

TABLE II

Sample Identification	Plate Counts Per Gram				
	Initial	After 1 wk.	After 2 wks.	After 3 wks.	After 4 wks.
GHTY 2.5	1,200,000	8,000,000	71,000,000	49,000,000	880,000
GHTY 5	280,000	<10	<10	<10	<10
GHTY 10	230,000	<10	<10	<10	<10
GHT 7701	420,000	<10	<10	<10	<10
GHT 7703	1,200,000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Inoculated Isotonic Salt Control	1,200,000				

Note: < = Less than

EXAMPLE 14

The five test solutions of Example 13 were used herein.

The test organism was *Aspergillus niger* ATCC # 16404.

A slant of *Aspergillus niger* was transferred to the hardened surface of Sabouraud Dextrose Agar in a Roux flask and incubated at 32° C. After 7 days growth, the mold spores were harvested. Mycelia were filtered out through sterile filters and the spores concentrated by centrifuging. They were washed with sterile saline, recentrifuged and dispersed in saline. This mixture was then pasteurized at 55° C. for 10 minutes (to destroy Mycelia) and a portion plated at serial dilutions to determine the spore level. (The spore dispersion was immediately iced to prevent further growth.) Once the organism level was established, it was standardized with saline to yield a count of 20,000,000 per ml.

A 20 gram portion of each sample for test was transferred to sterile screw-cap jars. 0.1 ml of the mold culture was added to each and thoroughly blended to homogenetiy. This yielded an inoculation of 100,000 spores per gram of product.

Within 15 minutes of the time of inoculation, 1 gram portions were weighed into sterile buffered Tween 80-Azolectin water blanks from which serial dilutions were made for planting. The remainder of the inoculated material, in tightly sealed jars, were stored at 70° to 72° F. for further analyses.

One week later and at weekly intervals for a total of four weeks, the samples were again plated.

The counts obtained are detailed below:

TABLE III

Sample Identification	Plates Counts per Gram				
	Initial	After 1 wk.	After 2 wks.	After 3 wks.	After 4 wks.
GHTY	100,000	360,000	480,000	190,000	460,000
GHTY 5	100,000	140,000	40,000	99,000	35,000
GHTY 10	100,000	30,000	10,000	1,600	130
GHT 7701	100,000	1,800	<10	<10	<10
GHT 7703	100,000	20	10.	<10	<10
Inoculated Isotonic Salt Control	100,000				

Note: < = Less than

What is claimed is:

1. Process for preventing microorganisms from attaching or reattaching to a surface which comprises treating the microorganisms or the surface or both with an amount of a liquefied composition effective to prevent said attachment or reattachment of said microorganisms, said liquefied composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-necrotic sclerosing fatty acid salt which prevents said attachment or reattachment of said microorganisms, ethyl alcohol in

an amount of about 0.5 to about 10 percent, a buffering agent and a water carrier, said salt containing an unsaturated fatty acid having one double bond moiety and containing an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal, said fatty acid salt having 14 to 22 carbon atoms, and said liquefied composition having a pH between 9 and 11, said buffer being used in an amount sufficient to maintain said pH range, whereby the microorganism is prevented or retarded from attaching or reattaching to the surface.

2. Process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the pH of the liquefied composition is between 9.5 and 10.5.

3. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the microorganism is bacteria or mold.

4. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein a thickener is present in the liquefied composition.

5. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the fatty acid salt contains 14 to 22 carbon atoms, and the liquefied composition contains 0.1 to 5 percent ethanol.

6. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the liquefied composition is comprised of sodium oleate, water, ethanol and sodium dihydrogen phosphate.

7. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein the treatment step is repeated.

8. The process as claimed in claim 2 wherein said salt has been prepared from an unsaturated fatty acid having one double bond and from an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal or an alkali metal compound or an alkaline earth metal compound.

9. The process as claimed in claim 8 wherein said alkali metal compound is a carbonate or a hydroxide.

10. The process as claimed in claim 8 wherein said alkaline metal compound is a carbonate or a hydroxide.

11. Process for detaching microorganisms attached to a surface which comprises treating the surface or the microorganisms attached to the surface or both with an amount of a liquefied composition effective to cause said detachment said microorganism, said liquefied composition consisting essentially of an amount of a non-necrotic sclerosing fatty acid salt, which causes said detachment of said microorganisms, ethyl alcohol, in an amount of about 0.5 to about 10 percent, an effective amount of a buffering agent and a water carrier, said salt containing an unsaturated fatty acid having one double bond moiety and an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal, said fatty acid salt having 14 to 22 carbon atoms, and said liquefied composition having a pH between 9 and 11, said buffer being used in a range sufficient to maintain said pH range, whereby the microorganism is detached from the surface and prevented from proliferating on or near the surface.

12. Process as claimed in claim 11 wherein the pH of the liquefied composition is between 9.5 and 10.5.

13. The process as claimed in claim 11 wherein the fatty acid compound is sodium oleate.