



**(43) International Publication Date**  
**10 June 2004 (10.06.2004)**

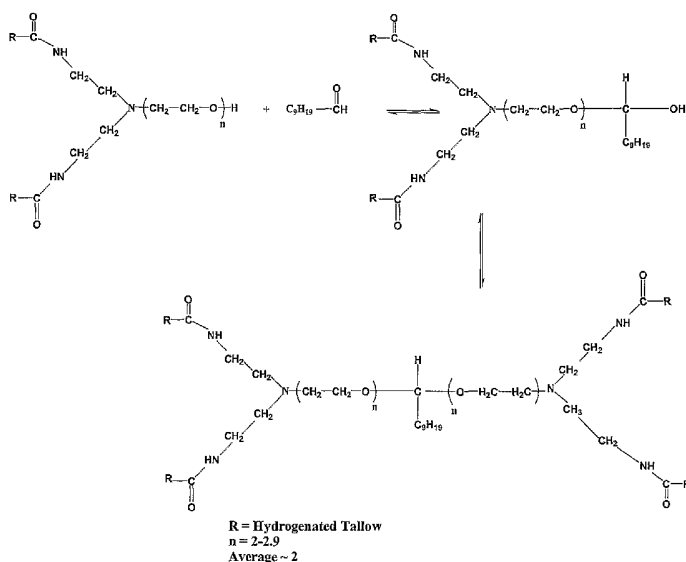
PCT

**(10) International Publication Number**  
**WO 2004/047788 A2**

- (51) **International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>:** **A61K 7/46**  
 (21) **International Application Number:** PCT/US2003/036964  
 (22) **International Filing Date:** 19 November 2003 (19.11.2003)  
 (25) **Filing Language:** English  
 (26) **Publication Language:** English  
 (30) **Priority Data:** 10/303,287 25 November 2002 (25.11.2002) US  
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 (81) **Designated States (national):** AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.  
 (84) **Designated States (regional):** ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  
**Published:**  
 — without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

[Continued on next page]

- (54) Title:** FUNCTIONAL FRAGRANCE PRECURSOR



- (57) Abstract:** The present invention relates to a class of fragrance precursor compounds comprising one or more of the compounds derived from the reaction of X-OH and an aldehyde or ketone, said fragrance precursor compounds being of the formula X-O-C(R)(R\*)(OR\*\*) wherein R is a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\* is H or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\*\* is H or X; X-O representing a moiety derived from X-OH, and wherein X-OH is a compound selected from the group consisting of surfactants, fabric softeners, softener precursor ester amines, softener precursor amido amines, hair conditioners, skin conditions, saccharides and polymers. In a second aspect it relates to a method of preparing such precursors. Further the invention relates to compositions, comprising the precursor of the invention.

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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

Functional Fragrance PrecursorTECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a class of compounds,  
5 and especially a group of fragrance precursor compounds which  
are used for creating a fragrance effect, preferably on  
surfaces such as fibers, skin, hair and hard surfaces. More  
specifically, the invention relates to a group of fragrance  
precursor compounds that break down on the above outlined  
10 surfaces, and as a result of this release perfume. In  
preferred embodiments the invention relates to certain  
hemiacetal and acetal compounds. Since the perfume or  
fragrance is only released when the compounds of the invention  
are broken down, the compounds of the invention are capable of  
15 providing a long-lasting fragrance effect. That is, the  
compounds of the present invention provide for a sustained  
release of fragrances.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a  
process for preparing these precursor compounds. Fragrance  
20 precursor compounds consist of fragrance raw materials and  
functional compounds such as surfactants, polymers etc., which  
provide benefits such as surface protection, surface  
conditioning, and/or surface cleaning.

In addition, the present invention relates to  
25 compositions comprising the compounds of the invention, and to  
fragrance raw material delivery systems which provide extended  
fragrance benefits.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

30

In WO-00/72816, fragrance delivery systems are  
described which comprise pro-fragrances or pro-accords  
selected from at least two of the following: (i) aldehyde and  
ketone releasing pro-fragrances, which pro-fragrances comprise

*inter alia* and preferably oxazolidines; (ii)  $\beta$ -amino pro-fragrances; and (iii) orthoester pro-accords. The pro-fragrances described are capable of delivering fragrance raw material aldehydes and ketones to especially the human skin.

5 More in detail, said international patent application is based on the finding that certain aldehyde fragrance raw materials, such as para-t-bucinal, cymal and lillial can be controllably released from particular heterocyclic pro-fragrances to especially the skin.

10 In laundry products, such as fabric softeners or detergents, generally perfume additives are present which make the said products more aesthetically pleasing to the consumers. The product should not only smell pleasantly and in that way add to the purchase perception, but also impart a  
15 pleasant and preferably long lasting fragrance to the fibers or fabrics treated therewith. One of the problems the person skilled in the art is confronted with is that the amount of perfume carryover is rather marginal; much fragrance is lost during washing and disappears down the drain. It would be very  
20 desirable to find ways of more effectively delivering perfume or fragrances to fibers, fabrics and textiles and to achieve the fragrance effect for a longer period of time.

Colgate-Palmolive application WO 02/057400 describes a water soluble cross-linked cationic polymer derived from the  
25 polymerisation of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of acrylamide, and from 70 to 300 ppm of a difunctional vinyl addition monomer cross-linking agent which enhances fragrance delivery from a fabric softening composition to the fabric to  
30 be softened.

In copending Colgate-Palmolive U.S. Application Serial No. 9/893,117, filed June 27, 2001, there is described a fabric care composition comprising a cationic softening compound; a non-confined fragrance oil; and at least one

fabric or skin beneficiating ingredient such as a fragrance oil, contained within pressure sensitive microcapsules to provide enhanced delivery of such beneficiating ingredient to the fabric.

5

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The first objective of the present invention is to provide alternative fragrances precursors or pro-fragrances.

It is another objective to provide a more efficient  
10 delivery system of fragrance or perfume to surfaces.

It is a further objective to provide functional fragrance precursor compounds that impart long lasting fragrance benefits, especially to fiber containing materials, such as fabrics and laundry.

15 Moreover, it is an objective of the present invention to provide a controlled or sustained release system releasing fragrance for a longer period of time.

Yet a further objective is to provide consumer product compositions which are capable to provide sustained release of  
20 fragrance.

Other objectives will become apparent from reading the following description and are especially obtained for laundry products, personal care products, hard surface care products, oral products and so on.

25

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

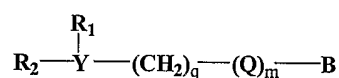
According to the present invention a class of chemical compounds, and especially a class of fragrance precursor compounds has been found, which form the basis of products and  
30 methods which meet at least a number of the above-identified objectives.

More in particular, the present invention provides fragrance precursor compounds that are capable of breakdown under ambient conditions and that are the reaction product of

a reaction between a hydroxyl compound, X-OH, and an aldehyde or a ketone. More in detail, the invention relates to a fragrance precursor compound comprising one or more of the compounds derived from the reaction of X-OH and an aldehyde or ketone, said fragrance precursor compounds being of the formula X-O-C(R)(R\*)(OR\*\*) wherein R is a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\* is H or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\*\* is H or X; X-O representing a moiety derived from X-OH, and wherein X-OH is a compound selected from the group consisting of surfactants, fabric softeners, softener precursor ester amines, softener precursor amido amines, hair conditioners, skin conditions, saccharides and polymers.

In preferred embodiments X-OH is of the following structure:

I.



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently, H or:

(a) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sub>3</sub> wherein R<sub>3</sub> is —NHCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —OCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —NR<sub>5</sub>COR<sub>4</sub>; and wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl or alkenyl; and e is an integer from 1 to 22; or

(b) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkyl; or

(c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkenyl; or

(d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy; or

(e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy alkyl;

or

(f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or

(g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or

(h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl; or

(i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or

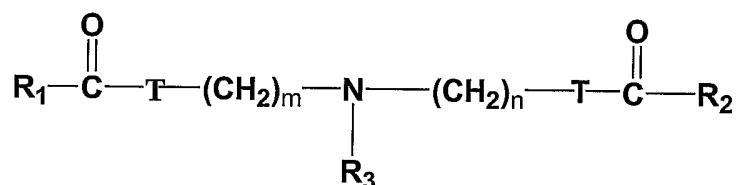
(j) an anionic unit having the formula:



wherein  $R_6$  is  $-SO_3M$ ,  $-OSO_3M$ ,  $-PO_3M$ ,  $-OPO_3M$ , Cl or mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge balance, or mixtures thereof; y is an integer from 1 to about 22; or

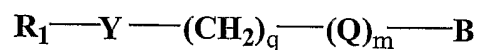
(k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer from 0 to about 22; Q is  $(CH_2)_m$  or  $(CH_2CHR_7O)$ ;  $R_7$  is independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or benzyl; B is H or OH; and Y is  $CR_1$  or N.

II.



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , independently, represent  $C_{12}$  to  $C_{30}$  aliphatic hydrocarbon groups,  $R_3$  represents  $(CH_2CH_2O)_pH$ ,  $CH_3$  or H; T represents NH; n is an integer from 1 to 5; m is an integer from 1 to 5 and p is an integer from 1 to 10.

III.



wherein  $R_1$  is H or:

(a)  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$  alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula:

$-(CH_2)_eR_3$  wherein  $R_3$  is  $-NHCOR_4$ ; or  $-OCOR_4$ ; or  $-NR_5COR_4$ ;

and wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are each independently  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$  alkyl or alkenyl; and e is an integer from 1 to 22; or

(b)  $C_1$ - $C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl; or

- (c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkenyl; or  
 (d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy; or  
 (e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy alkyl;

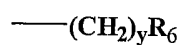
or

- (f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or  
 (g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or  
 (h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl;

or

- (i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or

- (j) an anionic unit having the formula:

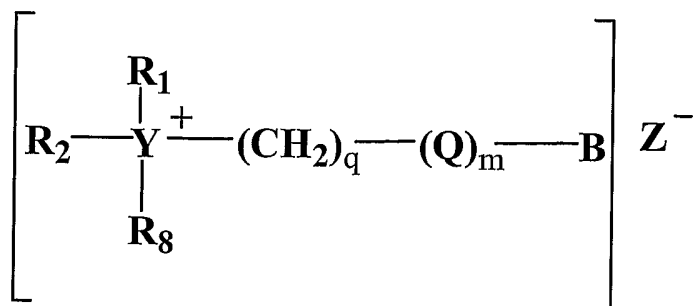


wherein R<sub>6</sub> is -SO<sub>3</sub>M, -OSO<sub>3</sub>M, -PO<sub>3</sub>M, -OPO<sub>3</sub>M, Cl or mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge balance, or mixtures thereof; y is an integer from 1 to about 22; and

- (k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and

q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer from 0 to about 22; Q is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>7</sub>O); R<sub>7</sub> is independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or benzyl; B is H or OH; and Y is O or S.

IV.



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently, H or:

- (a) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula:



-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sub>3</sub> wherein R<sub>3</sub> is —NHCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —OCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —NR<sub>5</sub>COR<sub>4</sub>;  
and wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl or  
alkenyl; and e is an integer from 1 to 22; or

(b) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkyl; or

(c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkenyl; or

(d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy; or

(e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy alkyl;

or

(f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or

(g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or

(h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl;

or

(i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or

(j) an anionic unit having the formula:



wherein R<sub>6</sub> is —SO<sub>3</sub>M, —OSO<sub>3</sub>M, —PO<sub>3</sub>M, —OPO<sub>3</sub>M, Cl or  
mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more  
salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge  
balance, or mixtures thereof; R<sub>6</sub> may also be chloride;  
y is an integer from 1 to about 22; and

(k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and

q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer

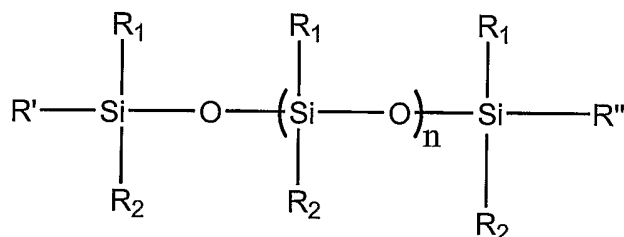
from 0 to about 22; Q is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>7</sub>O); R<sub>7</sub> is

independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or

benzyl; and mixtures thereof; B is H or OH; Y is C

or N; R<sub>8</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl; Z<sup>—</sup> is a counter anion, and  
preferably chloride, or methyl sulfate.

V.



5                    wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined in I; R' and R'' are each independently OH or R<sub>1</sub> with the proviso that at least one of R' and R'' is OH.

10                    In a second aspect, the present invention relates to a process for preparing the products of the invention, comprising reacting an aldehyde and or ketone and a compound X-OH. X-OH is defined as above.

15                    In a third aspect, the present invention relates to an aqueous composition for fragrance delivery comprising one or more of the reaction products according to the invention. Preferably, said composition of comprises a fabric softener.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings,

20                    Figure 1 shows the reaction between a difatty amido amine and a C<sub>10</sub> aldehyde;

25                    Figure 2 shows the release of fragrance from fabric treated with fabric softener containing the fragrance precursor compounds of the present invention after 1 and after 5 days, for a C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub> and C<sub>10</sub> aldehydes by Solid Phase Micro Extraction GC/MS;

Figure 3 shows a GC/MS spectrum of pure C<sub>10</sub> aldehyde, and the compound released from cloth treated with a fragrance precursor compound based on C<sub>10</sub> aldehyde and Varisoft 510;

Figures 4a-4d show the proton-NMR spectra and the  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of Varisoft 510 and Varisoft 510 reacted with  $\text{C}_{10}$  aldehyde; and

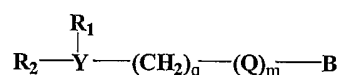
Figures 5a-5c show the Mass Spectrum of the reaction products of Varisoft 510 with  $\text{C}_{10}$  aldehyde.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As mentioned herein-above, the present invention relates to the reaction product of a reaction between X-OH and an aldehyde or a ketone. In the aldehyde or ketone starting compounds of this reaction, the  $\text{C}_{6-24}$  alkyl moiety encompasses linear and branched alkyl groups which can have one or more unsaturations. Such groups can be substituted with substituents which do not adversely affect the fragrance activity of the aldehyde or ketones. Examples of such substituents encompass F, Cl and OH.

The  $\text{C}_{6-24}$  alkaryl and aralkyl moiety can also be branched and contain substituents that do not adversely affect the fragrance properties.

In a more preferred embodiment, X-OH preferably is of the following structure:



wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  are each independently, H or:

- (a)  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{22}$  alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_e\text{R}_3$  wherein  $\text{R}_3$  is  $-\text{NHCOR}_4$ ; or  $-\text{OCOR}_4$ ; or  $-\text{NR}_5\text{COR}_4$ ; and wherein  $\text{R}_4$  and  $\text{R}_5$  are each independently  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{22}$  alkyl or alkenyl; and  $e$  is an integer from 1 to 22; or
- (b)  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl; or
- (c)  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{22}$  linear or branched alkenyl; or
- (d)  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy; or

- (e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy alkyl;  
or  
(f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or  
(g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or  
5 (h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl;  
or  
(i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or  
(j) an anionic unit having the formula:



wherein R<sub>6</sub> is -SO<sub>3</sub>M, -OSO<sub>3</sub>M, -PO<sub>3</sub>M, -OPO<sub>3</sub>M, Cl or mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge  
15 balance, or mixtures thereof; y is an integer from 1 to about 22; or

- (k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and  
q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer  
20 from 0 to about 22; Q is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>7</sub>O); R<sub>7</sub> is independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or benzyl; B is H or OH; and Y is CR<sub>1</sub> or N.

The aldehydes useful in the present invention can be one  
25 or more of, but is not limited to the following group of aldehydes:

- (a) Phenylacetaldehyde; or  
(b) p-methyl phenylacetaldehyde; or  
(c) p-isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde; or  
30 (d) methylnonyl acetaldehyde; or  
(e) phenylpropanal; or  
(f) 3-(4-t-butylphenyl)-2-methyl propanal; or  
(g) 3-(4-t-butylphenyl)-propanal; or  
(h) 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or  
35 (i) 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or  
(j) 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or  
(k) 3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2dimethylpropanal; or  
(l) phenylbutanal; or  
(m) 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanal; or  
40 (n) hexanal; or

- (o) trans-2-hexenal; or  
(p) cis-hex-3-enal; or  
(q) heptanal; or  
(r) cis-4-heptenal; or  
5 (s) 2-ethyl-2-heptenal; or  
(t) 2,6-dimethylpropanal; or  
(u) 2,4-heptadienal; or  
(v) octanal; or  
(w) 2-octenal; or  
10 (x) 3,7-dimethyloctanal; or  
(y) 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-al; or  
(z) 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-al; or  
(aa) 3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal; or  
(bb) 3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctan-1-al; or  
15 (cc) nonanal; or  
(dd) 6-nonenal; or  
(ee) 2,4-nonadienal; or  
(ff) 2,6-nonadienal; or  
(gg) decanal; or  
20 (hh) 2-methyl decanal; or  
(ii) 4-decenal; or  
(jj) 9-decenal; or  
(kk) 2,4-decadienal; or  
(ll) undecanal; or  
25 (mm) 2-methyldecanal; or  
(nn) 2-methylundecanal; or  
(oo) 2,6,10-trimethyl-9-undecenal; or  
(pp) undec-10-enyl aldehyde; or  
(qq) undec-8-enanal; or  
30 (rr) dodecanal; or  
(ss) tridecanal; or  
(tt) tetradecanal; or  
(uu) anisaldehyde; or  
(vv) bourgenonal; or  
35 (ww) cinnamic aldehyde; or  
(xx)  $\alpha$ -amylcinnam-aldehyde; or  
(yy)  $\alpha$ -hexyl cinnamaldehyde; or  
(zz) methoxy cinnamaldehyde; or  
(aaa) citronellal; or  
40 (bbb) hydroxy-citronellal; or  
(ccc) isocyclocitral; or  
(ddd) citronellyl oxyacet-aldehyde; or  
(eee) cortexaldehyde; or  
(fff) cumminic aldehyde; or  
45 (ggg) cyclamem aldehyde; or  
(hhh) florhydral; or  
(iii) heliotropin; or  
(jjj) hydrotropic aldehyde; or  
(kkk) lilial; or  
50 (lll) vanillin; or  
(mmm) ethyl vanillin; or

(nnn)benzaldehyde; or  
(ooo)p-methyl benzaldehyde; or  
(ppp)3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde; or  
(qqq)3-and4-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-pentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-  
5 caroxaldehyde; or  
(rrr)2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde; or  
(sss)1-methyl-3-4-methylpentyl-3-cyclohexencarboxaldehyde; and  
(ttt)p-methylphenoxyacetaldehyde

10 When an aldehyde is used the precursor of the invention  
is an acetal or hemiacetal.

The ketones useful in the present invention can be one or  
more of, but is not limited to the group of following ketones:

- 15 (a) alpha-damascone; or  
(b) beta-damascone; or  
(c) delta-damascone; or  
(d) beta-damascenone; or  
20 (e) muscone; or  
(f) 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone; or  
(g) cashmeran; or  
(h) cis-jasmone; or  
(i) dihydrojasmone; or  
25 (j) alpha-ionone; or  
(k) beta-ionone; or  
(l) dihydro-beta-ionone; or  
(m) gamma-methyl ionone; or  
(n) alpha-iso-methyl ionone; or  
30 (o) 4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-2-one; or  
(p) 4-(4-ydroxyphenyl)butan-2-one; or  
(q) methyl beta-naphthyl ketone; or  
(r) methyl cedryl ketone; or  
(s) 6-acetyl-1,1,2,4,4,7-hexamethyltetralin (tonalid);  
35 or  
(t) 1-carvone; or  
(u) 5-cyclohexadecen-1-one; or  
(v) acetophenone; or  
(w) decatone; or  
40 (x) 2-[2-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl-1-  
yl)propyl]cyclopentan-2-one; or  
(y) 2-sec-butylcyclohexanone; or  
(z) beta-dihydro ionone; or  
(aa) allyl ionone; or  
45 (bb) alpha-irone; or  
(cc) alpha-cetone; or  
(dd) alpha-irisone; or  
(ee) acetanisole; or  
(ff) geranyl acetone; or  
50 (gg) 1-(2-methyl-5-isopropyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-1-propanone; or  
(hh) acetyl diisoamylene; or

- (ii) methyl cyclocitronene; or
- (jj) 4-t-pentyl cyclohexanone; or
- (kk) p-t-butylcyclohexanone; or
- (ll) o-t-butylcyclohexanone; or
- 5 (mm) ethyl amyl ketone; or
- (nn) ethyl pentyl ketone; or
- (oo) menthone; or
- (pp) methyl-7,3-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepine-3-one; or
- (qq) fenchone; or
- 10 (rr) methyl naphthyl ketone; or
- (ss) propyl naphthyl ketone; and
- (tt) methyl hydroxynaphthyl ketone

15 The fragrance precursor compounds of the invention were found to act as source for long lasting fragrance benefits, especially when applied to on surfaces such as fibers, skin, hair and hard surfaces, especially to fabrics and laundry. More specifically, the invention relates to fragrance  
20 precursor compounds that break down on surfaces such as fibers, skin, hair and hard surfaces, especially to fabrics and laundry, and as a result of this, release perfume.

Since the perfume or fragrance is only released when the compounds of the invention are broken down, the compounds  
25 of the invention are capable of providing a long-lasting fragrance effect. That is, the compounds of the present invention provide for a sustained release of fragrances.

In accordance with the present invention there is a balance between the degree of breakdown of the fragrance  
30 precursor compounds to form the fragrance and the intensity of the fragrance. The intensity of the fragrance is substantially based on the fragrance formed.

To guarantee also the release of fragrance after a few days, such as after 5 and preferably after 7 days, the  
35 fragrance must be released by a controlled breakdown of the fragrance precursor compounds of the invention. That is, the equilibrium between the fragrance precursor compounds and the components including the fragrance must preferably be such that sufficient fragrance is released during a number of days.

This equilibrium depends on the type of aldehyde and or ketone and the nature of compound X-OH.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the fragrance precursor compound of the invention is derived from a compound X-OH, selected from the group consisting of polyalkylene glycol, polyalkylene glycol ester and polysaccharide. Preferably, the polyalkylene glycol or the ester thereof are based on polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and poly(ethylene/propylene) glycol.

The fragrance precursor compounds of the present invention are especially aimed to be incorporated in compositions to treat surfaces such as fibers, skin, hair and hard surfaces, especially to fabrics and laundry. From that perspective, it would be highly desirable to have available compounds which not only are compatible with compositions used to treat such materials, but additionally would have properties useful in such compositions. In this respect, in specifically preferred embodiments, the present invention relates to fragrance precursor compounds of the type described herein-above, wherein X-OH is a surfactant described herein-above as I. The preferred structure is of the formula  $(R_1-(CH_2)_z)_x-N-(CH_2)_y-OH$ , wherein  $R_1$ , independently, is selected from the group consisting of a fatty amido amine moiety of the formula  $AlkC(O)NH-$ , a moiety having the formula  $AlkC(O)O-$ , a moiety having the formula  $Alk-O-$ , wherein  $Alk$  is a linear or branched  $C_2-C_{24}$  alkyl or alkylene group, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups, nitro groups, amine groups, and/or halogen atoms, or represents a  $CHOH-R$  group.  $z$  and  $y$ , independently, are integers having a value between 0 and 10, preferably between 0 and 5, more preferably between 1 and 3;  $x$  represents 2 or 3.

These fragrance precursor compounds are for instance based on fatty or di fatty amido amines, which in themselves have fabric softening properties. Examples of such fatty amido



amines are for instance the fabric softeners sold under the trade name Varisoft, such as Varisoft 510 (ex Goldschmidt, Germany) as mentioned in US-A-5,501,806. As will follow from the examples herein-below the reaction product between a di  
5 fatty amido amine (Varisoft 510) and C<sub>8-12</sub> aldehydes give pro-fragrances that give continuous release of the aldehydes until after more than 1 week.

The fragrance precursor compounds of the invention can be obtained by reacting an aldehyde and or ketone fragrance  
10 and a compound X-OH; X-OH is selected from the group consisting of surfactants, fabric softeners, softener precursor ester amines or amido amines, hair and skin conditioners and polymers. This forms a further aspect of the present invention.

15 In fact, the formation of a acetal, hemiacetal, and or a ketal involves a compound comprising at least one nucleophilic free -OH group and an aldehyde and or ketone. This reaction is known *per se*. Preferably, this reaction is carried out in an aqueous solution in the presence of an acid  
20 or a catalyst.

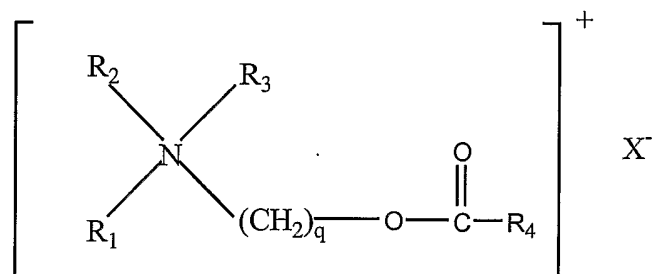
In figure 1, the reaction between an amido amine and a C<sub>10</sub> aldehyde is shown as an example. An example of the amido amine starting compound is Varisoft 510. The products obtained from this reaction can very suitably be incorporated in a  
25 product formula such as a rinse cycle fabric softener, and from said formula be delivered to a surface to give a long lasting fragrance.

Dependent on the number of free hydroxyl groups, one or more aldehyde and or ketone molecules can be coupled to the  
30 XOH molecule. This makes that the capacity of fragrance to be released can be controlled to some degree.

In yet a further aspect, the present invention relates to an aqueous composition for fragrance delivery comprising one or more fragrance precursor compounds according to the

invention. Preferable said aqueous composition is a fabric softener composition and especially a rinse cycle fabric softener composition.

Good results are obtained when incorporating between  
 5 0.001-10 wt.% of fragrance precursor of the invention, drawn to the total weight of the composition, in the aqueous composition. Preferably between 0.01 and 35 wt.% and more preferably between 2 and 15 wt.% of any fabric softening active ingredient is present. A preferred cationic softener  
 10 is an esterquat softener having the following structural formula:



wherein R4 represents an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, R2 and R3 represent (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub>-R<sub>5</sub>  
 15 where R<sub>5</sub> represents an alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, benzyl, phenyl, (C1-C4)-alkyl substituted phenyl, OH or H; q, s, and t, each independently, represent an integer from 1 to 3; and X<sup>-</sup> is a softener compatible anion.

The invention will be described in more detail in the  
 20 following examples, which do not limit the invention, but merely illustrate the invention. Unless otherwise indicated, all percentages are by weight drawn to the weight of the final composition.

### Example 1

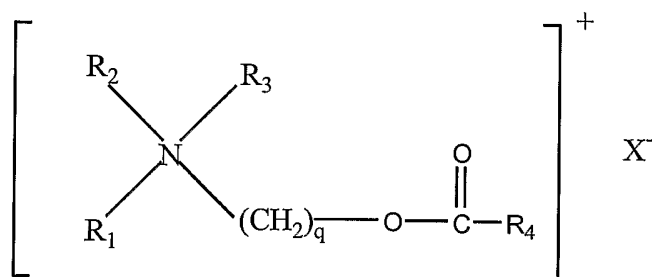
Fragrance precursors can be formed by preferable but not limited to combining Varisoft 510 (3.0g) with decyl aldehyde (1.8ml), water (0.2ml) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid

monohydrate (20mg). The reaction was then heated in a 60°C. oil bath with stirring overnight open to the air. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature and solidified upon standing. In figure 4, the proton- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra are given of Varisoft 510 and of Varisoft 510 reacted with C<sub>10</sub> aldehyde. Figure 5 shows the mass spectrum of the reaction products.

Fragrance precursors can also be formed by preferable but not limited to the above reaction without the addition of water.

### Example 2

Fabric softener compositions are prepared comprising 5 wt.% esterquat having the following structural formula:

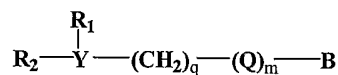


wherein R<sub>4</sub> represents an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> represent (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub>-R<sub>5</sub> where R<sub>5</sub> represents an alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, benzyl, phenyl, (C1-C4)-alkyl substituted phenyl, OH or H; q, s, and t, each independently, represent an interger from 1 to 3; and X<sup>-</sup> is a softener compatible anion. 1 wt.% of the amido amine fragrance precursor compounds prepared; and 94 wt.% water. Fabric was treated with the fabric softener composition prepared, and the release of fragrance was measured after 1 day and after 5 days by solid phase micro extraction (SPME) coupled with GC/MS. For C<sub>10</sub> aldehydes the amount of fragrance released on day 1 and on day 5 is about the same. Showing the desired sustained release of fragrance from the fabric surface.

ClaimsWhat is claimed is:

1. A fragrance precursor compound comprising one or more of the compounds derived from the reaction of X-OH and an aldehyde or ketone, said fragrance precursor compounds being of the formula X-O-C(R) (R\*) (OR\*\*) wherein R is a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\* is H or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>6-24</sub> aralkyl group or a C<sub>6-24</sub> alkaryl group; R\*\* is H or X; X-O representing a moiety derived from X-OH, and wherein X-OH is a compound selected from the group consisting of surfactants, fabric softeners, softener precursor ester amines, softener precursor amido amines, hair conditioners, skin conditions, saccharides and polymers.

2. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein X-OH is of the following structure:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently, H or:

(a) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sub>3</sub> wherein R<sub>3</sub> is —NHCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —OCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —NR<sub>5</sub>COR<sub>4</sub>; and wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl or alkenyl; and e is an integer from 1 to 22; or

(b) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkyl; or

(c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkenyl; or

(d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy; or

(e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy alkyl; or

(f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or

(g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or

(h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl; or

(i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or

(j) an anionic unit having the formula:

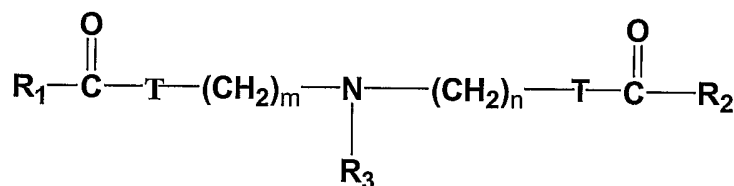


wherein  $\text{R}_6$  is  $-\text{SO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $-\text{OSO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $-\text{PO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $-\text{OPO}_3\text{M}$ ,  $\text{Cl}$  or mixtures thereof, wherein  $\text{M}$  is hydrogen, or one or more salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge balance, or mixtures thereof;  
 $y$  is an integer from 1 to about 22; or

(k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and

$q$  is an integer from 0 to about 22;  $m$  is an integer from 0 to about 22;  $Q$  is  $(\text{CH}_2)_m$  or  $(\text{CH}_2\text{CHR}_7\text{O})$ ;  $\text{R}_7$  is independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or benzyl;  $\text{B}$  is  $\text{H}$  or  $\text{OH}$ ; and  $\text{Y}$  is  $\text{CR}_1$  or  $\text{N}$ .

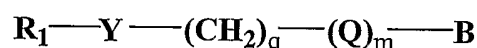
3. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein  $\text{X-OH}$  is of the following structure:



wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$ , independently, represent  $\text{C}_{12}$  to  $\text{C}_{30}$  aliphatic hydrocarbon groups,  $\text{R}_3$  represents  $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_p\text{H}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$  or  $\text{H}$ ;  $\text{T}$  represents  $\text{NH}$ ;  $n$  is an integer from 1 to 5;  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 5 and  $p$  is an integer from 1 to 10.

4. The fragrance precursor of claim 3, wherein  $\text{R}_3$  represents  $(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_p\text{H}$ ;  $n$  is 2;  $m$  is 2; and  $p$  has a value from 1.5 to 10.

5. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein  $\text{X-OH}$  is of the following structure:



wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is  $\text{H}$  or:

(a)  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{22}$  alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula:

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sub>3</sub> wherein R<sub>3</sub> is —NHCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —OCOR<sub>4</sub>; or —NR<sub>5</sub>COR<sub>4</sub>;  
and wherein R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl or  
alkenyl; and e is an integer from 1 to 22; or

(b) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkyl; or

(c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> linear or branched alkenyl; or

(d) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy; or

(e) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy alkyl; or

(f) C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or

(g) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or

(h) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl; or

(i) C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> oxyalkylenearyl; or

(j) an anionic unit having the formula:



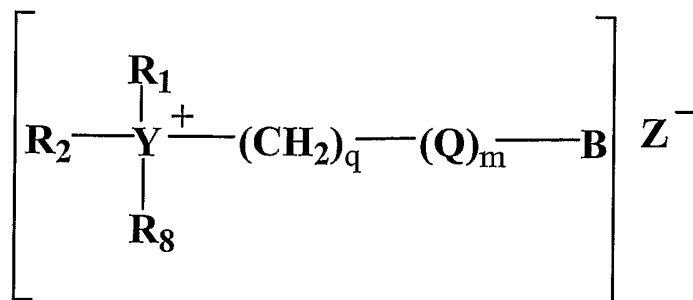
wherein R<sub>6</sub> is -SO<sub>3</sub>M, -OSO<sub>3</sub>M, -PO<sub>3</sub>M, -OPO<sub>3</sub>M, Cl or  
mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more  
salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge  
balance, or mixtures thereof;

y is an integer from 1 to about 22; and

(k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and

q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer  
from 0 to about 22; Q is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>7</sub>O); R<sub>7</sub> is  
independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or  
benzyl; B is H or OH; and Y is O or S.

6. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein X-OH is of the  
following structure:



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are each independently, H or:

- 5 (a)  $C_1-C_{22}$  alkylencarboxy moiety having the formula:  
 $-(CH_2)_eR_3$  wherein  $R_3$  is  $-NHCOR_4$ ; or  $-OCOR_4$ ; or  $-NR_5COR_4$ ;  
 and wherein  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are each independently  $C_1-C_{22}$  alkyl or  
 alkenyl; and  $e$  is an integer from 1 to 22; or  
 (b)  $C_1-C_{22}$  linear or branched alkyl; or  
 10 (c)  $C_1-C_{22}$  linear or branched alkenyl; or  
 (d)  $C_2-C_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy; or  
 (e)  $C_3-C_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkylenoxy alkyl; or  
 (f)  $C_6-C_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted aryloxy; or  
 (g)  $C_7-C_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkylenearyl; or  
 15 (h)  $C_7-C_{22}$  substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxyaryl; or  
 (i)  $C_7-C_{22}$  oxyalkylenearyl; or  
 (j) an anionic unit having the formula:



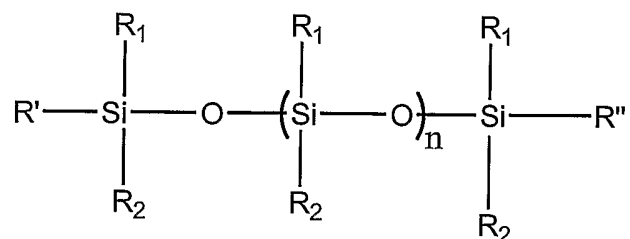
20 wherein  $R_6$  is  $-SO_3M$ ,  $-OSO_3M$ ,  $-PO_3M$ ,  $-OPO_3M$ , Cl or  
 mixtures thereof, wherein M is hydrogen, or one or more  
 salt forming cations sufficient to satisfy charge  
 balance, or mixtures thereof;  $R_6$  may also be chloride;  
 25 y is an integer from 1 to about 22; and

- (k) a mixture comprising at least two of (a) through (j); and

q is an integer from 0 to about 22; m is an integer  
 from 0 to about 22; Q is  $(CH_2)_m$  or  $(CH_2CHR_7O)$ ;  $R_7$  is  
 independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl or  
 30 benzyl; and mixtures thereof; B is H or OH; Y is C  
 or N;  $R_8$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl;  $Z^-$  is a counter anion, and  
 preferably chloride, or methyl sulfate.

7. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein X-OH is a  
 35 polyol.

8. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein X-OH is of the following structure:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined in claim 1; R' and R'' are each independently OH or R<sub>1</sub> with the proviso that at least one of R' and R'' is OH.

9. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein the moiety - C(R)(OR\*\*)(R\*) is derived from one or more of the following aldehydes:

- (a) Phenylacetaldehyde; or
- (b) p-methyl phenylacetaldehyde; or
- (c) p-isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde; or
- (d) methylnonyl acetaldehyde; or
- (e) phenylpropanal; or
- (f) 3-(4-t-butylphenyl)-2-methyl propanal; or
- (g) 3-(4-t-butylphenyl)-propanal; or
- (h) 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or
- (i) 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or
- (j) 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal; or
- (k) 3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2dimethylpropanal; or
- (l) phenylbutanal; or
- (m) 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanal; or
- (n) hexanal; or
- (o) trans-2-hexenal; or
- (p) cis-hex-3-enal; or
- (q) heptanal; or
- (r) cis-4-heptenal; or
- (s) 2-ethyl-2-heptenal; or
- (t) 2,6-dimethylpropanal; or
- (u) 2,4-heptadienal; or
- (v) octanal; or
- (w) 2-octenal; or
- (x) 3,7-dimethyloctanal; or
- (y) 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-al; or
- (z) 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-al; or
- (aa) 3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal; or
- (bb) 3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctan-1-al; or
- (cc) nonanal; or
- (dd) 6-nonenal; or
- (ee) 2,4-nonadienal; or



- (ff) 2,6-nonadienal; or  
(gg) decanal; or  
(hh) 2-methyl decanal; or  
(ii) 4-decenal; or  
5 (jj) 9-decenal; or  
(kk) 2,4-decadienal; or  
(ll) undecanal; or  
(mm) 2-methyldecanal; or  
(nn) 2-methylundecanal; or  
10 (oo) 2,6,10-trimethyl-9-undecenal; or  
(pp) undec-10-enyl aldehyde; or  
(qq) undec-8-enanal; or  
(rr) dodecanal; or  
(ss) tridecanal; or  
15 (tt) tetradecanal; or  
(uu) anisaldehyde; or  
(vv) bourgenonal; or  
(ww) cinnamic aldehyde; or  
(xx)  $\alpha$ -amylcinnam-aldehyde; or  
20 (yy)  $\alpha$ -hexyl cinnamaldehyde; or  
(zz) methoxy cinnamaldehyde; or  
(aaa) citronellal; or  
(bbb) hydroxy-citronellal; or  
(ccc) isocyclocitral; or  
25 (ddd) citronellyl oxyacet-aldehyde; or  
(eee) cortical aldehyde; or  
(fff) cumminic aldehyde; or  
(ggg) cyclamem aldehyde; or  
(hhh) florhydral; or  
30 (iii) heliotropin; or  
(jjj) hydrotropic aldehyde; or  
(kkk) lilial; or  
(lll) vanillin; or  
(mmm) ethyl vanillin; or  
35 (nnn) benzaldehyde; or  
(ooo) p-methyl benzaldehyde; or  
(ppp) 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde; or  
(qqq) 3-and4-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-pentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde; or  
40 (rrr) 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde; or  
(sss) 1-methyl-3-4-methylpentyl-3-cyclohexencarboxaldehyde; and  
(ttt) p-methylphenoxyacetaldehyde.

- 45 10. The fragrance precursor of claim 1, wherein the moiety -CHOR\*-R is derived from one or more of the following ketones:

- (a)  $\alpha$ -damascone; or  
(b)  $\beta$ -damascone; or  
50 (c)  $\delta$ -damascone; or  
(d)  $\beta$ -damascenone; or

- (e) muscone; or  
(f) 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone; or  
(g) cashmeran; or  
(h) cis-jasmone; or  
5 (i) dihydrojasmone; or  
(j) alpha-ionone; or  
(k) beta-ionone; or  
(l) dihydro-beta-ionone; or  
(m) gamma-methyl ionone; or  
10 (n) alpha-iso-methyl ionone; or  
(o) 4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-2-one; or  
(p) 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)butan-2-one; or  
(q) methyl beta-naphthyl ketone; or  
(r) methyl cedryl ketone; or  
15 (s) 6-acetyl-1,1,2,4,4,7-hexamethyltetralin (tonalid) ; or  
(t) 1-carvone; or  
(u) 5-cyclohexadecen-1-one; or  
(v) acetophenone; or  
(w) decatone; or  
20 (x) 2-[2-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl-1-yl)propyl]cyclopentan-2-one; or  
(y) 2-sec-butylcyclohexanone; or  
(z) beta-dihydro ionone; or  
(aa) allyl ionone; or  
25 (bb) alpha-irone; or  
(cc) alpha-cetone; or  
(dd) alpha-irisone; or  
(ee) acetanisole; or  
(ff) geranyl acetone; or  
30 (gg) 1-(2-methyl-5-isopropyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-1-propanone; or  
(hh) acetyl diisoamylene; or  
(ii) methyl cyclocitronene; or  
(jj) 4-tert-pentyl cyclohexanone; or  
(kk) p-tert-butylcyclohexanone; or  
35 (ll) o-tert-butylcyclohexanone; or  
(mm) ethyl amyl ketone; or  
(nn) ethyl pentyl ketone; or  
(oo) menthone; or  
(pp) methyl-7,3-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepine-3-one; or  
40 (qq) fenchone; or  
(rr) methyl naphthyl ketone; or  
(ss) propyl naphthyl ketone; and  
(tt) methyl hydroxynaphthyl ketone.

45

11. A fragrance precursor compound delivery system comprising:

- (a) at least about 0.001% by weight, of a fragrance precursor conjugate, comprising:
- 50

- (i) a fragrance precursor compound as in claim 1 capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or
- (ii) a fragrance raw material; and

5 (b) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

12. A laundry detergent comprising:

10 (a) at least about 0.001% by weight, of a fragrance precursor conjugate, comprising:

- (i) a fragrance precursor compound as in claim 1 capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or
- 15 (ii) a fragrance raw material; and

(b) effective amount of a deterative surfactant; and

20 (c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

13. A fabric softener or fabric softening dryer sheet comprising:

25 (a) at least about 0.001% by weight, of a fragrance precursor conjugate, comprising:

- (i) a fragrance precursor compound as in claim 1 capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or
- 30 (ii) a fragrance raw material; and

(b) effective amount of a fabric softening compound; and

35 (c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

14. A perfume or fine fragrance comprising;

40 (a) at least about 0.001% by weight, of a fragrance precursor conjugate, comprising:

- (i) a fragrance precursor compound as in claim 1 capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or
- 45 (ii) a fragrance raw material; and

(c) at least about 0.01% to about 99% by weight, of an admixture of fragrance raw materials; and

50 (d) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

15. A personal care product, or oral care product or hard surface care product comprising;

(a) from about 0.001% by weight, of a fragrance precursor conjugate, comprising:

(i) a fragrance precursor compound as in claim 1 capable of releasing a fragrance raw material; or  
(ii) a fragrance raw material; and

(b) from about 0.1% by weight, of a surfactant, or emollient or abrasive or anti-bacterial agent suitable for use in personal care or oral care or hard surface care products; and

(c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

16. A composition according to one of claims 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 wherein said carriers and adjunct ingredients are selected from the group consisting of builders, optical brighteners, bleaches, bleach boosters, bleach catalysts, bleach activators, soil release polymers, dye transfer agents, dispersents, enzymes, suds suppressers, dyes, perfumes, colorants, filler salts, hydrotropes, photoactivators, fluorescers, fabric conditioners, hydrolyzable surfactants, preservatives, anti-oxidants, chelants, stabilizers, anti-shrinkage agents, anti-wrinkle agents, germicides, fungicides, anti corrosion agents, and mixtures thereof.

17. A method of preparing a fragrance precursor compound of the formula  $X-O-C(R)(R^*)(OR^{**})$  wherein R is a  $C_{6-24}$  alkyl group, a  $C_{6-24}$  aralkyl group or a  $C_{6-24}$  alkaryl group;  $R^*$  is H or a  $C_{6-24}$  alkyl group, a  $C_{6-24}$  aralkyl group or a  $C_{6-24}$  alkaryl group;  $R^{**}$  is H or X; X-O representing a moiety derived from X-OH and wherein X-OH is a compound selected from the group consisting of surfactants, fabric softeners, softener precursor ester amines, softener precursor amido amines, hair conditioners, skin conditions, saccharides and

polymers, said method comprising reacting an aldehyde or ketone fragrance of the formula  $R-C(O)R^*$  and a compound represented by  $X-OH$ .

- 5 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the reaction is acid catalyzed.

Figure 1.

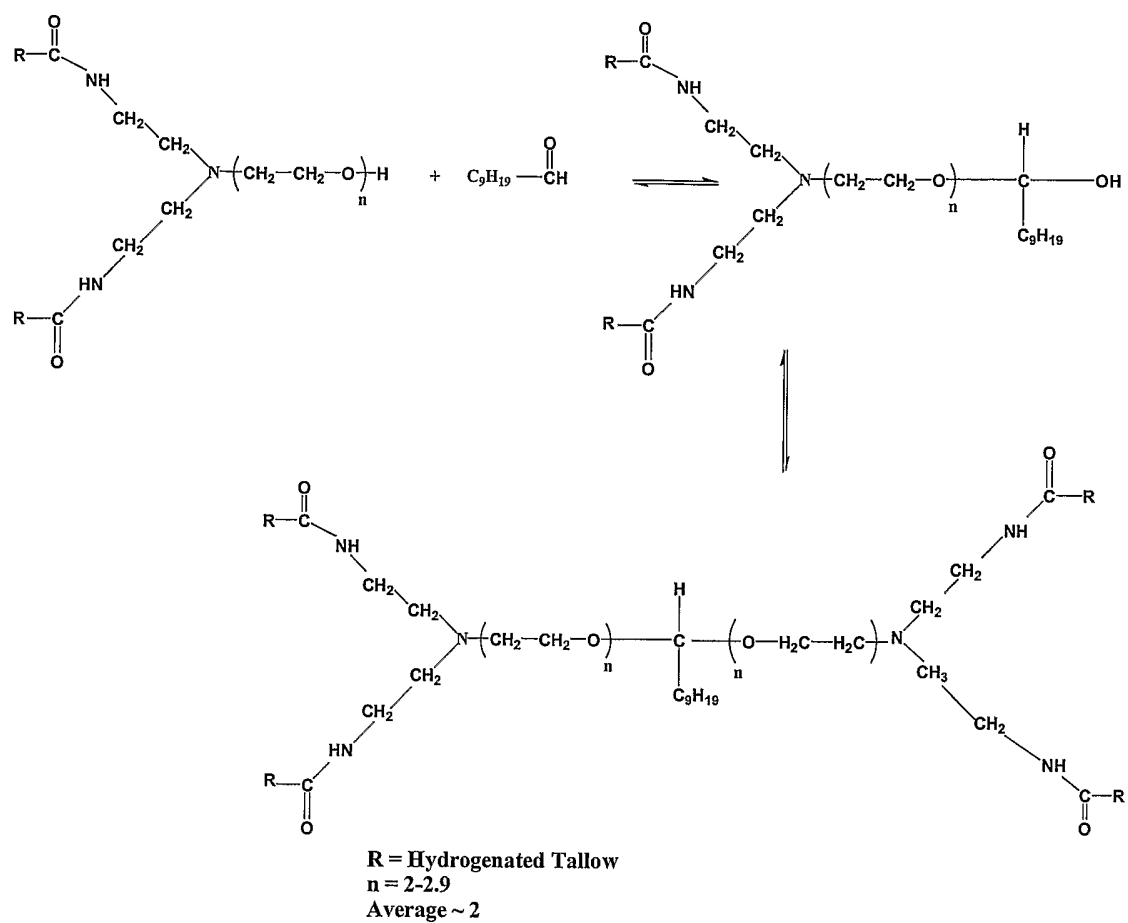


Figure 2. Fragrance Counts by GC/MS and Solid Phase Micro Extraction of the Headspace above a fabric treated with a Fragrance Precursor Compound made using C8, C9 and C10 aldehydes and Varisoft 510.

Figure 2

	Day 1	Day 5
C8 Aldehyde	<b>4,359,202</b>	<b>7,148,940</b>
C9 Aldehyde	<b>26,305,887</b>	<b>58,252,609</b>
C10 Aldehyde	<b>41,464,339</b>	<b>41,222,877</b>

Figure 3. Mass Spectrum of Aldehyde C10 and of Aldehyde C10 released from fragrance precursor molecule.

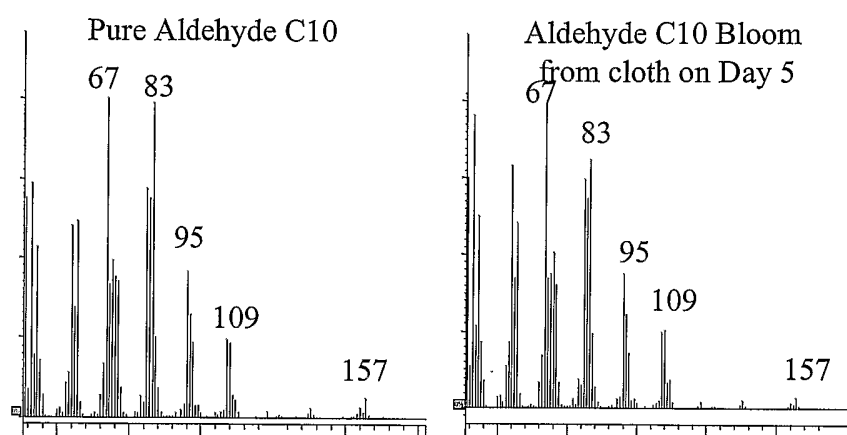




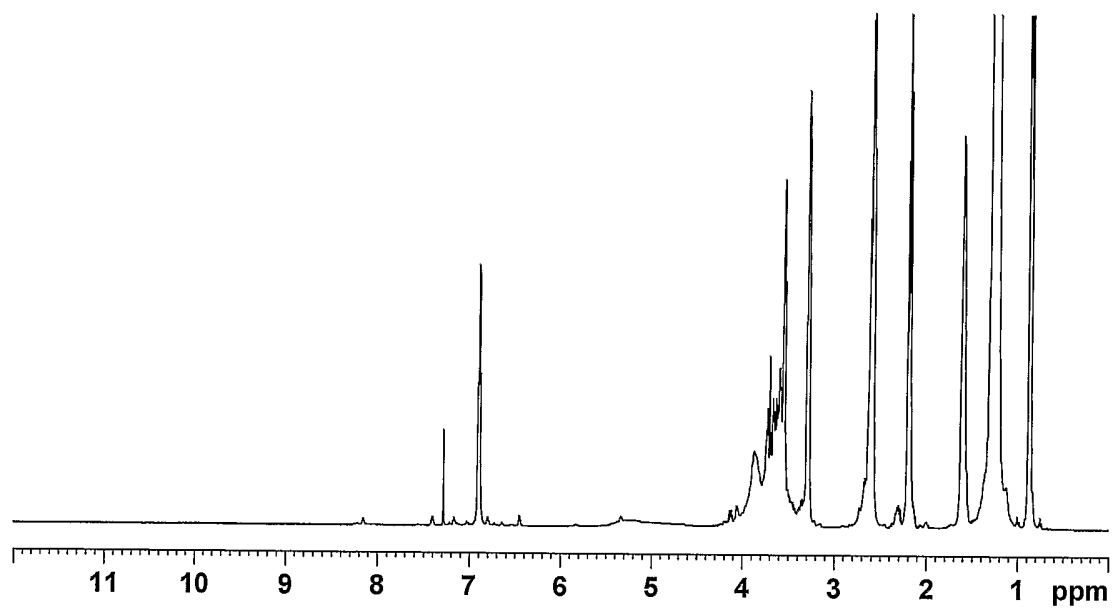
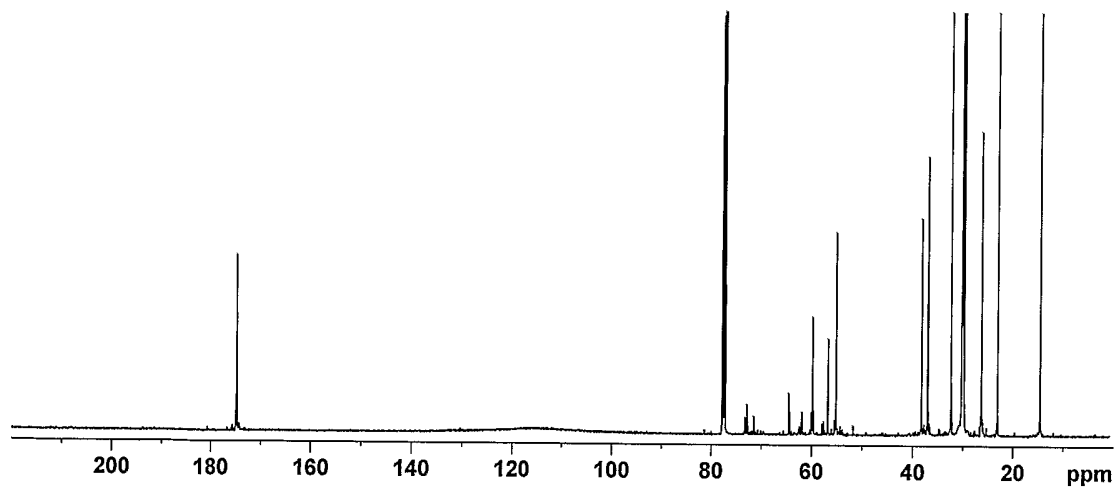
Figure 4a.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of Varisoft 510Figure 4b.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of Varisoft 510

Figure 4c.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of Varisoft 510 reacted with  $\text{C}_{10}$  aldehyde

Two triplets at chemical shift around 4.6 and 5.2ppm in  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum are methine signals from hemiacetals and acetals.

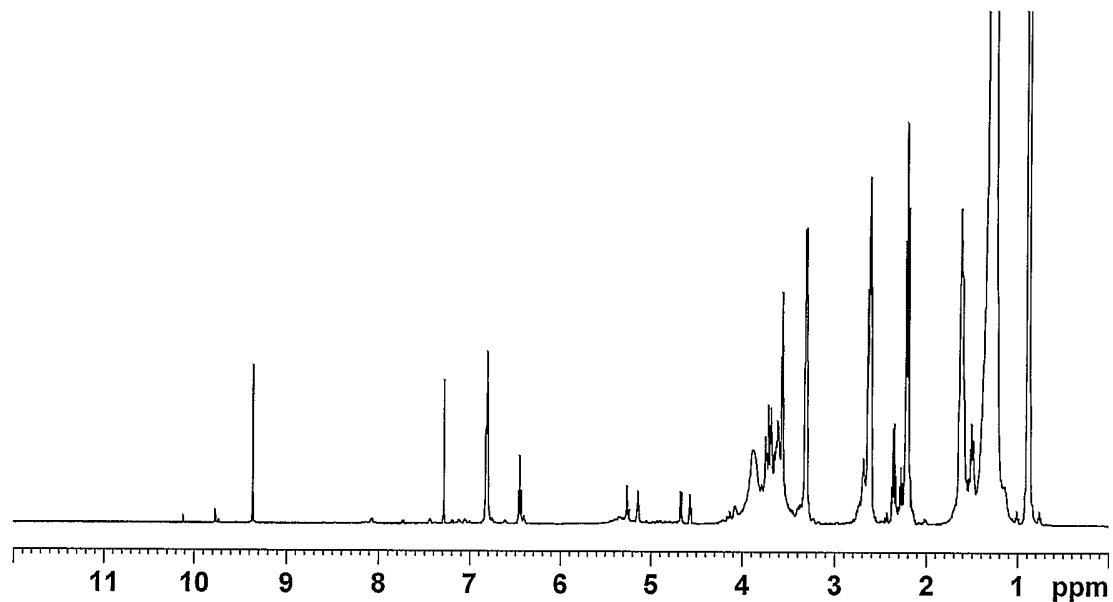


Figure 4d.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of Varisoft 510 reacted with  $\text{C}_{10}$  aldehyde

Two peaks at chemical shift around 98ppm in  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum are methine signals from hemiacetals and acetals.

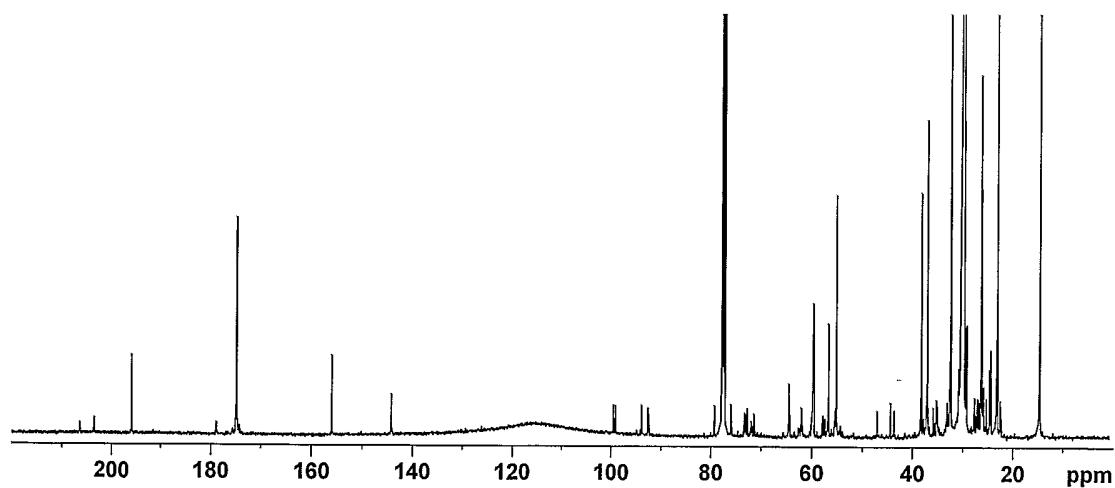


Figure 5a. Mass Spectrum of the reaction products of Varisoft 510 with C10 aldehyde, full spectrum. Mass 766, 794, 822, 850, 878, 906, 934, and 962 are hemiacetals, and 1417, 1445, 1472, 1500, 1528, 1556 are acetals in the mass spectrum.

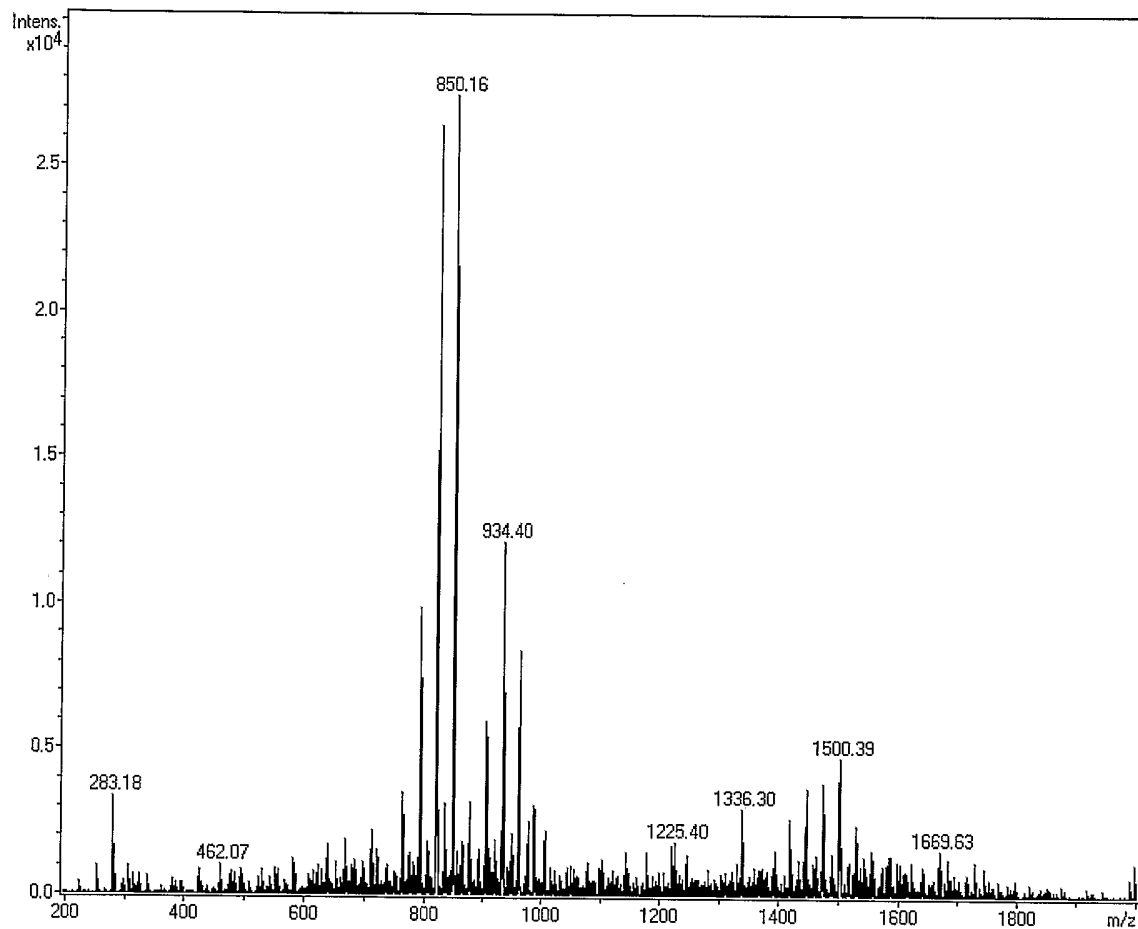


Figure 5b. Mass Spectrum of the reaction products of Varisoft 510 with C10 aldehyde, hemiacetal portion. Mass 766, 794, 822, 850, 878, 906, 934, and 962 are hemiacetels in the mass spectrum.

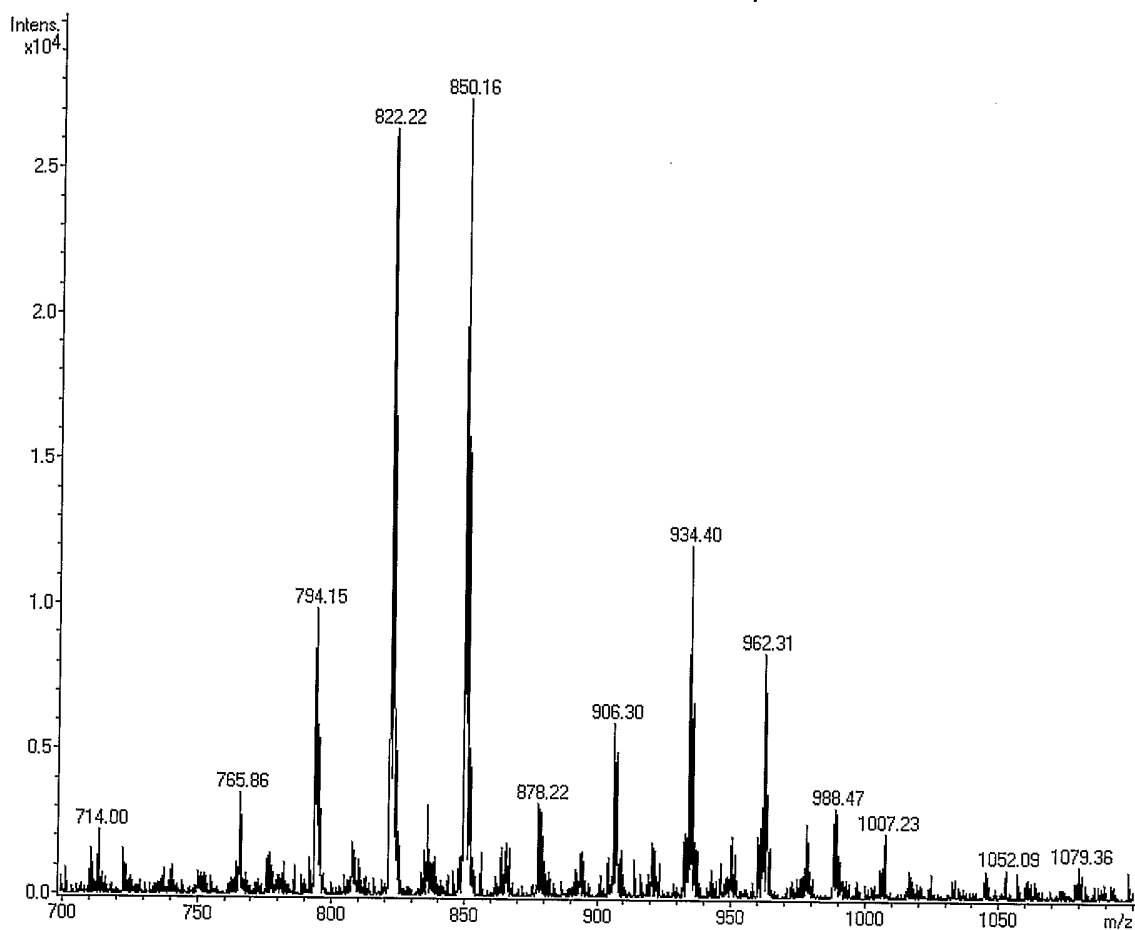


Figure 5c. Mass Spectrum of the reaction products of Varisoft 510 with C10 aldehyde, acetal portion. Mass 1417, 1445, 1472, 1500, 1528, 1556 are acetals in the mass spectrum.

