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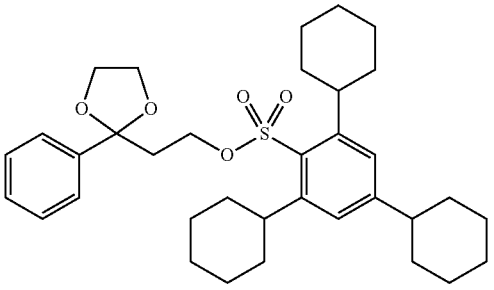
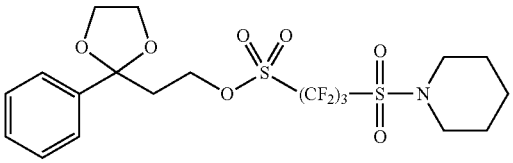
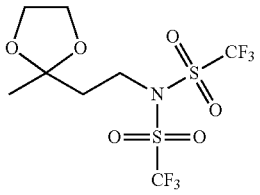
(PB-13)



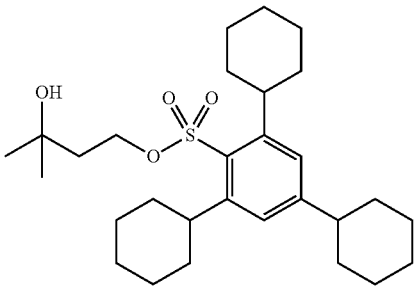
(PB-14)



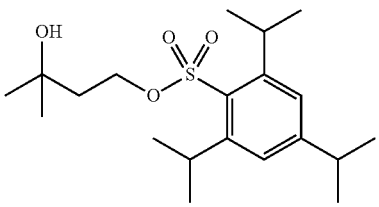
(PB-15)



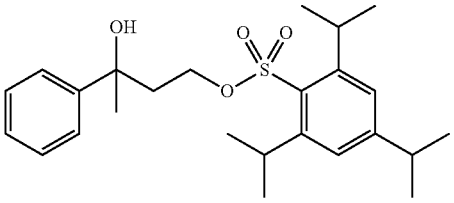
(PB-16)



(PB-17)



(PB-18)



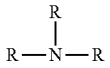
[Basic Compound]

The composition of the present invention may further comprise a basic compound. It is preferred for the basic compound to be a compound whose basicity is stronger than that of phenol. This basic compound is preferably an organic basic compound, more preferably a nitrogen-atom-containing basic compound.

Useful nitrogen-atom-containing basic compounds are not particularly limited. For example, use can be made of the compounds of categories (1) to (7) below.

(1) Compounds of general formula (BS-1) below

(BS-1)



In general formula (BS-1), each of Rs independently represents a hydrogen atom or an organic group, provided that in no event all the three Rs are hydrogen atoms. As the organic group, there can be mentioned a linear or branched alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group (monocyclic or polycyclic), an aryl group and an aralkyl group.

The number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group represented by R is not particularly limited. However, it is generally in the range of 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 12.

The number of carbon atoms of the cycloalkyl group represented by R is not particularly limited. However, it is generally in the range of 3 to 20, preferably 5 to 15.

The number of carbon atoms of the aryl group represented by R is not particularly limited. However, it is generally in the range of 6 to 20, preferably 6 to 10. In particular, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group and the like can be mentioned.

The number of carbon atoms of the aralkyl group represented by R is not particularly limited. However, it is generally in the range of 7 to 20, preferably 7 to 11. In particular, a benzyl group and the like can be mentioned.

In the alkyl group, cycloalkyl group, aryl group and aralkyl group represented by R, a hydrogen atom thereof may be replaced by a substituent. As the substituent, there can be mentioned, for example, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an alkylcarbonyloxy group, an alkyloxycarbonyl group or the like.

The compounds represented by general formula (BS-1) in which the at least two Rs are the organic groups are preferred.

Specific examples of the compounds of general formula (BS-1) include tri-n-butylamine, tri-n-pentylamine, tri-n-octylamine, tri-n-decylamine, triisodecylamine, dicyclohexylmethylamine, tetradecylamine, pentadecylamine, hexadecylamine, octadecylamine, didecylamine, methyloctadecylamine, dimethylundecylamine, N,N-dimethyldodecylamine, methyldioctadecylamine, N,N-dibutylaniline, N,N-dihexylaniline, 2,6-diisopropylaniline, 2,4,6-tri(t-butyl)aniline and the like.

The compounds represented by general formula (BS-1) in which at least one of Rs is a hydroxylated alkyl group are also preferred. Specific examples of the compounds include triethanolamine, N,N-dihydroxyethylaniline and the like.

With respect to the alkyl group represented by R, an oxygen atom may be present in the alkyl chain to thereby form an oxyalkylene chain. The oxyalkylene chain preferably consists of —CH_2CH_2O—. As particular examples thereof, there can be mentioned tris(methoxyethoxyethyl)amine, compounds shown in column 3 line 60 et seq. of U.S. Pat. No. 6,040,112 and the like.

Specific examples of the basic compounds of general formula (BS-1) are shown below.