

Word comes from California of a new weapon in the war on household pests.

一种关于和居家害虫战斗的新武器的消息从 California 传来。

Two scientists working for a firm in Anaheim, California, have developed a method to eliminate insects without using dangerous chemicals.

两个为 California 的 Anaheim 的一家公司工作的科学家，已经研发出一个不使用危险化学品去消灭害虫的方法。

The new poison? Hot air.

新型毒药是？热空气。

The basic idea is that insects cannot adjust to temperatures much above normal.

其基本思想是害虫不能适应超过常态很多的温度。

In laboratory experiments, cockroaches and termites can't survive much more than a quarter of an hour at 125 degrees Fahrenheit, or about 50 degrees centigrade.

在实验室实验中，蟑螂和白蚁在华氏 125 度或大约摄氏 50 度时不能生存超过一刻钟。

The new method involves covering a house with a huge tent and filling it with air heated to around 65 degrees centigrade.

这个新方法包括用一个巨大的帐篷盖住房子并且注入加热到大约摄氏 65 度左右的空气。

Hot air is forced in with fans, and the tent keeps the heat inside the house.

热空气被风扇强压进去，然后帐篷将热量保持在房子中。

Since termites try to escape by hiding in wooden beams, the heat treatment must be continued for a full six hours.

因为白蚁会试图躲在木梁中逃脱，这个热处理必须被维持六个小时。

But when it's all over, and the insects are dead, there are no toxic residues to endanger humans or pets, and no funny smells.

但是当一切都结束时，害虫都死掉了，没有残毒会危害人类或宠物，而且没有不舒服的气味。

Scientists claim that there is no danger of fire, either, since very few household materials will burn at 65 degrees centigrade.

科学家声称这种方法没有火灾的危险，因为很少有家居材料会在摄氏 65 度燃烧。

In fact, wood is prepared for construction use by drying it in ovens at 80 degree centigrade, which is substantially hotter than the air used in this procedure.

事实上，被用于建筑用途的木材，会在烘炉中以摄氏 80 度烘干，这实际上比用于这个程序的空气要热。