



(51) International Patent Classification:

C11D 17/04 (2006.01) *C11D 3/20* (2006.01)
C11D 3/33 (2006.01) *C11D 3/37* (2006.01)
C11D 1/75 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2016/015904

(22) International Filing Date:

1 February 2016 (01.02.2016)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

15153518.4 2 February 2015 (02.02.2015) EP

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

(72) Inventors: **LETZELTER, Nathalie, Sophie**; Procter &
Gamble Technical Centres Ltd., Newcastle Innovation
Centre, Whitley Road, Longbenton, P.O. Box: Forest Hall
No. 2 Newcastle upon Tyne Tyne and Wear NE12 9TS
(GB). **CAUFIELD, Laura, Jane**; Procter & Gamble Tech-
nical Centres Ltd., Newcastle Innovation Centre, Whitley
Road, Longbenton, P.O. Box: Forest Hall No. 2 Newcastle
upon Tyne Tyne and Wear NE12 9TS (GB). **BLYTH,
Kevin, Graham**; Procter & Gamble Technical Centres
Ltd., Newcastle Innovation Centre, Whitley Road, Long-
benton, P.O. Box: Forest Hall No. 2 Newcastle upon Tyne
Tyne and Wear NE12 9TS (GB).

(74) Agent: **KREBS, Jay A.**; 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: DETERGENT PACK

(57) Abstract: A detergent pack comprising a plurality of water-soluble unit-dose detergent products the products comprising a de-
tergent composition and an enveloping material the detergent composition comprising: a) a malodour-generating amine-containing
cleaning active; and b) a malodour reducing agent comprising a carboxylic functionality. wherein the composition comprises from
about 15% to 50% of amine-containing cleaning active.



DETERGENT PACK

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention is in the field of detergent packs. In particular it relates to detergent packs comprising a combination of a packaging container and a water-soluble cleaning product. The invention also relates to a method of preventing or reducing malodour in the interior of a packaging container containing a water-soluble cleaning product.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cleaning detergent compositions are usually perfumed. Powdered cleaning products usually include perfume sprayed onto the powder. Liquid cleaning products usually include perfume dissolved/emulsified therein. In traditional products, part of the perfume is released from the composition into the headspace of the pack providing a pleasant smell each time that the pack is
15 opened or at least for the first few times. Consumers associate the pleasant smell with cleaning capacity and expect to perceive an agreeable smell time that the pack is opened.

Water-soluble cleaning products in unit dose form have become widely spread. The products
20 consist of enveloping water-soluble material that wraps the cleaning composition. The water-soluble enveloping material, usually a polyvinyl alcohol film is usually permeable to relatively small molecules, such as water and amine based malodours. The products are stored in a pack, the pack is usually permeable to small molecules but in some case the rate of malodour generation is faster than the rate of permeation of the malodour to the surrounding environment,
25 in this conditions the malodour can be concentrated in the headspace and it is released every time that the user opens the bag, this malodour is not very pleasant and may connote lack of cleaning.

Some amine-comprising cleaning actives can generate malodours either from by-products originating from the synthesis, from degradation or from interaction with other components in
30 the cleaning product. The objective of the present invention is to find a cleaning composition containing malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning actives with improved smell.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a detergent pack. The pack comprises a plurality of water-soluble unit-dose detergent products the products comprising a detergent composition and an enveloping material. The detergent composition comprises from 15% to 50%, preferably from 20 to 30% of amine-containing cleaning active. The amine-containing cleaning active generate malodours (nitrogen based compound). The composition also comprises a malodour reducing agent. The product presents a good olfactory profile.

The detergent pack can be impermeable or permeable to malodours however the malodours can generate faster that they can leave the pack thereby accumulating in the headspace.

By "unit-dose form" is herein meant that the composition is provided in a form sufficient to provide enough detergent for one wash. Suitable unit dose forms include sachets, capsules, pouches, etc. Preferred for use herein are compositions wrapped in water-soluble material made of polyvinyl alcohol. The detergent product of the invention preferably weighs from about 8 to about 25 grams, preferably from about 10 to about 20 grams. This weight range fits comfortably in a dishwasher dispenser.

The detergent composition of the pack of the invention is sometimes herein referred as "the composition of the invention".

Detergent compositions may comprise amine-containing cleaning actives, these cleaning actives generate malodours that may be caused by impurities, degradation or interaction with other components of the composition, such as bleach. By "cleaning active" is herein understood an ingredient that is part of a detergent product and contributes to cleaning.

Preferred amine-containing cleaning active for use herein is selected from the group consisting of aminocarboxylic complexing agent, amine oxide surfactant and mixtures thereof.

The aminocarboxylic complexing agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl glycine diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof, glutamic-N,N- diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof. Especially preferred for use herein is the tri-sodium salt of methyl glycine diacetic acid.

Preferably the amine-containing cleaning active is in particulate form. The particulate composition is preferably in the form of loose powder. By “loose-powder” is herein meant a powder comprising a plurality of independent particles, *i.e.*, the particles are not bound to one another. When the loose powder is delivered into the dishwasher the particles in the wash liquor are found as individual entities rather than in the form of a single entity constituted by a plurality of particles. The particulate loose-powder can be enveloped by a water-soluble wrapping or encasing material such as a water-soluble film or an injection-moulded container. Particulate loose-powder wrapped in water-soluble material is considered “loose powder” for the purpose of the invention because once the enveloping water-soluble material is dissolved the particles are found in the wash liquor as individual entities. Pressed tablets are not considered a product comprising a particulate loose powder composition. Malodour generation in a loose powder can be faster.

By “malodour reducing agent” is herein meant a material capable of reducing the amount of ammonia generated by 100 grams of a composition comprising a malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active by at least 50%, more preferably at least 70% and especially 90%, when the composition is placed in a sealed PE/PET laminated bag and placed in an oven at 50°C for 24 hours and the amount of malodour reducing agent is less than 15%, preferably less than 10% and more than 0.1% the weight of the malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active.

Preferably, the malodour reducing agent is a monomeric or polymeric carboxylic acid having a pH of less than 7 as measured in 1% weight aqueous solution in distilled water at 20°C. The preferred carboxylic acid to use herein are citric acid and carboxylated/sulfonated polymers.

Preferably, the composition of the invention is alkaline, by “alkaline” is herein meant that the pH of the composition is greater than 7, preferably greater than 9 as measured in 1% weight aqueous solution in distilled water at 20°C. Alkaline composition can be more prone to chemical instability caused by moisture. Preferably the composition of the invention comprises bleach, more preferably sodium percarbonate. Bleach can contribute to malodour generation by interacting with the amine-containing cleaning active.

Especially preferred herein are detergent products the products in which the enveloping material is a water-soluble film, more preferably a polyvinyl alcohol film, preferably having a thickness

of less than 100 μm . These films are permeable to amine based malodours. Detergent packs comprising these detergent products can present acute malodour problems.

When the detergent is in particulate form, the enveloping material preferably has a pin hole to allow the escape of any gases that might form during the storage of the detergent product. This facilitates the escape of amine based malodours further contributing to the malodour of the detergent pack.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided the use of a material comprising a carboxylic functionality for reducing malodour of an alkaline detergent composition comprising from about 15% to 50% of amine-containing cleaning active that generate malodour.

The elements of the composition of the invention described in connection with the first aspect of the invention apply *mutatis mutandis* to the second aspect of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention envisages a detergent pack. The detergent pack comprises a plurality of water-soluble unit-dose detergent products. The products comprise an enveloping material (preferably a polyvinyl alcohol film) and an amine-containing cleaning active that generates a malodour and a malodour reducing agent. The composition presents good olfactory profile. The invention also envisages the use of a malodour reducing agent comprising a carboxylic functionality for reducing malodour of an alkaline detergent composition comprising from about 15% to 50% of amine-containing cleaning active that generate malodour.

Detergent pack

The detergent pack can be a tub, tray, jar, bottle, bag, box, etc, preferably the pack is reclosable. Preferably the pack is a reclosable flexible bag and preferably self-standing.

By "flexible" bag is understood a bag which can be easily deformed with a hand squeeze, preferably deformed by the mere act of holding the bag.

Water-soluble unit-dose detergent products

The composition of the invention is presented in unit-dose form. Products in unit dose form include capsules, sachets, pouches, injection moulded containers, etc. Preferred packs are pouches, where the detergent composition is enveloped by a water-soluble film, preferably having a thickness of less than 100 μm and injection moulded containers wherein the detergent composition is placed in a container of water-soluble material made by injection moulding. Both the detergent composition and the enveloping material are water-soluble. They readily dissolve when exposed to water in an automatic dishwashing process, preferably during the main wash. The detergent products can have a single compartment or a plurality of compartments. The compartments can comprise a composition in liquid or solid form. Preferably the composition of the invention or part thereof is in particulate form and wrapped by a water-soluble film, preferably having a thickness of less than 100 μm .

Preferably, the unit dose detergent can be in the form of a multi-compartment pouch or injection moulded container. By “multi-compartment” is herein meant a pouch or injection moulded container having at least two compartments, preferably at least three compartments, each compartment contains a composition surrounded by enveloping material, preferably polyvinyl alcohol. The compartments can be in any geometrical disposition. The different compartments can be adjacent to one another, preferably in contact with one another. Especially preferred configurations for use herein include superposed compartments (i.e. one above the other), side-by-side compartments, etc. Especially preferred from a view point of automatic dishwasher dispenser fit, stability and enveloping material reduction are multi-compartment pouches or containers having some superposed compartments and/or some side-by-side compartments.

25 Enveloping Material

The enveloping material is water soluble. By “water-soluble” is herein meant that the material has a water-solubility of at least 50%, preferably at least 75% or even at least 95%, as measured by the method set out herein after using a glass-filter with a maximum pore size of 20 microns. 50 grams $\pm$ 0.1 gram of enveloping material is added in a pre-weighed 400 ml beaker and 245ml $\pm$ 1ml of distilled water is added. This is stirred vigorously on a magnetic stirrer set at 600 rpm, for 30 minutes at 20°C. Then, the mixture is filtered through a folded qualitative sintered-glass filter with a pore size as defined above (max, 20 micron). The water is dried off from the collected filtrate by any conventional method, and the weight of the remaining material is

determined (which is the dissolved or dispersed fraction). Then, the % solubility can be calculated.

The enveloping material is any water-soluble material capable of enclosing the cleaning composition of the product of the invention. The enveloping material can be a polymer that has been injection moulded to provide a casing or it can be a film. Preferably the enveloping material is made of polyvinyl alcohol. Preferably the enveloping material is a water-soluble polyvinyl alcohol film.

The pouch can, for example, be obtained by injection moulding or by creating compartments using a film. The enveloping material is usually moisture permeable. The pouch of the invention is stable even when the enveloping material is moisture permeable. The liquid composition confers stability to the pouch, in terms of both interaction among the different compositions and interaction with the surrounding environment.

Preferred substances for making the enveloping material include polymers, copolymers or derivatives thereof selected from polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyalkylene oxides, acrylamide, acrylic acid, cellulose, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, cellulose amides, polyvinyl acetates, polycarboxylic acids and salts, polyaminoacids or peptides, polyamides, polyacrylamide, copolymers of maleic/acrylic acids, polysaccharides including starch and gelatine, natural gums such as xanthum and carragum. More preferred polymers are selected from polyacrylates and water-soluble acrylate copolymers, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, dextrin, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, maltodextrin, polymethacrylates, and most preferably selected from polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl alcohol copolymers and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC), and combinations thereof. Especially preferred for use herein is polyvinyl alcohol and even more preferred polyvinyl alcohol films.

Most preferred enveloping materials are PVA films known under the trade reference Monosol M8630, as sold by Kuraray, and PVA films of corresponding solubility and deformability characteristics. Other films suitable for use herein include films known under the trade reference PT film or the K-series of films supplied by Aicello, or VF-HP film supplied by Kuraray.

The enveloping material herein may comprise other additive ingredients than the polymer or

polymer material and water. For example, it may be beneficial to add plasticisers, for example glycerol, ethylene glycol, diethyleneglycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, sorbitol and mixtures thereof. Preferably the enveloping material comprises glycerol as plasticisers. Other useful additives include disintegrating aids.

5

Detergent composition

The detergent composition of the invention is presented in unit-dose form and it can be in any physical form including solid, liquid and gel form. The composition of the invention is very well suited to be presented in the form of a multi-compartment pack, more in particular a multi-compartment pack comprising compartments with compositions in different physical forms, for example a compartment comprising a composition in solid form and another compartment comprising a composition in liquid form. The composition is preferably enveloped by a water-soluble film such as polyvinyl alcohol. The composition comprises malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active, preferably an aminocarboxylic complexing agent, preferably the tri-sodium salt of MGDA, preferably a sulfonated polymer comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid monomers, a bleach, preferably sodium percarbonate and preferably an inorganic builder, more preferably carbonate, a bleach activator, a bleach catalyst, protease and amylase enzymes, non-ionic surfactant, a crystal growth inhibitor, more preferably HEDP.

20 The composition is preferably free of citrate.

The composition of the invention preferably has a pH as measured in 1% weight/volume aqueous solution in distilled water at 20°C of from about 9 to about 12, more preferably from about 10 to less than about 11.5 and especially from about 10.5 to about 11.5.

25

The composition of the invention preferably has a reserve alkalinity of from about 10 to about 20, more preferably from about 12 to about 18 at a pH of 9.5 as measured in NaOH with 100 grams of product at 20°C.

30 Malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active

The malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active are preferably selected from aminocarboxylic complexing agents, amine oxide surfactants and mixtures thereof.

Aminocarboxylic complexing agent

A complexing agent is a material capable of sequestering hardness ions, particularly calcium and/or magnesium.

5 The composition of the invention comprises from 5% to 50% of complexing agent, preferably from 10 to 40% by weight of the composition. The complexing agent is preferably selected from the group consisting of methyl-glycine-diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof, glutamic-N,N-diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof. Especially preferred complexing agent for use herein is a salt of MGDA, in particular the tri-sodium salt of MGDA.

10 Preferably, the complexing agent is in particulate form. The particle preferably comprises:

a) from 20 to 95%, more preferable from 40 to 60% by weight of the particle of aminocarboxylic acid, preferably a salt of methyl glycine diacetic acid, more preferably the tri-sodium salt;

15 b) from 5 to 80% by weight of the particle of material selected from the group consisting of:

i) polyalkylene glycol, preferably polyethylene glycol

ii) nonionic surfactant;

iii) a polymer selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl alcohols,
20 polyvinylpyrrolidones (PVP), and

iv) a mixture thereof.

Preferred polyethylene glycols in component (b) have an average molecular weight (weight-average molecular weight) of from 500 to 30,000 g/mol, more preferably of from 1000 to 5000
25 g/mol, most preferably from 1200 to 2000 g/mol.

Nonionic surfactants in component (b) are preferably selected from the group consisting of alkoxylated primary alcohols, alkoxylated fatty alcohols, alkylglycosides, alkoxylated fatty acid alkyl esters, amine oxides and polyhydroxy fatty acid amides. Preferably the nonionic surfactant
30 in component (b) has a melting point of above 20° C.

The particle may be produced by dissolving components (a) and (b) in a solvent and spray-drying the resulting mixture, which may be followed by a granulation step. In this process, components (a) and (b) may be dissolved separately, in which case the solutions are

subsequently mixed, or a powder mixture of the components may be dissolved in water. Useful solvents are all of those which can dissolve components (a) and (b); preference is given to using, for example, alcohols and/or water, particular preference to using water. Spray-drying is preferably followed by a granulation step.

5

Preferably the particle has a weight geometric mean particle size of from about 700 to about 1000 μm with less than about 3% by weight above about 1180 μm and less than about 5% by weight below about 200 μm .

10

Preferably the particle has a bulk density of at least 550 g/l, more preferably from about 600 to about 1,400 g/l, even more preferably from about 700 g/l to about 1,200 g/l. This makes the particle suitable for use in detergent compositions, especially automatic dishwashing detergent compositions.

Amine Oxide surfactant

15

Amine oxides surfactants are useful for use in the composition of the invention. Preferred are C10-C18 alkyl dimethylamine oxide, and C10-18 acylamido alkyl dimethylamine oxide.

Amine oxide surfactants may be present in amounts from 0 to 15% by weight, preferably from 0.1% to 10%, and most preferably from 0.25% to 5% by weight of the composition.

20

Malodour reducing agent

Suitable materials for use as malodour reducing agents include monomeric or polymeric carboxylic acids, either in the form of the free acid or in partly neutralized form. In the context of the present invention, the term "acid" therefore includes both the acids in free form and in partly neutralized form. Preferably the acid should have a pH of less than 7 as measured in 1% weight aqueous solution in distilled water at 20°C. Preferred counterions are especially sodium ions.

25

Preferred organic acids are citric acid, ascorbic acid, oxalic acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, sugar acids, aminocarboxylic acids, fatty acids and mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred organic acids are oxalic acid, ascorbic acid, citric acid and fatty acids. The polymeric acids used herein can be polymers of acrylic acid and copolymers of acrylic acid with methacrylic acid and of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid with maleic acid. Especially preferred organic acids are citric acid, ascorbic acid and oxalic acid.

30

Dispersant polymers discussed in more detail herein below are very suitable for use as malodour reducing agent. In particular carboxylic based sulfonated polymers.

5

Dispersant polymer

The polymer, if present, is used in any suitable amount from about 0.1% to about 30%, preferably from 0.5% to about 20%, more preferably from 1% to 10% by weight of the composition. Preferably the dispersant polymer is a sulfonated polymer, more preferably a sulfonated polymer comprising 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid monomers and carboxyl monomers.

Polycarboxylate polymer

15

For example, a wide variety of modified or unmodified polyacrylates, polyacrylate/maleates, or polyacrylate/methacrylates are highly useful. It is believed these polymers are excellent dispersing agents and enhance overall detergent performance, particularly when used in the composition of the invention.

20

Suitable polycarboxylate-based polymers include polycarboxylate polymers that may have average molecular weights of from about 500Da to about 500,000Da, or from about 1,000Da to about 100,000Da, or even from about 3,000Da to about 80,000Da. Suitable polycarboxylates may be selected from the group comprising polymers comprising acrylic acid such as Sokalan PA30, PA20, PA15, PA10 and sokalan CP10 (BASF GmbH, Ludwigshafen, Germany), Acusol™ 45N, 480N, 460N and 820 (sold by Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA) polyacrylic acids, such as Acusol™ 445 and Acusol™ 420 (sold by Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA) acrylic/maleic co-polymers, such as Acusol™ 425N and acrylic/methacrylic copolymers.

30

Alkoxyated polycarboxylates such as those prepared from polyacrylates are useful herein to and can provide additional grease suspension. Chemically, these materials comprise polyacrylates having one ethoxy side-chain per every 7-8 acrylate units. The side-chains are ester-linked to the

polyacrylate "backbone" to provide a "comb" polymer type structure. The molecular weight can vary, but may be in the range of about 2000 to about 50,000.

Unsaturated monomeric acids that can be polymerized to form suitable dispersing polymers include acrylic acid, maleic acid (or maleic anhydride), fumaric acid, itaconic acid, aconitic acid, mesaconic acid, citraconic acid and methylenemalononic acid. The presence of monomeric segments containing no carboxylate radicals such as methyl vinyl ether, styrene, ethylene, etc. is suitable provided that such segments do not constitute more than about 50% by weight of the dispersant polymer.

Co-polymers of acrylamide and acrylate having a molecular weight of from about 3,000 to about 100,000, preferably from about 4,000 to about 20,000, and an acrylamide content of less than about 50%, preferably less than about 20%, by weight of the dispersant polymer can also be used. Most preferably, such dispersant polymer has a molecular weight of from about 4,000 to about 20,000 and an acrylamide content of from about 0% to about 15%, by weight of the polymer.

Sulfonated polymers

Suitable sulfonated polymers described herein may have a weight average molecular weight of less than or equal to about 100,000 Da, preferably less than or equal to about 75,000 Da, more preferably less than or equal to about 50,000 Da, more preferably from about 3,000 Da to about 50,000, and specially from about 5,000 Da to about 45,000 Da.

The sulfonated polymers preferably comprises carboxylic acid monomers and sulfonated monomers. Preferred carboxylic acid monomers include one or more of the following: acrylic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, methacrylic acid, or ethoxylate esters of acrylic acids, acrylic and methacrylic acids being more preferred. Preferred sulfonated monomers include one or more of the following: sodium (meth) allyl sulfonate, vinyl sulfonate, sodium phenyl (meth) allyl ether sulfonate, or 2-acrylamido-methyl propane sulfonic acid. Preferred non-ionic monomers include one or more of the following: methyl (meth) acrylate, ethyl (meth) acrylate, t-butyl (meth) acrylate, methyl (meth) acrylamide, ethyl (meth) acrylamide, t-butyl (meth) acrylamide, styrene, or α -methyl styrene.

Specially preferred sulfonated polymers for use herein are those comprising monomers of acrylic acid and monomers of 2-acrylamido-methyl propane sulfonic acid.

In the polymers, all or some of the carboxylic or sulfonic acid groups can be present in neutralized form, i.e. the acidic hydrogen atom of the carboxylic and/or sulfonic acid group in some or all acid groups can be replaced with metal ions, preferably alkali metal ions and in particular with sodium ions.

Preferred commercial available polymers include: Alcosperse 240, Aquatreat AR 540 and Aquatreat MPS supplied by Alco Chemical; Acumer 3100, Acumer 2000, Acusol 587G and Acusol 588G supplied by Rohm & Haas; Goodrich K-798, K-775 and K-797 supplied by BF Goodrich; and ACP 1042 supplied by ISP technologies Inc. Particularly preferred polymers are Acusol 587G and Acusol 588G supplied by Rohm & Haas, Versaflex Si™ (sold by Alco Chemical, Tennessee, USA) and those described in USP 5,308,532 and in WO 2005/090541.

Suitable styrene co-polymers may be selected from the group comprising, styrene co-polymers with acrylic acid and optionally sulphonate groups, having average molecular weights in the range 1,000 – 50,000, or even 2,000 – 10,000 such as those supplied by Alco Chemical Tennessee, USA, under the tradenames Alcosperse® 729 and 747.

Other dispersant polymers useful herein include the cellulose sulfate esters such as cellulose acetate sulfate, cellulose sulfate, hydroxyethyl cellulose sulfate, methylcellulose sulfate, and hydroxypropylcellulose sulfate. Sodium cellulose sulfate is the most preferred polymer of this group.

Other suitable dispersant polymers are the carboxylated polysaccharides, particularly starches, celluloses and alginates. Preferred cellulose-derived dispersant polymers are the carboxymethyl celluloses.

Yet another group of acceptable dispersing agents are the organic dispersing polymers, such as polyaspartates.

Amphiphilic graft co-polymer are useful for use herein. Suitable amphiphilic graft co-polymer comprises (i) polyethylene glycol backbone; and (ii) and at least one pendant moiety selected

from polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol and mixtures thereof. In other examples, the amphiphilic graft copolymer is Sokalan HP22, supplied from BASF.

Bleach

5

The composition of the invention preferably comprises from about 1 to about 20%, more preferably from about 2 to about 15%, even more preferably from about 3 to about 12% and especially from about 4 to about 10% by weight of the composition.

- 10 Inorganic and organic bleaches are suitable for use herein. Inorganic bleaches include perhydrate salts such as perborate, percarbonate, perphosphate, persulfate and persilicate salts. The inorganic perhydrate salts are normally the alkali metal salts. The inorganic perhydrate salt may be included as the crystalline solid without additional protection. Alternatively, the salt can be coated. Suitable coatings include sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, sodium silicate and
- 15 mixtures thereof. Said coatings can be applied as a mixture applied to the surface or sequentially in layers.

Alkali metal percarbonates, particularly sodium percarbonate is the preferred bleach for use herein. The percarbonate is most preferably incorporated into the products in a coated form

20 which provides in-product stability.

Potassium peroxymonopersulfate is another inorganic perhydrate salt of utility herein.

Typical organic bleaches are organic peroxyacids, especially diperoxydodecanedioic acid, diperoxytetradecanedioic acid, and diperoxyhexadecanedioic acid. Mono- and diperazelaic acid,

25 mono- and diperbrassylic acid are also suitable herein. Diacyl and Tetraacylperoxides, for instance dibenzoyl peroxide and dilauroyl peroxide, are other organic peroxides that can be used in the context of this invention.

Further typical organic bleaches include the peroxyacids, particular examples being the

30 alkylperoxy acids and the arylperoxy acids. Preferred representatives are (a) peroxybenzoic acid and its ring-substituted derivatives, such as alkylperoxybenzoic acids, but also peroxy- α -naphthoic acid and magnesium monoperphthalate, (b) the aliphatic or substituted aliphatic peroxy acids, such as peroxyauric acid, peroxysearic acid, ϵ -phthalimidoperoxyapropic acid[phthaloininoperoxyhexanoic acid (PAP)], o-carboxybenzamidoperoxyapropic acid, N-

nonenylamidoperadipic acid and N-nonenylamidopersuccinates, and (c) aliphatic and araliphatic peroxydicarboxylic acids, such as 1,12-diperoxydicarboxylic acid, 1,9-diperoxyazelaic acid, diperoxysebacic acid, diperoxybrassylic acid, the diperoxyphthalic acids, 2-decyldiperoxybutane-1,4-dioic acid, N,N-terephthaloyldi(6-aminopercaproic acid).

5 Bleach Activators

Bleach activators are typically organic peracid precursors that enhance the bleaching action in the course of cleaning at temperatures of 60° C and below. Bleach activators suitable for use herein include compounds which, under perhydrolysis conditions, give aliphatic
10 peroxydicarboxylic acids having preferably from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in particular from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, and/or optionally substituted perbenzoic acid. Suitable substances bear O-acyl and/or N-acyl groups of the number of carbon atoms specified and/or optionally substituted benzoyl groups. Preference is given to polyacylated alkylenediamines, in particular tetraacetylenediamine (TAED), acylated triazine derivatives, in particular 1,5-diacetyl-2,4-
15 dioxohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine (DADHT), acylated glycolurils, in particular tetraacetyl glycoluril (TAGU), N-acylimides, in particular N-nonanoylsuccinimide (NOSI), acylated phenolsulfonates, in particular n-nonanoyl- or isononanoyloxybenzenesulfonate (n- or iso-NOBS), decanoyloxybenzoic acid (DOBA), carboxylic anhydrides, in particular phthalic anhydride, acylated polyhydric alcohols, in particular triacetin, ethylene glycol diacetate and 2,5-diacetoxy-
20 2,5-dihydrofuran and also triethylacetyl citrate (TEAC). If present the composition of the invention comprises from 0.01 to 1, preferably from 0.2 to 0.5% by weight of the composition of bleach activator, preferably TAED.

Bleach Catalyst

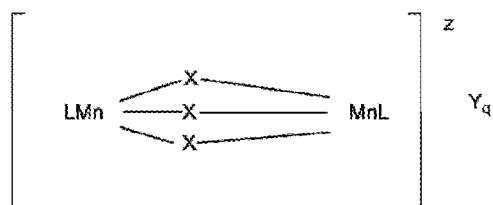
25

The composition herein preferably contains a bleach catalyst, preferably a metal containing bleach catalyst. More preferably the metal containing bleach catalyst is a transition metal containing bleach catalyst, especially a manganese or cobalt-containing bleach catalyst.

Bleach catalysts preferred for use herein include manganese triazacyclononane and related
30 complexes; Co, Cu, Mn and Fe bispyridylamine and related complexes; and pentamine acetate cobalt(III) and related complexes. A complete description of bleach catalysts suitable for use herein can be found in WO 99/06521, pages 34, line 26 to page 40, line 16.

Manganese bleach catalysts are preferred for use in the composition of the invention. Especially

preferred catalyst for use here is a dinuclear manganese-complex having the general formula:



- 5 wherein Mn is manganese which can individually be in the III or IV oxidation state; each x represents a coordinating or bridging species selected from the group consisting of H₂O, O₂²⁻, O₂⁻, OH⁻, HO₂⁻, SH⁻, S₂⁻, >SO, Cl⁻, N₃⁻, SCN⁻, RCOO⁻, NH₂⁻ and NR₃, with R being H, alkyl or aryl, (optionally substituted); L is a ligand which is an organic molecule containing a number of nitrogen atoms which coordinates via all or some of its nitrogen atoms to the manganese centres; z denotes the charge of the complex and is an integer which can be positive or negative;
 10 Y is a monovalent or multivalent counter-ion, leading to charge neutrality, which is dependent upon the charge z of the complex; and q = z/[charge Y]

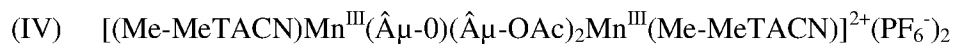
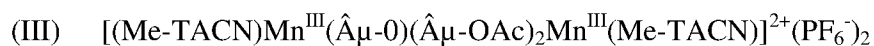
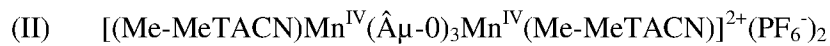
- Preferred manganese-complexes are those wherein x is either CH₃COO⁻ or O²⁻ or mixtures thereof, most preferably wherein the manganese is in the IV oxidation state and x is O²⁻. Preferred ligands are those which coordinate via three nitrogen atoms to one of the manganese centres, preferably being of a macrocyclic nature. Particularly preferred ligands are:

- (1) 1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, (Me-TACN); and
 20 (2) 1,2,4,7-tetramethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, (Me-Me TACN).

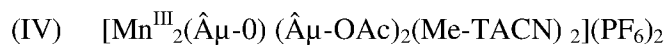
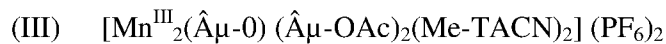
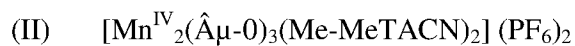
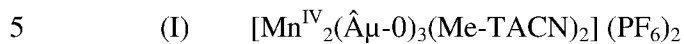
- The type of counter-ion Y for charge neutrality is not critical for the activity of the complex and can be selected from, for example, any of the following counter-ions: chloride; sulphate; nitrate; methylsulphate; surfactant anions, such as the long-chain alkylsulphates, alkylsulphonates,
 25 alkylbenzenesulphonates, tosylate, trifluoromethylsulphonate, perchlorate (ClO₄⁻), BPh₄⁻, and PF₆⁻ though some counter-ions are more preferred than others for reasons of product property and safety.

Consequently, the preferred manganese complexes useable in the present invention are:

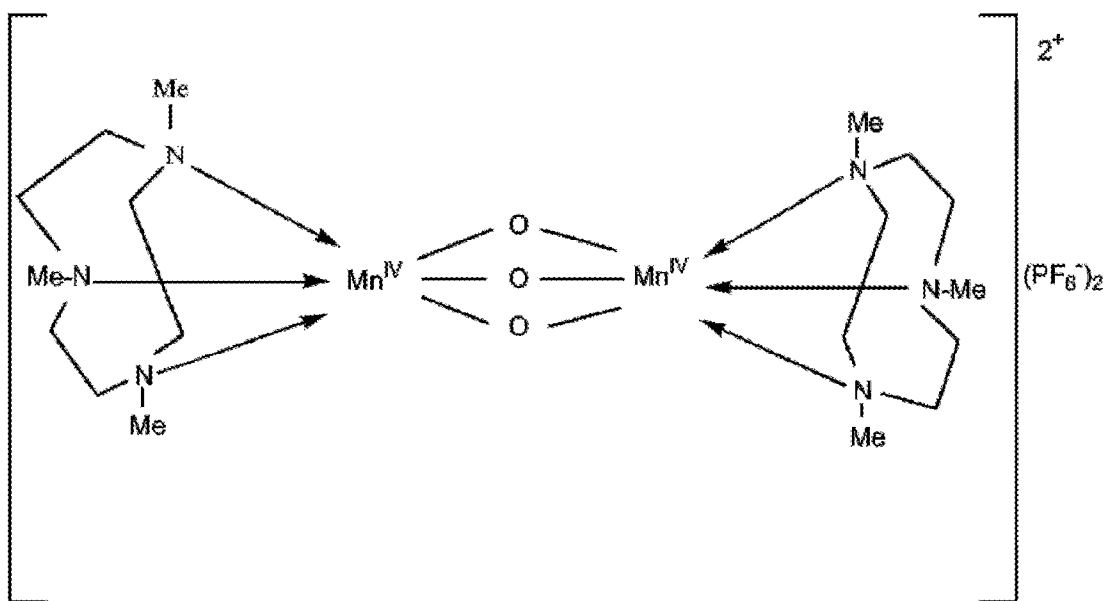
- 30 (I) [(Me-TACN)Mn^{IV}(μ-O)₃Mn^{IV}(Me-TACN)]²⁺(PF₆⁻)₂



which hereinafter may also be abbreviated as:

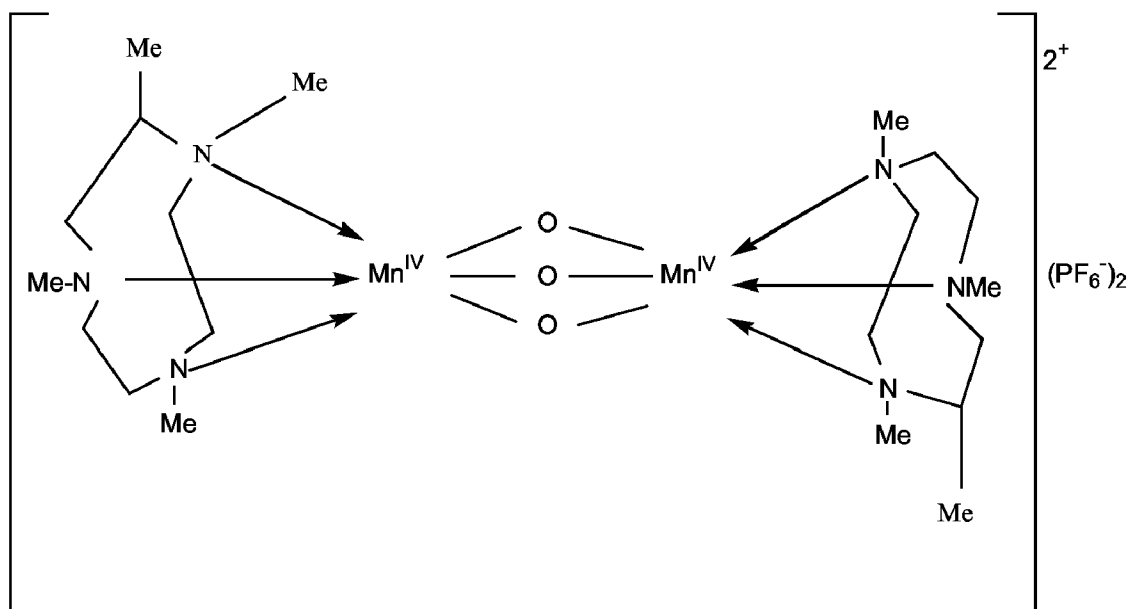


10 The structure of I is given below:



abbreviated as $[Mn^{IV}_2(\hat{A}\mu-O)_3(Me-TACN)_2] (PF_6)_2$.

The structure of II is given below:



abbreviated as $[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}_2(\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{-O})_3(\text{Me-MeTACN})_2] (\text{PF}_6)_2$.

It is of note that the manganese complexes are also disclosed in EP-A-0458397 and EP-A-0458398 as unusually effective bleach and oxidation catalysts. In the further description of this invention they will also be simply referred to as the "catalyst".

Preferably the composition of the invention comprises from 0.001 to 0.5, more preferably from 0.002 to 0.05% of bleach catalyst by weight of the composition. Preferably the bleach catalyst is a manganese bleach catalyst.

Inorganic builder

The composition of the method of the invention preferably comprises an inorganic builder. Suitable inorganic builders are selected from the group consisting of carbonate, silicate and mixtures thereof. Especially preferred for use herein is sodium carbonate. Preferably the composition of the invention comprises from 5 to 50%, more preferably from 10 to 40% and especially from 15 to 30% of sodium carbonate by weight of the composition.

Surfactant

Surfactants suitable for use herein include non-ionic surfactants, preferably the compositions are

free of any other surfactants. Traditionally, non-ionic surfactants have been used in automatic dishwashing for surface modification purposes in particular for sheeting to avoid filming and spotting and to improve shine. It has been found that non-ionic surfactants can also contribute to prevent redeposition of soils.

5

Preferably the composition of the invention comprises a non-ionic surfactant or a non-ionic surfactant system, more preferably the non-ionic surfactant or a non-ionic surfactant system has a phase inversion temperature, as measured at a concentration of 1% in distilled water, between 40 and 70°C, preferably between 45 and 65°C. By a “non-ionic surfactant system” is meant
10 herein a mixture of two or more non-ionic surfactants. Preferred for use herein are non-ionic surfactant systems. They seem to have improved cleaning and finishing properties and better stability in product than single non-ionic surfactants.

Phase inversion temperature is the temperature below which a surfactant, or a mixture thereof,
15 partitions preferentially into the water phase as oil-swollen micelles and above which it partitions preferentially into the oil phase as water swollen inverted micelles. Phase inversion temperature can be determined visually by identifying at which temperature cloudiness occurs.

The phase inversion temperature of a non-ionic surfactant or system can be determined as
20 follows: a solution containing 1% of the corresponding surfactant or mixture by weight of the solution in distilled water is prepared. The solution is stirred gently before phase inversion temperature analysis to ensure that the process occurs in chemical equilibrium. The phase inversion temperature is taken in a thermostable bath by immersing the solutions in 75 mm sealed glass test tube. To ensure the absence of leakage, the test tube is weighed before and after
25 phase inversion temperature measurement. The temperature is gradually increased at a rate of less than 1°C per minute, until the temperature reaches a few degrees below the pre-estimated phase inversion temperature. Phase inversion temperature is determined visually at the first sign of turbidity.

30 Suitable nonionic surfactants include: i) ethoxylated non-ionic surfactants prepared by the reaction of a monohydroxy alkanol or alkylphenol with 6 to 20 carbon atoms with preferably at least 12 moles particularly preferred at least 16 moles, and still more preferred at least 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol or alkylphenol; ii) alcohol alkoxylated surfactants having a from 6 to 20 carbon atoms and at least one ethoxy and propoxy group. Preferred for use herein

are mixtures of surfactants i) and ii).

Another suitable non-ionic surfactants are epoxy-capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohols represented by the formula:

5



wherein R1 is a linear or branched, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 4 to 18 carbon atoms; R2 is a linear or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 26 carbon
10 atoms; x is an integer having an average value of from 0.5 to 1.5, more preferably about 1; and y is an integer having a value of at least 15, more preferably at least 20.

Preferably, the surfactant of formula I, at least about 10 carbon atoms in the terminal epoxide unit [CH₂CH(OH)R₂]. Suitable surfactants of formula I, according to the present invention, are
15 Olin Corporation's POLY-TERGENT® SLF-18B nonionic surfactants, as described, for example, in WO 94/22800, published October 13, 1994 by Olin Corporation.

Enzymes

20

In describing enzyme variants herein, the following nomenclature is used for ease of reference: Original amino acid(s):position(s):substituted amino acid(s). Standard enzyme IUPAC 1-letter codes for amino acids are used.

25 Proteases

Suitable proteases include metalloproteases and serine proteases, including neutral or alkaline microbial serine proteases, such as subtilisins (EC 3.4.21.62) as well as chemically or genetically modified mutants thereof. Suitable proteases include subtilisins (EC 3.4.21.62), including those
30 derived from Bacillus, such as Bacillus lentus, B. alkalophilus, B. subtilis, B. amyloliquefaciens, Bacillus pumilus and Bacillus gibsonii.

Especially preferred proteases for the detergent of the invention are polypeptides demonstrating at least 90%, preferably at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, even more preferably at least

99% and especially 100% identity with the wild-type enzyme from *Bacillus lentus*, comprising mutations in one or more, preferably two or more and more preferably three or more of the following positions, using the BPN' numbering system and amino acid abbreviations as illustrated in WO00/37627, which is incorporated herein by reference: V68A, N87S, S99D,
 5 S99SD, S99A, S101G, S101M, S103A, V104N/I, G118V, G118R, S128L, P129Q, S130A, Y167A, R170S, A194P, V205I and/or M222S.

Most preferably the protease is selected from the group comprising the below mutations (BPN' numbering system) versus either the PB92 wild-type (SEQ ID NO:2 in WO 08/010925) or the
 10 subtilisin 309 wild-type (sequence as per PB92 backbone, except comprising a natural variation of N87S).

- (i) G118V + S128L + P129Q + S130A
- (ii) S101M + G118V + S128L + P129Q + S130A
- (iii) N76D + N87R + G118R + S128L + P129Q + S130A + S188D + N248R
- 15 (iv) N76D + N87R + G118R + S128L + P129Q + S130A + S188D + V244R
- (v) N76D + N87R + G118R + S128L + P129Q + S130A
- (vi) V68A + N87S + S101G + V104N

Suitable commercially available protease enzymes include those sold under the trade names
 20 Savinase®, Polarzyme®, Kannase®, Ovozyme®, Everlase® and Esperase® by Novozymes A/S (Denmark), those sold under the tradename Properase®, Purafect®, Purafect Prime®, Purafect Ox®, FN3® , FN4®, Excellase®, Ultimase® and Purafect OXP® by Genencor International, those sold under the tradename Opticlean® and Optimase® by Solvay Enzymes, those available from Henkel/ Kemira, namely BLAP.

25 Preferred levels of protease in the product of the invention include from about 0.1 to about 10, more preferably from about 0.5 to about 7 and especially from about 1 to about 6 mg of active protease.

30 Amylases

Preferred enzyme for use herein includes alpha-amylases, including those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically or genetically modified mutants (variants) are included. A preferred alkaline alpha-amylase is derived from a strain of *Bacillus*, such as *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Bacillus*

amyloliquefaciens, *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, or other *Bacillus* sp., such as *Bacillus* sp. NCIB 12289, NCIB 12512, NCIB 12513, DSM 9375 (USP 7,153,818) DSM 12368, DSMZ no. 12649, KSM AP1378 (WO 97/00324), KSM K36 or KSM K38 (EP 1,022,334). Preferred amylases include:

5

(a) the variants described in US 5,856,164 and WO99/23211, WO 96/23873, WO00/60060 and WO 06/002643, especially the variants with one or more substitutions in the following positions versus the AA560 enzyme listed as SEQ ID No. 12 in WO 06/002643:

9, 26, 30, 33, 82, 37, 106, 118, 128, 133, 149, 150, 160, 178, 182, 186, 193, 195, 202,
 10 214, 231, 256, 257, 258, 269, 270, 272, 283, 295, 296, 298, 299, 303, 304, 305, 311, 314, 315,
 318, 319, 320, 323, 339, 345, 361, 378, 383, 419, 421, 437, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 450, 458,
 461, 471, 482, 484, preferably that also contain the deletions of D183* and G184*.

(b) variants exhibiting at least 95% identity with the wild-type enzyme from *Bacillus* sp.707 (SEQ ID NO:7 in US 6,093, 562), especially those comprising one or more of the
 15 following mutations M202, M208, S255, R172, and/or M261. Preferably said amylase comprises one of M202L or M202T mutations.

Suitable commercially available alpha-amylases include DURAMYL®, LIQUEZYME®, TERMAMYL®, TERMAMYL ULTRA®, NATALASE®, SUPRAMYL®, STAINZYME®,
 20 STAINZYME PLUS®, POWERASE®, FUNGAMYL® and BAN® (Novozymes A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark), KEMZYM® AT 9000 Biozym Biotech Trading GmbH Wehlstrasse 27b A-1200 Wien Austria, RAPIDASE® , PURASTAR®, ENZYSIZE®, OPTISIZE HT PLUS® and PURASTAR OXAM® (Genencor International Inc., Palo Alto, California) and KAM® (Kao, 14-10 Nihonbashi Kayabacho, 1-chome, Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-8210, Japan). Amylases
 25 especially preferred for use herein include NATALASE®, STAINZYME®, STAINZYME PLUS®, POWERASE® and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the product of the invention comprises at least 0.01 mg, preferably from about 0.05 to about 10, more preferably from about 0.1 to about 6, especially from about 0.2 to about 5 mg of
 30 active amylase.

Additional Enzymes

Additional enzymes suitable for use in the product of the invention can comprise one or more

enzymes selected from the group comprising hemicellulases, cellulases, cellobiose dehydrogenases, peroxidases, proteases, xylanases, lipases, phospholipases, esterases, cutinases, pectinases, mannanases, pectate lyases, keratinases, reductases, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases, β -glucanases, arabinosidases, hyaluronidase, chondroitinase, laccase, amylases, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the protease and/or amylase of the product of the invention are in the form of granulates, the granulates comprise less than 29% of sodium sulfate by weight of the granulate or the sodium sulfate and the active enzyme (protease and/or amylase) are in a weight ratio of less than 4:1.

Crystal growth inhibitor

Crystal growth inhibitors are materials that can bind to calcium carbonate crystals and prevent further growth of species such as aragonite and calcite.

Especially preferred crystal growth inhibitor for use herein is HEDP (1-hydroxyethylidene 1,1-diphosphonic acid). Preferably, the composition of the invention comprises from 0.01 to 5%, more preferably from 0.05 to 3% and especially from 0.5 to 2% of a crystal growth inhibitor by weight of the product, preferably HEDP.

Metal Care Agents

Metal care agents may prevent or reduce the tarnishing, corrosion or oxidation of metals, including aluminium, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals, such as silver and copper.

Preferably the composition of the invention comprises from 0.1 to 5%, more preferably from 0.2 to 4% and especially from 0.3 to 3% by weight of the product of a metal care agent, preferably the metal care agent is benzo triazole (BTA).

Glass Care Agents

Glass care agents protect the appearance of glass items during the dishwashing process. Preferably the composition of the invention comprises from 0.1 to 5%, more preferably from 0.2 to 4% and specially from 0.3 to 3% by weight of the composition of a metal care agent, preferably the glass care agent is a zinc containing material, specially hydrozincite.

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

Example 1

- Two compositions were made comprising the ingredients detailed herein below.

Ingredients (grams of active material)	Composition 1	Composition 2
Solid compartment		
Sodium carbonate	4.00	4.00
MGDA	6.00	6.00
Sodium percarbonate	2.00	2.00
Acusol 588		0.40
Sodium sulphate	Balance to 15.26	Balance to 15.26

MGDA Tri-sodium salt of methyl glycine diacetic acid. Trilon M SG available from BASF

Acusol 588 Sulphonated polycarboxylate supplied by Rohm & Haas

Procedure

A 100 g of each composition were placed into a 34 count Fairy ActionPac bag (Procter & Gamble) sealed. The bags are made of PE/PET laminate. The bags were then placed in a 50°C oven for 24 hours. After this period, the bags were pierced with an ammonia detector tube fitted to a Kitagawa (AP-20) gas aspirating pump to measure the concentration of airborne ammonia in the headspace of the bag.

To measure the ammonia concentration two different detection ranges had to be used as the levels of ammonia were considerably different between the two samples. (105SD 0.2 to 20 ppm and 105SC 5 – 260ppm).

- 5 To complement the measurement, the compositions were stored in 250mL glass jars filling up to 2 cm in height from the bottom of the jar, the jars with the compositions were also stored in the oven at 50°C for 24 hours, and the headspace on the jar was also given an olfactive grade by two independent judges. The olfactive scale from 1 to 20, where 1 is the lowest level of malodour and 20 is the highest level of malodour. The panels also judge the headspace in the bags after the
- 10 Kitagawa measures had been conducted.

	Olfactive malodour grade		Ammonia (ppm) measured with Kitagawa kit.
	In jar	In bag	In bag
Composition 1	20	9	200ppm
Composition 2	5	2	0.3ppm

The tabulated data show that the malodour generated by composition 1 is greatly decreased by the addition of the sulfonated polymer to the composition.

15

Example 2

Two compositions were made comprising the ingredients detailed herein below.

Ingredients (grams of active material)	Composition 1	Composition 2
Solid compartment		
Sodium carbonate	4.00	4.00
MGDA	6.00	6.00
Sodium percarbonate	2.00	2.00
Citric acid		0.40
Sodium sulphate	Balance to 15.26	Balance to 15.26

MGDA Tri-sodium salt of methyl glycine diacetic acid. Trilon M SG available from BASF

Procedure

5

A 100 g of each composition were placed into a 34 count Fairy ActionPac bag (Procter &Gamble) sealed. The bags are made of PE/PET laminate. The bags were then placed under controlled conditions at 32°C and 80% relative humidity for 24 hours. After this period, the bags were pierced with an ammonia detector tube fitted to a Kitagawa (AP-20) gas aspirating pump to
10 measure the concentration of airborne ammonia in the headspace of the bag.

To measure the ammonia concentration two different detection ranges had to be used as the levels of ammonia were considerably different between the two samples. (105SD 0.2 to 20 ppm and 105SC 5 – 260ppm).

15

The headspace in the bags was also given an olfactive grade by two independent judges after the Kitagawa measures had been conducted. The olfactive scale from 1 to 20, where 1 is the lowest level of malodour and 20 is the highest level of malodour.

In bag	Olfactive malodour grade	Ammonia measured with Kitagawa kit
Composition 1	10	120 ppm
Composition 2	1	0 ppm – below detection limit

20

The tabulated data show that the malodour generated by composition 1 is greatly decreased by the addition of citric acid to the composition.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A detergent pack comprising a plurality of water-soluble unit-dose detergent products the products comprising a detergent composition and an enveloping material the detergent composition comprising:
 - a) a malodour-generating amine-containing cleaning active; and
 - b) a malodour reducing agent comprising a carboxylic functionality.wherein the composition comprises from about 15% to 50% of amine-containing cleaning active.
2. The detergent pack according to claim 1 wherein the amine-containing cleaning active is selected from the group consisting of aminocarboxylic complexing agent, amine oxide surfactant and mixtures thereof.
3. The detergent pack according to any of claims 1 or 2 wherein the amine-containing cleaning active is in particulate form.
4. The detergent pack according to the preceding claims wherein the aminocarboxylic complexing agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl glycine diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof, glutamic-N,N- diacetic acid, its salts and derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof.
5. The detergent pack according to the preceding claim wherein the aminocarboxylic acid is a salt of methyl glycine diacetic acid.
6. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the malodour reducing agent is a monomeric or polymeric carboxylic acid having a pH of less than 7 as measured in 1% weight/volume aqueous solution in distilled water at 20°C.

7. The detergent pack according to the preceding claim wherein the monomeric carboxylic acid is citric acid.
8. The detergent pack according to the preceding claim wherein the polymeric carboxylic acid is a carboxylated/sulfonated polymer.
9. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the cleaning composition is alkaline.
10. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the cleaning composition comprises bleach, preferably sodium percarbonate.
11. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the enveloping material is a water-soluble film having a thickness of less than 100 μm .
12. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the enveloping material has a pin hole.
13. The detergent pack according to any of the preceding claims wherein the pack is made of a moisture permeable material.
14. Use of a material comprising a carboxylic functionality for reducing malodour of an alkaline detergent composition comprising from about 15% to 50% of amine-containing cleaning active that generate malodour.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/015904

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C11D17/04 C11D3/33 C11D1/75 C11D3/20 C11D3/37 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) C11D		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, 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	WO 2014/027181 A1 (RECKITT BENCKISER NV [NL]; RECKITT BENCKISER BRANDS LTD [GB]) 20 February 2014 (2014-02-20) * sample 3 *; page 6, line 27 - page 7, line 16; claims 1-3, 6, 10 page 11, lines 8-18 -----	1-6, 9-11,13, 14
X	EP 2 380 961 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]; IND CHEMICALS GROUP LTD [GB]) 26 October 2011 (2011-10-26)	1-11,13, 14
Y	paragraphs [0012], [0013], [0026], [0051]; claims 1-8; examples -----	12
X	EP 1 905 818 A1 (PROCTER & GAMBLE [US]) 2 April 2008 (2008-04-02)	14
Y	paragraphs [0017], [0048] - [0052]; claims 10-12; examples -----	12
☐ 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 26 April 2016		Date of mailing of the international search report 06/05/2016
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 Loiselet-Taisne, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2016/015904

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2014027181 A1	20-02-2014	AU 2013303894 A1 CA 2880332 A1 CN 104603252 A EP 2885391 A1 GB 2506505 A US 2015166943 A1 WO 2014027181 A1	19-02-2015 20-02-2014 06-05-2015 24-06-2015 02-04-2014 18-06-2015 20-02-2014
EP 2380961 A1	26-10-2011	AR 081541 A1 CA 2797094 A1 EP 2380961 A1 JP 5678175 B2 JP 2013525546 A US 2011263474 A1 WO 2011133484 A1	03-10-2012 27-10-2011 26-10-2011 25-02-2015 20-06-2013 27-10-2011 27-10-2011
EP 1905818 A1	02-04-2008	AT 455167 T CA 2659780 A1 CN 101517061 A EP 1905818 A1 ES 2338582 T3 JP 5122572 B2 JP 2010503586 A US 2008081774 A1 US 2014008016 A1 WO 2008038189 A1	15-01-2010 03-04-2008 26-08-2009 02-04-2008 10-05-2010 16-01-2013 04-02-2010 03-04-2008 09-01-2014 03-04-2008