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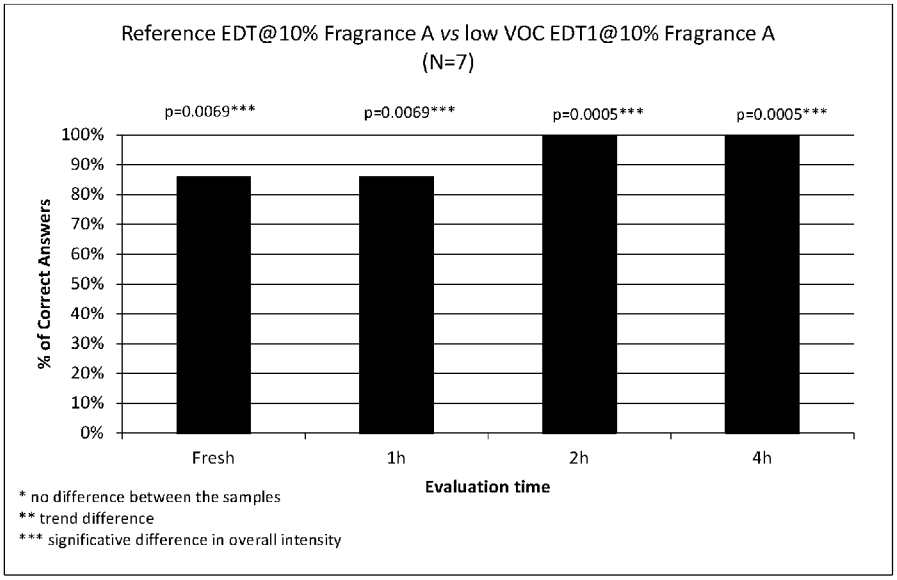

FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure relates to fragrance compositions, particularly fragrance compositions comprising 1,3-butanediol. The present disclosure also relates to consumer products, such as leave-on products, for instance eau de toilette, eau de parfum, body sprays, deodorants, and the like, containing the said fragrance compositions.

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FRAGRANCE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING 1,3-BUTANEDIOL

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of priority of European Application No. 22193249.4, filed August 31, 2022, which is hereby incorporated by reference as though set forth herein in its entirety.

Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to fragrance compositions, particularly fragrance compositions comprising 1,3-butanediol. The present disclosure also relates to consumer products, such as leave-on products, for instance eau de toilette, eau de parfum, body sprays, deodorants, and the like, containing the said fragrance compositions.

Background of the Disclosure

Controversy exists around the use of ethanol in consumer products, typically personal care products. Such controversy has arisen due to religious conviction, environmental impact, as well as a tendency towards skin irritation. Thus, a growing movement towards decreasing the use of ethanol in personal care products has been observed during the past decade. Many industries, particularly the fragrance industry, are facing a potentially new CARB regulation that seeks to limit the percentage of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at 50% in personal fragrance products comprising $\leqslant$10% fragrance by January 2031.

However, there are challenges to reducing ethanol content in a fragrance product. One challenge is reduction of olfactive impact, which is the efficacy or intensity of a perfumery raw material during the first moments of product performance. As it is very volatile, ethanol aids in providing olfactive impact. Replacing ethanol with a solvent of lower volatility in fragrance products tends to reduce its olfactive impact, which is detrimental since impact is a very important characteristic of a fragrance as it provides the first impression about the fragrance. Another challenge is reduction of

solubility of the components of a fragrance. Ethanol is useful in solubilizing fragrance components, many of which are lipophilic. Reduction of ethanol leads to reduction of solubility of fragrance components, often leading to undesirable outcomes.

Accordingly, there is an ongoing need for fragrance compositions that are low in VOC content but can elicit desirable olfactive performance as well as solubility of fragrance components.

Summary of the Disclosure

The following aspects of the present disclosure seek to address one or more of the problems described hereinabove.

In a first aspect, the present disclosure relates to a fragrance composition comprising at least:

a) 1,3-butanediol,

b) a fragrance component, wherein the fragrance component comprises greater than 25% by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component, and

c) a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

In a second aspect, the present disclosure relates to a consumer product comprising the fragrance composition described herein.

In a third aspect, the present disclosure relates to a method for enhancing or modulating the perceived olfactive impact and/or long-lastingness of a fragrance composition, the method comprising combining 1,3-butanediol with a fragrance component, and a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C to obtain the fragrance composition, wherein the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure

above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

Brief Description of the Figures

FIG. 1 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between a reference composition and inventive composition, both of which contain the same fragrance.

FIG. 2 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between inventive compositions and their corresponding control formulation.

FIG. 3 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between inventive compositions.

FIG. 4 shows another comparison of the olfactive performance between compositions of the present disclosure.

Detailed Description

As used herein, the terms “a”, “an”, or “the” means “one or more” or “at least one” unless otherwise stated.

While compositions and methods are described in terms of “comprising,” “containing,” or “including” various components or steps, the compositions and methods can also “consist essentially of” or “consist of” the various components, substances and steps. As used herein the term “consisting essentially of” shall be construed to mean including the listed components, substances or steps and such additional components, substances or steps which do not materially affect the basic and novel properties of the composition or method. In some embodiments, a composition in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure that “consists essentially of” the recited components or substances does not include any additional components or substances that alter the basic and novel properties of the composition.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this specification pertains.

It should be understood that any numerical range recited herein is intended to include all sub-ranges subsumed therein. For example, a range of "1 to 10" is intended to include all sub-ranges between and including the recited minimum value of 1 and the recited maximum value of 10; that is, having a minimum value equal to or greater than 1 and a maximum value of equal to or less than 10. Because the disclosed numerical ranges are continuous, they include every value between the minimum and maximum values. Unless expressly indicated otherwise, the various numerical ranges specified in this application are approximations.

As used herein, and unless otherwise indicated, the term "about" or "approximately" means an acceptable error for a particular value as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art, which depends in part on how the value is measured or determined. In certain embodiments, the term "about" or "approximately" means within 1, 2, 3, or 4 standard deviations. In certain embodiments, the term "about" or "approximately" means within 50%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, or 0.05% of a given value or range.

Throughout the present disclosure, various publications may be incorporated by reference. Should the meaning of any language in such publications incorporated by reference conflict with the meaning of the language of the present disclosure, the meaning of the language of the present disclosure shall take precedence, unless otherwise indicated.

Throughout the present disclosure, various chemical names and structures may be recited. Unless otherwise stated, any stereoisomers, such as enantiomers, diastereomers, anomers, epimers, and the like; and geometric isomers, such as cis/trans or E/Z isomers, of the recited chemical name or structure are contemplated. As would be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, stereoisomers may possess one stereocenter, giving rise to enantiomers, or more than one stereocenter, giving rise to diastereomers, each stereocenter having one of two

different stereochemistries (i.e., R or S). Enantiomers may be characterized by their ability to rotate oncoming plane-polarized light to the right, designated as dextrorotatory, "(+)" or "D", or to the left, designated as levorotatory, "(-)" or "L". Enantiomers may exist as racemic mixtures or scalemic mixtures. Geometric isomers refer to isomers in which the spatial relationship of atoms around a double bond are different, typically designated E or Z according to conventional understanding in the chemical art. Geometric isomers may also exist as mixtures of E and Z isomers. All of the aforementioned isomeric variations of the chemical names or structures recited herein are included.

In the first aspect, the present disclosure relates to a fragrance composition comprising at least:

a) 1,3-butanediol,

b) a fragrance component, wherein the fragrance component comprises greater than 25% by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component, and

c) a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The amount of 1,3-butanediol, also known as butylene glycol, may be present in any suitable amount. However, in some embodiments, 1,3-butanediol is present in an amount of at least 1%, typically from 1% to 50%, more typically 1% to 30%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition. 1,3-butanediol may be synthesized according to known methods or, typically, obtained from commercial sources.

The fragrance component comprises greater than 25% by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component.

In some embodiments, the fragrance component comprises greater than 45%, typically greater than 50%, more typically greater than 55%, by weight of perfumery

ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component.

In other embodiments, the fragrance component comprises 45% to 99%, typically 55% to 99%, more typically 60% to 99%, by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component.

Perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C may be selected from perfumery ingredients known those of ordinary skill in the art. As used herein, the term "vapor pressure" means the partial pressure in air at a defined temperature for a given chemical species. It defines a chemical species' desire to be in the gas phase rather than the liquid or solid state. The higher the vapor pressure, the greater the proportion of the material that will, at equilibrium, be found in a closed headspace. It is also related to the rate of evaporation of a perfuming ingredient which is defined in an open environment where material is leaving the system. The vapor pressure of perfumery ingredients may be determined by any method known those of ordinary skill in the art, such as methods disclosed in International Patent Application Publication No. WO 2015/089246 A1.

In one suitable method, to determine the vapor pressure for fragrance materials, one may go to the website "https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinderExplore.jsf" and follow the listed steps to acquire the vapor pressure:

1. Input the CAS registry number for the particular fragrance material.
2. Select the vapor pressure from the search results.
3. Record the vapor pressure (given in Torr at 25 °C).

SciFinder uses Advanced Chemistry Development (ACD/Labs) Software Version 11.02. (© 1994-2013). If the CAS number for the particular fragrance material is unknown or does not exist, one may utilize the ACD/Labs reference program to directly determine the vapor pressure.

Exemplary perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C include, but are not limited, to the ingredients listed below:

No.	CAS Number	Chemical Name	Common Name**	Vapor Pressure (Torr at 25°C)*
1	139504-68-0	1-[[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl]oxy]-2-butanol;	Amber core	0.000803
2	28940-11-6	7-methyl-2H-1,5-benzodioxepin-3(4H)-one;	Calone	0.000831
3	72403-67-9	4-(4-methyl-3-penten-1-yl)-3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol-1-acetate;	Myraldylacetate	0.000879
4	121-32-4	3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde;	Ethyl vanillin	0.000884
5	198404-98-7	1-methyl-2-[(1,2,2-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-yl)methyl]cyclopropanemethanol;	Javanol®	0.000902
6	67633-95-8	1-hydroxy-3-decanone;	Methyl Lavender Ketone	0.000951
7	93-08-3	1-(2-naphthalenyl)ethanone;	Methyl beta-naphthyl ketone	0.000957
8	28219-60-5	2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol;	Hindinol	0.000961
9	1211-29-6	3-oxo-2-(2Z)-2-penten-1-yl-(1R,2R)-cyclopentaneacetic acid methyl ester;	Methyl jasmonate	0.000965
10	109-42-2	10-undecenoic acid butyl ester;	Butyl Undecylenate	0.00104
11	5471-51-2	4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone;	Raspberry ketone	0.00106
12	106-29-6	Butanoic acid (2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl ester;	Geranyl Butyrate	0.00116
13	68039-44-1	2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano-1H-inden-6-yl ester;	Pivacyclene	0.00119
14	68901-32-6	2-[6-methyl-8-(1-methylethyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-en-2-yl]-1,3-dioxolane;	Glycolierral	0.00121
15	91-64-5	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one;	Coumarin	0.0013
16	107-74-4	1,7-Octanediol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Hydroxyol	0.00139
17	41199-20-6	2-Naphthalenol, decahydro-2,5,5-trimethyl-	Ambrinol	0.0014

18	12262-03-2	ndecanoic acid, 3-methylbutyl ester	Iso Amyl Undecylenate	0.0014
19	2050-08-0	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, pentyl ester	Amyl Salicylate	0.00144
20	3155-71-3	2-Butenal, 2-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	Boronal	0.00147
21	72089-08-8	3-Cyclopentene-1-butanol, β,2,2,3-tetramethyl-2-Methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)butanol	Brahmanol	0.00154
22	3943-74-6	Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-, methyl ester	Carnaline	0.00157
23	55418-52-5	2-Butanone, 4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-	Dulcinyl	0.00161
24	75490-39-0	Benzenebutanenitrile, α,α, γ-trimethyl-	Khusinil	0.00162
25	40785-62-4	Cyclododeca[c]furan, 1,3,3a,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13a-dodecahydro-	Muscogene	0.00163
26	10094-34-5	Butanoic acid, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenylethylester	Dimethyl Benzyl Carbinyl Butyrate	0.00168
27	285977-85-7	(2,5-Dimethyl-1,3-dihydroinden-2-yl)methanol	Lilyflore	0.0018
28	211299-54-6	4H-4a,9-Methanoazuleno[5,6-d]-1,3-dioxole, octahydro-2,2,5,8,8,9a-hexamethyl-, (4aR,5R,7aS,9R)-	Ambrocenide	0.00182
29	76842-49-4	4,7-Methano-1H-inden-6-ol, 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-,6-propanoate	Frutene	0.00184
30	121-39-1	2-Oxiranecarboxylic acid,3-phenyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Phenyl Glycidate	0.00184
31	77-54-3	1H-3a,7-Methanoazulen-6-ol, octahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-, 6-acetate,(3R,3aS,6R,7R,8aS)-	Cedac	0.00192
32	121-33-5	Benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-	Vanillin	0.00194
33	406488-30-0	2-Ethyl-N-methyl-N-(m-tolyl)butanamide	Paradisamide	0.002
34	25152-85-6	3-Hexen-1-ol, 1-benzoate,(3Z)-	Cis-3-Hexenyl Benzoate	0.00203
35	13215-88-8	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 4-(2-buten-1-ylidene)-3,5,5-trimethyl-	Tabanone Coeur	0.00223
36	103694-68-4	Benzenepropanol, β,β,3-trimethyl-	Majantol	0.00224
37	122-40-7	Heptanal, 2-(phenylmethylene)-	Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde	0.00233

38	65405-72-3	1-Naphthalenol, 1,2,3,4,4a,7,8,8a-octahydro-2,4a,5,8a-tetramethyl-, 1-formate	Oxyoctaline Formate	0.00236
39	67634-20-2	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano-1H-inden-5-yl ester	Cyclabute	0.00244
40	27606-09-3	Indeno[1,2-d]-1,3-dioxin,4,4a,5,9b-tetrahydro-2,4-dimethyl-	Magnolan	0.00251
41	141-13-9	9-Undecenal, 2,6,10-trimethyl-	Adoxal	0.00257
42	2110-18-1	Pyridine, 2-(3-phenylpropyl)-	Corps Racine VS	0.00257
43	97384-48-0	Benzenepropanenitrile, α-ethenyl-α-methyl-	Citrowanil B	0.00265
44	33704-61-9	4H-Inden-4-one, 1,2,3,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-	Cashmeran	0.00269
45	36306-87-3	Cyclohexanone, 4-(1-ethoxyethenyl)-3,3,5,5-tetramethyl-	Kephalis	0.00269
46	1205-17-0	1,3-Benzodioxole-5-propanal, α-methyl-	Helional	0.0027
47	104-67-6	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-heptyldihydro-	gamma-Undecalactone (racemic)	0.00271
48	7388-22-9	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,2-dimethyl-6-methylenecyclohexyl)-3-methyl-	Ionone Gamma Methyl	0.00272
49	72903-27-6	1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-diethyl ester	Fructalate™	0.00274
50	127-51-5	3-Buten-2-one, 3-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	Isoraldeine Pure	0.00282
51	7779-30-8	1-Penten-3-one, 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	Methyl Ionone	0.00286
52	137-00-8	5-Thiazoleethanol, 4-methyl-methyl-	Sulfurol	0.00297
53	313973-37-4	1,6-Heptadien-3-one, 2-cyclohexyl-	Pharaone	0.00298
54	68611-23-4	Naphtho[2,1-b]furan, 9b-ethyldodecahydro-3a,7,7-trimethyl-	Grisalva	0.00305
55	107-75-5	Octanal, 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-	Hydroxycitronellal	0.00318
56	476332-65-7	2H-Indeno[4,5-b]furan,decahydro-2,2,6,6,7,8,8-heptamethyl-	Amber Xtreme Compound 1	0.00323
57	68901-15-5	Acetic acid, 2-(cyclohexyloxy)-, 2-propen-1-yl ester	Cyclogalbanate	0.00323
58	93-29-8	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(1-propen-1-yl)-, 1-acetate	Iso Eugenol Acetate	0.00324

59	7070-15-7	Ethanol, 2-[[(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]oxy]-, rel-	Arbanol	0.00326
60	41816-03-9	Spiro[1,4-methanonaphthalene-2(1H),2'-oxirane], 3,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-3',7-dimethyl-	Rhubofix	0.00332
61	105-90-8	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-propanoate,(2E)-	Geranyl Propionate	0.00336
62	140-26-1	Butanoic acid, 3-methyl-,2-phenylethyl ester	Beta Phenyl Ethyl Isovalerate	0.00347
63	78417-28-4	2,4,7-Decatrienoic acid,ethyl ester	Ethyl 2,4,7-decatrienoate	0.00353
64	32764-98-0	2H-Pyran-2-one,tetrahydro-6-(3-penten-1-yl)-	Jasmolactone	0.00355
65	80858-47-5	Benzene, [2-(cyclohexyloxy)ethyl]-	Phenafleur	0.0038
66	52474-60-9	3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 1-methyl-3-(4-methyl-3-penten-1-yl)-	Precyclemone B	0.00381
67	139539-66-5	6-Oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 5-methyl-1-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-	Cassifix	0.00381
68	23911-56-0	Ethanone, 1-(3-methyl-2-benzofuranyl)-	Nerolione	0.00383
69	173445-65-	1H-Indene-5-propanal, 2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-	Hivernal (A-isomer)	0.00392
70	87731-18-8	Carbonic acid, 4-cycloocten-1-yl methylester	Violiff	0.00401
71	65442-31-1	Quinoline, 6-(1-methylpropyl)-	Iso Butyl Quinoline	0.00408
72	79-69-6	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,5,6,6-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	alpha-Irone	0.00419
73	94400-98-3	Naphth[2,3-b]oxirene,1a,2,3,4,5,6,7,7a-octahydro-1a,3,3,4,6,6-hexamethyl-,(1aR,4S,7aS)-rel-	Molaxone	0.00425
74	58567-11-6	Cyclododecane, (ethoxymethoxy)-	Boisambren Forte	0.00433
75	18871-14-2	Pentitol, 1,5-anhydro-2,4-dideoxy-2-pentyl-, 3-acetate	Jasmal	0.00434
76	68991-97-9	2-Naphthalenecarboxaldehyde, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-8,8-dimethyl-	Melafleur	0.00436
77	86803-90-9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene-2-carboxaldehyde,octahydro-5-methoxy-	Scentenal	0.00439
78	80-54-6	4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-α-methylbenzenepropanal	Lilial	0.00444

79	7493-74-5	Acetic acid, 2-phenoxy-,2-propen-1-yl ester	Allyl Phenoxy Acetate	0.00454
80	55066-49-4	Benzenepentanal, β-methyl-	Mefranal	0.00455
81	54992-90-4	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,2,3,6-tetramethylcyclohexyl)-	Myrrhone	0.0046
82	141-14-0	6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-propanoate	Citronellyl Propionate	0.00469
83	2437-25-4	Dodecanenitrile	Clonal	0.0048
84	80-71-7	2-Cyclopenten-1-one, 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-	Maple Lactone	0.00484
85	67662-96-8	Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, 2-phenylethylester	Pivarose Q	0.00484
86	23696-85-7	2-Buten-1-one, 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1,3-cyclohexadien-1-yl)-	Damascenone	0.00503
87	67663-01-8	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-hexyldihydro-4-methyl-tetramethyl-	Peacholide	0.00512
88	97-54-1	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(1-propen-1-yl)-	Isoeugenol	0.00519
89	10339-55-6	1,6-Nonadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Ethyl linalool	0.0052
90	23267-57-4	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,2,6-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-1-yl)-	Ionone Epoxide Beta	0.0052
91	171102-41-3	4,7-Methano-1H-inden-6-ol, 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-, 6-acetate	Flor Acetate	0.0053
92	65405-84-7	Cyclohexanebutanal, α,2,6,6-tetramethyl-	Cetonal®	0.00533
93	18096-62-3	Indeno[1,2-d]-1,3-dioxin, 4,4a,5,9b-tetrahydro-	Indoflor®	0.00557
94	63500-71-0	2H-Pyran-4-ol, tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylpropyl)-	Florosa Q/ Florol	0.00557
95	103-60-6	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenoxyethyl ester	Phenoxy Ethyl iso-Butyrate	0.00562
96	37677-14-8	3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 4-(4-methyl-3-penten-1-yl)-	Iso Hexenyl Cyclohexenyl Carboxaldehyde	0.00565
97	77-83-8	2-Oxiranecarboxylic acid, 3-methyl-3-phenyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate	0.00571
98	38462-22-5	Cyclohexanone, 2-(1-mercapto-1-methylethyl)-5-methyl-	Ringonol 50 TEC	0.00585
99	4430-31-3	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, octahydro-	Octahydro Coumarin	0.00586
100	87-19-4	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, 2-methylpropyl ester	Iso Butyl Salicylate	0.00613
101	2785-87-7	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-propyl-	Dihydro Eugenol	0.00624

102	495-62-5	Cyclohexene, 4-(1,5-dimethyl-4-hexen-1-ylidene)-1-methyl-	Bisabolene	0.0063
103	25634-93-9	2-Methyl-5-phenylpentan-1-ol	Rosaphen® 600064	0.00637
104	55066-48-3	3-Methyl-5-phenylpentanol	Phenyl Hexanol	0.00637
105	75147-23-8	Bicyclo[3.2.1]octan-8-one,1,5-dimethyl-, oxime	Buccoxime	0.00647
106	41724-19-0	1,4-Methanonaphthalen-6(2H)-one, octahydro-7-methyl-	Plicatone	0.00652
107	35044-68-9	2-Buten-1-one, 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	beta-Damascone	0.00655
108	3288-99-1	Benzeneacetonitrile, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	Marenil CI	0.00665
109	63767-86-2	Cyclohexanemethanol, Î±-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-	Mugetanol	0.00678
110	92015-65-1	2(3H)-Benzofuranone,hexahydro-3,6-dimethyl-	Natactone	0.0068
111	33885-52-8	Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene-2-propanal, α,α,6,6-tetramethyl-	Pinyl Iso Butyrate Alpha	0.00685
112	42604-12-6	Cyclododecane, (methoxymethoxy)-	Boisambrene	0.00686
113	5182-36-5	1,3-Dioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-4-phenyl-	Floropal	0.00709
114	103-36-6	2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Cinnamate	0.00729
115	128-51-8	Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene-2-ethanol, 6,6-dimethyl-,2-acetate	Nopyl Acetate	0.00751
116	56973-85-4	4-Penten-1-one, 1-(5,5-dimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	Neobutenone α	0.00763
117	40527-42-2	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(diethoxymethyl)-	Heliotropin Diethyl Acetal	0.00796
118	67634-15-5	Benzenepropanal, 4-ethyl-α,α-dimethyl-	Floralozone	0.00808
119	705-86-2	2H-Pyran-2-one,tetrahydro-6-pentyl-	Decalactone	0.00825
120	24720-09-0	2-Buten-1-one, 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-, (2E)-	α-Damascone	0.0083
121	39872-57-6	2-Buten-1-one, 1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-, (2E)-	Isodamascone	0.0083
122	706-14-9	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-hexyldihydro-	γ-Decalactone	0.00852
123	104-61-0	2(3H)-Furanone, dihydro-5-pentyl-	γ-Nonalactone	0.00858
124	94201-19-1	1-Oxaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one, 8-methyl-	Methyl Laitone 10% TEC	0.00872
125	13019-22-2	9-Decen-1-ol	Rosalva	0.00879

126	103-95-7	Benzenepropanal, α-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-	Cymal	0.00881
127	692-86-4	10-Undecenoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Undecylenate	0.00882
128	61792-11-8	2,6-Nonadienenitrile, 3,7-dimethyl-	Lemonile	0.00884
129	7011-83-8	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-hexyldihydro-5-methyl-	Lactojasmone	0.00885
130	68738-94-3	2-Naphthalenecarboxaldehyde, octahydro-8,8-dimethyl	Cyclomyral	0.0092
131	2705-87-5	Cyclohexanepropanoic acid, 2-propen-1-yl ester	Allyl Cyclohexane Propionate	0.00925
132	86-26-0	1,1'-Biphenyl, 2-methoxy-	Methyl Diphenyl Ether	0.00928
133	6790-58-5	(3aR,5aS,9aS,9bR)-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethyl-2,4,5,5a,7,8,9,9b-octahydro-1H-benzo[e][1]benzofuran	Ambronat or Ambroxan	0.0093
134	148-05-1	Dodecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, λ-lactone (6CI,7CI); 1,12-	Dodecalactone	0.00931
135	51519-65-4	1,4-Methanonaphthalen-5(1H)-one, 4,4a,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-	Tamisone	0.00932
136	18127-01-0	Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	Bourgeonal	0.00934
137	3738-00-9	Naphtho[2,1-b]furan,dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethyl-	Ambrox or Cetalox or Synambran	0.00934
138	103-54-8	2-Propen-1-ol, 3-phenyl-,1-acetate	Cinnamyl Acetate	0.0094
139	3025-30-7	2,4-Decadienoic acid,ethyl ester, (2E,4Z)-	Ethyl 2,4-Decadienoate	0.00954
140	68683-20-5	1-Cyclohexene-1-ethanol,4-(1-methylethyl)-, 1-formate	Iso Bergamate	0.00965
141	7492-67-3	Acetaldehyde, 2-[(3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-yl)oxy]-	Citronellyloxyacetaldehyde	0.00967
142	488-10-8	2-Cyclopenten-1-one, 3-methyl-2-(2Z)-2-penten-1-yl-	Cis Jasmone	0.00982
143	1885-38-7	2-Propenenitrile, 3-phenyl-, (2E)-	Cinnamalva	0.0101
144	4826-62-4	2-Dodecenal	2 Dodecene-1-al	0.0102
145	20407-84-5	2-Dodecenal, (2E)-	Aldehyde Mandarin	0.0102
146	5462-06-6	Benzenepropanal, 4-methoxy-α-methyl-	Canthoxal	0.0102
147	94-60-0	1,4-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dimethyl ester	Dimethyl 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylate	0.0102

148	57378-68-4	2-Buten-1-one, 1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	delta-Damascone	0.0102
149	17283-81-7	2-Butanone, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-	Dihydro Beta Ionone	0.0102
150	97-53-0	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)-	Eugenol	0.0104
151	120-57-0	1,3-Benzodioxole-5-carboxaldehyde	Heliotropin	0.0104
152	93-04-9	Naphthalene, 2-methoxy-	Beta Naphthyl Methyl Ether Extra 99	0.0104
153	67845-30-1	Bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-5-ene-2-carboxaldehyde, 6-methyl-8-(1-methylethyl)-	Maceal	0.0106
154	81782-77-6	3-Decen-5-ol, 4-methyl-	4-Methyl-3-decen-5-ol	0.0107
155	5454-19-3	Propanoic acid, decyl ester	N-Decyl Propionate	0.011
156	93-16-3	Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(1-propen-1-yl)-	Methyl Iso Eugenol	0.011
157	67634-14-4	Benzenepropanal, 2-ethyl-α,α-dimethyl-	Florazon (ortho-isomer)	0.0111
158	103-26-4	2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, methyl ester	Methyl Cinnamate	0.0112
159	23495-12-7	Ethanol, 2-phenoxy-, 1-propanoate	Phenoxy Ethyl Propionate	0.0113
160	104-54-1	2-Propen-1-ol, 3-phenyl-	Cinnamic Alcohol	0.0117
161	78-35-3	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-ethenyl-1,5-dimethyl-4-hexen-1-yl ester	Linalyl Isobutyrate	0.0117
162	116044-44-1	Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carboxylic acid, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, ethyl ester, (1R,2S,3S,4S)-rel-	Herbanate	0.0121
163	65-85-0	Benzoic Acid	Benzoic Acid	0.0122
164	61444-38-0	3-Hexenoic acid, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester, (3Z)-	cis-3-hexenyl-cis-3-hexenoate	0.0122
165	71077-31-1	4,9-Decadienal, 4,8-dimethyl-	Floral Super	0.0123
166	110-98-5	2-Propanol, 1,1'-oxybis-	Dipropylene Glycol	0.0125
167	41890-92-0	2-Octanol, 7-methoxy-3,7-dimethyl-	Osyrol®	0.0125
168	54440-17-4	1H-Inden-1-one, 2,3-dihydro-2,3,3-trimethyl-	Safraleine	0.0126
169	75975-83-6	Bicyclo[7.2.0]undec-4-ene, 4,11,11-trimethyl-8-methylene-, (1R,4E,9S)-	Vetyvenal	0.0128

170	19870-74-7	1H-3a,7-Methanoazulene,octahydro-6-methoxy-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-, (3R,3aS,6S,7R,8aS)-	Cedryl methyl ether	0.0128
171	87-44-5	Bicyclo[7.2.0]undec-4-ene, 4,11,11-trimethyl-8-methylene-, (1R,4E,9S)-	Caryophyllene Extra	0.0128
172	106-24-1	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)-	Geraniol	0.0133
173	106-25-2	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2Z)-	Nerol	0.0133
174	30310-41-9	2H-Pyran, tetrahydro-2-methyl-4-methylene-6-phenyl-	Pelargene	0.0135
175	68845-00-1	Bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane, 2-ethoxy-2,6,6-trimethyl-9-methylene-	Boisiris	0.0135
176	2500-83-6	4,7-Methano-1H-inden-5-ol, 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-, 5-acetate	Flor Acetate	0.0137
177	150-84-5	6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-acetate	Citronellyl acetate	0.0137
178	151-05-3	Benzeneethanol, α,α-dimethyl-, 1-acetate	Dimethyl Benzyl CarbinylAcetate	0.0139
179	127-41-3	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-, (3E)-	Alpha-Ionone	0.0144
180	154171-77-4	Spiro[1,3-dioxolane-2,8'(5'H)-[2H-2,4a]methanonaphthalene],hexahydro-1',1',5',5'-tetramethyl-, (2'S,4'aS,8'aS)- (9CI)	Ysamber® K	0.0147
181	154171-76-3	Spiro[1,3-dioxolane-2,8'(5'H)-[2H-2,4a]methanonaphthalene],hexahydro-1',1',5',5'-tetramethyl-	Ysamber	0.0147
182	105-86-2	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-formate, (2E)-	Geranyl Formate	0.0154
183	100-06-1	Ethanone, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-	Para Methoxy Acetophenone	0.0155
184	134-20-3	Benzoic acid, 2-amino-,methyl ester	Methyl Anthranilate	0.0158
185	95-41-0	2-Cyclopenten-1-one, 2-hexyl-	Iso Jasmone T	0.016
186	64001-15-6	4,7-Methano-1H-inden-5-ol, octahydro-, 5-acetate	Dihydro Cyclacet	0.0163
187	14901-07-6	3-Buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-, (3E)-	Beta-Ionone	0.0169
188	57934-97-1	2-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 2-ethyl-6,6-dimethyl-, ethyl ester	Givescone	0.0171
189	1209-61-6	5-Oxatricyclo[8.2.0.04,6]dodecane, 4,9,12,12-tetramethyl-	Tobacarol	0.0173
190	29214-60-6	Octanoic acid, 2-acetyl-,ethyl ester	Gelsone	0.0179

191	18479-54-4	4,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Muguol	0.018
192	543-39-5	7-Octen-2-ol, 2-methyl-6-methylene-	Myrcenol	0.0182
193	7775-00-0	Benzenepropanal, 4-(1-methylethyl)-	Cyclemax	0.0182
194	7540-51-4	6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (3S)-	L-Citronellol	0.0183
195	106-22-9	6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Citronellol	0.0183
196	26330-65-4	(E)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol	Super Muguet	0.0185
197	13828-37-0	Cyclohexanemethanol, 4-(1-methylethyl)-, cis-	Mayol	0.0192
198	85-91-6	Benzoic acid, 2-(methylamino)-, methylester	Dimethyl anthranilate	0.0193
199	216970-21-7	Bicyclo[4.3.1]decane, 3-methoxy-7,7-dimethyl-10-methylene-	3-Methoxy-7,7-dimethyl-10-methylenebicyclo[4.3.1]decane	0.0196
200	141-25-3	7-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Rhodinol	0.0197
201	7493-57-4	Benzene, [2-(1-propoxyethoxy)ethyl]-	Acetaldehyde	0.0199
202	1128-08-1	2-Cyclopenten-1-one, 3-methyl-2-pentyl-	Dihydrojasmone	0.0202
203	2563-07-7	Phenol, 2-ethoxy-4-methyl-	Ultravanil	0.0203
204	137-03-1	Cyclopentanone, 2-heptyl-	Frutalone	0.0204
205	104-21-2	Benzenemethanol, 4-methoxy-, 1-acetate	Anisyl Acetate	0.0205
206	1365-19-1	2-Furanmethanol, 5-ethenyltetrahydro-α,α,5-trimethyl-	Linalool Oxide	0.0205
207	125109-85-5	Benzenepropanal, β-methyl-3-(1-methylethyl)-	Florhydral	0.0207
208	83926-73-2	Cyclohexanepropanol, α,α-dimethyl-	Coranol	0.021
209	93939-86-7	5,8-Methano-2H-1-benzopyran, 6-ethylideneoctahydro-	Rhuboflor	0.0212
210	136-60-7	Benzoic acid, butyl ester	Butyl Benzoate	0.0217
211	101-84-8	Benzene, 1,1'-oxybis-	Diphenyl Oxide	0.0223
212	30385-25-2	6-Octen-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-	Dihydromyrcenol	0.0244

213	51566-62-2	6-Octenenitrile, 3,7-dimethyl-	Citronellyl Nitrile	0.0247
214	60335-71-9	2H-Pyran, 3,6-dihydro-4-methyl-2-phenyl-	Rosyrane Super	0.0247
215	57576-09-7	Cyclohexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-, 1-acetate, (1R,2S,5R)-	Iso Pulegol Acetate	0.0248
216	123-11-5	Benzaldehyde, 4-methoxy-	Anisic Aldehyde	0.0249
217	68141-17-3	Undecane, 1,1-dimethoxy-2-methyl-	Methyl Nonyl Acetaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal	0.0255
218	2206-94-2	Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, 1-acetate	Indocolore	0.0255
219	10528-67-3	Cyclohexanepropanol, α-methyl-	Cyclohexylmagnol	0.0255
220	141-12-8	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-acetate, (2Z)-	Neryl Acetate	0.0256
221	105-87-3	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-acetate, (2E)-	Geranyl acetate	0.0256
222	65443-14-3	Cyclopentanone, 2,2,5-trimethyl-5-pentyl-	Veloutone	0.0261
223	144-39-8	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-propanoate	Linalyl Propionate	0.0263
224	61931-80-4	1,6-Nonadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-acetate	3,7-Dimethyl-1,6-nonadien-3-yl acetate	0.0263
225	102-13-6	Benzeneacetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	Iso Butyl Phenylacetate	0.0263
226	104-55-2	2-Propenal, 3-phenyl-	Cinnamic Aldehyde	0.0265
227	35044-59-8	1,3-Cyclohexadiene-1-carboxylic acid, 2,6,6-trimethyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Safranate	0.0266
228	53767-93-4	7-Octen-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-, 2-acetate	Dihydro Terpinyl Acetate	0.0269
229	39212-23-2	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-butyldihydro-4-methyl-	Methyl Octalactone	0.027
230	122-97-4	Benzenepropanol	Phenyl Propyl Alcohol	0.0271
231	81786-73-4	3-Hepten-2-one, 3,4,5,6,6-pentamethyl-, (3Z)-	Koavone	0.0275
232	98-55-5	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, α,α,4-trimethyl-	Alpha-Terpineol	0.0283
233	675-09-2	2H-Pyran-2-one, 4,6-dimethyl-	Levistamel	0.0294
234	2463-77-6	2-Undecenal	2-Undecene-1-al	0.0297

235	120-72-9	1H-Indole	Indole	0.0298
236	215231-33-7	Cyclohexanol, 1-methyl-3-(2-methylpropyl)-	Rossitol	0.0299
237	105-85-1	6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 1-formate	Citronellyl Formate	0.03
238	70214-77-6	2-Nonanol, 6,8-dimethyl-	Nonadyl	0.0301
239	33885-51-7	Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene-2-propanal, 6,6-dimethyl-	Pino Acetaldehyde	0.0304
240	67883-79-8	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester, (2E)-	Cis-3-Hexenyl Tiglate	0.0306
241	24717-86-0	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, (1R,2S,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl ester, rel-	Abierate	0.0311
242	103-93-5	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-methylphenyl ester	Para Cresyl iso-Butyrate	0.0312
243	3658-77-3	4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3-one	Pineapple Ketone	0.032
244	2216-51-5	Cyclohexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, (1R,2S,5R)-	L-Menthol	0.0323
245	1975-78-6	Decanenitrile	Decanonitrile	0.0325
246	141-25-3	3,7-Dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol	Rhodinol	0.0329
247	53046-97-2	3,6-Nonadien-1-ol, (3Z,6Z)-	3,6 Nonadien-1-ol	0.0336
248	76649-25-7	3,6-Nonadien-1-ol	3,6-Nonadien-1-ol	0.0336
249	115-99-1	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-formate	Linalyl Formate	0.0344
250	112-54-9	Dodecanal	Lauric Aldehyde	0.0344
251	118-61-6	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	Ethyl salicylate	0.0348
252	98-52-2	Cyclohexanol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	Patchon	0.0348
253	6378-65-0	Hexyl hexanoate	Hexyl hexanoate	0.0349
254	103-37-7	Butanoic acid, phenylmethyl ester	Benzyl Butyrate	0.0366
255	56011-02-0	Benzene, [2-(3-methylbutoxy)ethyl]-	Phenyl Ethyl Isoamyl Ether	0.0369
256	82461-14-1	Furan, tetrahydro-2,4-dimethyl-4-phenyl-	Rhubafuran®	0.0378
257	84560-00-9	Cyclopentanol, 2-pentyl-	Cyclopentol	0.0379

258	106-21-8	1-Octanol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Dimethyl Octanol	0.0386
259	35044-57-6	2,4-Cyclohexadiene-1-carboxylic acid, 2,6,6-trimethyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Safranate	0.0388
260	112-45-8	10-Undecenal	Undecylenic aldehyde	0.039
261	80-26-2	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, α, α, 4-trimethyl-,1-acetate	Terpinyl Acetate	0.0392
262	498-81-7	Cyclohexanemethanol, α, α, 4-trimethyl-	Dihydro Terpineol	0.0392
263	464-45-9	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol,1,7,7-trimethyl-, (1S,2R,4S)-	l-Borneol	0.0398
264	124-76-5	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol,1,7,7-trimethyl-, (1R,2R,4R)-rel-	1.7.7-Trimethyl-Bicyclo-1.2.2-Heptanol-2	0.0398
265	67874-72-0	Cyclohexanol, 2-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-, 1-acetate	Coniferan	0.0398
266	67634-00-8	Acetic acid, 2-(3-methylbutoxy)-, 2-propen-1-yl ester	Allyl Amyl Glycolate	0.04
267	3613-30-7	Octanal, 7-methoxy-3,7-dimethyl-	Methoxycitronellal	0.0402
268	143-08-8	1-Nonanol	Nonyl Alcohol	0.0407
269	104-50-7	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-butyldihydro-	Gamma Octalactone	0.0408
270	22457-23-4	3-Heptanone, 5-methyl-, oxime	Stemone®	0.0414
271	41884-28-0	1-Hexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, (2R)-	Tetrahydro Lavandulol	0.0423
272	8000-41-7	2-(4-methyl-1-cyclohex-3-enyl)propan-2-ol	Alpha Terpineol	0.0432
273	6784-13-0	3-Cyclohexene-1-propanal, Î²,4-dimethyl-	Limonenal	0.0438
274	14374-92-6	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-2-(1-propen-1-yl)-	Verdoracine	0.0446
275	2756-56-1	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol,1,7,7-trimethyl-, 2-propanoate, (1R,2R,4R)-rel-	Iso Bornyl Propionate	0.0454
276	35852-46-1	Pentanoic acid, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester	Cis-3-Hexenyl Valerate	0.0458
277	68527-77-5	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	Isocyclogeraniol	0.0464
278	562-74-3	3-Cyclohexen-1-ol, 4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-	Terpinenol-4	0.0478
279	358331-95-0	2,5-Octadien-4-one, 5,6,7-trimethyl-, (2E)-	Pomarose	0.0481
280	122-03-2	Benzaldehyde, 4-(1-methylethyl)-	Cuminic Aldehyde	0.0482

281	28462-85-3	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol, 1,2,3,3-tetramethyl-, (1R,2R,4S)-rel-	Humus Ether	0.0487
282	104-62-1	Formic acid, 2-phenylethyl ester	Phenyl Ethyl Formate	0.0505
283	103-28-6	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester	Benzyl Iso Butyrate	0.0513
284	7786-44-9	2,6-Nonadien-1-ol	2,6-Nonadien-1-ol	0.0537
285	13491-79-7	Cyclohexanol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	Verdol	0.0543
286	2550-26-7	2-Butanone, 4-phenyl-	Benzyl Acetone	0.0557
287	103-45-7	Acetic acid, 2-phenylethyl ester	Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	0.0564
288	111-80-8	2-Nonynoic acid, methylester	Methyl Octine Carbonate	0.0568
289	16510-27-3	Benzene, 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4-methoxy-	Toscanol	0.0587
290	208041-98-9	Heptanenitrile, 2-propyl-	Jasmonitrile	0.0592
291	53398-85-9	Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester	cis-3-Hexenyl Alpha Methyl Butyrate	0.0613
292	67019-89-0	2,6-Nonadienenitrile	Violet Nitrile	0.062
293	13816-33-6	Benzonitrile, 4-(1-methylethyl)-	Cumin Nitrile	0.0623
294	3720-16-9	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 3-methyl-5-propyl-	Livescone	0.0627
295	62406-73-9	6,10-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decane, 8,8-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-	Opalal CI	0.0629
296	16587-71-6	Cyclohexanone, 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-	Orivone	0.0649
297	6485-40-1	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)-, (5R)-	Laevo carvone	0.0656
298	15373-31-6	3-Cyclopentene-1-acetonitrile, 2,2,3-trimethyl-	Cantryl®	0.067
299	3913-81-3	2-Decenal, (2E)-	2-Decene-1-al	0.0674
300	7549-37-3	2,6-Octadiene, 1,1-dimethoxy-3,7-dimethyl-	Citral Dimethyl Acetal	0.0678
301	25225-08-5	Cyclohexanemethanol, α, 3,3-trimethyl-, 1-formate	Aphermate	0.0678
302	119-36-8	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, methyl ester	Methyl salicylate	0.07
303	89-48-5	Cyclohexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, 1-acetate, (1R,2S,5R)-rel-	Menthyl Acetate	0.0707

304	106-26-3	2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2Z)-	Neral	0.0712
305	5392-40-5	2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl-	Citral	0.0712
306	60-12-8	2-phenyl ethanol	Phenethyl alcohol or Phenylethyl alcohol	0.0741
307	22471-55-2	Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 2,2,6-trimethyl-, ethyl ester, (1R,6S)-rel-	Thesaron	0.0767
308	80-57-9	Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-en-2-one, 4,6,6-trimethyl-	Verbenone	0.0773
309	5331-14-6	Benzene, (2-butoxyethyl)-	Butyl phenethyl ether	0.0776
310	35854-86-5	6-Nonen-1-ol, (6Z)-	cis-6-None-1-ol	0.0777
311	98-53-3	Cyclohexanone, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	Patchi	0.0778
312	32669-00-4	Ethanone, 1-(3-cycloocten-1-yl)-	Tanaisone®	0.0815
313	112-44-7	Undecanal	Undecyl Aldehyde	0.0832
314	67634-25-7	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, 3,5-dimethyl-, 1-acetate	Floralate	0.085
315	188570-78-7	Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester	Montaverdi	0.0864
316	100-86-7	Benzeneethanol, α,α-dimethyl-	Dimethyl Benzyl Carbinol	0.0888
317	101-97-3	Benzeneacetic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Phenyl Acetate	0.0897
318	78-70-6	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	Linalool	0.0905
319	125-12-2	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol, 1,7,7-trimethyl-, 2-acetate, (1R,2R,4R)-rel-	Iso Bornyl Acetate	0.0959
320	103-05-9	Benzenepropanol, α,α-dimethyl-	Phenyl Ethyl Dimethyl Carbinol	0.0977
321	112-12-9	2-Undecanone	Methyl Nonyl Ketone	0.0978
322	24168-70-5	Pyrazine, 2-methoxy-3-(1-methylpropyl)-	Methoxyisobutylpyrazine	0.0995
323	112-44-7	Undecanal	n-Undecanal	0.102
324	80-25-1	Cyclohexanemethanol, α, α,4-trimethyl-, 1-acetate	Menthanyl Acetate	0.103
325	88-41-5	Cyclohexanol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, 1-acetate	Verdox™	0.103

326	32210-23-4	Cyclohexanol, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, 1-acetate	Vertenex	0.103
327	71159-90-5	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanethiol, α,α,4-trimethyl-	Grapefruit mercaptan	0.105
328	111-87-5	1-Octanol	Octyl Alcohol	0.114
329	18479-57-7	2-Octanol, 2,6-dimethyl-	Tetra-Hydro Myrcenol	0.115
330	78-69-3	3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol	Tetra-Hydro Linalool	0.115
331	115-95-7	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-acetate	Linalyl acetate	0.116
332	13851-11-1	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol, 1,3,3-trimethyl-, 2-acetate	Fenchyl Acetate	0.117
333	62439-41-2	Heptanal, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethyl-	Methoxy Melonal	0.119
334	59323-76-1	1,3-Oxathiane, 2-methyl-4-propyl-, (2R,4S)-rel-	Oxane	0.123
335	111-12-6	2-Octynoic acid, methyl ester	Methyl Heptine Carbonate	0.125
336	16491-36-4	Butanoic acid, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester	Cis 3 Hexenyl Butyrate	0.135
337	111-79-5	2-Nonenoic acid, methyl ester	Methyl-2-Nonenoate	0.146
338	695-06-7	2(3H)-Furanone, 5-ethyldihydro-	Gamma Hexalactone	0.152
339	21722-83-8	Cyclohexaneethanol, 1-acetate	Cyclohexyl Ethyl Acetate	0.152
340	100-51-6	Benzenemethanol	Benzyl Alcohol	0.158
341	10032-15-2	Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexyl ester	Hexyl-2-Methyl Butyrate	0.158
342	20125-84-2	3-Octen-1-ol, (3Z)-	Octenol	0.16
343	142-19-8	Heptanoic acid, 2-propen-1-yl ester	Allyl Heptoate	0.16
344	14765-30-1	Cyclohexanone, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-	2-sec-Butyl Cyclo Hexanone	0.163
345	140-11-4	Acetic acid, phenylmethyl ester	Benzyl acetate	0.164
346	18479-58-8	7-Octen-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-	Dihydromyrcenol	0.166
347	35158-25-9	2-Hexenal, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-	Lactone of Cis Jasmone	0.172
348	40853-55-2	1-Hexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, 1-acetate	Tetrahydro Lavandulyl Acetate	0.173
349	933-48-2	Cyclohexanol, 3,3,5-trimethyl-, (1R,5R)-rel-	Trimethylcyclohexanol	0.173

350	101-41-7	Methyl 2-phenylacetate	Methyl 2-phenylacetate	0.176
351	93-89-0	Benzoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Benzoate	0.18
352	20780-48-7	3-Octanol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-acetate	Tetrahydro Linalyl Acetate	0.18
353	41519-23-7	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl ester	Hexenyl Isobutyrate	0.182
354	24237-00-1	2H-Pyran, 6-butyl-3,6-dihydro-2,4-dimethyl-	Gyrane	0.186
355	122-00-9	Ethanone, 1-(4-methylphenyl)-	Para Methyl Acetophenone	0.187
356	143-13-5	Acetic acid, nonyl ester	Nonyl Acetate	0.197
357	93-92-5	Benzenemethanol, α-methyl-, 1-acetate	Methylphenylcarbinol Acetate	0.203
358	16251-77-7	Benzenepropanal, β-methyl-	Trifernal	0.206
359	112-31-2	Decanal	Decyl Aldehyde	0.207
360	67674-46-8	2-Hexene, 6,6-dimethoxy-2,5,5-trimethyl-	Methyl Pamplemousse	0.214
361	76-22-2	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl-	Camphor gum	0.225
362	64988-06-3	Benzene, 1-(ethoxymethyl)-2-methoxy-	Rosacene	0.246
363	55739-89-4	Cyclohexanone, 2-ethyl-4,4-dimethyl-	Thuyacetone	0.25
364	150-78-7	Benzene, 1,4-dimethoxy-	Hydroquinone Dimethyl Ether	0.25
365	89-80-5	Cyclohexanone, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, (2R,5S)-rel-	Menthone Racemic	0.256
366	2463-53-8	2-Nonenal	2 Nonen-1-al	0.256
367	104-45-0	Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-propyl-	Dihydroanethole	0.266
368	24683-00-9	Pyrazine, 2-methoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)-	2-Methoxy-3-Isobutyl Pyrazine	0.273
369	104-57-4	Formic acid, phenylmethyl ester	Benzyl Formate	0.273
370	557-48-2	2,6-Nonadienal, (2E,6Z)-	E Z-2,6-Nonadien-1-al	0.28
371	80118-06-5	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,3-dimethyl-3-buten-1-yl ester	Iso Pentyrate	0.285
372	93-53-8	Benzeneacetaldehyde, α-methyl-	Hydratropic aldehyde	0.294
373	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	Acetophenone	0.299

374	54546-26-8	1,3-Dioxane, 2-butyl-4,4,6-trimethyl-	Herboxane	0.33
375	13254-34-7	2-Heptanol, 2,6-dimethyl-	Dimethyl-2,6-Heptan-2-ol	0.33
376	65405-70-1	4-Decenal, (4E)-	Decenal (Trans-4)	0.331
377	16356-11-9	1,3,5-Undecatriene	Undecatriene	0.336
378	93-58-3	Benzoic acid, methyl ester	Methyl Benzoate	0.34
379	105-53-3	Propanedioic acid, 1,3-diethyl ester	Diethyl Malonate	0.344
380	5405-41-4	Butanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	Ethyl-3-Hydroxy Butyrate	0.362
381	122-78-1	Benzeneacetaldehyde	Phenyl acetaldehyde	0.368
382	23250-42-2	Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 1,4-dimethyl-, methyl ester, trans-	Cyprissate	0.405
383	105-79-3	Hexanoic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	Iso Butyl Caproate	0.413
384	2349-07-7	Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexyl ester	Hexyl isobutyrate	0.413
385	10250-45-0	4-Heptanol, 2,6-dimethyl-, 4-acetate	Alicate	0.454
386	58430-94-7	1-Hexanol, 3,5,5-trimethyl-, 1-acetate	Iso Nonyl Acetate	0.47
387	589-98-0	3-Octanol	Octanol-3	0.512
388	100-47-0	Benzonitrile	Benzyl Nitrile	0.524
389	16409-43-1	2H-Pyran, tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl)-	Rose Oxide	0.551
390	101-48-4	Benzene, (2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-	Phenyl Acetaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal	0.556
391	68039-49-6	3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-	Ligustral or Triplal	0.578
392	106-30-9	Heptanoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Oenanthate	0.602
393	106-72-9	5-Heptenal, 2,6-dimethyl-	Melonal	0.622
394	123-68-2	Hexanoic acid, 2-propen-1-yl ester	Allyl Caproate	0.678
395	67633-96-9	Carbonic acid, (3Z)-3-hexen-1-yl methyl ester	Liffarome™	0.721
396	189440-77-5	4,7-Octadienoic acid, methyl ester, (4E)-	Anapear	0.777
397	69103-20-4	Oxirane, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2,4-pentadien-1-yl)-	Myroxide	0.806

398	3016-19-1	2,4,6-Octatriene, 2,6-dimethyl-, (4E,6E)-	Allo-Ocimene	0.816
399	19872-52-7	2-Pentanone, 4-mercapto-4-methyl-	4-Methyl-4-Mercaptopentan-2-one 1ppm TEC	0.843
400	24691-15-4	Cyclohexane, 3-ethoxy-1,1,5-trimethyl-, cis- (9CI)	Herbavert	0.852
401	928-95-0	2-Hexen-1-ol, (2E)-	Trans-2-Hexenol	0.873
402	928-94-9	2-Hexen-1-ol, (2Z)-	Beta Gamma Hexenol	0.873
403	141-97-9	Butanoic acid, 3-oxo-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Acetoacetate	0.89
404	100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	Benzaldehyde	0.974
405	928-96-1	3-Hexen-1-ol, (3Z)-	cis-3-Hexenol	1.04
406	18640-74-9	Thiazole, 2-(2-methylpropyl)-	2-Isobutylthiazole	1.07
407	99-85-4	1,4-Cyclohexadiene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-	Gamma Terpinene	1.08
408	51115-64-1	Butanoic acid, 2-methylbutyl ester	Amyl butyrate	1.09
409	106-27-4	Butanoic acid, 3-methylbutyl ester	Amyl Butyrate	1.09
410	97-64-3	Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	Ethyl Lactate	1.16
411	3681-71-8	3-Hexen-1-ol, 1-acetate, (3Z)-	cis-3-Hexenyl acetate	1.22
412	81925-81-7	2-Hepten-4-one, 5-methyl-	Filbertone 1% in TEC	1.25
413	110-93-0	5-Hepten-2-one, 6-methyl-	Methyl Heptenone	1.28
414	142-92-7	Acetic acid, hexyl ester	Hexyl acetate	1.39
415	110-41-8	Undecanal, 2-methyl-	Methyl Nonyl Acetaldehyde	1.43
416	106-68-3	3-Octanone	Ethyl Amyl Ketone	1.5
417	138-86-3	Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-	dl-Limonene	1.54
418	5989-27-5	Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-, (4R)-	d-limonene	1.54
419	13877-91-3	1,3,6-Octatriene, 3,7-dimethyl-	Ocimene	1.56
420	470-82-6	2-Oxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, 1,3,3-trimethyl-	Eucalyptol	1.65

421	99-87-6	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-	Para Cymene	1.65
422	104-93-8	Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-methyl-	Para Cresyl Methyl Ether	1.65
423	123-66-0	Hexanoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Caproate	1.66
424	111-13-7	2-Octanone	Methyl Hexyl Ketone	1.72
425	7392-19-0	2H-Pyran, 2-ethenyltetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-	Limetol	1.9
426	124-13-0	Octanal	Octyl Aldehyde	2.07
427	123-35-3	1,6-Octadiene, 7-methyl-3-methylene-	Myrcene	2.29
428	105-68-0	1-Butanol, 3-methyl-, 1-propanoate	Amyl Propionate	2.36
429	127-91-3	Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6-dimethyl-2-methylene-	Beta Pinene	2.4
430	3387-41-5	Bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, 4-methylene-1-(1-methylethyl)-	Sabinene	2.63
431	39255-32-8	Pentanoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	Manzanate	2.91
432	79-92-5	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2,2-dimethyl-3-methylene-	Camphene	3.38
433	7785-70-8	Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene, 2,6,6-trimethyl-, (1R,5R)-	Alpha Pinene	3.49
434	57366-77-5	1,3-Dioxolane-2-methanamine, N-methyl-	Methyl Dioxolan	3.88
435	1191-16-8	2-Buten-1-ol, 3-methyl-, 1-acetate	Prenyl acetate	3.99
436	123-51-3	1-Butanol, 3-methyl-	Isoamyl Alcohol	4.16
437	6728-26-3	2-Hexenal, (2E)-	Trans-2 Hexenal	4.62
438	110-43-0	2-Heptanone	Methyl Amyl Ketone	4.73
439	66576-71-4	Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-methylethyl ester	Iso Propyl 2-Methylbutyrate	5.1
440	123-92-2	1-Butanol, 3-methyl-, 1-acetate	Iso Amyl Acetate	5.68
441	7452-79-1	Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	Ethyl-2-Methyl Butyrate	7.85
442	14765-30-1	1-Butanol	Butyl Alcohol	8.52
443	105-54-4	Butanoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Butyrate	13.9
444	110-19-0	Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester	Isobutyl Acetate	18

445	105-37-3	Propanoic acid, ethyl ester	Ethyl Propionate	44.5
446	141-78-6	Acetic acid ethyl ester	Ethyl Acetate	112
447	75-18-3	Methane, 1,1'-thiobis-	Dimethyl Sulfide 1.0% In DEP	647
448	107-31-3	Formic acid, methyl ester	Methyl Formate	732

** Origin: Perfumery ingredients may be obtained from one or more of the following companies: Firmenich (Geneva, Switzerland), Symrise AG (Holzminden, Germany), Givaudan (Argenteuil, France), IFF (Hazlet, New Jersey), Bedoukian (Danbury, Connecticut), Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, Missouri), Millennium Speciality Chemicals (Olympia Fields, Illinois), Polarone International (Jersey City, New Jersey), and Aroma & Flavor Specialities (Danbury, Connecticut).

In an embodiment, the fragrance component comprises one or more perfumery ingredient selected from 6-Octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-; Benzoic acid, 2-(methylamino)-, methylester; 1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-; 1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, 3-acetate; Acetic acid, phenylmethyl ester; Decanal; Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-; Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-, (4R)-; Octanal; and mixture thereof.

The amount of the fragrance component in the fragrance composition is not particularly limited. However, in an embodiment, the fragrance component is present in an amount of less than 50%, typically from 1% to 50%, more typically from 1% to 15%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is present in an amount not greater than 70%. In an embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is present in an amount of from 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition. In another embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is present in an amount of from 50% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition. In another embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is in an amount not greater than 50%. In an

embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is present in an amount of from 20% to 50%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition. In an embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is present in an amount of from 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48%, or 49%, to 50%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

Exemplary volatile solvents with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C include, but are not limited to, ethanol, methanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, and mixtures thereof. In an embodiment, the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C comprises ethanol.

In an embodiment, ethanol is present in an amount of from 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48%, or 49%, to 50%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The fragrance composition according to the present disclosure may further comprise at least one amphiphilic organic solvent different from 1,3-butanediol and that is characterized by a log P greater than or equal to -2 and less than or equal to 2.

As used herein, “log P” refers to the logarithm (base 10) of the partition coefficient (P), which is defined as the ratio of a compound’s organic (typically, oil)-to-aqueous phase concentrations. Log P describes the partition of a compound in a two-phase system made of octanol and water (Log P= Log (C_{oct}/C_{water})). This parameter provides a measure of the hydrophilic/lipophilic character of a compound: the higher the Log P, the more lipophilic the compound. Log P values may be determined empirically or calculated. In some embodiments, the log P values are calculated. Calculated log P, or C log P, may be obtained for each single perfuming ingredient according to methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, C log P can be obtained according to the program EPI suite (4.0); EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency) and Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC), 2000. In another example, C log P may be calculated according to a method described by Suzuki T. 1992, CHEMICALC 2, QCPE Program No 608, Department of chemistry, Indiana University; Suzuki T., Kudo Y. J. Comput.-Aided Mol. Design 1990, 4, 155; Suzuki

T., J. Comput.-Aided Mol. Design 1991, 5, 149. In yet another example, C log P may be determined using an application available at the following website: http://www.daylight.com/daycgi/clogp.

In an embodiment, the at least one amphiphilic organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of glycols, typically 1,2-alkanediols, such as 1,2-propanediol, 1,2-butanediol, 1,2-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,2-heptanediol, and 1,2-octanediol, and 1,3-alkanediols, such as 1,3-propanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, and 3-methyl-1,3-butanediol; 1,4-alkanediols, such as 1,4-butanediol; dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycols, typically polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, and poly(ethylene/propylene) glycols; C1-C10 alkyl esters of citric acid, typically triethyl citrate, and combinations thereof.

In an embodiment, the fragrance composition further comprises a 1,2-alkanediol, typically 1,2-propanediol. In some embodiments, the fragrance composition further comprises 1,2-propanediol and one or more amphiphilic organic solvents selected from the group consisting of glycols, typically 1,2-alkanediols, such as 1,2-butanediol, 1,2-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,2-heptanediol, and 1,2-octanediol, and 1,3-alkanediols, such as 1,3-propanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, and 3-methyl-1,3-butanediol; 1,4-alkanediols, such as 1,4-butanediol; dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycols, typically polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, and poly(ethylene/propylene) glycols; C1-C10 alkyl esters of citric acid, typically triethyl citrate, and combinations thereof.

The amount of the at least one amphiphilic organic solvent is not particularly limited. However, in an embodiment, the at least one amphiphilic organic solvent is present in an amount of from 0.1% to 50%, typically 0.1% to 30%, more typically 5% to 15%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The fragrance composition may further comprise a perfuming co-ingredient. As used herein, a perfuming co-ingredient refers to ingredients that impart a hedonic effect, i.e., used for the primary purpose of conferring or modulating an odor. In other words, such a co-ingredient, to be considered as being a perfuming one, must be recognized by a person skilled in the art as being able to impart or modify in a

positive or pleasant way the odor of a composition, and not just as having an odor. Perfuming co-ingredients may impart an additional benefit beyond that of modifying or imparting an odor, such as long-lasting, blooming, malodour counteraction, antimicrobial effect, antiviral effect, microbial stability, or pest control.

The nature and type of the perfuming co-ingredients do not warrant a more detailed description here, which in any case would not be exhaustive, the skilled person being able to select them on the basis of his general knowledge and according to the intended use or application and the desired organoleptic effect. In general terms, these perfuming co-ingredients belong to chemical classes as varied as alcohols, lactones, aldehydes, ketones, esters, ethers, acetates, nitriles, terpenoids, nitrogenous or sulphurous heterocyclic compounds, and essential oils. Perfuming co-ingredients can be of natural or synthetic origin. Suitable perfumery co-ingredients are in any case listed in reference texts such as the book by S. Arctander, Perfume and Flavor Chemicals, 1969, Montclair, New Jersey, USA, or its more recent versions, or in other works of a similar nature, as well as in the abundant patent literature in the field of perfumery. It is also understood that said co-ingredients may also be compounds known to release, in a controlled manner, various types of perfuming compounds, known as properfume or profragrance.

In an embodiment, the fragrance composition further comprises at least one fragrance modulator.

Fragrance modulators, also known as fixatives, are agents having the capacity to affect the manner in which the odor, and in particular the evaporation rate and intensity, of the compositions incorporating said modulator can be perceived by an observer or user thereof, over time, as compared to the same perception in the absence of the modulator. In particular, the modulator allows prolonging the time during which their fragrance is perceived.

Examples of fragrance modulators suitable for use according to the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, caprylyl alcohol, octanol, butyloctanol, isotridecyl alcohol, hexyldecanol, isostearyl alcohol, octyldecanol, octyldodecanol, decyltetradecanol, tetradecyloctadecanol, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, methyl

glucoside polyol; ethyl glucoside polyol; propyl glucoside polyol; isocetyl alcohol; PPG-3 myristyl ether; neopentyl glycol diethylhexanoate; sucrose laurate; sucrose dilaurate, sucrose myristate, sucrose palmitate, sucrose stearate, sucrose distearate, sucrose tristearate, hyaluronic acid disaccharide sodium salt, sodium hyaluronate, propylene glycol propyl ether; dicetyl ether; polyglycerin-4 ethers; isoceteth-5; isoceteth-7, isoceteth-10; isoceteth-12; isoceteth-15; isoceteth-20; isoceteth-25; isoceteth-30; disodium lauroamphodipropionate; hexaethylene glycol monododecyl ether; and their mixtures; neopentyl glycol diisononanoate; cetearyl ethylhexanoate; panthenol ethyl ether, DL-panthenol, N-hexadecyl n-nonanoate, noctadecyl n-nonanoate, a profragrance, cyclodextrin, an encapsulation, and any combination thereof.

In an embodiment, the at least one fragrance modulator is hexyldecanol.

The fragrance composition may further comprise water. In an embodiment, water is present in an amount of from 0.1% to 99%, typically 0.1% to 30%, more typically 10% to 30%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The fragrance composition described herein may comprise a solid carrier. The fragrance composition or some element of the fragrance composition, such as the fragrance component, can be chemically or physically bound. In general, such solid carriers are employed either to stabilize the composition, or to control the rate of evaporation of the compositions or of some ingredients. Solid carriers are of current use in the art and a person skilled in the art knows how to reach the desired effect. Suitable solid carriers include, but are not limited to, absorbing gums or polymers or inorganic materials, such as porous polymers, cyclodextrines, dextrines, maltodextrines wood-based materials, organic or inorganic gels, clays, gypsum talc or zeolites.

Other suitable solid carriers include encapsulating materials. Examples of such materials may comprise wall-forming and plasticizing materials, such as glucose syrups, natural or modified starches, hydrocolloids, cellulose derivatives, polyvinyl acetates, polyvinylalcohols, proteins or pectins, plant gums such as acacia gum (Gum Arabic), urea, sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, zeolite, sodium carbonate,

sodium bicarbonate, clay, talc, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, gypsum, calcium sulfate, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, calcium chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium chloride, zinc chloride, carbohydrates, saccharides such as sucrose, mono-, di-, and polysaccharides and derivatives such as chitosan, starch, cellulose, carboxymethyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, propyl cellulose, polyols/sugar alcohols such as sorbitol, maltitol, xylitol, erythritol, and isomalt, polyethylene glycol (PEG), polyvinyl pyrrolidin (PVP), polyvinyl alcohol, acrylamides, acrylates, polyacrylic acid and related, maleic anhydride copolymers, amine-functional polymers, vinyl ethers, styrenes, polystyrenesulfonates, vinyl acids, ethylene glycol-propylene glycol block copolymers, vegetable gums, gum acacia, pectins, xanthanes, alginates, carragenans, citric acid or any water soluble solid acid, fatty alcohols or fatty acids and mixtures thereof.

Other suitable encapsulating materials are described in reference texts known to those of skill in the art, such as H. Scherz, Hydrokolloide: Stabilisatoren, Dickungs- und Geliermittel in Lebensmitteln, Band 2 der Schriftenreihe Lebensmittelchemie, Lebensmittelqualität, Behr's Verlag GmbH & Co., Hamburg, 1996. The encapsulation is a well-known process to a person skilled in the art, and may be performed, for instance, by using techniques such as spray-drying, agglomeration or yet extrusion; or consists of a coating encapsulation, including coacervation and complex coacervation techniques.

Other exemplary solid carriers include core-shell capsules with resins of aminoplast, polyamide, polyester, polyurea or polyurethane type, and mixtures threof, made using techniques well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as phase separation induced by polymerization, interfacial polymerization, coacervation, or a combination thereof, optionally in the presence of a polymeric stabilizer or of a cationic copolymer.

Resins may be produced by the polycondensation of an aldehyde (e.g., formaldehyde, 2,2-dimethoxyethanal, glyoxal, glyoxylic acid or glycolaldehyde, and mixtures thereof) with an amine such as urea, benzoguanamine, glycoluryl, melamine, methylol melamine, methylated methylol melamine, guanazole and the

like, as well as mixtures thereof. Alternatively, one may use preformed resins like alkylolated polyamines such as those commercially available under the trademark Urac® (origin: Cytec Technology Corp.), Cymel® (origin: Cytec Technology Corp.), Urecoll® or Luracoll® (origin: BASF).

Other suitable resins are the those produced by the polycondensation of a polyol, like glycerol, and a polyisocyanate, for example, a trimer of hexamethylene diisocyanate, a trimer of isophorone diisocyanate or xylylene diisocyanate or a Biuret of hexamethylene diisocyanate or a trimer of xylylene diisocyanate with trimethylolpropane (marketed as Takenate® by Mitsui Chemicals), among which a trimer of xylylene diisocyanate with trimethylolpropane and a Biuret of hexamethylene diisocyanate are of mention.

The encapsulation of perfumes by polycondensation of amino resins, namely melamine-based resins with aldehydes is well-known in the art. Pertinent publications include, but are not limited to, K. Dietrich et al. Acta Polymerica, 1989, vol. 40, pages 243, 325 and 683, as well as 1990, vol. 41, page 91 and US Patent No. 4,396,670 issued August 2, 1983. The general knowledge in encapsulation technology is very significant and cannot be exhaustive. More recent publications of pertinence, which disclose suitable uses of such microcapsules, are represented, for example, by the article of K. Bruyninckx and M. Dusselier, ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering, 2019, vol. 7, pages 8041-8054. These publications are incorporated herein by reference.

The fragrance composition may optionally comprise at least one perfumery adjuvant.

The at least one perfumery adjuvant is an ingredient capable of imparting an additional added benefit such as a color, a particular light resistance, chemical stability, etc. A detailed description of the nature and type of adjuvant commonly used in perfuming compositions cannot be exhaustive, but it has to be mentioned that said ingredients are well known to a person skilled in the art.

Exemplary perfumery adjuvants include, but are not limited to, viscosity agents (e.g., surfactants, thickeners, gelling and/or rheology modifiers), stabilizing agents (e.g.,

preservatives, antioxidant, heat/light and or buffers or chelating agents, such as BHT), coloring agents (e.g., dyes and/or pigments), preservatives (e.g. antibacterial or antimicrobial or antifungal or anti irritant agents), abrasives, skin cooling agents, insect repellants, ointments, vitamins and mixtures thereof.

The fragrance compositions according to the present disclosure may be prepared according to any method known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The ordinarily-skilled artisan is perfectly able to design optimal formulations for the desired effect by admixing the above mentioned components to arrive at the desired composition by applying standard knowledge and concepts known to those of ordinary skill and by utilizing routine optimization methodologies.

In the second aspect, the present disclosure relates to a consumer product comprising the fragrance composition described herein.

The form of the consumer product is not particularly limited. In an embodiment, the consumer product is a perfume, a body-care product, a cosmetic preparation, a skin-care product, a fabric care product, an air care product, or a home care product.

In another embodiment, the consumer product is a fine perfume, a splash, an eau de toilette, an eau de parfum, a cologne, a body mist, a body spray, a hair mist, a shave or after-shave lotion, a shampoo, a coloring preparation, a color care product, a hair shaping product, a dental care product, a disinfectant, an intimate care product, a hair spray, a vanishing cream, a deodorant or antiperspirant, hair remover, tanning or sun product, a nail product, a skin cleansing, a makeup, a perfumed soap, a shower or bath mousse, oil or gel, a foot/hand care products, a hygiene product, a liquid or solid or unit-dose detergent, a fabric softener, a solid or liquid fabric scent-booster, a fabric refresher, an ironing water, an air freshener, a “ready to use” powdered air freshener, a mold remover, a furniture care product, a wipe, a dish detergent or hard-surface detergent, a leather care product, or a car care product.

The amount of the fragrance composition in the consumer product is not particularly limited. In an embodiment, the consumer product comprises the fragrance composition in an amount from 1% to 100%, typically 1% to 95%, more typically from

2% to 80%, still more typically from 3% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the consumer product.

In an embodiment, the consumer product comprises the fragrance composition in an amount from 1% to 30%, typically from 2% to 20%, more typically from 3% to 10%, by weight relative to the total weight of the consumer product.

In the third aspect, the present disclosure relates to a method for enhancing or modulating the perceived olfactive impact and/or long-lastingness of a fragrance composition, the method comprising combining 1,3-butanediol with a fragrance component, and a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C to obtain the fragrance composition, wherein the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

Generally, combining 1,3-butanediol with the fragrance component and the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C may be achieve using any suitable method known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the components may be weighed and then mixed, typically by stirring, until homogeneous.

The fragrance compositions according to the present disclosure are generally homogeneous and transparent. As used herein, ther term “homogeneous” means that all components of the composition are completely solubilized and the composition is uniform throughout. As used herein, the term “transparent” means that the composition has the property of transmitting light without appreciable light scattering. Transparency of a composition can be assessed by determining its turbidity expressed in NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) using a turbidimeter, measured in a 2.5 cm cell at 25°C, at wavelengths between 400 and 600 nm. In some embodiments, the composition has a turbidity comprised between 0 and 20 NTU.

Mention is made of the use of 1,3-butanediol to enhance or modulate the perceived olfactive impact and/or long-lastingness of a fragrance composition comprising a

fragrance component and a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

The compositions, products, methods, and uses, according to the present disclosure are further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1. Eau de Toilettes (EDTs) according to the present disclosure

Eau de Toilettes (EDTs) according to the present disclosure were made by combining a fragrance ("Fragrance A") with the components and amounts summarized in Table 1 below. To obtain the compositions of the present disclosure, all components were weighed and mixed in a beaker under magnetic stirring. Fragrance, typically fragrance oil, was added to the mixture. Water was added and the solution was stirred until homogeneous.

Table 1.

Component	Control1	EDT1	EDT2	EDT3	EDT4
	(wt%)	(wt%)	(wt%)	(wt%)	(wt%)
1,3-butanediol	-	13	5	10	5
1,2-propanediol[1)]	-	13	13	8	12
Hexyldecanol[2)]	-	-	-	-	1
Fragrance A	10	10	4	4	4
Ethanol	75	50	50	50	50
Water (demineralized)	15	14	28	28	28

1) Radianol 4710; origin: Oleon

2) Eutanol G16; origin: BASF

"Fragrance A" had an inverted pyramid structure and contained the perfumery ingredients listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2.

Fragrance A ingredients
decanal
octanal
1-[(2RS,3RS,8aRS)-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-1,2,3,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2-naphthalenyl] ethanone
benzyl acetate
(-)-(5R)-5-isopropenyl-2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one
(2Z)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal
(+-)-3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol
(+-)-3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-pentanol
ethyl (2E,4Z)-2,4-decadienoate
(3E,5Z)-1,3,5-undecatriene
lavender oil
1-methyl-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-ene
(+-)-4-isopropenyl-1-methylcyclohexene
(-)-(3R)-3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol
(+-)-3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl acetate
methyl 2-(methylamino)benzoate
petitgrain oil
[2-[1-(3,3-dimethylcyclohexyl)ethoxy]-2-oxoethyl] propanoate
(1RS,2SR,4RS)-2-methoxy-4-propylcyclohexanol
dipropylene glycol

Example 2. Sensory panel

A sensory panel was performed in order to compare the reference EDT ("Control1") and inventive EDT ("EDT1"), both of which contain Fragrance A, to measure olfactive performance.

A Prazitherm PZ72 slide warmer was pre-heated to 32°C for 30 minutes. Blotters were placed on the precision hotplate. Using an adjustable volume pipette, 20 µl of solution was dosed directly to the center of the glass plate and evaporated at 32°C.

At different times (t = 0 min (Fresh), 2 hours, 4 hours and 6 hours), the randomized blotters were evaluated by 7 panelists.

The methodology used is a 3-Alternative Forced Choice test. For each time point, panelists were presented with 3 samples, two of which were the Reference EDT ("Control1") and one of which was inventive EDT1.

Panelists indicated the sample(s) that they perceived higher in terms of overall intensity.

Hypothesis:

H0: The two samples are not different.

H1: The sample with technology is more intense than the sample without technology, in terms of overall intensity.

Associated Risks:

H0 rejected = α risk:

Risk associated with a false alarm, concluding that products differ when in fact they do not.

Data was analyzed using the binomial statistic.

Data Interpretation:

If the p-value obtained for $\alpha \leq 0.05$, then the sample with technology was more intense in overall intensity than the sample without technology,

If the p-value obtained for α is $0.05 < \alpha \leq 0.10$, then a trend difference was determined,

If the p-value obtained for $\alpha > 0.10$, the samples were not significantly different.

The result of the sensory evaluation is shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 1 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between a reference EDT ("Control1") and inventive EDT ("EDT1"), both of which contain the same fragrance. The results of the sensory panel presented in FIG. 1 show a significant higher performance of Fragrance A in EDT1 compared to the reference EDT at all time points. Therefore, it has been

shown that the EDT1 provides more impact and long-lastingness to the fragrance compared to Reference EDT.

Example 3. Influence of fragrance construction

In order to study the influence of fragrance construction, as characterized by the vapor pressure of the components of the fragrance ingredients, on impact and long-lastingness in the inventive EDTs, sensory panels were performed on several fragrances. The fragrances, characterized by percentage of ingredients having vapor pressure above and below 0.0008 Torr (at 25 ºC) (Table 3), control formulations (Table 4), and inventive formulations (Table 5) are shown below.

Table 3.

Fragrance	Fragrance construction
ICE	**64% > 0.0008 Torr** 36% < 0.0008 torr
SR	**54% > 0.0008 Torr** 46% < 0.0008 torr
GG	**47% > 0.0008 Torr** 53% < 0.0008 torr
LFB	**25% > 0.0008 Torr** 75% < 0.0008 torr

Table 4.

Component	Control2	Control3	Control4	Control 5
	(wt%)	**(wt%)**	**(wt%)**	**(wt%)**
Fragrance ICE	10	-	-	-
Fragrance SR	-	10	-	-
Fragrance GG	-	-	10	-
Fragrance LFB	-	-	-	10
Ethanol	75	75	75	75
Water (demineralized)	15	15	15	15

Table 5.

Component	EDT5	EDT6	EDT7	EDT8
	(wt%)	(wt%)	(wt%)	(wt%)
1,3-butanediol	13	13	13	13
1,2-propanediol	13	13	13	13
Fragrance ICE	10	-	-	-
Fragrance SR	-	10	-	-
Fragrance GG	-	-	10	-
Fragrance LFB	-	-	-	10
Ethanol	50	50	50	50
Water (demineralized)	14	14	14	14

The inventive EDTs in Table 5 were compared to their corresponding control formulation in Table 4 using the methodology described in Example 2.

The results of the sensory panels are summarized in FIG. 2. FIG. 2 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between the inventive EDTs in Table 5 as compared to their corresponding control formulation in Table 4. Table 6 below summarizes the p-values of the results shown in FIG. 2.

Table 6.

		p- value		
Fragrance	N	T0	2 hours	4 hours
ICE	9	0.0010	0.0083	0.0424
SR	9	0.0010	0.0083	0.0083
GG	9	0.0010	0.0010	0.1448
LFB	9	0.0197	0.5318	1.0000

According to these results, olfactive impact and long-lastingness was achieved by the inventive low VOC EDTs. It was found that olfactive impact and long-lastingness

increased with the percentage of fragrance materials having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25°C.

Example 4. Influence of 1,3-butanediol dosage.

In order to study the influence of 1,3-butanediol dosage on fragrance impact, a sensory panel was performed to compare Fragrance SR in a low VOC formulation containing 5% of 1,3-butanediol and Fragrance SR in a low VOC formulation containing 10% of 1,3-butanediol. The two low VOC formulations are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7.

Component	EDT9	EDT10
	(wt%)	(wt%)
1,3-butanediol	5	10
1,2-propanediol	13	8
Fragrance SR	4	4
Ethanol	50	50
Water (demineralized)	28	28

EDT9 and EDT10 were compared using the methodology described in Example 2, EDT9 being considered the reference.

The results of the sensory panel are summarized in FIG. 3. FIG. 3 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between EDT9 and EDT10. The results show a significantly higher performance of Fragrance SR in EDT10 compared to EDT9. Therefore, it has been shown that 10% 1,3-butanediol provides more impact to the Fragrance SR than 5% 1,3-butanediol.

Example 5. Use of a fragrance modulator

In order to study the influence of addition of a fragrance modulator, or fixative, a sensory panel was performed to compare EDT9 according to Example 4 and Fragrance SR in a low VOC EDT ("EDT11") containing 1% of a fragrance modulator, hexyldecanol, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8.

Component	EDT11
	(wt%)
1,3-butanediol	5
1,2-propanediol	12
Hexyldecanol	1
Fragrance SR	4
Ethanol	50
Water (demineralized)	28

EDT9 and EDT11 were compared using the methodology described in Example 2 in which EDT9 was considered the reference.

The results of the sensory panel are summarized in FIG. 4. FIG. 4 shows a comparison of the olfactive performance between EDT9 and EDT11. The results of the sensory panel show a significantly higher performance of Fragrance SR in EDT11 compared to EDT9, indicating that the addition of hexyldecanol provides greater impact to the Fragrance SR.

Example 6. Solubility test

This test was conducted on a fragrance ("Fragrance QS") containing a high quantity of perfumery ingredients characterized with a log P above 5 and which would cause solubility issues in hydroalcoholic solutions due to high lipophilic content. Two low VOC formulations were prepared, as shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9.

Component	EDT12	EDT13
		(wt%)
1,3-butanediol	5	5
1,2-propanediol	13	12
Hexyldecanol	-	1
Fragrance QS	4	4
Ethanol	50	50
Water (demineralized)	28	28

EDT12 and EDT13 were prepared in order to study the influence of the addition of hexyldecanol on solubility. The EDT formulations were placed under extreme conditions of temperature variations for 6 days: 3 cycles of 24h @ -20°C /24 h @ +25°C. At the end of the test, the aspect of each sample was evaluated.

A slight phase separation was observed in EDT12 whereas EDT13 was clear and homogeneous. Thus, it was shown that the addition of hexyldecanol improved solubility of lipophilic perfumery ingredients.

The disclosed subject matter has been described with reference to specific details of particular embodiments thereof. It is not intended that such details be regarded as limitations upon the scope of the disclosed subject matter except insofar as and to the extent that they are included in the accompanying claims.

Therefore, the exemplary embodiments described herein are well adapted to attain the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those that are inherent therein. The particular embodiments disclosed above are illustrative only, as the exemplary embodiments described herein may be modified and practiced in different but equivalent manners apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the teachings herein. Furthermore, no limitations are intended to the details of construction or design herein shown, other than as described in the claims below. It is therefore evident that the particular illustrative embodiments disclosed above may

be altered, combined, or modified and all such variations are considered within the scope and spirit of the exemplary embodiments described herein. The exemplary embodiments described herein illustratively disclosed herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any element that is not specifically disclosed herein and/or any optional element disclosed herein.

CLAIMS

1. A fragrance composition comprising at least:
   a) 1,3-butanediol,
   b) a fragrance component, wherein the fragrance component comprises greater than 25% by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component, and
   c) a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

2. The fragrance composition according to claim 1, wherein 1,3-butanediol is present in an amount of at least 1%, typically from 1% to 50%, more typically 1% to 30%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

3. The fragrance composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the fragrance component is present in an amount of less than 50%, typically from 1% to 50%, more typically from 1% to 15%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

4. The fragrance composition according to anyone of claims 1-3, wherein the fragrance component comprises greater than 45%, typically greater than 50%, more typically greater than 55%, by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component.

5. The fragrance composition according to claim 4, wherein the fragrance component comprises 45% to 99%, typically 55% to 99%, more typically 60% to 99%, by weight of perfumery ingredients having a vapor pressure above 0.0008 Torr at 25 °C, relative to the weight of the fragrance component.

6. The fragrance composition according to anyone of claims 1-5, further comprising at least one amphiphilic organic solvent different from 1,3-butanediol and characterized by a log P greater than or equal to -2 and less than or equal to 2.

7. The fragrance composition according to claim 6, wherein the at least one amphiphilic organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of glycols, typically 1,2-alkanediols, such as 1,2-propanediol, 1,2-butanediol, 1,2-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,2-heptanediol, and 1,2-octanediol, and 1,3-alkanediols, such as 1,3-propanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, and 3-methyl-1,3-butanediol; 1,4-alkanediols, such as 1,4-butanediol; dipropylene glycol, polyalkylene glycols, typically polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, and poly(ethylene/propylene) glycols; C_1-C_{10} alkyl esters of citric acid, typically triethyl citrate, and combinations thereof.

8. The fragrance composition according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the at least one amphiphilic organic solvent is present in an amount of from 0.1% to 50%, typically 0.1% to 30%, more typically 5% to 15%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

9. The fragrance composition according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is in an amount not greater than 50%, typically 20% to 50%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

10. The fragrance composition according to anyone of claims 1-9, further comprising at least one fragrance modulator.

11. The fragrance composition according to claim 10, wherein the at least one fragrance modulator is hexyldecanol.

12. The fragrance composition according to anyone of claims 1-11, further comprising water.

13. The fragrance composition according to claim 12, wherein water is present in an amount of from 0.1% to 99%, typically 0.1% to 30%, more typically 10% to 30%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

14. A consumer product comprising the fragrance composition according to any one of claims 1-13.

15. The consumer product according to claim 14, wherein the consumer product is a perfume, a body-care product, a cosmetic preparation, a skin-care product, a fabric care product, an air care product, or a home care product.

16. The consumer product according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the consumer product is a fine perfume, a splash, an eau de toilette, an eau de parfum, a cologne, a body mist, a body spray, a hair mist, a shave or after-shave lotion, a shampoo, a coloring preparation, a color care product, a hair shaping product, a dental care product, a disinfectant, an intimate care product, a hair spray, a vanishing cream, a deodorant or antiperspirant, hair remover, tanning or sun product, a nail product, a skin cleansing, a makeup, a perfumed soap, a shower or bath mousse, oil or gel, a foot/hand care products, a hygiene product, a liquid or solid or unit-dose detergent, a fabric softener, a solid or liquid fabric scent-booster, a fabric refresher, an ironing water, an air freshener, a “ready to use” powdered air freshener, a mold remover, a furniture care product, a wipe, a dish detergent or hard-surface detergent, a leather care product, or a car care product.

17. A method for enhancing or modulating the perceived olfactive impact and/or long-lastingness of a fragrance composition, the method comprising combining 1,3-butanediol with a fragrance component, and a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C to obtain the fragrance composition, wherein the volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C is in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

18. Use of 1,3-butanediol to enhance or modulate the perceived olfactive impact and/or long-lastingness of a fragrance composition comprising a fragrance

component and a volatile solvent with a vapor pressure above 0.1 mmHg at 20°C in an amount not greater than 70%, typically 20% to 70%, by weight relative to the total weight of the fragrance composition.

5

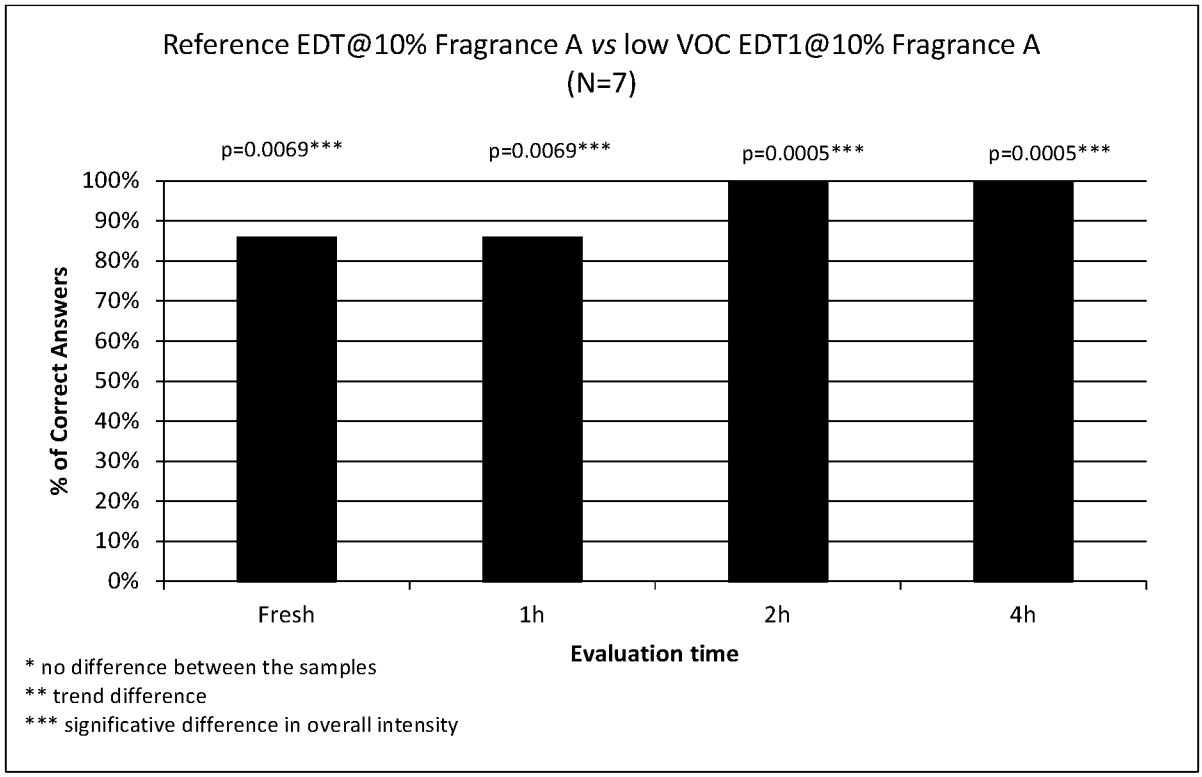
Reference EDT@10% Fragrance A vs low VOC EDT1@10% Fragrance A
(N=7)
p=0.0069***
p=0.0069***
p=0.0005***
p=0.0005***
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Correct Answers
Fresh
1h
2h
4h
Evaluation time
* no difference between the samples
** trend difference
*** significative difference in overall intensity

FIG. 1

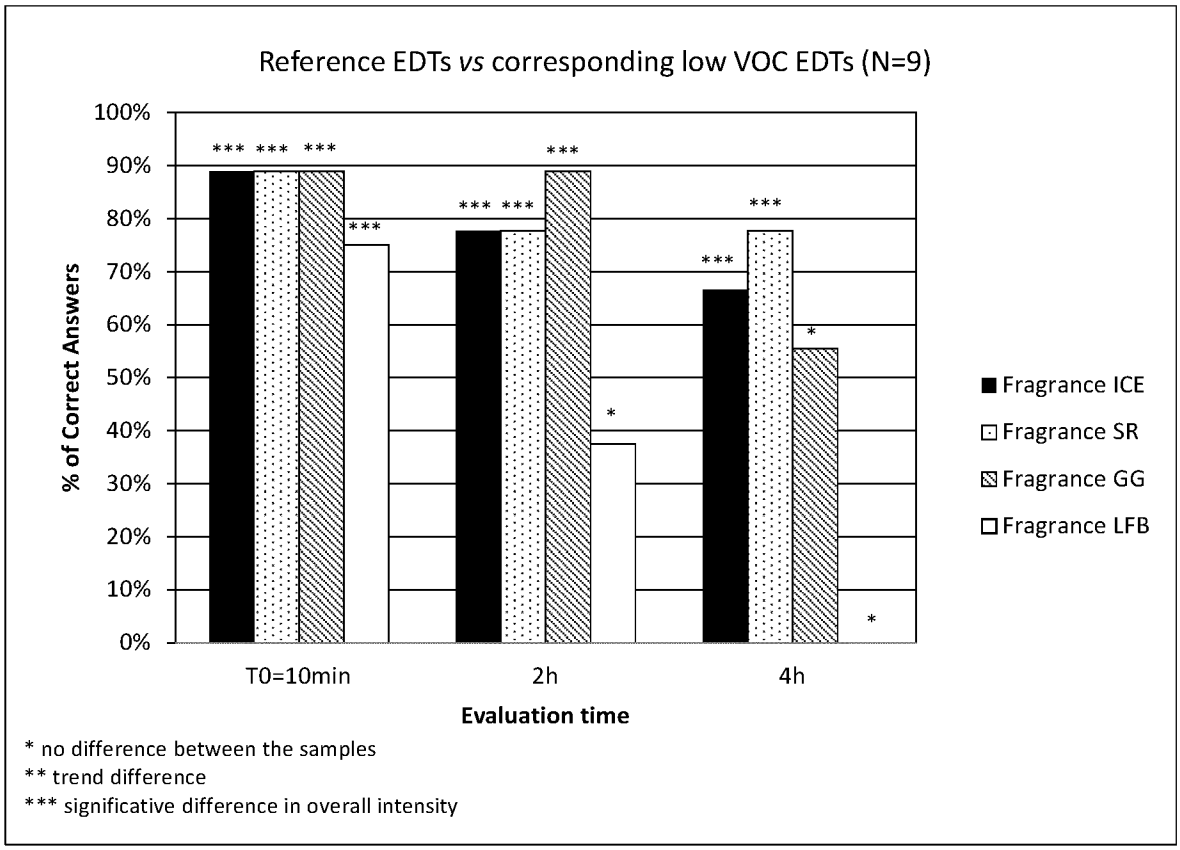
Reference EDTs *vs* corresponding low VOC EDTs (N=9)
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Correct Answers
T0=10min
2h
4h
Evaluation time
Fragrance ICE
Fragrance SR
Fragrance GG
Fragrance LFB
* no difference between the samples
** trend difference
*** significative difference in overall intensity

FIG. 2

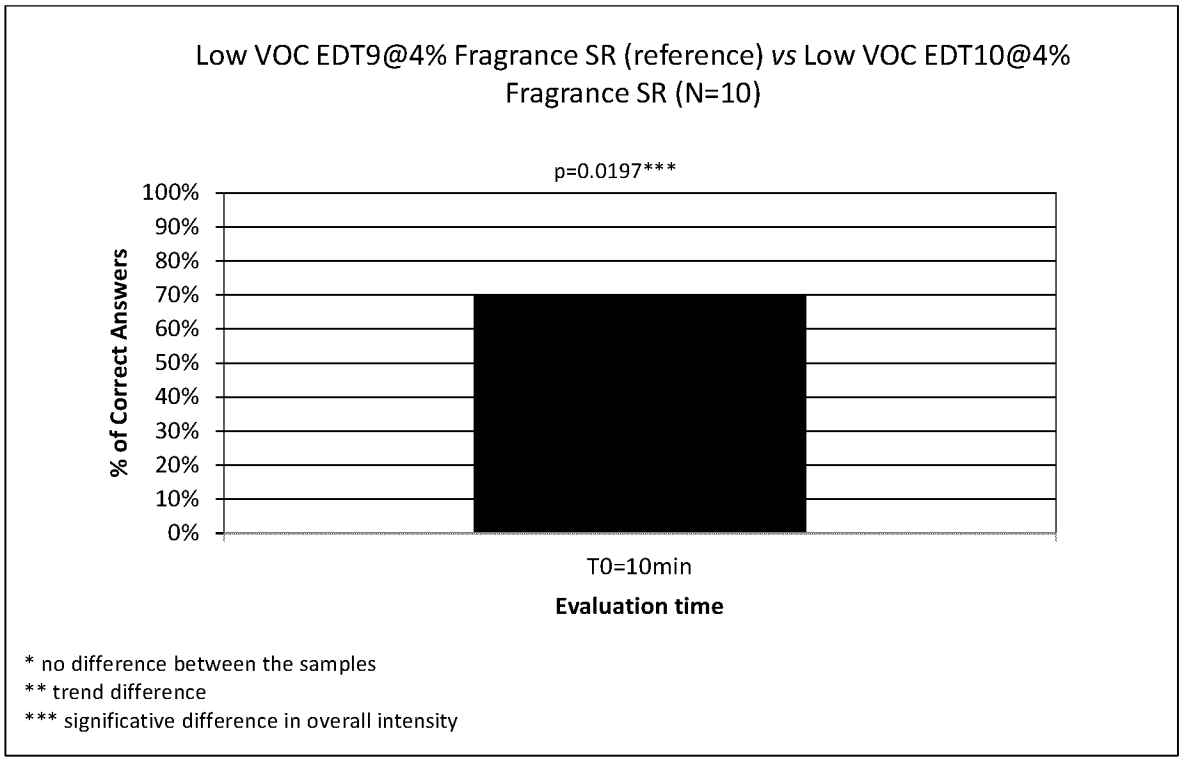
Low VOC EDT9@4% Fragrance SR (reference) vs Low VOC EDT10@4% Fragrance SR (N=10)
p=0.0197***
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Correct Answers
T0=10min
Evaluation time
* no difference between the samples
** trend difference
*** significative difference in overall intensity

FIG. 3

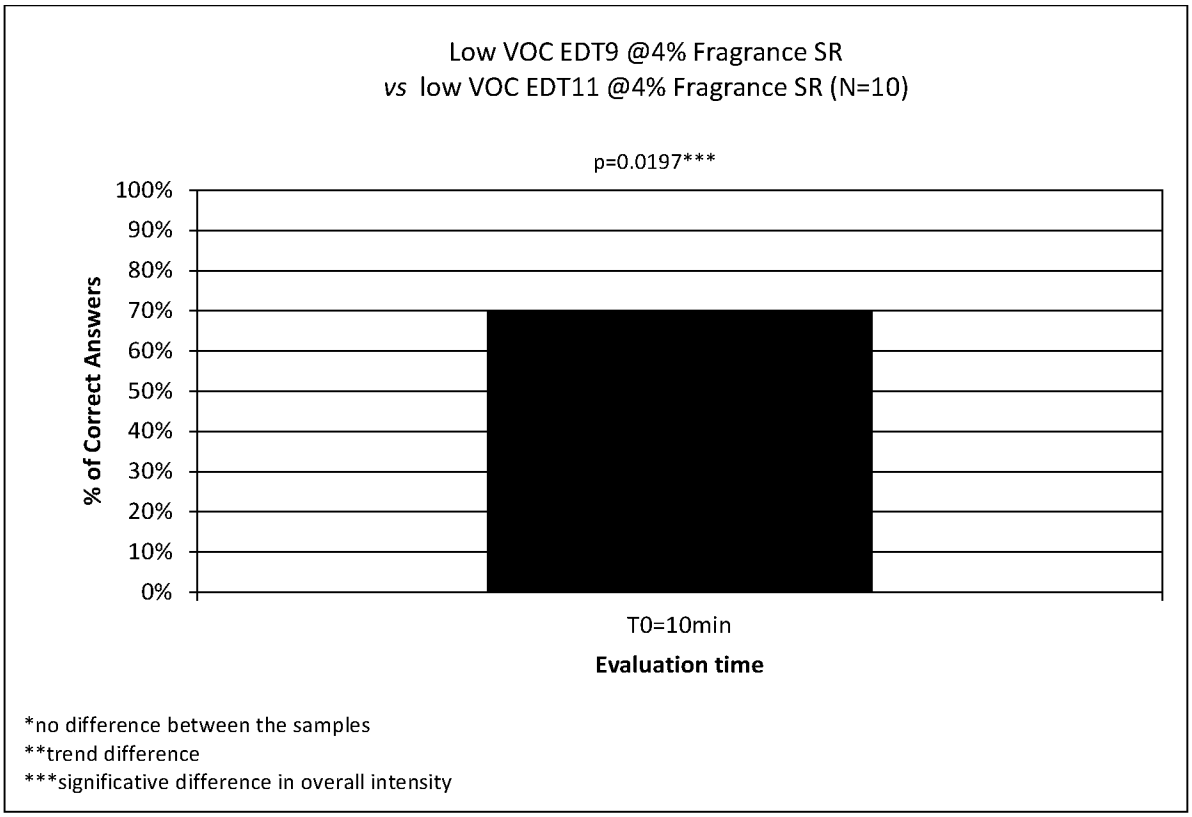
Low VOC EDT9 @4% Fragrance SR
vs low VOC EDT11 @4% Fragrance SR (N=10)
p=0.0197***
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Correct Answers
T0=10min
Evaluation time
*no difference between the samples
**trend difference
***significative difference in overall intensity

FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2023/072636

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61K8/34 A61Q13/00 A61Q15/00 A61L9/01 C11D3/50
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61Q A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2022/117867 A1 (KOCH CHRISTIN [DE] ET AL) 21 April 2022 (2022-04-21)	1-9, 12-17
Y	tables 44, 72, 17-21	1-17
A		18

X	US 2011/104092 A1 (PANTEN JOHANNES [DE] ET AL) 5 May 2011 (2011-05-05)	1-9, 12-17
Y	claim 1 paragraph [0097] example 8	1-18

X	CN 111 568 960 A (IDUM CO LTD) 25 August 2020 (2020-08-25)	1-10, 12-17
Y	example 8	1-17
A	table 11	18

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
17 October 2023	27/10/2023

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Grenouillat, N

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2023/072636

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	claim 1 paragraphs [0010], [0001] paragraph [0016]; example 2; table 1	1-18
Y	WO 2021/198198 A1 (FIRMENICH & CIE [CH]) 7 October 2021 (2021-10-07)	1-17
A	claims 1,7,9 page 7, lines 23-27 page 13, lines 22-25	18
Y	WO 2021/156242 A1 (FIRMENICH & CIE [CH]) 12 August 2021 (2021-08-12)	1-17
A	claims 1,11-14,21 page 16, lines 23-28 examples 8,10,11; tables 14B, 14C	18

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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