



(51) International Patent Classification:

A61K 8/27 (2006.01) *A61Q 5/02* (2006.01)
A61K 8/49 (2006.01) *A61Q 19/10* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2015/018794

(22) International Filing Date:

4 March 2015 (04.03.2015)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/949,849 7 March 2014 (07.03.2014) US

(71) Applicant: **THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY**
[US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio
45202 (US).

(72) Inventors: **SMITH, Edward, Dewey, III**; One Procter &
Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US). **COOK,**
Jason, Edward; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati,
Ohio 45202 (US). **TANG, Darren, Wei-Bun**; One Procter
& Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

(74) Agents: **KREBS, Jay A.** et al.; c/o The Procter & Gamble
Company, Global Patent Services, One Procter & Gamble
Plaza, C8-229, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

(81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG,
MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC,
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ,
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,
TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: METHOD OF MAKING PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ZINC COMPOUND AND/OR PYRITHIONE

(57) Abstract: Personal care compositions include a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrrithione material, and are substantially free of a structurant. Methods of making the personal care composition and for improving skin health are also provided herein.



METHOD OF MAKING PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ZINC COMPOUND AND/OR PYRITHIONE

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present disclosure generally relates to personal care compositions having low concentrations of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material; and methods of making personal care compositions and for improving skin health.

BACKGROUND

10 Human health is impacted by many microbial entities or microbes such as germs, bacteria, fungi, yeasts, molds, viruses, or the like. For example, invasion by microbial entities or microbes including various viruses and bacteria cause a wide variety of sicknesses and ailments. To reduce such an invasion, people frequently wash their skin with personal care compositions. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide certain personal care compositions and methods for improving skin
15 health by applying a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material to the skin of an individual. Further, it would be desirable to provide such personal care compositions and methods in a cost-effective manner.

SUMMARY

20 In accordance with one example, a personal care composition includes from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant.

 In accordance with another example, a personal care composition includes from about
25 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The at least one of the zinc-containing material and the pyrithione material is formed of particulates and suspended in the personal care composition. The personal care composition has a Péclet Number of less than 1. The average particle size of the particulates is about 0.5 μm . The personal care composition exhibits a viscosity from about 4,500 cP
30 to about 7,500 cP.

In accordance with yet another example, a personal care composition includes zinc pyrithione. The zinc pyrithione is formed of particulates, and the zinc pyrithione particulates are suspended within the personal care composition. The personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant. The personal care composition has a Péclet Number of less than 1.

5 In accordance with still another example, a method for improving skin health includes applying a personal care composition to at least a portion of one of hair follicles and skin of an individual. The personal care composition includes from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant.

10 In accordance with still another example, a method for improving skin health includes applying a personal care composition to at least a portion of one of hair follicles and skin of an individual. The personal care composition comprises from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of zinc pyrithione. The zinc pyrithione is formed of particulates, and the zinc pyrithione particulates are suspended within the personal care composition. The
15 personal care composition has a Péclet Number of less than 1. The average particle size of the zinc pyrithione particulates is about 0.5 μm . The personal care composition exhibits a viscosity from about 4,500 cP to about 7,500 cP.

In accordance with still another example, a personal care composition includes about 0.02% or less, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and
20 a pyrithione material. The personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant. The personal care composition maintains at least 0.001% by weight, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material after about 3 years while stored at substantially ambient conditions.

In accordance with yet another example, a method of making a personal care composition
25 includes diluting a primary raw material, and subsequent to dilution, mixing the diluted primary raw material with one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition. The primary raw material includes at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The personal care composition having from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of the at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The
30 personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant.

In accordance with still yet another example, a method of making a personal care composition includes mixing a primary raw material with one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition. The primary raw material includes an active component. The active component includes from about 0.1% to about 50%, by weight of the primary raw material, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The personal care composition includes from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of the at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Definitions

As used herein, the following terms shall have the meaning specified thereafter:

“Dry skin” is usually characterized as rough, scaly, and/or flaky skin surface, especially in low humidity conditions and is often associated with the somatory sensations of tightness, itch, and/or pain.

“Non-diseased skin” refers to skin that is generally free of disease, infection, and/or fungus. As used herein, dry skin is considered to be included in non-diseased skin.

“Personal care composition” refers to compositions intended for topical application to skin or hair. Personal care compositions can be rinse-off formulations, in which the product can be applied topically to the skin or hair and then subsequently rinsed within seconds to minutes from the skin or hair with water. The product could also be wiped off using a substrate. In either case, it is believed at least a portion of the product is left behind (i.e. deposited) on the skin. Personal care compositions can also be used as shaving aids. The personal care compositions can be extrudable or dispensable from a package. The personal care compositions can be, for example, in the form of a liquid, semi-liquid cream, lotion, gel, solid, or a combination thereof. Examples of personal care compositions can include but are not limited to bar soaps, shampoos, conditioning shampoos, body washes, moisturizing body washes, shower gels, skin cleansers, cleansing milks, in-shower body moisturizers, pet shampoos, shaving preparations, and cleansing compositions used in conjunction with a disposable cleansing cloth.

“Rinse-off” means the intended product usage includes application to skin and/or hair followed by rinsing and/or wiping the product from the skin and/or hair within a few seconds to minutes of the application step.

“SLS” refers to sodium lauryl sulfate.

5 “STnS” refers to sodium trideceth(n) sulfate, wherein n can define the average number of moles of ethoxylate per molecule.

“Structurant” refers to a substance/ingredient that renders a personal care composition to be structured.

10 “Structured” refers to having a rheology that can confer stability on the personal care composition. Generally, a personal care composition can be considered to be structured if particles that are more dense than the continuous phase and large enough to exhibit insignificant Brownian motion do not settle; or if the particles are less dense than the continuous phase, the particles do not rise, or cream, during the product lifetime. A degree of structure can also be determined by characteristics determined by one or more of the following methods: Young’s Modulus Method, 15 Yield Stress Method, Zero Shear Viscosity Method, or by an Ultracentrifugation Method described in U.S. Patent No. 8,158,566. Another rheological technique to measure structure includes creep rheology. A personal care composition can be considered to be structured if the personal care composition has one or more following characteristics: (a) Zero Shear Viscosity of at least 100 Pascal-seconds (Pa-s), at least about 200 Pa-s, at least about 500 Pa-s, at least about 1,000 Pa-s, at least about 1,500 Pa-s, or at least about 2,000 Pa-s; (b) A Structured Domain Volume Ratio as 20 measured by the Ultracentrifugation Method, of greater than about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, or at least about 90%; or (c) A Young’s Modulus of greater than about 2 Pascals (Pa), greater than about 10 Pa, greater than about 20 Pa, greater than about 30 Pa, greater than about 40 Pa, greater than about 50 Pa, greater than about 75 Pa, or greater 25 than about 100 Pa.

“Substantially free of” refers to about 2% or less, about 1% or less, or about 0.1% or less of a stated ingredient. “Free of” refers to no detectable amount of the stated ingredient or thing.

30 “Viscosity” refers to the viscosity of a finished product, where the viscosity is measured by using a cone and a plate rheometer and applying a shear rate of 2 s^{-1} to the product.

II. Personal Care Compositions

It has been suggested in the literature that zinc-containing materials and/or pyrithione materials can provide benefits to skin, thus improving skin health. In certain examples, a zinc-containing material, such as zinc pyrithione, can provide improved antimicrobial efficacy and improve skin hydration. Such described benefits are disclosed in U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 2013/0045263 A1; 2013/0045284 A1; 2013/0045285 A1; and 2013/0045961 A1. Moreover, such benefits can be provided to both diseased and non-diseased skin. However, in order to provide such benefits, personal care compositions can require specific concentrations of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material and be in the form of particulates, such that the particulates have a specific average particle size. Conventional personal care compositions containing zinc-containing material particulates and/or pyrithione material particulates at these concentrations and particle sizes require a structurant to prevent the zinc-containing material particulates and/or the pyrithione material particulates from aggregate and/or separate leading to unwanted sedimentation.

Typical structurants can include a structured surfactant such as sodium trideceth(n) sulfate, hereinafter STnS, wherein n can define average moles of ethoxylation. n can range, for example, from about 0 to about 3, from about 0.5 to about 2.7, from about 1.1 to about 2.5, from about 1.8 to about 2.2, or n can be about 2. When n can be less than 3, STnS can provide improved stability, improved compatibility of benefit agents within the personal care compositions, and increased mildness of the personal care compositions. Examples of the use of STnS are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/157,665. Other suitable structurants can include hydrogenated castor oil (e.g., Thixcin®); ethylene glycol distearate, and acrylate copolymers (e.g., Aqua SF-1).

However, including structurants in any significant amounts in personal care compositions results in greater manufacturing costs due to longer and more complex processing involved and greater consumption of raw materials. Accordingly, providing a personal care composition which is substantially free of or free of a structurant would reduce such manufacturing costs and provide numerous additional benefits.

The present inventors have discovered that a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material can be used in personal care compositions at certain concentrations and at certain average particle sizes such that a personal care composition can be substantially free of a structurant. For example, at suitable average particle sizes and in suitable concentrations, zinc-containing material particulates and/or pyrithione material particulates (e.g., zinc pyrithione or sodium pyrithione) can remain suspended in a personal care composition. This behavior can be further explained by the

Péclet Number associated with a composition having such particulates. The Péclet Number calculated in association with a composition having certain particulates relates gravitational forces to diffusive forces with respect to those particulates in the composition. The Péclet Number can be defined by the following formula:

$$Pe = \frac{\text{Gravitational Forces}}{\text{Diffusive Forces (Brownian Motion)}} = \frac{v_s D_{ZPT}}{D_{Br}}$$

5 where v_s is the Stokes settling velocity, D_{ZPT} is the diameter of a zinc pyrithione particle (assuming spherical geometry), and D_{Br} is the diffusion coefficient. Thus, by selecting average particle sizes and concentrations of certain particulates (e.g., zinc pyrithione) that result in a Péclet Number of less than 1, Brownian motion can prevail, allowing the particulates to remain suspended in the personal care composition without assistance from a structurant. If the Péclet Number is greater than 1,
10 gravitational forces can exceed diffusive forces and particulates can begin to settle in the personal care composition, allowing for sedimentation to occur.

In order to provide for a Péclet Number of less than 1, relatively low concentrations of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material (e.g., zinc pyrithione and/or sodium pyrithione) can be used in personal care compositions. Typically, personal care compositions can include a
15 zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material at such concentrations and average particle sizes that the personal care composition can be opaque in appearance. For example, by employing relatively low concentrations of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material, opacity of a personal care composition can be reduced and/or substantially eliminated. The personal care compositions described herein can include an effective amount of a zinc-containing material and/or a
20 pyrithione material, be substantially free of a structurant, and have the unexpected benefit of reducing or eliminating opacity.

A. Zinc-Containing and/or Pyrithione Materials

A personal care composition can include a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material. Similarly, a method of improving skin health (e.g., increasing antimicrobial efficacy) can
25 include applying a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material to the skin of an individual. Examples of such zinc-containing materials can include, for example, zinc salts. Examples of zinc salts useful herein include the following: zinc aluminate, zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, zinc

phosphates, zinc selenide, zinc sulfide, zinc silicates, zinc silicofluoride, zinc borate, zinc hydroxide, zinc hydroxy sulfate, and combinations thereof.

As set forth above, a zinc-containing material can comprise a zinc salt of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione (known as "zinc pyrithione"), for example, a mercaptopyridine-N-oxide zinc salt. Zinc pyrithione can be made by reacting 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione (i.e., pyrithione acid) or a soluble salt thereof with a zinc salt (e.g. zinc sulfate) to form a zinc pyrithione precipitate as illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 2,809,971 and the zinc pyrithione can be formed or processed into platelet zinc pyrithione using, for example, sonic energy as illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 6,682,724.

Zinc pyrithione can take the form of particulates, platelets, or a combination thereof. For example, where the zinc pyrithione is introduced as particulate, such particulates may have an average particle size of about 1 μm or less; in certain examples from about 0.05 μm to about 1 μm ; in certain examples from about 0.1 μm to about 0.9 μm ; in certain examples from about 0.25 μm to about 0.75 μm ; and in certain examples about 0.5 μm .

Other non-limiting zinc-containing materials can include zinc-containing layered materials ("ZLM's"). Examples of zinc-containing layered materials useful herein can include zinc-containing layered structures with crystal growth primarily occurring in two dimensions. It is conventional to describe layer structures as not only those in which all the atoms are incorporated in well-defined layers, but also those in which there are ions or molecules between the layers, called gallery ions (A.F. Wells "Structural Inorganic Chemistry" Clarendon Press, 1975). Zinc-containing layered materials (ZLM's) may have zinc incorporated in the layers and/or be components of the gallery ions. Many ZLM's occur naturally as minerals. Common examples include hydrozincite (zinc carbonate hydroxide), basic zinc carbonate, aurichalcite (zinc copper carbonate hydroxide), rosasite (copper zinc carbonate hydroxide) and many related minerals that are zinc-containing. Natural ZLM's can also occur wherein anionic layer species such as clay-type minerals (e.g., phyllosilicates) contain ion-exchanged zinc gallery ions. All of these natural materials can also be obtained synthetically or formed in situ in a composition or during a production process. Another common class of ZLM's, which are often, but not always, synthetic, is layered doubly hydroxides, which are generally represented by the formula $[\text{M}^{2+}_{1-x}\text{M}^{3+}_x(\text{OH})_2]^{x+} \text{A}^{m-}_{x/m} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and some or all of the divalent ions (M^{2+}) would be represented as zinc ions (Crepaldi, EL, Pava, PC, Tronto, J, Valim, JB *J. Colloid Interfac. Sci.* 2002, 248, 429-42).

Yet another class of ZLM's can be prepared and is called hydroxy double salts (Morioka, H., Tagaya, H., Karasu, M., Kadokawa, J., Chiba, K. *Inorg. Chem.* 1999, 38, 4211-6). Hydroxy double salts can be represented by the general formula $[M^{2+}_{1-x}M^{2+}_{1+x}(OH)_{3(1-y)}]^+ A^{n-}_{(1+3y)/n} \cdot nH_2O$ where the two metal ion may be different; if they are the same and represented by zinc, the formula simplifies to $[Zn_{1-x}(OH)_2]^{2x+} 2x A^- \cdot nH_2O$. This latter formula represents (where $x=0.4$) and contains common materials such as zinc hydroxychloride and zinc hydroxynitrate. These are related to hydrozincite as well wherein a divalent anion replaces the monovalent anion. These materials can also be formed in situ in a composition or in or during a production process. These classes of ZLM's represent relatively common examples of the general category and are not intended to be limiting as to the broader scope of materials which fit this definition.

Commercially available sources of basic zinc carbonate include Zinc Carbonate Basic (Cater Chemicals: Bensenville, IL, USA), Zinc Carbonate (Shepherd Chemicals: Norwood, OH, USA), Zinc Carbonate (CPS Union Corp.: New York, NY, USA), Zinc Carbonate (Elementis Pigments: Durham, UK), and Zinc Carbonate AC (Bruggemann Chemical: Newtown Square, PA, USA).

Basic zinc carbonate, which also may be referred to commercially as "Zinc Carbonate" or "Zinc Carbonate Basic" or "Zinc Hydroxy Carbonate", is a synthetic version consisting of materials similar to naturally occurring hydrozincite. The idealized stoichiometry is represented by $Zn_5(OH)_6(CO_3)_2$ but the actual stoichiometric ratios can vary slightly and other impurities may be incorporated in the crystal lattice.

Suitable examples of such pyrrithione materials can include zinc pyrrithione, sodium pyrrithione, pyrrithione acid, dipyrrithione, chitosan pyrrithione, magnesium disulfide pyrrithione, and combinations thereof. Pyrrithione materials may also include other pyridinethione salts formed from metals such as zinc, copper, tin, cadmium, magnesium, aluminium, and zirconium.

B. Personal Care Compositions

Zinc-containing materials (e.g., zinc pyrrithione) and/or pyrrithione materials can be applied to the skin through a personal care composition. Such personal care compositions can include rinse-off personal care compositions. Examples of suitable zinc-containing materials and pyrrithione materials are described herein. Personal care compositions can have varying levels of zinc-containing material and/or pyrrithione material. In certain examples, a personal care composition can include from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-

containing material and a pyrithione material. In certain examples, a personal care composition can include from about 0.005% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. In certain examples, a personal care composition can include from about 0.01% to about 0.0175%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. In certain examples, a personal care composition can include about 0.015%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material.

As described herein, a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material can be included in a personal care composition at certain concentrations and at certain average particle sizes such that the personal care composition can be substantially free of a structurant. In certain examples, the personal care composition can be free of a structurant. In certain examples, the zinc-containing material and/or the pyrithione material can be suspended in the personal care composition. This phenomenon can be further explained by evaluating the Péclet Number associated with a particular personal care composition. For example, zinc pyrithione particulates can be suspended within a personal care composition having a Péclet Number, as described herein, of less than 1; in certain examples, a Péclet Number of about 0.1 or less; and in certain examples, a Péclet Number of about 0.01 or less.

Moreover, the viscosity of the personal care composition can impact the separation and suspension of the zinc-containing materials and/or pyrithione materials. In certain examples, a personal care composition can have a viscosity of about 50,000 cP or less; about 40,000 cP or less; about 30,000 cP or less; about 20,000 cP or less; or about 10,000 cP or less. In certain examples, a personal care composition can have a viscosity from about 500 cP to about 10,000 cP, from about 1,500 cP to about 9,000 cP, from about 3,000 cP to about 8,000 cP, or from about 4,500 cP to about 7,500 cP. In one example, the zinc pyrithione particulates can be homogeneously mixed throughout the personal care composition.

A personal care composition can include at least one surfactant. In certain examples, a personal care composition can include from about 1.0% to about 50%, by weight of the at least one surfactant; in certain examples, from about 5% to about 40%, by weight of the at least one surfactant; and in certain examples, from about 10% to about 35% by weight of the at least one surfactant. One such surfactant that can be included in a personal care composition is sodium lauryl sulfate, hereinafter SLS. Suitable examples of SLS are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial

No. 12/817,786. Such suitable surfactants can also include sodium laureth(n) sulfate, hereinafter SLEnS, wherein n can define average moles of ethoxylation. n can range from about 1 to about 3. It will be appreciated that the addition of such surfactants should not render the personal care compositions, described herein, structured.

5 A personal care composition can further include from about 0.1% to 20%, by weight of the personal care composition, of a cosurfactant. Cosurfactants can comprise amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. In certain examples, such cosurfactants should not render the personal care composition structured. The personal care composition can include at least one of an amphoteric surfactant and a zwitterionic surfactant.
10 Suitable amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants can include those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,104,646 and U.S. Patent No. 5,106,609.

Amphoteric surfactants can include those that can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which an aliphatic radical can be straight or branched chain and wherein an aliphatic substituent can contain from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms such
15 that one carbon atom can contain an anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition can be sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Patent No. 2,658,072, N-higher alkyl aspartic acids
20 such as those produced according to the teaching of U.S. Patent No. 2,438,091, and products described in U.S. Patent No. 2,528,378. Other examples of amphoteric surfactants can include sodium lauroamphoacetate, sodium cocoamphoacetate, disodium lauroamphoacetate disodium cocodiamphoacetate, and mixtures thereof. Amphoacetates and diamphoacetates can also be used.

Zwitterionic surfactants suitable for use can include those that are broadly described as
25 derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which aliphatic radicals can be straight or branched chains, and wherein an aliphatic substituent can contain from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms such that one carbon atom can contain an anionic group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Other zwitterionic surfactants can include betaines, including cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).

30 Nonionic surfactants suitable for use can include those selected from the group consisting of alkyl ethoxylates, alkyl glucosides, polyglucosides (e.g., alkyl polyglucosides, decyl

polyglucosides), polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, alkoxyated fatty acid esters, sucrose esters, amine oxides, or mixtures thereof.

Other suitable surfactants or cosurfactants that can generally be used in a personal care composition are described in McCutcheon's: Detergents and Emulsifiers North American Edition (Allured Publishing Corporation 1947) (1986), McCutcheon's, Functional Materials North American Edition (Allured Publishing Corporation 1973) (1992) and U.S. Patent No. 3,929,678 (filed Aug. 1, 1974).

Other optional additives can be included in a personal care composition, including for example an emulsifier (e.g., non-ionic emulsifier) and electrolytes (e.g., sodium chloride). Example emulsifiers and electrolytes are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/157,665.

Other non-limiting optional ingredients that can be used in a personal care composition can comprise an optional benefit component that can be selected from the group consisting of thickening agents; preservatives (e.g., Kathon, citric acid, sodium benzoate); antimicrobials; fragrances (e.g., perfume); humectants (e.g., sorbitol); chelators (e.g. such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,487,884 issued to Bisset, et al.); sequestrants; vitamins (e.g. Retinol); vitamin derivatives (e.g. tocophenyl acetate, niacinamide, panthenol); sunscreens; desquamation actives (e.g. such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,852 and 5,652,228 issued to Bisset); anti-wrinkle/ anti-atrophy actives (e.g. N-acetyl derivatives, thiols, hydroxyl acids, phenol); anti-oxidants (e.g. ascorbic acid derivatives, tocophenol) skin soothing agents/skin healing agents (e.g. panthenoic acid derivatives, aloe vera, allantoin); skin lightening agents (e.g. kojic acid, arbutin, ascorbic acid derivatives) skin tanning agents (e.g. dihydroxyacetone); anti-acne medicaments; essential oils; sensates; pigments; colorants; pearlescent agents; interference pigments (e.g. such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,395,691 issued to Liang Sheng Tsaur, U.S. Patent No. 6,645,511 issued to Aronson, et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,759,376 issued to Zhang, et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,780,826 issued to Zhang, et al.) particles (e.g. talc, kolin, mica, smectite clay, cellulose powder, polysiloxane, silicas, carbonates, titanium dioxide, polyethylene beads) hydrophobically modified non-platelet particles (e.g. hydrophobically modified titanium dioxide and other materials described in a commonly owned, patent application published on Aug. 17, 2006 under Publication No. 2006/0182699A, entitled "Personal Care Compositions Containing Hydrophobically Modified Non-platelet particle filed on Feb. 15, 2005 by Taylor, et al.) and mixtures thereof. A personal care composition can comprise from about 0.1% to about 4%, by weight of the personal care composition, of hydrophobically

modified titanium dioxide. Other such suitable examples of such skin actives are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/157,665.

Other optional ingredients can be most typically those materials approved for use in cosmetics and that are described in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, Second Edition, The
5 Cosmetic, Toiletries, and Fragrance Association, Inc. 1988, 1992.

Such optional ingredients as described herein can be categorized or described by their cosmetic and/or therapeutic benefit or their postulated mode of action or function. However, it can be understood that actives and other materials useful herein can, in some instances, provide more than one cosmetic and/or therapeutic benefit or function or operate via more than one mode of
10 action. Therefore, classifications herein can be made for convenience and cannot be intended to limit an ingredient to particularly stated application or applications listed. A precise nature of these optional materials, and levels of incorporation thereof, will depend on the physical form of the composition and the nature of the cleansing operation for which it is to be used. Optional materials can usually be formulated at about 6% or less, about 5% or less, about 4% or less, about 3% or less,
15 about 2% or less, about 1% or less, about 0.5% or less, about 0.25% or less, about 0.1% or less, about 0.01% or less, or about 0.005% or less of a personal care composition.

III. Methods of Use to Improve Skin Health

Personal care compositions can be applied by a variety of means, including by rubbing, wiping or dabbing with hands or fingers, or by means of an implement and/or delivery enhancement
20 device. Non-limiting examples of implements can include a sponge or sponge-tipped applicator, a mesh shower puff, a swab, a brush, a wipe (e.g., wash cloth), a loofah, and combinations thereof. Non-limiting examples of delivery enhancement devices can include mechanical, electrical, ultrasonic and/or other energy devices. A personal care composition may be sold together with such an implement or device. Alternatively, an implement or device can be sold separately but
25 contain indicium to indicate usage with a personal care composition. Implements and delivery devices can employ replaceable portions (e.g., the skin interaction portions), which can be sold separately or sold together with the personal care composition in a kit.

Also included herein are methods for improving skin health (e.g., increasing antimicrobial efficacy). For example, one method can include applying a personal care composition including at
30 least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material to at least a portion of the body

(e.g., hair follicles and/or skin) of a user, where the personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant. The method can further comprise rinsing the personal care composition from the body of the user.

While some compositional components are listed in the methods section for illustration, the personal care compositions in employing such methods can contain any combination of components as described herein.

Certain personal care compositions may require a minimum amount of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material. For example, in order for a personal care composition to exhibit certain benefits associated with a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material, such a personal care composition may need to maintain at least 10 ppm (0.001wt %) of the zinc-containing material and/or the pyrithione material during the shelf life a product maintained at certain conditions (e.g., three years at ambient conditions). Zinc pyrithione, for example, can undergo degradation in personal care compositions over time. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that conventional methodologies are well-known to determine and predict the level of degradation of zinc-containing materials and/or pyrithione materials over time.

IV. Methods of Making a Personal Care Composition

A personal care composition can be formed by the addition of one or more raw materials. In certain embodiments, a primary raw material can be diluted prior to being added to one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition. The primary raw material can include at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material as described herein. In certain examples, the dilution can occur in a 1:1 ratio, in certain examples in a 2:1 ratio, and in certain examples in a 4:1 ratio. In certain examples, the primary raw material can be diluted with water (e.g., deionized water). The primary raw material can be in the form of a slurry or other suitable form. Once dilution occurs, the diluted primary raw material can be mixed with one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition. In certain examples, the personal care composition can have from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material, and can be substantially free of a structurant.

In another example, a primary raw material can be formed to have a certain concentration of an active component (e.g., zinc pyrithione particles). For example, a primary raw material can

include from about 0.1% to about 50%, by weight of the primary raw material, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. In certain examples, from about 1% to about 40%, by weight of the primary raw material, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material; in certain examples, from about 10% to about 30%, by weight of the primary raw material, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material; and in certain examples about 25%, by weight of the primary raw material, of at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material. The primary raw material can be mixed with one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition. The personal care composition can include from about 0.001% to about 0.02%, by weight of the personal care composition, of the at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material, and can be substantially free of a structurant.

V. Procedures

A. Iodine-Based Titration Method

The content of a zinc-containing material and/or a pyrithione material in personal care compositions can be measured by an iodine-based titration method. For example, a mercapto group in zinc pyrithione (ZPT) can be titrated by iodine, which can oxidize it to a disulfide-2,2'-dithiobispyridine-1-oxide. If zinc pyrithione has already been oxidized or undergone transformation otherwise so that it no longer possesses the mercapto group, it will not be detectable by the iodine-based titration method described hereinafter.

First, a standardized 0.04 N iodine solution is prepared. Specifically, anhydrous sodium thiosulphate (with a minimum purity of 99%) is oven-dried for 2 hours at 105°C and then stored in a dessicator. Then, 0.05 g (+/-0.0001 g) of the anhydrous sodium thiosulfate is weighed and placed into the 100 mL polypropylene beaker of an autotitrator, and 50 mL of deionized water is added to form a standard solution. The autotitrator used herein is preferably a Mettler DL25 or Mettler DM140-SC titrator with a platinum ring electrode, which is commercially available from Mettler Toledo International, Inc. (Switzerland), or an equivalent thereof. The autotitrator is set up to titrate the standard sodium thiosulfate solution with the iodine solution that is being standardized. Bubbles are eliminated from the burette of the autotitrator, and titration is commenced. Such procedure is repeated twice more, and the results are averaged to obtain a

standardized 0.04 N iodine solution. The % relative standard deviation (RSD) should be less than 1% of the average.

Next, standardized 0.01 N and 0.006 N iodine solutions are prepared. Specifically, standardized 0.01N iodine solution is prepared using 0.10 g (+/-0.0001 g) sodium thiosulphate dissolved in 100 mL deionized water, using 10.0 mL pipetted into the 100 mL autotitrator breaker with 50 mL additional deionized water followed by the titration procedure. Standardized 0.006 N iodine solution is prepared using 3.0 mL of a 0.01 M sodium thiosulphate solution and 40 mL of a solvent (containing 13% v/v hydrochloric acid in 6% v/v butanol), followed by addition of 40 mL of 1:1 hexane/isopropanol. The autotitration procedure is subsequently carried out. The iodine solutions are standardized daily.

4.00 g of the personal care composition is weighed and put into a clean, dry beaker of an autotitrator. 75 mL of hot 6% v/v butanol (which was heated in a boiling-water bath) and 5 mL of concentrated HCl (provided at room temperature) are then added into the beaker. The mixture is agitated vigorously so as to fully dissolve all soluble components. The beaker is subsequently placed in the autotitrator, and bubbles are completely eliminated from the burette.

The titration is then initiated and analyzed while the mixture is still warm. The mixture is vigorously agitated during the titration procedure. For compositions with less than 0.2% of ZPT by weight of the personal care composition, titration is carried out using the 0.006N iodine solution. For compositions with higher ZPT concentrations, the initial starting sample weight can be reduced. Titration can be done either manually or by using autotitration procedure by those with skill in the art.

The ZPT content in the personal care composition is calculated as follows:

$$ZPT \text{ Content (\%)} = \frac{\text{Volume of Iodine Solution (mL)} \times N \times 15.88\%}{\text{Sample Weight (g)}}$$

wherein N is the normality of the standardized iodine solution, and wherein 15.88% is a constant that is derived from:

$$15.88\% = \frac{\text{Molecular Weight of ZPT} \times 100\%}{\text{No. of Pyrithione per Molecule} \times 1000 \text{ mL/L}} = \frac{371.6 \times 100\%}{2 \times 1000 \text{ mL/L}}$$

The above-described procedure is repeated three times for each personal care composition whose ZPT content is to be measured, and the results are averaged to obtain a final ZPT content in percentage (%) for the specific personal care composition.

All chemical reagents employed hereinabove are high-purity reagents obtained from VWR Scientific (Batavia, Illinois, USA) or other scientific chemical suppliers.

B. Péclet Number Calculations

As described herein, the Péclet Number can be defined by the following formula:

$$Pe = \frac{\text{Gravitational Forces}}{\text{Diffusive Forces (Brownian Motion)}} = \frac{v_s D_{ZPT}}{D_{Br}}$$

where v_s is the Stokes settling velocity, D_{ZPT} is the diameter of a zinc pyrithione particle (assuming spherical geometry), and D_{Br} is the diffusion coefficient. The Stokes settling velocity, v_s , can be defined by the following formula:

$$v_s = \frac{2}{9} \frac{(\rho_{ZPT} - \rho_f)}{\mu_f} g r_{ZPT}^2$$

where ρ_{ZPT} is the density of zinc pyrithione, ρ_f is the density of the fluid phase, μ_f is the viscosity of the fluid phase, g is the gravitational constant, and r_{ZPT} is the radius of a zinc pyrithione particle. The diffusion coefficient, D_{Br} , can be defined by the following Stokes-Einstein Equation:

$$D_{Br} = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\mu_f D_{ZPT}}$$

where k_B is the Boltzmann's constant and T is the temperature.

VI. Examples

A. Inventive Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1-4

Table 1 below illustrates formulations for personal care compositions.

Table 1.

Ingredient	% Raw Material				
	Inventive Example 1	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3	Comparative Example 4
Water	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	100
Sodium Laureth-3-Sulfate	23.21	23.21	23.21	23.21	--
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	--
Cocamidopropyl betaine	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	--
Sorbitol	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	--
Citric acid	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	--
Perfume	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	--
Sodium benzoate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	--
Kathon (CMIT/MIT)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	--
Sodium chloride	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	--
Zinc pyrithione	0.005, 0.01, 0.015, 0.02	0.025, 0.05	0.015	0.015	0.015
Parameter					
Particle Size Distribution (Avg. Particle Size)	0.5 μm^*	0.5 μm^*	2.5 μm^{**}	<1 μm^*	0.5 μm^*
D _{ZPT} in Finished Product (Avg. Particle Size)	0.5 μm	1.0-2.0 μm	2.5 μm	1.0-2.0 μm	0.5 μm
Processing Conditions (by wt.)	1:1 FPS ZPT Dilution in DI Water	1:1 FPS ZPT Dilution in DI Water	1:1 U2 ZPT Dilution in DI Water	No Dilution / Pre-mixing of ZPT	1:1 FPS ZPT Dilution in DI Water
Formula Viscosity (cP)	6000	6000	6000	6000	1.00
Charge Stabilization	No (10% Active Level Surfactant)	No (10% Active Level Surfactant)	No (10% Active Level Surfactant)	No (10% Active Level Surfactant)	Yes (DI Water)
Separation Observed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Péclet Number	0.0601	0.9758-15.61	38.11	0.9758-15.61	0.0601

FPS ZPT (Kolon)

** U2 ZPT (Lonza)

- 5 Each of the personal care compositions for Inventive Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1-3 was formed by the following process. Note that Inventive Example 1 in Table 1 represents four inventive examples such that one formulation included 50 ppm of zinc pyrithione, one included 100

ppm of zinc pyrithione, one included 150 ppm of zinc pyrithione and the last one included 200 ppm of zinc pyrithione. Because each of these four formulations were identical in composition other than with respect to the zinc pyrithione concentration and they each produced the same results, they were combined and are represented collectively as Inventive Example 1. A similar procedure was used in reporting results for Comparative Example 1, wherein two formulations were actually tested, one at 250 ppm zinc pyrithione and one at 500 ppm zinc pyrithione.

With the exception of Comparative Example 3 (no dilution or premixing of zinc pyrithione), preparation began with the formation of a zinc pyrithione premix, where zinc pyrithione and DI water were added to a beaker while stirring. Then, DI water was added to a mixing vessel. Sodium laureth-3 sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and cocamidopropyl betaine were added to the mixing vessel, followed by agitation of the vessel contents. Perfume was then added and mixed into the mixture for at least 10 minutes. Sodium benzoate was then added and allowed to dissolve into the mixture for at least 2 minutes. Citric acid was used to titrate the mixture until a pH of from about 6.5 to about 7.5 was reached, followed by the addition of Kathon and then the zinc pyrithione premix. The mixture was mixed for at least 5 minutes to allow full dispersion of the zinc pyrithione. Sodium chloride was then added and allowed to dissolve into the mixture for at least 2 minutes. DI water and/or sodium chloride were then added to adjust the viscosity of the mixture, which had a target range of 4,500-7,500 cP. For Comparative Example 4, zinc pyrithione was added to DI water.

As discussed above, the Péclet Number can be indicative of whether particulates can remain suspended in a composition. For some personal care compositions having a Péclet Number of less than 1, particulates may be able to remain suspended in the personal care composition without assistance from a structurant. However, if the Péclet Number is greater than 1, gravitational forces can exceed diffusive forces, particulates may begin to settle in the personal care composition, and separation may be observed. Zinc pyrithione concentration and average particle sizes of the zinc pyrithione proved to be determinative. For example, the Péclet Number for Comparative Example 2, which included zinc pyrithione with an average particle size in finished product of 2.5 μm , was calculated to be 38.11 and separation was observed. Similarly, separation was observed for Comparative Examples 1 and 3, each of which included zinc pyrithione with an average particle size in finished product of 1.0-2.0 μm . A Péclet Number range for each of Comparative Examples 1 and 3 was largely >1 . While Comparative Example 3 included a lower concentration of zinc pyrithione (0.015%) than Comparative Example 1 (0.025%, 0.05%), a lack of dilution and premixing allowed

for an increased level of aggregation, and thus similar average particle sizes in the finished product. The processing conditions in forming the formulations also appear to have proved determinative. For example, the Péclet Number range for Comparative Example 3, which was formed without dilution or premixing of zinc pyrithione, was largely >1 . Thus, separation was observed in
5 Comparative Example 3.

Viscosity of the fluid phase also played a role in determining whether separation occurred. For example, the Péclet Number for each of Inventive Example 1 and Comparative Example 4 was calculated to 0.0601, which is substantially less than 1. While separation was not observed for Inventive Example 1, which exhibited a viscosity of 6,000 cP, separation was observed in
10 Comparative Example 4, which had a viscosity of only 1 cP. Thus, viscosity of the fluid phase can have an effect on the stability of a personal care composition.

It should be understood that every maximum numerical limitation given throughout this specification includes every lower numerical limitation, as if such lower numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every minimum numerical limitation given throughout this specification
15 will include every higher numerical limitation, as if such higher numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every numerical range given throughout this specification will include every narrower numerical range that falls within such broader numerical range, as if such narrower numerical ranges were all expressly written herein.

The products and methods/processes of the present disclosure can comprise, consist of, and
20 consist essentially of the essential elements and limitations of the invention described herein, as well as any of the additional or optional ingredients, components, steps, or limitations described herein.

The dimensions and values disclosed herein are not to be understood as being strictly limited to the exact numerical values recited. Instead, unless otherwise specified, each such dimension is intended to mean both the recited value and a functionally equivalent range surrounding that value.
25 For example, a dimension disclosed as "40 mm" is intended to mean "about 40 mm."

Every document cited herein, including any cross referenced or related patent or application and any patent application or patent to which this application claims priority or benefit thereof, is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety unless expressly excluded or otherwise limited. The citation of any document is not an admission that it is prior art with respect to any
30 invention disclosed or claimed herein or that it alone, or in any combination with any other reference or references, teaches, suggests or discloses any such invention. Further, to the extent that any

meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

5 While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is therefore intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of making a personal care composition, the method comprising:

diluting a primary raw material, the first raw material comprising at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material; and

subsequent to dilution, mixing the diluted primary raw material with one or more secondary raw materials to form a personal care composition, the personal care composition having from 0.001% to 0.02%, preferably from 0.005% to 0.02%, more preferably from 0.01% to 0.0175%, even more preferably 0.015%, by weight of the personal care composition, of the at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material, wherein the personal care composition is substantially free of a structurant.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the primary raw material is diluted in a 1:1 ratio.
3. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the primary raw material is diluted with water.
4. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the diluted primary raw material comprises from 10% to 30%, preferably 25%, by weight, of the at least one of a zinc-containing material and a pyrithione material.
5. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the zinc-containing material comprises zinc pyrithione, zinc sulfate, zinc carbonate, zinc gluconate, zinc-containing layered materials, or combinations thereof.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the zinc-containing material comprises zinc pyrithione.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein zinc pyrithione is in the form of particulates.
8. The personal care composition of claim 7, wherein the average particle of the zinc pyrithione particulates is 1 μm or less, preferably 0.5 μm .
9. The method of claim 7, wherein the zinc pyrithione particulates are suspended in the personal care composition.

10. The method of any of claims 7-9, wherein the zinc pyrithione particulates are homogeneously mixed throughout the personal care composition.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the personal care composition has a Péclet Number of less than 1, preferably of 0.1 or less; or more preferably of 0.01 or less.
12. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the personal care composition is a rinse-off personal care composition.
13. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the personal care composition is a body wash.
14. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the personal care composition exhibits a viscosity of 10,000 cP or less, preferably 4,500 cP to 7,500 cP.
15. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the personal care composition is free of a structurant.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/018794

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61K8/27 A61K8/49 A61Q5/02 A61Q19/10
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)

A61K A61Q

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)

EP0-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 284 649 A (JUNEJA PREM S [US]) 8 February 1994 (1994-02-08) example 3 -----	1,3-7, 9-11,14, 15
X	WO 99/66886 A1 (UNILEVER PLC [GB]; UNILEVER NV [NL]; LEVER HINDUSTAN LTD [IN]) 29 December 1999 (1999-12-29) example 1 page 5, last line - page 6, line 3 -----	1,3-7, 9-11,14, 15
Y	US 2006/111259 A1 (CHAKRABARTY DEBOJIT [IN] ET AL) 25 May 2006 (2006-05-25) tables 1,3 -----	1-15
Y	US 2008/152731 A1 (TRIGIANTE GIUSEPPE [IT]) 26 June 2008 (2008-06-26) examples 3,4 ----- -/--	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 April 2015

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/05/2015

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Giacobbe, Simone

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/018794

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 99/51193 A1 (UNILEVER PLC [GB]; UNILEVER NV [NL]; LEVER HINDUSTAN LTD [IN]) 14 October 1999 (1999-10-14) example 1 page 20, line 25 - line 28 -----	1-15
Y	US 7 001 594 B1 (PEFFLY MARJORIE MOSSMAN [US] ET AL) 21 February 2006 (2006-02-21) examples IV,V; table 1 -----	1-15
Y	US 5 106 609 A (BOLICH JR RAYMOND E [US] ET AL) 21 April 1992 (1992-04-21) cited in the application example X -----	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2015/018794

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5284649	A	08-02-1994	AU 4929693 A BR 9307127 A CA 2145175 A1 EP 0662817 A1 JP H08501795 A US 5284649 A WO 9407459 A1	26-04-1994 30-03-1999 14-04-1994 19-07-1995 27-02-1996 08-02-1994 14-04-1994
WO 9966886	A1	29-12-1999	AR 019705 A1 AU 4772699 A WO 9966886 A1	13-03-2002 10-01-2000 29-12-1999
US 2006111259	A1	25-05-2006	AR 053099 A1 US 2006111259 A1 WO 2006053708 A1	25-04-2007 25-05-2006 26-05-2006
US 2008152731	A1	26-06-2008	EP 2124885 A2 GB 2459556 A JP 2010517938 A US 2008152731 A1 US 2014377384 A1 WO 2008117117 A2	02-12-2009 04-11-2009 27-05-2010 26-06-2008 25-12-2014 02-10-2008
WO 9951193	A1	14-10-1999	AR 016202 A1 AU 738747 B2 AU 3035099 A BR 9909362 A CA 2324596 A1 CN 1304302 A DE 69918418 D1 DE 69918418 T2 EP 1066018 A1 ES 2224618 T3 HU 0101685 A2 ID 26776 A IN 192936 A1 JP 4331401 B2 JP 2002510607 A MX PA00009605 A PL 343284 A1 TR 200002866 T2 US 6719967 B1 WO 9951193 A1	20-06-2001 27-09-2001 25-10-1999 12-12-2000 14-10-1999 18-07-2001 05-08-2004 11-08-2005 10-01-2001 01-03-2005 28-10-2001 08-02-2001 12-06-2004 16-09-2009 09-04-2002 06-08-2002 13-08-2001 22-01-2001 13-04-2004 14-10-1999
US 7001594	B1	21-02-2006	AU 1532502 A CN 1466448 A EP 1324740 A2 JP 2004519427 A MX PA03003133 A US 7001594 B1 WO 0230367 A2	22-04-2002 07-01-2004 09-07-2003 02-07-2004 14-07-2003 21-02-2006 18-04-2002
US 5106609	A	21-04-1992	CN 1056051 A US 5106609 A	13-11-1991 21-04-1992