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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): LANT, Neil, Joseph [GB/GB]; 18 Netherwitton Way, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear NE3 5RP (GB).
- (74) Common Representative: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY; c/o Eileen L. Hughett, Global Patent Services, 299 East Sixth Street, Sycamore Building, 4th Floor, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).
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(54) Title: COMPACTED LIQUID LAUNDRY DETERGENT COMPOSITION COMPRISING LIPASE OF BACTERIAL ORIGIN

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a liquid laundry detergent composition comprising: (i) detergent surfactant comprising anionic detergent surfactant and optionally non-ionic surfactant, optionally wherein the weight ratio of anionic detergent surfactant to non-ionic detergent surfactant is greater than 1:1; (ii) optionally, surfactancy boosting polymer; (iii) from 0wt% to 10wt% fatty acid; (iv) optionally, silicone suds suppressor; (v) optionally, structurant; (vi) lipase of bacterial origin; and (vii) optionally nil-boron enzyme stabilizer; wherein the electrolytic strength of the composition at a concentration of 1g/l in de-ionized water and at a temperature of 25°C in mScm<sup>-1</sup> is preferably less than 200mScm<sup>-1</sup>.

COMPACTED LIQUID LAUNDRY DETERGENT COMPOSITION  
COMPRISING LIPASE OF BACTERIAL ORIGIN

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a compacted liquid laundry detergent composition comprising a lipase of bacterial origin. Such liquid laundry detergent compositions comprise: (i) 10 deterative surfactant comprising anionic deterative surfactant and optionally non-ionic surfactant, wherein preferably the weight ratio of anionic deterative surfactant to non-ionic deterative surfactant is greater than 1:1; (ii) optionally, surfactancy boosting polymer; (iii) from 0wt% to 10wt% fatty acid; (iv) optionally, silicone suds suppressor; (v) optionally, structurant; (vi) lipase of bacterial origin; and (vii) optionally, nil-boron enzyme stabilizer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Recent liquid laundry detergent consumer preferences towards smaller more concentrated product forms, colder wash temperatures and shorter wash times have resulted in the liquid detergent formulators handling a whole series of different constraints. In addition, not only do consumers want smaller compacted liquid laundry detergent products to use at these lower wash temperatures and shorter wash times, but the consumers also want these compacted products to 20 have the same performance as traditional uncompact liquid laundry detergents have at higher wash temperatures and during longer wash cycles; this is an extremely difficult consumer need to meet.

Compacted liquid laundry detergent products have less space to incorporate detergent ingredients; this places great constraint on the detergent formulator, especially for restricting the 25 levels of the bulk detergent ingredients like surfactants, builders and solvents that take up much of the formulation space. For the detergent ingredients that are incorporated into these compacted liquid laundry detergent products, the detergent formulator must greatly improve the efficiency of these detergent ingredients, and of the compacted liquid laundry detergent composition as a whole. It is important to maintain good cleaning performance, especially greasy cleaning 30 performance, good odor profile, and good product stability as one compacts the liquid laundry detergent composition.

The present invention provides a liquid laundry detergent composition comprising specific lipases of bacterial origin.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a liquid laundry detergent composition as defined by claim 1.

## 5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**Liquid laundry detergent composition.** The composition can be any liquid form, for example a liquid or gel form, or any combination thereof. The composition may be in any unit dose form, for example a pouch. However, it is extremely highly preferred for the composition to be in gel form.

10 The composition is a fully finished laundry detergent composition. The composition is not just a component of a laundry detergent composition that can be incorporated into a laundry detergent composition, it is a fully finished laundry detergent composition. That said, it is within the scope of the present invention for an additional rinse additive composition (e.g. fabric conditioner or enhancer), or a main wash additive composition (e.g. bleach additive) to also be  
15 used in combination with the liquid laundry detergent composition during the method of the present invention. Although, it may be preferred for no bleach additive composition is used in combination with the laundry detergent composition during the method of the present invention.

The liquid laundry detergent composition comprises: (i) deterative surfactant comprising anionic deterative surfactant and optionally non-ionic surfactant, optionally wherein the weight  
20 ratio of anionic deterative surfactant to non-ionic deterative surfactant is greater than 1:1; (ii) optionally, surfactancy boosting polymer; (iii) from 0wt% to 10wt% fatty acid; (iv) optionally, silicone suds suppressor; (v) optionally, structurant; (vi) lipase of bacterial origin; and (vii) optionally, nil-boron enzyme stabilizer. The electrolytic strength of the composition at a concentration of 1g/l in de-ionized water and at a temperature of 25°C in mScm<sup>-1</sup> is preferably  
25 less than 200mScm<sup>-1</sup>. It may be preferred to keep low levels of fatty acid in the composition, and/or to use alkanolamines, preferably tertiary alkanolamines having a pKa of less than 9.0, or even less than 8.0, preferred are tri-isopropanolamine (TIPA), and/or triethanolamine (TEA), especially preferred is TEA due to its low molecular weight and low pKa, to provide some buffering capacity in the formulation.

30 Preferably, the composition comprises: (i) deterative surfactant comprising anionic deterative surfactant and non-ionic surfactant, wherein the weight ratio of anionic deterative surfactant to non-ionic deterative surfactant is greater than 1:1; and optionally wherein the anionic

deterstive surfactant has a hydrophilic index (HIC) of from 8.0 to 9.1; (ii) surfactancy boosting polymer; (iii) from 0wt% to 5wt% fatty acid; (iv) silicone suds suppressor; (v) structurant; (vi) enzymes; and (vii) non-boron enzyme stabilizer; and wherein the electrolytic strength of the composition at a concentration of 1g/1 in de-ionized water and at a temperature of 25°C in mScm<sup>-1</sup> is preferably less than 200mScm<sup>-1</sup>.

**Deterstive surfactant.** The deterstive surfactant typically comprises anionic deterstive surfactant and non-ionic surfactant, wherein preferably the weight ratio of anionic deterstive surfactant to non-ionic deterstive surfactant is greater than 1:1, preferably greater than 1.5:1, or even greater than 2:1, or even greater than 2.5:1, or greater than 3:1.

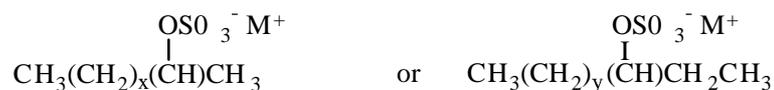
The composition preferably comprises deterstive surfactant, preferably from 10wt% to 40wt%, preferably from 12wt%, or from 15wt%, or even from 18wt% deterstive surfactant. Preferably, the surfactant comprises alkyl benzene sulphonate and one or more deterstive co-surfactants. The surfactant preferably comprises C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkyl benzene sulphonate and one or more co-surfactants. The co-surfactants preferably are selected from the group consisting of C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl ethoxylated alcohols, preferably having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 7; C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl ethoxylated sulphates, preferably having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 5; and mixtures thereof. However, other surfactant systems may be suitable for use in the present invention.

Suitable deterstive surfactants include anionic deterstive surfactants, nonionic deterstive surfactants, cationic deterstive surfactants, zwitterionic deterstive surfactants, amphoteric deterstive surfactants and mixtures thereof.

Suitable anionic deterstive surfactants include: alkyl sulphates; alkyl sulphonates; alkyl phosphates; alkyl phosphonates; alkyl carboxylates; and mixtures thereof. The anionic surfactant can be selected from the group consisting of: C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl benzene sulphonates (LAS) preferably C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>13</sub> alkyl benzene sulphonates; C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> primary, branched chain, linear-chain and random-chain alkyl sulphates (AS), typically having the following formula:



wherein, M is hydrogen or a cation which provides charge neutrality, preferred cations are sodium and ammonium cations, wherein x is an integer of at least 7, preferably at least 9; C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> secondary (2,3) alkyl sulphates, typically having the following formulae:



wherein, M is hydrogen or a cation which provides charge neutrality, preferred cations include sodium and ammonium cations, wherein x is an integer of at least 7, preferably at least 9, y is an integer of at least 8, preferably at least 9; C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl alkoxy carboxylates; mid-chain branched alkyl sulphates as described in more detail in US 6,020,303 and US 6,060,443; modified alkylbenzene sulphonate (MLAS) as described in more detail in WO 99/05243, WO 99/05242, WO 99/05244, WO 99/05082, WO 99/05084, WO 99/05241, WO 99/07656, WO 00/23549, and WO 00/23548; methyl ester sulphonate (MES); alpha-olefin sulphonate (AOS) and mixtures thereof.

Preferred anionic deterative surfactants include: linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl benzene sulphonate deterative surfactants, preferably linear C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl benzene sulphonate deterative surfactants; linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl benzene sulphate deterative surfactants; linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl sulphate deterative surfactants, including linear C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl sulphate deterative surfactants, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl branched C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl sulphate deterative surfactants, linear or branched alkoxyated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl sulphate deterative surfactants and mixtures thereof; linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl sulphonate deterative surfactants; and mixtures thereof.

Preferred alkoxyated alkyl sulphate deterative surfactants are linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>8</sub>-i<sub>8</sub> alkyl alkoxyated sulphate deterative surfactants having an average degree of alkoxylation of from 1 to 30, preferably from 1 to 10. Preferably, the alkoxyated alkyl sulphate deterative surfactant is a linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>8</sub>-i<sub>8</sub> alkyl ethoxyated sulphate having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 10. Most preferably, the alkoxyated alkyl sulphate deterative surfactant is a linear unsubstituted C<sub>8</sub>-i<sub>8</sub> alkyl ethoxyated sulphate having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 3 to 7.

Preferred anionic deterative surfactants are selected from the group consisting of: linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted, C<sub>12</sub>-18 alkyl sulphates; linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted, C<sub>10</sub>-13 alkylbenzene sulphonates, preferably linear C<sub>10</sub>-13 alkylbenzene sulphonates; and mixtures thereof. Highly preferred are linear C<sub>10</sub>-13 alkylbenzene sulphonates. Highly preferred are linear C<sub>10</sub>-13 alkylbenzene sulphonates that are obtainable, preferably obtained, by sulphonating commercially available linear alkyl benzenes (LAB); suitable LAB include low 2-

phenyl LAB, such as those supplied by Sasol under the tradename Isochem® or those supplied by Petresa under the tradename Petrelab®, other suitable LAB include high 2-phenyl LAB, such as those supplied by Sasol under the tradename Hyblene®. A suitable anionic detergent surfactant is alkyl benzene sulphonate that is obtained by DETAL catalyzed process, although  
 5 other synthesis routes, such as HF, may also be suitable.

Another suitable anionic detergent surfactant is alkyl ethoxy carboxylate.

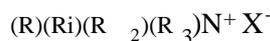
The anionic detergent surfactants are typically present in their salt form, typically being complexed with a suitable cation. Suitable counter-ions include Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup>, substituted ammonium such as C<sub>i</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkanolammonium preferably mono-ethanolamine (MEA) tri-  
 10 ethanolamine (TEA), di-ethanolamine (DEA), and any mixtures thereof.

However, preferably at least 20wt%, or at least 30wt%, or at least 40wt%, or at least 50wt%, or at least 60wt%, or at least 70wt%, or at least 80wt%, or even or at least 90wt% of the anionic detergent surfactant is neutralized by a sodium cation.

It may also be preferred for the anionic detergent surfactant to have a hydrophilic index (HIC) of from 8.0 to 9.1, or it may even be preferred for the anionic detergent surfactant to have a  
 15 lower hydrophilic index (HIC), such as one in the range of from 6.0 to 8.0, or from 7.0 to below 8.0. The hydrophilic index (HIC) is described in more detail in WO00/27958.

Suitable cationic detergent surfactants include: alkyl pyridinium compounds; alkyl quaternary ammonium compounds; alkyl quaternary phosphonium compounds; alkyl ternary  
 20 sulphonium compounds; and mixtures thereof. The cationic detergent surfactant can be selected from the group consisting of: alkoxylate quaternary ammonium (AQA) surfactants as described in more detail in US 6,136,769; dimethyl hydroxyethyl quaternary ammonium as described in more detail in US 6,004,922; polyamine cationic surfactants as described in more detail in WO 98/35002, WO 98/35003, WO 98/35004, WO 98/35005, and WO 98/35006; cationic ester  
 25 surfactants as described in more detail in US 4,228,042, US 4,239,660, US 4,260,529 and US 6,022,844; amino surfactants as described in more detail in US 6,221,825 and WO 00/47708, specifically amido propyldimethyl amine; and mixtures thereof. Preferred cationic detergent surfactants are quaternary ammonium compounds having the general formula:

30



wherein, R is a linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>6-18</sub> alkyl or alkenyl moiety, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are independently selected from methyl or ethyl moieties, R<sub>3</sub> is a hydroxyl,

hydroxymethyl or a hydroxyethyl moiety, X is an anion which provides charge neutrality, preferred anions include halides (such as chloride), sulphate and sulphonate. Preferred cationic deterative surfactants are mono-C<sub>6-18</sub> alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chlorides. Highly preferred cationic deterative surfactants are mono-C<sub>8-10</sub> alkyl mono-  
5 hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride, mono-C<sub>10-12</sub> alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride and mono-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl mono-hydroxyethyl di-methyl quaternary ammonium chloride.

Suitable non-ionic deterative surfactant can be selected from the group consisting of: C<sub>8-18</sub> alkyl ethoxylates, such as, NEODOL® non-ionic surfactants from Shell; C<sub>6-12</sub> alkyl phenol  
10 alkoxyates wherein the alkoxyate units are ethyleneoxy units, propyleneoxy units or a mixture thereof; C<sub>12-18</sub> alcohol and C<sub>6-12</sub> alkyl phenol condensates with ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymers such as Pluronic® from BASF; C<sub>14-22</sub> mid-chain branched alcohols, BA, as described in more detail in US 6,150,322; C<sub>14-22</sub> mid-chain branched alkyl alkoxyates, BAEx, wherein x = from 1 to 30, as described in more detail in US 6,153,577, US 6,020,303 and  
15 US 6,093,856; alkylpolysaccharides as described in more detail in US 4,565,647, specifically alkylpolyglycosides as described in more detail in US 4,483,780 and US 4,483,779; polyhydroxy fatty acid amides as described in more detail in US 5,332,528, WO 92/06162, WO 93/19146, WO 93/19038, and WO 94/09099; ether capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohol surfactants as described in more detail in US 6,482,994 and WO 01/42408; and mixtures thereof.

20 The non-ionic deterative surfactant could be an alkyl polyglucoside and/or an alkyl alkoxyated alcohol. Preferably the non-ionic deterative surfactant is a linear or branched, substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>8-18</sub> alkyl ethoxyated alcohol having an average degree of ethoxylation of from 1 to 10, more preferably from 3 to 7.

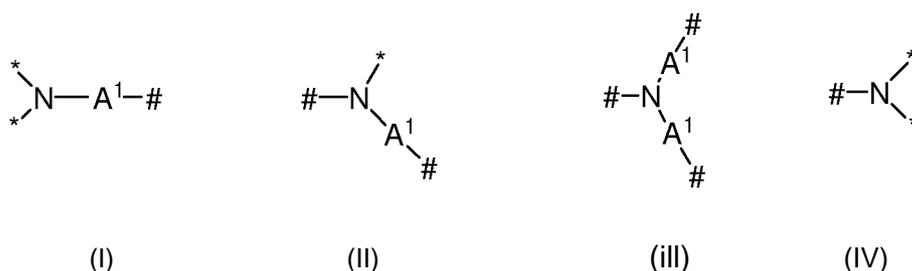
Suitable zwitterionic and/or amphoteric deterative surfactants include alkanolamine  
25 sulpho-betaines.

It may be preferred for the composition to comprise branched anionic deterative surfactant and/or branched non-ionic deterative surfactant. Preferably, the branched anionic deterative surfactant and/or branched non-ionic deterative surfactant are derived from natural sources, preferably wherein the natural sources include bio-derived isoprenoids, most preferably  
30 farnescene.

**Surfactancy boosting polymer.** The composition may comprise a surfactancy boosting polymer. Preferred polymers are amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymers and/or random graft co-polymers. These polymers are described in more detail below.

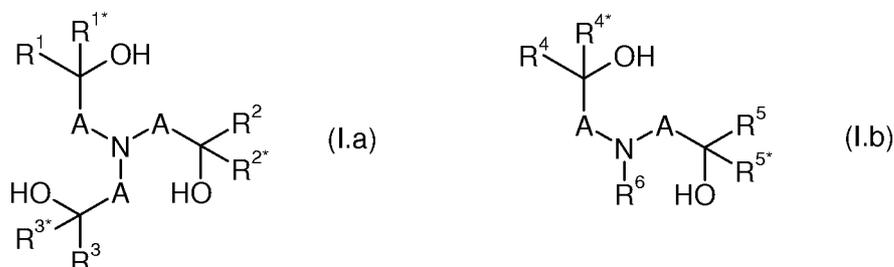
**Amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymer.** Amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymers refer to any alkoxyated polymers having balanced hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties such that they remove grease particles from fabrics and surfaces. Specific embodiments of the amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymers of the present invention comprise a core structure and a plurality of alkoxyate groups attached to that core structure.

The core structure may comprise a polyalkylenimine structure comprising, in condensed form, repeating units of formulae (I), (II), (III) and (IV):



wherein # in each case denotes one-half of a bond between a nitrogen atom and the free binding position of a group A<sup>1</sup> of two adjacent repeating units of formulae (I), (II), (III) or (IV); \* in each case denotes one-half of a bond to one of the alkoxyate groups; and A<sup>1</sup> is independently selected from linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene; wherein the polyalkylenimine structure consists of 1 repeating unit of formula (I), x repeating units of formula (II), y repeating units of formula (III) and y+1 repeating units of formula (IV), wherein x and y in each case have a value in the range of from 0 to about 150; where the average weight average molecular weight, Mw, of the polyalkylenimine core structure is a value in the range of from about 60 to about 10,000 g/mol.

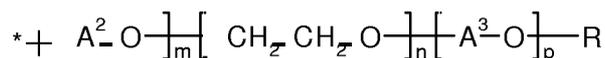
The core structure may alternatively comprise a polyalkanolamine structure of the condensation products of at least one compound selected from N-(hydroxyalkyl)amines of formulae (I.a) and/or (I.b),



wherein A are independently selected from C<sub>i</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene; R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1\*</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2\*</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>3\*</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>4\*</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>5\*</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, wherein the last

three mentioned radicals may be optionally substituted; and R<sup>6</sup> is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, wherein the last three mentioned radicals may be optionally substituted.

The plurality of alkylenoxy groups attached to the core structure are independently selected from alkylenoxy units of the formula (V)



5 (V)

wherein \* in each case denotes one-half of a bond to the nitrogen atom of the repeating unit of formula (I), (II) or (IV); A<sup>2</sup> is in each case independently selected from 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene and 1,2-isobutylene; A<sup>3</sup> is 1,2-propylene; R is in each case independently selected from hydrogen and C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl; m has an average value in the range of from 0 to about 2; n has an  
10 average value in the range of from about 20 to about 50; and p has an average value in the range of from about 10 to about 50.

Specific embodiments of the amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymers may be selected from alkoxyated polyalkylenimines having an inner polyethylene oxide block and an  
15 outer polypropylene oxide block, the degree of ethoxylation and the degree of propoxylation not going above or below specific limiting values. Specific embodiments of the alkoxyated polyalkylenimines according to the present invention have a minimum ratio of polyethylene blocks to polypropylene blocks (n/p) of about 0.6 and a maximum of about 1.5(x+2y+1)<sup>1/2</sup>. Alkoxyated polyalkylenimines having an n/p ratio of from about 0.8 to about 1.2(x+2y+1)<sup>1/2</sup> have been found to have especially beneficial properties.

20 The alkoxyated polyalkylenimines useful in the present invention have a backbone which consists of primary, secondary and tertiary amine nitrogen atoms which are attached to one another by alkylene radicals A and are randomly arranged. Primary amino moieties which start or terminate the main chain and the side chains of the polyalkylenimine backbone and whose remaining hydrogen atoms are subsequently replaced by alkylenoxy units are referred to as  
25 repeating units of formulae (I) or (IV), respectively. Secondary amino moieties whose remaining hydrogen atom is subsequently replaced by alkylenoxy units are referred to as repeating units of formula (II). Tertiary amino moieties which branch the main chain and the side chains are referred to as repeating units of formula (III).

30 Since cyclization can occur in the formation of the polyalkylenimine backbone, it is also possible for cyclic amino moieties to be present to a small extent in the backbone. Such

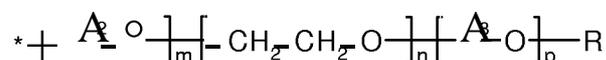
polyalkylenimines containing cyclic amino moieties are of course alkoxyated in the same way as those consisting of the noncyclic primary and secondary amino moieties.

The polyalkylenimine backbone consisting of the nitrogen atoms and the groups A<sup>1</sup>, has an average molecular weight Mw of from about 60 to about 10,000 g/mole, preferably from about 100 to about 8,000 g/mole and more preferably from about 500 to about 6,000 g/mole.

The sum (x+2y+1) corresponds to the total number of alkylenimine units present in one individual polyalkylenimine backbone and thus is directly related to the molecular weight of the polyalkylenimine backbone. The values given in the specification however relate to the number average of all polyalkylenimines present in the mixture. The sum (x+2y+2) corresponds to the total number amino groups present in one individual polyalkylenimine backbone.

The radicals A<sup>1</sup> connecting the amino nitrogen atoms may be identical or different, linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> -alkylene radicals, such as 1,2-ethylene, 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene, 1,2-isobutylene, 1,2-pentanediyl, 1,2-hexanediyl or hexamethylen. A preferred branched alkylene is 1,2-propylene. Preferred linear alkylene are ethylene and hexamethylene. A more preferred alkylene is 1,2-ethylene.

The hydrogen atoms of the primary and secondary amino groups of the polyalkylenimine backbone are replaced by alkylenoxy units of the formula (V).



(V)

In this formula, the variables preferably have one of the meanings given below:

A<sup>2</sup> in each case is selected from 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene and 1,2-isobutylene; preferably A<sup>2</sup> is 1,2-propylene. A<sup>3</sup> is 1,2-propylene; R in each case is selected from hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl and tert.-butyl; preferably R is hydrogen. The index m in each case has a value of 0 to about 2; preferably m is 0 or approximately 1; more preferably m is 0. The index n has an average value in the range of from about 20 to about 50, preferably in the range of from about 22 to about 40, and more preferably in the range of from about 24 to about 30. The index p has an average value in the range of from about 10 to about 50, preferably in the range of from about 11 to about 40, and more preferably in the range of from about 12 to about 30.

Preferably the alkylenoxy unit of formula (V) is a non-random sequence of alkoxyate blocks. By non-random sequence it is meant that the [-A<sup>2</sup>-O-]<sub>m</sub> is added first (i.e., closest to the bond to the nitrogen atom of the repeating unit of formula (I), (II), or (III)), the [-

$\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-}]_n$  is added second, and the  $[-\text{A}^3\text{-O-}]_p$  is added third. This orientation provides the alkoxyated polyalkylenimine with an inner polyethylene oxide block and an outer polypropylene oxide block.

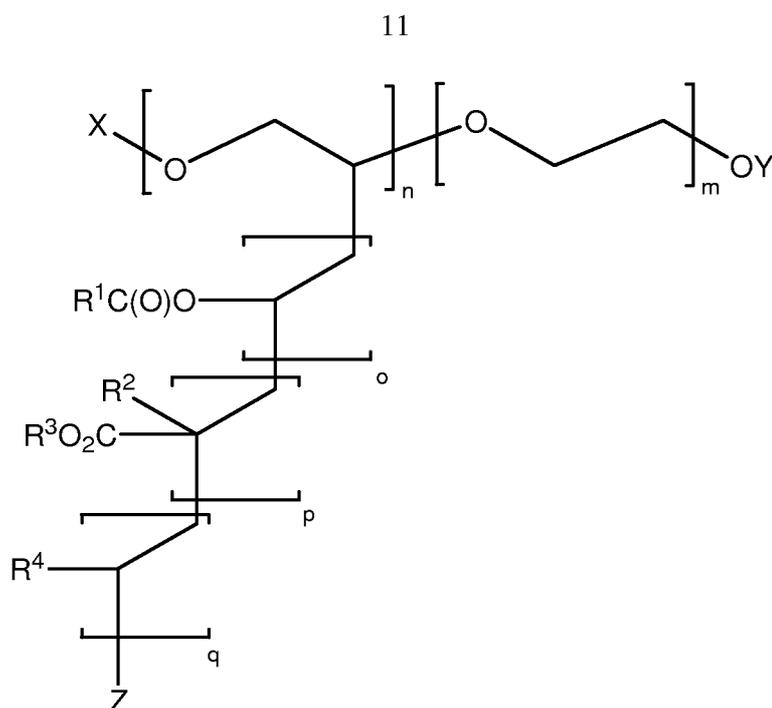
The substantial part of these alkylenoxy units of formula (V) is formed by the ethylenoxy units  $[-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-}]_n$  and the propylenoxy units  $[-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{-O-}]_p$ . The alkylenoxy units may additionally also have a small proportion of propylenoxy or butylenoxy units  $[-\text{A}^2\text{-O-}]_m$ , i.e. the polyalkylenimine backbone saturated with hydrogen atoms may be reacted initially with small amounts of up to about 2 mol, especially from about 0.5 to about 1.5 mol, in particular from about 0.8 to about 1.2 mol, of propylene oxide or butylene oxide per mole of NH- moieties present, i.e. incipiently alkoxyated.

This initial modification of the polyalkylenimine backbone allows, if necessary, the viscosity of the reaction mixture in the alkoxylation to be lowered. However, the modification generally does not influence the performance properties of the alkoxyated polyalkylenimine and therefore does not constitute a preferred measure.

The amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymers are present in the detergent and cleaning compositions of the present invention preferably at levels ranging from about 0.05% to 10% by weight of the composition. Embodiments of the compositions may comprise from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight. More specifically, the embodiments may comprise from about 0.25 to about 2.5% of the grease cleaning polymer.

**Random graft co-polymer.** Suitable random graft co-polymers typically comprise: (i) hydrophilic backbone comprising monomers selected from the group consisting of: unsaturated  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  carboxylic acids, ethers, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, sugar units, alkoxy units, maleic anhydride, saturated polyalcohols such as glycerol, and mixtures thereof; and (ii) hydrophobic side chain(s) selected from the group consisting of:  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{25}$  alkyl group, polypropylene, polybutylene, vinyl ester of a saturated  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  mono-carboxylic acid,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$  alkyl ester of acrylic or methacrylic acid, and mixtures thereof.

The polymer preferably has the general formula:



wherein X, Y and Z are capping units independently selected from H or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; each R<sup>1</sup> is independently selected from methyl and ethyl; each R<sup>2</sup> is independently selected from H and methyl; each R<sup>3</sup> is independently a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; and each R<sup>4</sup> is independently selected from pyrrolidone and phenyl groups. The weight average molecular weight of the polyethylene oxide backbone is typically from about 1,000 g/mol to about 18,000 g/mol, or from about 3,000 g/mol to about 13,500 g/mol, or from about 4,000 g/mol to about 9,000 g/mol. The value of m, n, o, p and q is selected such that the pendant groups comprise, by weight of the polymer at least 50%, or from about 50% to about 98%, or from about 55% to about 95%, or from about 60% to about 90%. The polymer useful herein typically has a weight average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 100,000 g/mol, or preferably from about 2,500 g/mol to about 45,000 g/mol, or from about 7,500 g/mol to about 33,800 g/mol, or from about 10,000 g/mol to about 22,500 g/mol.

**Other polymers.** The composition preferably comprises polymer in addition to the optional surfactancy boosting polymers. Suitable other polymers include soil release polymers, anti-redeposition polymers, carboxylate polymers and/or deposition aid polymers. Other suitable polymers include dye transfer inhibitors, such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone polymer, polyamine N-oxide polymer, co-polymer of N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole polymers.

**Soil release polymers.** Suitable soil release polymers include polymers comprising at least one monomer unit selected from saccharide, dicarboxylic acid, polyol and combinations thereof, in random or block configuration. Other suitable soil release polymers include ethylene

terephthalate-based polymers and co-polymers thereof, preferably co-polymers of ethylene terephthalate and polyethylene oxide in random or block configuration.

**Anti-redeposition polymers.** The composition may comprise anti-redeposition polymer, preferably from 0.1 wt% to 10wt% anti-redeposition polymer. Suitable anti-redeposition  
5 polymers include carboxylate polymers, such as polymers comprising at least one monomer selected from acrylic acid, maleic acid (or maleic anhydride), fumaric acid, itaconic acid, aconitic acid, mesaconic acid, citraconic acid, methylenemalonic acid, and any mixture thereof. Suitable carboxylate polymers include.

Other suitable anti-redeposition polymers include polyethylene glycol, preferably having a  
10 molecular weight in the range of from 500 to 100,000 Da.

**Carboxylate polymers.** It may be preferred for the composition to comprise from above 0wt% to 5wt%, by weight of the composition, of polymeric carboxylate. The polymeric carboxylate can sequester free calcium ions in the wash liquor. The carboxylate polymers can also act as soil dispersants and can provide an improved particulate stain removal cleaning  
15 benefit.

The composition preferably comprises polymeric carboxylate. Preferred polymeric carboxylates include: polyacrylates, preferably having a weight average molecular weight of from 1,000Da to 20,000Da; co-polymers of maleic acid and acrylic acid, preferably having a molar ratio of maleic acid monomers to acrylic acid monomers of from 1:1 to 1:10 and a weight  
20 average molecular weight of from 10,000Da to 200,000Da, or preferably having a molar ratio of maleic acid monomers to acrylic acid monomers of from 0.3:1 to 3:1 and a weight average molecular weight of from 1,000Da to 50,000Da.

**Deposition aids.** The composition may comprise deposition aid. Suitable deposition aids are polysaccharides, preferably cellulosic polymers. Other suitable deposition aids include poly  
25 diallyl dimethyl ammonium halides (DADMAC), and co-polymers of DADMAC with vinyl pyrrolidone, acrylamides, imidazoles, imidazolinium halides, and mixtures thereof, in random or block configuration. Other suitable deposition aids include cationic guar gum, cationic cellulose such as cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose, cationic starch, cationic polyacrylamides, and mixtures thereof.

**Non-polymeric dye transfer inhibitors.** Non-polymeric dye transfer inhibitors may also  
30 be used, such as manganese phthalocyanine, peroxidases, and mixtures thereof.

**Chelant.** Chelant may be but are not limited to the following: ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA); diethylene triamine penta methylene phosphonic acid (DTPMP); hydroxy-ethane

diphosphonic acid (HEDP); ethylenediamine N,N'-disuccinic acid (EDDS); methyl glycine diacetic acid (MGDA); diethylene triamine penta acetic acid (DTPA); propylene diamine tetracetic acid (PDTA); 2-hydroxypyridine-N-oxide (HPNO); or methyl glycine diacetic acid (MGDA); glutamic acid N,N-diacetic acid (N,N-dicarboxymethyl glutamic acid tetrasodium salt (GLDA);  
5 nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA); 4,5-dihydroxy-m-benzenedisulfonic acid; citric acid; and any salts thereof.

The chelant are typically present at a level of from 0.1 wt% to 10wt% by weight in the composition. The chelant may be in form of a solid particle that is suspended in the liquid composition.

10 **Hueing dyes.** The composition may comprise hueing dye. Hueing dyes are formulated to deposit onto fabrics from the wash liquor so as to improve fabric whiteness perception. Preferably the hueing agent dye is blue or violet. It is preferred that the shading dye(s) have a peak absorption wavelength of from 550nm to 650nm, preferably from 570nm to 630nm. A combination of dyes which together have the visual effect on the human eye as a single dye  
15 having a peak absorption wavelength on polyester of from 550nm to 650nm, preferably from 570nm to 630nm. This may be provided for example by mixing a red and green-blue dye to yield a blue or violet shade.

Dyes are coloured organic molecules which are soluble in aqueous media that contain surfactants. Dyes are described in 'Industrial Dyes', Wiley VCH 2002, K .Hunger (editor). Dyes  
20 are listed in the Color Index International published by Society of Dyers and Colourists and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Dyes are preferably selected from the classes of basic, acid, hydrophobic, direct and polymeric dyes, and dye-conjugates. Those skilled in the art of detergent formulation are able to select suitable hueing dyes from these publications. Polymeric hueing dyes are commercially available, for example from Milliken, Spartanburg,  
25 South Carolina, USA.

Examples of suitable dyes are direct violet 7 , direct violet 9 , direct violet 11, direct violet 26, direct violet 31, direct violet 35, direct violet 40, direct violet 41, direct violet 51, direct violet 66, direct violet 99, acid violet 50, acid blue 9, acid violet 17, acid black 1 , acid red 17, acid blue 29, solvent violet 13, disperse violet 27 disperse violet 26, disperse violet 28, disperse violet 63  
30 and disperse violet 77, basic blue 16, basic blue 65, basic blue 66, basic blue 67, basic blue 71, basic blue 159, basic violet 19, basic violet 35, basic violet 38, basic violet 48; basic blue 3 , basic blue 75, basic blue 95, basic blue 122, basic blue 124, basic blue 141, thiazolium dyes,

reactive blue 19, reactive blue 163, reactive blue 182, reactive blue 96, Liquitint® Violet CT (Milliken, Spartanburg, USA) and Azo-CM-Cellulose (Megazyme, Bray, Republic of Ireland).

**Enzymes.** The composition preferably comprises enzyme in addition to the lipase of bacterial origin. Preferably, the composition comprises a relatively high level of enzymes. Most preferably, the composition comprises at least 0.01wt% active enzyme. It may be preferred for the composition to comprise at least 0.03wt% active enzyme.

It may be preferred for the composition to comprise at least a ternary enzyme system selected from protease, amylase, lipase and/or cellulase.

**Lipase of bacterial origin.** The composition preferably comprises a lipase of bacterial origin. Preferred lipases are selected from: (a) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 65%, or at least 70%, or at least 75%, or at least 80%, or at least 85%, or at least 90%, or at least 95%, or at least 99% identity with Srill; (b) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 65%, or at least 70%, or at least 75%, or at least 80%, or at least 85%, or at least 90%, or at least 95%, or at least 99% identity with ScoIIA; (c) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 65%, or at least 70%, or at least 75%, or at least 80%, or at least 85%, or at least 90%, or at least 95%, or at least 99% identity with ScoIIB; and (d) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 65%, or at least 70%, or at least 75%, or at least 80%, or at least 85%, or at least 90%, or at least 95%, or at least 99% identity with Cefll.

Srill is from *Streptomyces rimosus*, its sequence is shown in sequence ID 1. ScoIIA is from *Streptomyces coelicolor*, its sequence its shown in sequence ID 2. ScoIB is also from *Streptomyces coelicolor*, its sequence is shown in sequence ID 3. Cefll is from *Corynebacterium efficiens*, its sequence is shown in sequence ID 4.

**Other lipase.** Suitable lipases include those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Examples of useful lipases include lipases from *Humicola* (synonym *Thermomyces*), e.g., from *H. lanuginosa* (*T. lanuginosus*) as described in EP 258 068 and EP 305 216 or from *H. insolens* as described in WO 96/13580, a *Pseudomonas* lipase, e.g., from/ <sup>3</sup> *alcaligenes* or *P. pseudoalcaligenes* (EP 218 272), *P. cepacia* (EP 331 376), *P. stutzeri* (GB 1,372,034), *P. fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas* sp. strain SD 705 (WO 95/06720 and WO 96/27002), *P. wisconsinensis* (WO 96/12012), a *Bacillus* lipase, e.g., from *B. subtilis* (Dartois et al. (1993), *Biochemica et Biophysica Acta*, 1131, 253-360), *B. stearothermophilus* (JP 64/744992) or *B. pumilus* (WO 91/16422).

The lipase may be a "first cycle lipase" such as those described in U.S. Patent 6,939,702 and US PA 2009/0217464. In one aspect, the lipase is a first-wash lipase, preferably a variant of

the wild-type lipase from *Thermomyces lanuginosus* comprising T231R and N233R mutations. The wild-type sequence is the 269 amino acids (amino acids 23 - 291) of the Swissprot accession number Swiss-Prot 059952 (derived from *Thermomyces lanuginosus* (*Humicola lanuginosa*)).

Preferred lipases would include those sold under the tradenames Lipex®, Lipolex® and  
5 Lipoclean® by Novozymes, Bagsvaerd, Denmark.

Preferably, the composition comprises a variant of *Thermomyces lanuginosa* lipase having >90% identity with the wild type amino acid and comprising substitution(s) at T231 and/or N233, preferably T231R and/or N233R (herein: "first wash lipase").

**Protease.** Suitable proteases include metalloproteases and/or serine proteases, including  
10 neutral or alkaline microbial serine proteases, such as subtilisins (EC 3.4.21.62). Suitable proteases include those of animal, vegetable or microbial origin. In one aspect, such suitable protease may be of microbial origin. The suitable proteases include chemically or genetically modified mutants of the aforementioned suitable proteases. In one aspect, the suitable protease may be a serine protease, such as an alkaline microbial protease or/and a trypsin-type protease.  
15 Examples of suitable neutral or alkaline proteases include:

(a) subtilisins (EC 3.4.21.62), including those derived from *Bacillus*, such as *Bacillus lentus*, *B. alkalophilus*, *B. subtilis*, *B. amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus pumilus* and *Bacillus gibsonii* described in US 6,312,936, US 5,679,630, US 4,760,025, US 7,262,042 and WO09/021867.

(b) trypsin-type or chymotrypsin-type proteases, such as trypsin (e.g., of porcine or bovine  
20 origin), including the *Fusarium* protease described in WO 89/06270 and the chymotrypsin proteases derived from *Cellulomonas* described in WO 05/052161 and WO 05/052146.

(c) metalloproteases, including those derived from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* described in WO 07/044993.

Preferred proteases include those derived from *Bacillus gibsonii* or *Bacillus Lentus*.

Suitable commercially available protease enzymes include those sold under the trade  
25 names Alcalase®, Savinase®, Primase®, Durazym®, Polarzyme®, Kannase®, Liquanase®, Liquanase Ultra®, Savinase Ultra®, Ovozyme®, Neutrase®, Everlase® and Esperase® by Novozymes A/S (Denmark), those sold under the tradename Maxatase®, Maxacal®, Maxapem®, Properase®, Purafect®, Purafect Prime®, Purafect Ox®, FN3®, FN4®,  
30 Excellase® and Purafect OXP® by Genencor International, those sold under the tradename Opticlean® and Optimase® by Solvay Enzymes, those available from Henkel/ Kemira, namely BLAP (sequence shown in Figure 29 of US 5,352,604 with the following mutations S99D + S101R + S103A + V104I + G159S, hereinafter referred to as BLAP), BLAP R (BLAP with S3T +

V4I + V199M + V205I + L217D), BLAP X (BLAP with S3T + V4I + V205I) and BLAP F49 (BLAP with S3T + V4I + A194P + V199M + V205I + L217D) - all from Henkel/Kemira; and KAP (Bacillus alkalophilus subtilisin with mutations A230V + S256G + S259N) from Kao.

5 Preferably, the composition comprises a subtilisin protease selected from BLAP, BLAP R, BLAP X or BLAP F49.

**Cellulase.** Suitable cellulases include those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Suitable cellulases include cellulases from the genera *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Humicola*, *Fusarium*, *Thielavia*, *Acremonium*, e.g., the fungal cellulases produced from *Humicola insolens*, *Myceliophthora thermophila* and *Fusarium*  
10 *oxysporum* disclosed in US 4,435,307, US 5,648,263, US 5,691,178, US 5,776,757 and WO 89/09259.

In one aspect, the cellulase can include microbial-derived endoglucanases exhibiting endo-beta-1,4-glucanase activity (E.C. 3.2.1.4), including a bacterial polypeptide endogenous to a member of the genus *Bacillus* which has a sequence of at least 90%, 94%, 97% and even 99%  
15 identity to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 in US 7,141,403 and mixtures thereof. A suitable endoglucanase is sold under the tradename Celluclean® (Novozymes A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark). Further suitable endoglucanases are variants of the XYG1006 enzyme described in US 7,361,736 (Novozymes). A suitable endoglucanase is sold under the tradename Whitezyme® (Novozymes A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark).

20 Preferably, the composition comprises a cleaning cellulase belonging to Glycosyl Hydrolase family 45 having a molecular weight of from 17kDa to 30 kDa, for example the endoglucanases sold under the tradename Biotouch® NCD, DCC and DCL (AB Enzymes, Darmstadt, Germany).

**Amylase.** Preferably, the composition comprises an amylase with greater than 60%  
25 identity to the AA560 alpha amylase endogenous to *Bacillus* sp. DSM 12649, preferably a variant of the AA560 alpha amylase endogenous to *Bacillus* sp. DSM 12649 having:

(a) mutations at one or more of positions 9, 26, 149, 182, 186, 202, 257, 295, 299, 323, 339 and 345; and

(b) optionally with one or more, preferably all of the substitutions and/or deletions in the  
30 following positions: 118, 183, 184, 195, 320 and 458, which if present preferably comprise R118K, D183\*, G184\*, N195F, R320K and/or R458K.

Suitable commercially available amylase enzymes include Stainzyme® Plus, Stainzyme®, Natalase, Termamyl®, Termamyl® Ultra, Liquezyme® SZ (all Novozymes, Bagsvaerd, Denmark) and Spezyme® AA or Ultraphlow (Genencor, Palo Alto, USA).

**Choline oxidase.** Preferably, the composition comprises a choline oxidase enzyme such as the 59.1 kDa choline oxidase enzyme endogenous to *Arthrobacter nicotianae*, produced using the techniques disclosed in D. Ribitsche? *al.*, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Volume 81, Number 5, pp875-886, (2009).

**Other enzymes.** Other suitable enzymes are peroxidases/oxidases, which include those of plant, bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Examples of useful peroxidases include peroxidases from Coprinus, e.g., from *C. cinereus*, and variants thereof as those described in WO 93/24618, WO 95/10602, and WO 98/15257.

Commercially available peroxidases include GUARDZYME® (Novozymes A/S).

Other preferred enzymes include: pectate lyases sold under the tradenames Pectawash®, Pectaway®; mannanases sold under the tradenames Mannaway® (all from Novozymes A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark), and Purabrite® (Genencor International Inc., Palo Alto, California); cutinases; laccases; phospholipases; lysophospholipases; acyltransferase; perhydrolase; arylesterase and any mixture thereof.

**Identity.** The relativity between two amino acid sequences is described by the parameter "identity". For purposes of the present invention, the alignment of two amino acid sequences is determined by using the Needle program from the EMBOSS package (<http://emboss.org>) version 2.8.0. The Needle program implements the global alignment algorithm described in Needleman, S. B. and Wunsch, C. D. (1970) J. Mol. Biol. 48, 443-453. The substitution matrix used is BLOSUM62, gap opening penalty is 10, and gap extension penalty is 0.5.

**Enzyme stabilizer.** The composition may comprise an enzyme stabilizer. Suitable enzyme stabilizers include polyols such as propylene glycol or glycerol, sugar or sugar alcohol, lactic acid, reversible protease inhibitor, boric acid, or a boric acid derivative, e.g., an aromatic borate ester, or a phenyl boronic acid derivative such as 4-formylphenyl boronic acid. It may be preferred for the composition to comprise a nil-boron enzyme stabilizer, preferably selected from polyols such as propylene glycol or glycerol, sugar or sugar alcohol. It may even be preferred for the composition to be substantially free of boron. By substantially free it is typically meant: "comprises no deliberately added". Free of boron also typically includes being free of sources of boron such as borax.

**Calcium and Magnesium cations.** Preferably, the composition comprises from at least 0.2wt% to 5wt% calcium and/or magnesium cations.

**Visual signaling ingredients.** Suitable visual signaling ingredients include any reflective and/or refractive material, preferably mica.

5        **Anti-foam.** The detergent compositions herein may comprise from about 0.001wt% to about 4.0wt% anti-foam selected from silicone anti-foam compounds; anti-foam compounds of silicone oils and hydrophobic particles; and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, the compositions herein comprise from about 0.01wt% to about 2.0wt%, alternatively from 0.05wt% to about 1.0wt% silicone anti-foam (percentages by active amount not including any carrier).

10        In one embodiment, the anti-foam is selected from: organomodified silicone polymers with aryl or alkylaryl substituents combined with silicone resin and modified silica; M/Q resins; and mixtures thereof.

**Fatty acid.** The composition preferably comprises from 0wt% to 10wt%, preferably from 0wt% to 5wt%, preferably from 0.1wt% to 5wt%, preferably from 0.5wt% to 3wt% saturated or  
15        unsaturated fatty acid, preferably saturated or unsaturated C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> fatty acid; highly preferred are saturated C<sub>i2</sub>-C<sub>i8</sub> fatty acid.

**Structurant/thickener.** Structured liquids can either be internally structured, whereby the structure is formed by primary ingredients (e.g. surfactant material) and/or externally structured by providing a three dimensional matrix structure using secondary ingredients (e.g.  
20        polymers, clay and/or silicate material).

      The composition may comprise a structurant, preferably from 0.01wt% to 5wt%, from 0.1wt% to 2.0wt% structurant. The structurant is typically selected from the group consisting of diglycerides and triglycerides, ethylene glycol distearate, microcrystalline cellulose, cellulose-based materials, microfiber cellulose, biopolymers, xanthan gum, gellan gum, and mixtures  
25        thereof. A suitable structurant includes hydrogenated castor oil, and non-ethoxylated derivatives thereof. It may be preferred for the composition to substantially free of lipase, by substantially free it is typically meant: "comprises no deliberately added". This is especially preferred when the composition comprises hydrogenated castor oil, and non-ethoxylated derivatives thereof. A suitable structurant is US6855680, such structurants have a thread-like structuring system having  
30        a range of aspect ratios. Other suitable structurants and the processes for making them are described in WO20 10/034736.

      Ethylene glycol distearate can also be used as a visual signaling ingredient.

**Fatty alcohol gel network.** It may be preferred for the composition to comprise a first wash lipase, especially preferably in combination with a gel network, such as a fatty alcohol gel

network. Gel networks are described in WO09/120854, WO08/127861, WO07/040571 and WO00/036078. C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> fatty alcohol, such as dodecanol, fatty alcohol gel networks are particularly suitable. Alternatively, gum gel networks can also be used.

**Solvent.** The composition preferably comprises solvent. Preferred solvents include  
5 alcohols and/or glycols, preferably methanol, ethanol and/or propylene glycol. Preferably, the composition comprises no or minimal amounts of methanol and ethanol and instead comprises relatively high amounts of propylene glycol, for improved enzyme stability. Preferably, the composition comprises propylene glycol.

Suitable solvents include C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> ethers and diethers, glycols, alkoxyated glycols, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>  
10 glycol ethers, alkoxyated aromatic alcohols, aromatic alcohols, aliphatic branched alcohols, alkoxyated aliphatic branched alcohols, alkoxyated linear C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alcohols, linear C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alcohols, amines, C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> alkyl and cycloalkyl hydrocarbons and halohydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred solvents are selected from methoxy octadecanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethanol,  
benzyl alcohol, 2-ethylbutanol and/or 2-methylbutanol, 1-methylpropoxyethanol and/or 2-  
15 methylbutoxyethanol, linear C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butyl diglycol ether (BDGE), butyltriglycol ether, tert-amyl alcohol, glycerol, isopropanol and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred solvents which can be used herein are butoxy propoxy propanol, butyl diglycol ether, benzyl alcohol, butoxypropanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, ethanol, methanol, isopropanol and mixtures thereof. Other suitable solvents include propylene glycol and  
20 diethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

**Electrolytic strength.** The electrolytic strength of the composition at a concentration of  
1g/l in de-ionized water and at a temperature of 25°C in mScm<sup>-1</sup> is preferably less than  
200mScm<sup>-1</sup>, more preferably less than 150mScm<sup>-1</sup>, even more preferably less than 100mScm<sup>-1</sup>,  
and even less than 75mScm<sup>-1</sup>, or even less than 50mScm<sup>-1</sup>. The electrolytic strength can be  
25 determined by any suitable means, such as conductivity meter.

**Buffers.** The composition typically comprises buffer. Preferred buffers include mono-  
ethanolamine (MEA) and tri-ethanolamine (TEA). Borax may be used as a buffer, although  
preferably the composition is substantially free of borax, by substantially free it is typically  
meant no deliberately added borax is incorporated into the composition.

**Alkanolammonium cation.** Preferably, the composition comprises alkanolammonium  
30 cation, preferably mono-ethanolamine (MEA) and/or tri-ethanolamine (TEA).

**Hydrotropes.** The composition may comprise hydrotrope. A preferred hydrotrope is  
monopropylene glycol.

**Cyclodextrins.** The composition may comprise cyclodextrin. The cyclodextrin may be directly incorporated into the composition, or alternatively the cyclodextrin may be formed in-situ with a cyclomaltodextrin glucotransferase (CGTase) and a substrate of starch or dextrin being incorporated into the composition.

5        **Free water.** The composition preferably comprises less than 10wt%, or less than 5wt%, or less than 4wt% or less than 3wt% free water, or less than 2wt% free water, or less than 1wt% free water, and may even be anhydrous, typically comprising no deliberately added free water. Free water is typically measured using Karl Fischer titration. 2g of the laundry detergent composition is extracted into 50ml dry methanol at room temperature for 20 minutes and analyse 1ml of the  
10        methanol by Karl Fischer titration.

**Detergent ingredients.** The composition typically comprises other detergent ingredients. Suitable detergent ingredients include: transition metal catalysts; enzymes such as amylases, carbohydrases, cellulases, laccases, lipases, bleaching enzymes such as oxidases and peroxidases, proteases, pectate lyases and mannanases; suds suppressing systems such as silicone based suds  
15        suppressors; brighteners; hueing agents; photobleach; fabric-softening agents such as clay, silicone and/or quaternary ammonium compounds; flocculants such as polyethylene oxide; dye transfer inhibitors such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, poly 4-vinylpyridine N-oxide and/or co-polymer of vinylpyrrolidone and vinylimidazole; fabric integrity components such as oligomers produced by the condensation of imidazole and epichlorhydrin; soil dispersants and soil anti-redeposition  
20        aids such as alkoxylated polyamines and ethoxylated ethyleneimine polymers; anti-redeposition components such as polyesters; perfumes such as perfume microcapsules; soap rings; aesthetic particles; dyes; fillers such as sodium sulphate, although it is preferred for the composition to be substantially free of fillers; silicate salt such as sodium silicate, including 1.6R and 2.0R sodium silicate, or sodium metasilicate; co-polyesters of di-carboxylic acids and diols; cellulosic  
25        polymers such as methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethoxycellulose, or other alkyl or alkylalkoxy cellulose; and any combination thereof.

**Method of laundering fabric.** The method of laundering fabric comprises the step of contacting a liquid laundry detergent composition to water to form a wash liquor, and laundering fabric in said wash liquor. The liquid laundry detergent composition is described in more detail  
30        above. The fabric may be contacted to the water prior to, or after, or simultaneous with, contacting the laundry detergent composition with water.

      Typically, the wash liquor is formed by contacting the laundry detergent to water in such an amount so that the concentration of laundry detergent composition in the wash liquor is from

above 0g/l to 4g/l, preferably from 1g/l, and preferably to 3.5g/l, or to 3.0g/l, or to 2.5g/l, or to 2.0g/l, or to 1.5g/l, or even to 1.0g/l, or even to 0.5g/l.

Highly preferably, the method of laundering fabric is carried out in a front-loading automatic washing machine. In this embodiment, the wash liquor formed and concentration of laundry detergent composition in the wash liquor is that of the main wash cycle. Any input of water during any optional rinsing step(s) that typically occurs when laundering fabric using a front-loading automatic washing machine is not included when determining the volume of the wash liquor. Of course, any suitable automatic washing machine may be used, although it is extremely highly preferred that a front-loading automatic washing machine is used.

It is highly preferred for the wash liquor to comprise 40 litres or less of water, preferably 35 litres or less, preferably 30 litres or less, preferably 25 litres or less, preferably 20 litres or less, preferably 15 litres or less, preferably 12 litres or less, preferably 10 litres or less, preferably 8 litres or less, or even 6 litres or less of water. Preferably, the wash liquor comprises from above 0 to 15 litres, or from 1 litre, or from 2 litres, or from 3 litres, and preferably to 12 litres, or to 10 litres, or even to 8 litres of water. Most preferably, the wash liquor comprises from 1 litre, or from 2 litres, or from 3 litres, or from 4 litres, or even from 5 litres of water.

Typically from 0.01kg to 2kg of fabric per litre of wash liquor is dosed into said wash liquor. Typically from 0.01kg, or from 0.02kg, or from 0.03kg, or from 0.05kg, or from 0.07kg, or from 0.10kg, or from 0.12kg, or from 0.15kg, or from 0.18kg, or from 0.20kg, or from 0.22kg, or from 0.25kg fabric per litre of wash liquor is dosed into said wash liquor.

Preferably 50g or less, more preferably 45g or less, or 40g or less, or 35g or less, or 30g or less, or 25g or less, or 20g or less, or even 15g or less, or even 10g or less of laundry detergent composition is contacted to water to form the wash liquor.

Preferably, the laundry detergent composition is contacted to from above 0 litres, preferably from above 1 litre, and preferably to 70 litres or less of water to form the wash liquor, or preferably to 40 litres or less of water, or preferably to 35 litres or less, or preferably to 30 litres or less, or preferably to 25 litres or less, or preferably to 20 litres or less, or preferably to 15 litres or less, or preferably to 12 litres or less, or preferably to 10 litres or less, or preferably to 8 litres or less, or even to 6 litres or less of water to form the wash liquor.

Typically, the fabric is laundered in said wash liquor at a temperature of 30°C or less, preferably 25°C or less, or 20°C or less, or even 15°C or less, or even 10°C or less.

**Remarks.** 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. For example, a dimension disclosed as "40 mm" is intended to mean "about 40 mm."

## EXAMPLES

5

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>wt%</b>
Lipase having an amino acid sequence of any one of Sequence IDs from 1 to 4.	0.1
Linear alkyl benzene sulphonic acid (HLAS)	10
C12-14 alkyl ethoxylated alcohol having an average degree of ethoxylation of 9 (AE9)	2
C12-14 alkyl ethoxylated sulphonic acid having an average degree of ethoxylation of 3 (HAES)	23
C16-17 alkyl mid chain branched alkyl sulphate	4
Amine oxide	1
C12-i <sub>8</sub> fatty acid	2
Protease	2
Natalase	0.9
PE20 polymer	3
Polyethylene imine polymer	3
Chelant	1.4
FWA 15 Brightener	0.4
p-glycol	<b>8</b>
DEG	0.5
Ethanol	3
Monoethanolamine	6
Water	26
NaOH	0.3
Perfume	1
Silicone suds suppressor	0.06
Violet DD dye	0.01
Other dyes	0.03

Hydrogenated castor oil	0.1
Mica	0.2
Calcium formate	0.1
Sodium formate	0.2
Miscellaneous	to 100

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A liquid laundry detergent composition comprising:
- (i) deterative surfactant comprising anionic deterative surfactant and optionally non-ionic surfactant, optionally, wherein the weight ratio of anionic deterative surfactant to non-ionic deterative surfactant is greater than 1:1;
  - (ii) optionally, surfactancy boosting polymer;
  - 10 (iii) from 0wt% to 10wt% fatty acid;
  - (iv) optionally, silicone suds suppressor;
  - (v) optionally, structurant;
  - (vi) lipase of bacterial origin; and
  - (vii) optionally, nil-boron enzyme stabilizer;
- 15 optionally, wherein the electrolytic strength of the composition at a concentration of 1g/l in de-ionized water and at a temperature of 25°C in  $\text{mS cm}^{-1}$  is less than  $200\text{mS cm}^{-1}$ , wherein the lipase of bacterial origin is selected from:
- (a) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 90% identity with Srill;
  - (b) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 90% identity with ScoIIA;
  - 20 (c) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 90% identity with ScoIIB; and
  - (d) lipase having at least 60%, preferably at least 90% identity with Cefll.
2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises hyeing dye.
- 25 3. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises an alkanolammonium cation, preferably a tertiary alkanolamine having a pKa of less than 9.0.
4. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein at least 60wt% of the anionic deterative surfactant is neutralized by a sodium cation.
- 30 5. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the anionic deterative surfactant has a hydrophilic index (HIC) of from 8.0 to 9.1.

6. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises branched anionic deterative surfactant and/or branched non-ionic deterative surfactant.

7. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the branched anionic deterative surfactant and/or branched non-ionic deterative surfactant are derived from natural sources, preferably wherein the natural sources include bio-derived isoprenoids, most preferably farnescene.

8. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises from at least 0.2wt% to 5wt% calcium and/or magnesium cations.

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9. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises at least 0.01wt% active enzyme.

10. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises at least a ternary enzyme system comprising an enzyme selected from protease, amylase, lipase and/or cellulase

11. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition additionally comprises:

- 20 (i) a variant of *Thermomyces lanuginosa* lipase having >90% identity with the wild type amino acid and comprises substitution(s) at T231 and/or N233; and  
(ii) preferably, a fatty alcohol gel network.

12. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises an enzyme exhibiting endo-beta-1,4-glucanase activity.

13. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises an amylase with greater than 60% identity to the AA560 alpha amylase endogenous to *Bacillus* sp. DSM 12649, preferably a variant of the AA560 alpha amylase endogenous to *Bacillus* sp. DSM 12649 having:

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- (a) mutations at one or more of positions 9, 26, 149, 182, 186, 202, 257, 295, 299, 323, 339 and 345; and

(b) optionally with one or more, preferably all of the substitutions and/or deletions in the following positions: 118, 183, 184, 195, 320 and 458, which if present preferably comprise R118K, D183\*, G184\*, N195F, R320K and/or R458K.

5 14. A composition according to any preceding claim, wherein the composition comprises a surfactancy boosting polymer that is an amphiphilic alkoxyated grease cleaning polymer and/or random graft co-polymer.

10 15. A method of laundering fabric comprising the step of contacting a liquid laundry detergent composition according to any preceding claim to water to form a wash liquor, and laundering fabric in said wash liquor, wherein the laundry detergent is contacted to water in such an amount so that the concentration of the laundry detergent composition in the wash liquor is from above 0g/l to 4g/l, and wherein from 0.01kg to 2kg of fabric per litre of wash liquor is dosed into said wash liquor.