me benzimidazole-2-YLO carbamate, 2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethyl urea. The individual layer of the sleeve is made of different materials having different properties depending on the specific conditions of the pole and the sub-soil.</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 71 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Wood preservative</p>	<p>The wood preservative comprises an insecticide or fungicide and a hydrofuge resin, specifically an alkyd resin, which penetrates into the upper layer of the wood cells and fixes the active ingredient.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 72 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Composition for preservation, protection and decoration of wood</p>	<p>The title composition comprises pesticide(s), pigments or dyes and a water repellent. The water repellents are resins in solution or dispersed or emulsified in water. If the resin is in dispersion or emulsion, a 2nd resin is also used, having a particle size higher than the 1st resin.</p>

<p>L36 73 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Safe and low-cost biocide composition for the treatment of timber especially in soil contact</p>		<p>The composition comprises a fungicide-bonded rosin acid and a termiticide-bonded synthetic unsatd. polyester resin, an unsatd. fatty acid of an oil or an unsatd. fatty acid of a wax. The agents complement one another to ensure the effective application of the composition to timber, for the treatment thereof and also the effective retention of the composition in the timber to which it has been applied.</p>
<p>group 1</p>	<p>L36 74 OF 80 HCAPLUS</p>	<p>Agent for preventing damages due to termites</p>	<p>An agent for preventing damages due to termites has a carrier made of a pourable polyurethane prepolymer free from UV stabilizers which may be foamed into a medium-hard to hard foam, and at least one active substance from the group of the natural and synthetic pyrethroids enclosed at 0.2-1.0% in the foam. This agent has a long-term reliable effect and may be easily and appropriately applied by spraying. Thus, 0.25% cyflumethrin in polyurethane foam protected wood against <i>Reticulitermes santonenensis</i> more effectively than in a known oily preparation</p>
<p>group 1</p>			

group 1

L36 75 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Emulsifier-free water-dilutable wood preservative concentrate or agent.		The title compns. comprise alkyd resin 10-95, organic solvent 0-15, fungicide 0.2-20, and insecticide 0.02-4 parts by weight The insecticide and fungicide must be soluble in the alkyd resin or organic solvent. A concentrate was made of Urad-2257 DD (linolenic acid-modified polyester) 77.5, propiconazole 10.0, permethrin 0.5, Shellsol AB 10.0, zinc-siccative 1.0, Cer-siccative 0.5, and Co-siccative 0.5 parts by weight
L36 76 OF 80 HCAPLUS	A disinfecting composition containing tea tree oil biocidally active terpenes		A disinfecting composition comprises stable aqueous solns. of a blend of biocidally active terpenes of tea tree oil, 1 biocidally active surfactants, 1 proton donor type biocides, and a salt of mono-, di-, or trihydroxy aliphatic or aromatic acids. The tea tee oil contains terpinen-4-ol and 1,8-cineole. The composition may act as a carrier for secondary compns. for the control of biol. fouling. Fbric may be treated by cleaning with a surfactant and applying disinfectant composition A composition containing linear alkyl benzene sodium sulfonate 0.2, SDS 0.1, anhydrous Na citrate 0.5, tea tee oil 0.13, Kathon WT 0.05, glyoxal 0.05, perfume 0.02, and water to 100.0 weight% was prepared

group 1

group 1	L36 77 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Agent for preserving wood and wooden materials	The title composition based on 粉· 1 fungicide and/or 粉· 1 insecticide comprises 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole 0.1-2.0, fungicidal carbamates namely 2-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate or Me benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate 0.2-2.3, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate 1.0-5.0, and a mixture comprising 粉· 1 binder and/or fixation compound and/or 粉· 1 diluent, water, and optionally 粉· 1 emulsifier and/or wetting agent 粉· 89%. Addnl. pyrethroid or organosilicon compound may be added as insecticides.
group 1	L36 78 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Agent for preserving wood and wooden materials	The title agent based on 粉· 1 fungicide and/or 粉· 1 insecticide comprises 粉· 7-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]粉· 7-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol 0.1-2.0, fungicide carbamates namely 3-iodo-2-propynylbutyl carbamate or methylbenzimidazol-7-yl carbamate 0.2-2.3, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate 1.0-5.0, and a mixture comprising 粉· 1 binder and/or fixation compound, and/or 粉· 1 diluent, water, and optionally an emulsifier or wetting agent 粉· 89 weight%. Addnl. pyrethroid or organosilicon compds. may be added as insecticides.
group 1	L36 79 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Reaction products of pesticides with acrylic polymer as plant-protecting compositions	A mixture of pesticide(s) or plant growth regulator, alkyl methacrylate and cross-linking inhibitor is heated or irradiated to give a product usable on plants. A mixture of quinolphos 1, deltamethrin 1, Me methacrylate 1, hydroquinone 3, and benomyl 3 parts by weight was heated to 110°, followed by formulation with Lutazol AT25 and Likovet to give 3 kg emulsion concentrate. The concentrate, at 0.5-1% aqueous dilution, controlled fungal diseases and insects on fruit trees.

group 1

L36 80 OF 80 HCAPLUS	Pyrethroid fumigant containing thermogenic composition		A fumigant insecticide composition is formulated from a mixture that generates heat upon contact with atmospheric O ₂ , containing alkali metal sulfides, and one or more of silica gel, alumina, silica alumina, and silica magnesia and a pyrethroid cyclodextrin inclusion compound. The product is a portable fumigant insecticide that does not require any heating device. Thus, 1 g pynamin [584-79-2] was added to a saturated solution containing 5 g β -cyclodextrin [7585-39-9], and the precipitate formed was filtered off, washed, and dried to yield a pynamin- β -cyclodextrin inclusion compound [76858-63-4]. A half amount of the inclusion compound was mixed with Na ₂ S ₂ O ₈ 18, a silica-magnesia mixture (1:1) 1.8, brown rice powder 0.2, FeO 2.0, activated C 1.8, and podwood 3 g, pulverized, packed in a porous bag in N ₂ atmospheric, and the bag was air-tightly packaged with a gas-barrier film. The gas-barrier film was torn and the bag was placed in a box (100 $\bar{7}$ · 50 $\bar{7}$ · 60 cm) containing mosquitoes. All the insects were dead in 5 min.
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