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(71) Applicant: **SYMRISE AG** [DE/DE]; Mühlenfeldstraße 1, 37603 Holzminden Niedersachsen (DE).

(72) Inventor: **CHANDRASEKARAN, Vijayanand**; Kirchstraße 8, 37603 Holzminden (DE).

(74) Agent: **IP2 PATENTANWALTS GMBH**; Schlossstr. 523-525, 41238 Mönchengladbach (DE).

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(54) Title: A FRAGRANCE COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract: Suggested is fragrance composition comprising or consisting of a selection of specific nitriles showing improved stability against decomposition and discoloration.

A fragrance composition

AREA OF INVENTION

[0001] The present invention refers to the area of fragrances and concerns a specific selection of fragrances with nitrile structure with improved stability and cosmetic, personal care and detergent compositions comprising them.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Aromatic nitriles are well known synthetic intermediates for both the chemical industry [see **March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2007**], and the perfume industry.

[0002] A suitable process for obtaining aromatic nitriles encompasses the use of cyanide sources such as for example CuCN, KCN, NaCN, Zn(CN)2, TMSCN or in the transformation of arylhalogenides into nitriles [see *Kim et al.*, **Angewandte Chemie, Vol. 124, p 12114 ff (2012)**].

[0003] Although nitriles form a very prominent group of fragrances providing various different notes they show two serious disadvantages: first, their stability is often poor since they are easily decomposed particularly when stored in transparent bottles and/or at higher temperatures, and second, as a result of decomposition they discolour the final formulations and provide them a yellowish appearance.

RELEVANT PRIOR ART

[0004] EP 0550762 A1 (KAO) refers to a process for producing a nitrile by heating an aldoxime in the presence of one or more catalysts selected from hydroxides of alkali metals, alcoholates of alkali metals, hydroxides of alkaline earth metals and alcoholates of alkaline earth metals, and distilling off water formed in the course of the reaction from the reaction system.

[0005] EP 2979682 A1 (SYMRISE) discloses a variety of benzonitriles as coumarin alternatives such as 3,4-dimethylbenzonitrile, 4(2-methylpropyl)benzonitrile, 3-methylbenzonitrile, 2-methoxybenzonitrile, 3,4-dimethoxybenzonitrile and 4-methoxybenzonitrile in combination with various carriers.

[0006] US 4,040,986 (NAARDEN INT) concerns the use of 4-methoxybenzonitrile as a substitute for coumarin in the manufacture of fragrance compositions or perfumed products. According to example 1 the composition contains inter alia 4-methoxybenzonitrile and ylang-ylang.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Therefore, it has been the object of the present invention providing fragrances with nitrile structure, particularly fragrances with cinnamon, green and citrus notes, which are stable in oily or aqueous compositions and do not decompose during storage. In particular, those fragrances should avoid any discoloration of said compositions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] A first object of the present invention refers to a fragrance composition comprising or consisting of at least one nitrile of formula (I)

R-CN (I)

in which R represents

(i) a substituted phenyl radical;

(ii) an optionally substituted norbornyl radical;

(iii) an optionally substituted cyclopent(en)yl radical; and/or

(iv) a $-(CH_2)_n-CH=CH_2$ radical wherein n represents an integer of from 1 to 10 ;

with the exception of the following species: 3,4-dimethylbenzonitrile, 4-(2-methylpropyl)-benzonitrile and 3-methylbenzonitrile.

[0009] Surprisingly it has been found that the specific selection of nitrile fragrances is particularly stable in cosmetic compositions, either those product which are oil based as well as on aqueous basis. Intensity of the fragrances remains at a high level even when stored over a period of at least two weeks at temperatures between 20 and 40 °C. Unlike many other fragrances with nitrile structure they do not show any tendency to discolor the compositions.

NITRILE FRAGRANCES

[0010] The selection of nitriles according to the present invention encompasses the groups (i) to (iv).

[0011] Group (i) represents nitriles of formula (I) wherein R represents a substituted phenyl radical, which mean that group (i) stand for a number of substituted benzonitriles. The phenyl radical be substituted with one, two or three substituents R^2, R^3 or R^4 individually representing a C_1-C_5 alkyl group or a phenyl group. The preferred embodiments of group (i) are:

- 2,3-dimethylbenzonitrile
- 2,4,5-trimethylbenzonitrile
- 4-ethylbenzonitrile

- 4-isobutylbenzonitrile
- 4-propylbenzonitrile
- 4-phenylbenzonitrile

[0012] Group (ii) refers to a structure where the nitrile group is attached to a norbornane radical, which may carry further substituents, preferably C1-C5 alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxy alkyl groups. A preferred representative for this group is 3,3-dimethylnorbornane-2-carbonitrile, including all related stereoisomers, as for example the (1R) (2S) (4S) and the (1R) (2R) (4S) product.

[0013] Group (iii) refers to a structure where the nitrile group is attached to a cyclopentyl or cyclopentenyl group, which may also carry further substituents, preferably C1-C5 alkyl, alkoxy or alkoxy alkyl groups. A preferred representative for this group is 2-[3-(methoxy-methyl)-2-2-dimethyl-cyclopent-3-en-1-yl]acetonitrile.

[0014] Finally, Group (iv) refers to a structure where the nitrile follows formula (I)

$NC–(CH_2)_n-CH=CH_2$ (II)

wherein n stands for integers of 1 to 20 and preferably 10 to 15. The preferred species is tridec-12-enenitrile.

SECONDARY FRAGRANCES

[0015] The fragrance compositions accoding to the present invention may comprise additional frgrances others than nitriles (hereinafter referred to as “secondary fragrances”) in ratios by weight of from about 10:90 to about 90:10, preferably about 25:75 to about 75:25 and more preferably from about 50:60 to about 60:40.

[0016] Said secondary fragrances can be used as single components or in the form of more or less complex mixtures. The species may be obtained from natural sources or prepared by organic synthesis.

[0017] Natural perfumes include the extracts of blossoms (lily, lavender, rose, jasmine, neroli, ylang-ylang), stems and leaves (geranium, patchouli, petitgrain), fruits (anise, coriander, caraway, juniper), fruit peel (bergamot, lemon, orange), roots (nutmeg, angelica, celery, cardamom, costus, iris, calmus), woods (pinewood, sandalwood, guaiac wood, cedarwood, rosewood), herbs and grasses (tarragon, lemon grass, sage, thyme), needles and branches (spruce, fir, pine, dwarf pine), resins and balsams (galbanum, elemi, benzoin, myrrh, olibanum, opoponax). Animal raw materials, for example civet and beaver, may also be used.

[0018] Typically, the synthetic fragrances represent aldehydes, ketones, alcohols, ethers, esters, hydrocarbons their mixtures. In the following these types of fragrances are illustrated but not limited by examples:

[0019] Aldehydes. Examples for suitable fragrances showing an aldehyde structure encompass melonal, triplal, ligustral, adoxal, anisaldehyde, cymal, ethylvanillin, florhydral, floralozon, helional, heliotropin, hydroxycitronellal, koavon, laurinaldehyde, canthoxal, lyral, lilial, adoxal, anisaldehyde, cumal, methyl-nonyl-acetaldehyde, citronellal, citronellyloxy-acetaldehyde, cyclamenaldehyde, bourgeonal, p-tert.-bucinal, phenylacetaldehyde, undecylenaldehyde, vanillin; 2,6,10-trimethyl-9-undecenal, 3-dodecen-l-al, α-n-Amylzimtaldehyde, 4-methoxy-benz-aldehyde, benzaldehyde, 3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-propanal,2-methyl-3-(para-methoxy-phe-nylpropanal), 2-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2(1)-cyclohexen-1-yl)butanal,3-phenyl-2-pro-penal, cis-/trans-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-l-al, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-l-al,[(3,7-dimethyl-6-octenyl)-xy]-cetaldehyde, 4-isopropylbenzyaldehyde, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-naphthaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxyaldehyde, 2-methyl-3-(isopropyl-phenyl)propanal, decyl aldehyde, 2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenal; 4-(tricyclo[5.2.1.0 (2,6)]-decylidene-8)-butanal; octahydro-4,7-methano-IH-indenecarboxaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, para-ethyl-alpha,alpha-dimethylhydrozimtaldehyde, α-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)-hydrocinnamaldehyde, 3,4-methylenedioxybenzaldehyde, α-n-hexyl-cinnamaldehyde, m-cymene-7-carboxaldehyde, α-methylphenylacetaldehyde, 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl octanal, undecenal, 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexene-l-carboxalde-hyde,4-(3)(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-3-cyclohexen-carboxaldehyde, 1-dodecanal, 2,4-dimethyl-cyclohexene-3-carboxaldehyde,4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cylohexene-l-carboxal-dehyde, 7-methoxy-3,7-dimethyloctan-1-al, 2-methyl undecanal, 2-methyl decanal, 1-nonanal, 1-octanal, 2,6,10-trimethyl-5,9-undecadienal, 2-methyl-3-(4-tertbutyl)propanal, 3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanal, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal, methylno-nylacetaldehyde, 2-phenylpropan-1-al, 3-phenylprop-2-en-1-al, 3-phenyl-2-pentylprop-2-en-1-al, 3-phenyl-2-hexylprop-2-enal, 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-al, 3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropan-1-al, 3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methyl-propanal, 3-(3,4-Methylendioxy-phenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-al,3-(4-Ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanal, 3-(3-Isopropylphenyl)-butan-1-al, 2,6-Dimethylhept-5-en-1-al,Dihydrozimtaldehyde, 1-methyl-4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 5- or 6-Methoxyhexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-1 or 2-carboxyaldehyde, 3,7-dimethyloctan-1-al, 1-undecanal, 10-undecen-1-al, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, 1-methyl-3-(4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-carboxyaldehyde, 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-octanal; trans-4-decenal, 2,6-nonadienal, p-tolylacetaldehyde; 4-methylphenylacetaldehyde, 2-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-butenal, o-methoxyzimtaldehyde, 3,5,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde, 3,7-dimethyl-2-methylene-6-octenal, phenoxyacetaldehyde; 5,9-dimethyl-4,8-decadienal, peony aldehyde (6,10-dimethyl-3-oxa-5,9-undecadien-1-al), hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-1-carboxaldehyde, octanal, 2-methyl octanal, alpha-methyl-4-(I-methylethyl)benzene-acetaldehyde, 6,6-dimethyl-2-norpinene-2-propionaldehyde, p-methyl phenoxy acetaldehyde, 2-methyl-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-al, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal, hexahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-naphthaldehyde, 3-propyl-bicyclo[2.2.1]-hept-5-ene-2-carbaldehyde, 9-decenal, 3-methyl-5-phenyl-1-pentanal, methylnonyl acetaldehyde, 1-p-menthene-q-carboxaldehyde, citral or its

mixtures, lilial citral, 1-decanal, n-undecanal, n-dodecanal, hlorhydral, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-benzaldehyde, 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3,4-methylendioxybenzaldehyde, 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde and their mixtures.

[0020] Ketones. Examples for suitable fragrances showing a ketone structure encompass buccoxime, iso jasmone, methyl beta naphthyl ketone, moschus indanone, tonalid/moschus plus, α-damascone, β-damascon, δ-damascone, Iso-damascone, damascenone, damarose, methyl-dihydrojasmonate, menthone, carvone, campher, fenchone, alphalonen, β-iononw, dihydro-β-Ionone, γ-methylionone, fleuramone, dihydrojasmone, cis-Jasmon, iso-E-Super, methyl cedrenylk etone, or methyl cedrylon, acetophenone, methyl aceto phenone, p-methoxyacetophenone, methyl-β-naphtyl ketone, benzylacetone, benzophenone, p-hydroxy phenylbutanone, celery Ketone or livescon, 6-osopropyl-deca-hydro-2-naphtone, dimethyloctenone, freskomenth, 4-(I-ethoxyvinyl)-3,3,5,5,-tetramethylv cyclohexanone, methylheptenone, 2-(2-(4-Methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)propyl)-cyclopentanone, 1-(p-menthene-6(2)-yl)-1-propanone,4-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone, 2-Acetyl-3,3-dimethyl-norbornan, 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone, 4-damascol, dulcinyl or cassione, gelsone, hexalone, isocyclemone E, Methylcyclocitrone, methyl lavender ketone, orivone, p-tert-butyl cyclohexanone, verdone, delphone, muscone, neobutenone, plicatone, veloutone, 2,4,4,7-tetramethyl-oct-6-en-3-one, tetrameran, hedion and their mixtures. The preferred ketones are selected from the group comprising α-damascone, δ-damascone, iso-damascone, carvone, γ-methyl ionone, Iso-E-Super, 2,4,4,7-tetramethyl-oct-6-en-3-one, benzylacetone, β-damascone, damascenone, methyl dihydrojasmonate, methyl cedrylone, hedione and their mixtures

[0021] As explained above, said ketones or said aldehydes may show an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, ethylenically unsaturated structure or a mixture of these elements. The components may also include heteroatoms or show a polycyclic structure. Suitable substituents for all these structures are hydroxyl and/or amino groups. Further fragrances are compiled in the following document: *Steffen Arctander* „Published 1960 and 1969 respectively, Reprinted2000 ISBN: Aroma Chemicals Vol. 1: 0-931710-37-5, Aroma Chemicals Vol. 2: 0-931710-38-3“, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0022] Alcohols. Suitable fragrance alcohols encompass for example 10-undecen-1-ol, 2,6-dimethylheptan-2-ol, 2-methylbutanol, 2-methylpentanol,2-phenoxyethanol, 2-phenylpropanol, 2-tert-Butycyclohexanol, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexanol, 3-hexanol, 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanol, 3-octanol, 1-octen-3-ol, 3-phenylpropanol,4-heptenol, 4-isopropylcyclohexanol, 4-tert-butycyclohexanol, 6,8-dimethyl-2-nonanol,6-nonen-1-ol, 9-decen-1-ol, α-methyl benzylalcohol, α-terpineol, amylsalicylat, benzyl alcohol, benzyl salicylate, β-terpineol, butyl salicylate, citronellol, cyclohexyl salicylate, decanol, dihydromyrcenol, dimethyl benzylcarbinol, dimethyl heptanol, dimethyl octanol, ethyl salicylate, ethyl vanilin, anethol, eugenol, geraniol, heptanol, hexyl salicylat, isoborneol, isoeugenol, isopulegol, linalool, menthol, myrtenol, n-hexanol, nerol, nonanol, octanol, para-menthan-7-ol,

phenylethylalkohol, phenol, phenyl salicylat, tetrahydro geraniol, tetrahydro linalool, thymol, trans-2-cis-6-nonadienol, trans-2-nonen-1-ol, trans-2-octenol, undecanol, vanillin, cinnamalcohol and their mixtures.

[0023] Esters. Examples for suitable fragrances showing a ketone structure encompass benzyl acetate, phenoxyisobutyrate, p-tert.-butylcyclohexylacetate, linalylacetate, dimethylbenzylcarbinylacetate (DMBCA), phenylethylacetate, benzylacetate, ethylmethylphenylglycinate, allylcyclohexylpropionate, styrallylpropionate, benzylsalicylate, cyclohexylsalicylate, floramat, melusat, jasmacyclatat and their mixtures.

[0024] Ethers. Examples for suitable fragrances showing an ether structure encompass benzylethyl ether or ambroxan

[0025] Hydrocarbons. Examples for suitable fragrances representing hydrocarbons encompass terpenes, e.g. limonen and pinen.

SOLVENTS

[0026] The fragrance compositions according to the present invention – inclusing those incorporating also secondary fragrances as explained above - may also contain solvents or carriers in perfumery grade as for example benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, diethyl phthalate, dipropylene glycol, ethyl alcohol, *iso*-propyl myristate, triethylcitrate, downol DPM, IsoPar L, triacetine and their mixtures. The by most preferred solvent, however, are ethyl alcohol and/or triethylcitrate.

[0027] Typically, compounds (a) and (b) are present in said compositions in a ratio by weight of from about 10:1 to about 1:10, preferably about 5:1 to about 1:5 and more preferred about 2:1 to 1:2. Compound (a) has the meaning of fragrances according to formula (I) plus secondary fragrances (if any).

[0028] Another object of the present invention is related to a fragrance formulation comprising

(a) at least one nitrile according to formula (I) and

(b) ethyl alcohol and/or triethyl citrate,

whereby the same preferred ratios as indicated above apply.

COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS

[0029] Another object of the present invention is directed to cosmetic or personal care compositions comprising the fragrance composition or the fragrance formulation as described above, preferably in amounts ranging from about 0.1 to about 5 wt.-percent and more preferably from about 0.5 to about 2 wt.-percent.

[0030] The preparations according to the invention may contain antidandruff agents, irritation-preventing agents, irritation-inhibiting agents, antioxidants, adstringents, perspiration-inhibiting agents, antiseptic agents, ant-statics, binders, buffers, carrier materials, chelating agents, cell stimulants, cleansing agents, care agents, deodorizing agents, antiperspirants, softeners, emulsifiers, enzymes, essential oils, fibres, film-forming agents, fixatives, foam-forming agents, foam stabilizers, substances for preventing foaming, foam boosters, gelling agents, gel-forming agents, hair care agents, hair-setting agents, hair-straightening agents, moisture-donating agents, moisturizing substances, moisture-retaining substances, bleaching agents, strengthening agents, stain-removing agents, optically brightening agents, impregnating agents, dirt-repellent agents, friction-reducing agents, lubricants, moisturizing creams, ointments, opacifying agents, plasticizing agents, covering agents, polish, gloss agents, polymers, powders, proteins, re-oiling agents, abrading agents, silicones, hair promotion agents, cooling agents, skin-cooling agents, warming agents, skin-warming agents, stabilizers, UV-absorbing agents, UV filters, detergents, thickeners, vitamins, oils, waxes, fats, phospholipids, saturated fatty acids, mono- or polyunsaturated fatty acids, α-hydroxy acids, polyhydroxyfatty acids, liquefiers, dyestuffs, colour-protecting agents, pigments, odoriferous substances, polyols, surfactants, electrolytes, organic solvents or silicone derivatives and the like as additional auxiliaries and additives.

SURFACTANTS

[0031] Preferred auxiliaries and additives are anionic and/or amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants. Non-ionic and cationic surfactants can be also present in the composition. Suitable examples are mentioned along with the paragraph dealing with emulsifiers.

[0032] Typical examples for anionic and zwitterionic surfactants encompass: Almondamidopropylamine Oxide, Almondamidopropyl Betaine, Aminopropyl Laurylglutamine, Ammonium C12-15 Alkyl Sulfate, Ammonium C12-16 Alkyl Sulfate, Ammonium Capryleth Sulfate, Ammonium Cocomonoglyceride Sulfate, Ammonium Coco-Sulfate, Ammonium Cocoyl Isethionate, Ammonium Cocoyl Sarcosinate, Ammonium C12-15 Pareth Sulfate, Ammonium C9-10 Perfluoroalkylsulfonate, Ammonium Dinonyl Sulfosuccinate, Ammonium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, Ammonium Isostearate, Ammonium Laureth-6 Carboxylate, Ammonium Laureth-8 Carboxylate, Ammonium Laureth Sulfate, Ammonium Laureth-5 Sulfate, Ammonium Laureth-7 Sulfate, Ammonium Laureth-9 Sulfate, Ammonium Laureth-12 Sulfate, Ammonium Lauroyl Sarcosinate, Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate, Ammonium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate, Am-

monium Myreth Sulfate, Ammonium Myristyl Sulfate, Ammonium Nonoxynol-4 Sulfate, Ammonium Nonoxynol-30 Sulfate, Ammonium Oleate, Ammonium Palm Kernel Sulfate, Ammonium Stearate, Ammonium Tallate, AMPD-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, AMPD-Rosin Hydrolyzed Collagen, AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Apricotamidopropyl Betaine, Arachidic Acid, Arginine Hexyldecyl Phosphate, Avocadamidopropyl Betaine, Avocado Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Babassu Acid, Babassuamidopropylamine Oxide, Babassuamidopropyl Betaine, Beeswax Acid, Behenamidopropyl Betaine, Behenamine Oxide, Beheneth-25, Beheneth-30, Behenic Acid, Behenyl Betaine, Bis- Butyldimethicone Polyglyceryl-3, Butoxynol-5 Carboxylic Acid, Butoxynol-19 Carboxylic Acid, Butyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Butylglucosides Chloride, Butyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Laurylglucosides Chloride, Butyl Glucoside, Butylglucoside Caprate, Butylglucosides Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride, Butyloctanoic Acid, C18-36 Acid, C20-40 Acid, C30-50 Acid, C16-22 Acid Amide MEA, Calcium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, Calcium Lauroyl Taurate, C9-16 Alkane/Cycloalkane, C10-14 Alkyl Benzenesulfonic Acid, C12-14 Alkyl Diaminoethylglycine HCL, C9-15 Alkyl Phosphate, Candida Bombicola/Glucose/Methyl Rapeseedate Ferment, Canolamidopropyl Betaine, Capric Acid, Caproic Acid, Caproyl Ethyl Glucoside, Capryl/Capramidopropyl Betaine, Capryleth-4 Carboxylic Acid, Capryleth-6 Carboxylic Acid, Capryleth-9 Carboxylic Acid, Caprylic Acid, Capryloyl Collagen Amino Acids, Capryloyl Glycine, Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, Capryloyl Keratin Amino Acids, Capryloyl Silk Amino Acids, Caprylyl/Capryl Glucoside, Caprylyl/Capryl Wheat Bran/Straw Glycosides, Caprylyl Glucoside, Caprylyl Glyceryl Ether, Caprylyl Pyrrolidone, Carnitine, Ceteareth-20, Ceteareth-23, Ceteareth-24, Ceteareth-25, Ceteareth-27, Ceteareth-28, Ceteareth-29, Ceteareth-30, Ceteareth-33, Ceteareth-34, Ceteareth-40, Ceteareth-50, Ceteareth-55, Ceteareth-60, Ceteareth-80, Ceteareth-100, Ceteareth-25 Carboxylic Acid, Ceteareth-2 Phosphate, Ceteareth-4 Phosphate, Ceteareth-5 Phosphate, Ceteareth-10 Phosphate, Ceteth-20, Ceteth-23, Ceteth-24, Ceteth-25, Ceteth-30, Ceteth-40, Ceteth-45, Ceteth-150, Ceteth-8 Phosphate, Ceteth-10 Phosphate, Ceteth-20 Phosphate, Cetoleth-22, Cetoleth-24, Cetoleth-25, Cetoleth-30, Cetyl Betaine, Chrysanthemum Sinense Flower Extract, C12-14 Hydroxyalkyl Hydroxyethyl Beta-Alanine, C12-14 Hydroxyalkyl Hydroxyethyl Sarcosine, Cocamidoethyl Betaine, Cocamidopropylamine Oxide, Cocamidopropyl Betainamide MEA Chloride, Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Cocamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Cocamine Oxide, Cocaminobutyric Acid, Cocaminopropionic Acid, Coceth-7 Carboxylic Acid, Coceth-4 Glucoside, Cocoamphodipropionic Acid, Cocobetainamido Amphopropionate, Coco-Betaine, Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Coco-Glucoside, Cocoglucosides Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride, Coco- Hydroxysultaine, Coco-Morpholine Oxide, Coconut Acid, Coconut Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Coco/Oleamidopropyl Betaine, Coco-Sultaine, Coco/Sunfloweramidopropyl Betaine, Cocoylcholine Methosulfate, Cocoyl Glutamic Acid, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Oat Protein, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Cocoyl Hydro-

lyzed Silk, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Cocoyl Sarcosine, Corn Acid, Cottonseed Acid, Cottonseed Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, C10-16 Pareth-1, C10-16 Pareth-2, C11-13 Pareth-6, C11-13 Pareth-9, C11-13 Pareth-10, C11-15 Pareth-30, C11-15 Pareth-40, C12-13 Pareth-1, C12-13 Pareth- 23, C12-14 Pareth-5, C12-14 Pareth-9, C13-15 Pareth-21, C14-15 Pareth-8, C20-22 Pareth-30, C20- 40 Pareth-40, C20-40 Pareth-95, C22-24 Pareth-33, C30-50 Pareth-40, C9-11 Pareth-6 Carboxylic Acid, C9-11 Pareth-8 Carboxylic Acid, C11-15 Pareth-7 Carboxylic Acid, C12-13 Pareth-5 Carboxylic Acid, C12-13 Pareth-7 Carboxylic Acid, C12-13 Pareth-8 Carboxylic Acid, C12-13 Pareth-12 Carboxylic Acid, C12-15 Pareth-7 Carboxylic Acid, C12-15 Pareth-8 Carboxylic Acid, C12-15 Pareth- 12 Carboxylic Acid, C14-15 Pareth-8 Carboxylic Acid, C6-10 Pareth-4 Phosphate, C12-13 Pareth-2 Phosphate, C12-13 Pareth-10 Phosphate, C12-15 Pareth-6 Phosphate, C12-15 Pareth-8 Phosphate, C12-15 Pareth-10 Phosphate, C12-16 Pareth-6 Phosphate, C4-18 Perfluoroalkylethyl Thiohydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride, Cupuassuamidopropyl Betaine, DEA-C12-13 Alkyl Sulfate, DEA-C12-15 Alkyl Sulfate, DEA-Ceteareth-2 Phosphate, DEA-Cetyl Sulfate, DEA- Cocoamphodipropionate, DEA-C12-13 Pareth-3 Sulfate, DEA-Cyclocarboxypropyloleate, DEA- Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, DEA-Isostearate, DEA-Laureth Sulfate, DEA-Lauryl Sulfate, DEA- Linoleate, DEA-Methyl Myristate Sulfonate, DEA-Myreth Sulfate, DEA-Myristate, DEA-Myristyl Sulfate, DEA-Oleth-5 Phosphate, DEA-Oleth-20 Phosphate, DEA PG-Oleate, Deceth-7 Carboxylic Acid, Deceth-7 Glucoside, Deceth-9 Phosphate, Decylamine Oxide, Decyl Betaine, Decyl Glucoside, Decyltetradeceth-30, Decyltetradecylamine Oxide, Diammonium Lauramido-MEA Sulfosuccinate, Diammonium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate, Diammonium Oleamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Dibutoxymethane, Di-CI 2-15 Pareth-2 Phosphate, Di-CI 2-15 Pareth-4 Phosphate, Di-CI 2-15 Pareth-6 Phosphate, Di- C12-15 Pareth-8 Phosphate, Di-CI 2-15 Pareth-10 Phosphate, Didodecyl Butanetetracarboxylate, Diethylamine Laureth Sulfate, Diethylhexyl Sodium Sulfosuccinate, Dihydroxyethyl C8-10 Alkoxypropylamine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl C9-11 Alkoxypropylamine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl C12-15 Alkoxypropylamine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl Cocamine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl Lauramine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl Stearamine Oxide, Dihydroxyethyl Tallowamine Oxide, Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG-10 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG/PPG-7/4 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG/PPG-12/4 Phosphate, Dimethicone/Polyglycerin-3 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone Propyl PG- Betaine, Dimyristyl Phosphate, Dioleoylamidoethyl Hydroxyethylmonium Methosulfate, DIPA- Hydrogenated Cocoate, DIPA-Lanolate, DIPA-Myristate, Dipotassium Capryloyl Glutamate, Dipotassium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate, Dipotassium Undecylenoyl Glutamate, Disodium Babassuamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Caproamphodiacetate, Disodium Caproamphodipropionate, Disodium Capryloamphodiacetate, Disodium Capryloamphodipropionate, Disodium Capryloyl Glutamate, Disodium Cetearyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cetyl Phenyl Ether Disulfonate, Disodium Cetyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocamido MIPA PEG-4 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocamido MIPA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocamido PEG-3 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Coceth-3 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocoamphocarboxyethylhydroxypropylsulfonate, Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate, Disodium Cocoamphodipropionate, Disodium Coco-Glucoside Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Coco-Sulfosuccinate, Diso-

dium Cocoyl Butyl Gluceth-10 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Cocoyl Glutamate, Disodium C12-14 Pareth-1 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Pareth-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-15 Pareth Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-3 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-5 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-7 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-9 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-12 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Deceth-5 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Deceth-6 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Decyl Phenyl Ether Disulfonate, Disodium Dihydroxyethyl Sulfosuccinylundecylenate, Disodium Ethylene Dicocamide PEG-15 Disulfate, Disodium Hydrogenated Cottonseed Glyceride Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Hydrogenated Tallow Glutamate, Disodium Hydroxydecyl Sorbitol Citrate, Disodium Isodecyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Isostearamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Isostearamido MIPA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Isostearoamphodiacetate, Disodium Isostearoamphodipropionate, Disodium Isostearyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Laneth-5 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Lauramido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Lauramido MIPA Glycol Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Lauramido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Lauramido PEG-5 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Laureth-5 Carboxyamphodiacetate, Disodium Laureth-7 Citrate, Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Laureth-6 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Laureth-9 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Laureth-12 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Lauriminobishydroxypropylsulfonate, Disodium Lauriminodiacetate, Disodium Lauriminodipropionate, Disodium Lauriminodipropionate Tocopheryl Phosphates, Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate, Disodium Lauroamphodipropionate, Disodium N- Lauroyl Aspartate, Disodium Lauroyl Glutamate, Disodium Lauryl Phenyl Ether Disulfonate, Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Myristamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Nonoxynol-10 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Oleamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Oleamido MIPA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Oleamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Oleoamphodipropionate, Disodium Oleth-3 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Oleyl Phosphate, Disodium Oleyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Palmitamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Palmitoleamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium PEG-4 Cocamido MIPA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium PEG-12 Dimethicone Sulfosuccinate, Disodium PEG-8 Palm Glycerides Sulfosuccinate, Disodium PPG-2-Isodeceth-7 Carboxyamphodiacetate, Disodium Ricinoleamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Sitostereth-14 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Soyamphodiacetate, Disodium Stearamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Steariminodipropionate, Disodium Stearoamphodiacetate, Disodium Stearoyl Glutamate, Disodium Stearyl Sulfosuccinamate, Disodium Stearyl Sulfosuccinate, Disodium 2-Sulfolaurate, Disodium 2-Sulfopalmitate, Disodium Tallamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Tallowamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Tallowamphodiacetate, Disodium Tallowiminodipropionate, Disodium Tallow Sulfosuccinamate, Disodium Tridecylsulfosuccinate, Disodium Undecylenamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Undecylenamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Undecylenoyl Glutamate, Disodium Wheat Germamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Wheat Germamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Disodium Wheatgermamphodiacetate, Di-TEA-Cocamide Diacetate, Di-TEA-Oleamido PEG-2 Sulfosuccinate, Di-TEA-Palmitoyl Aspartate, Ditridecyl Sodium Sulfosuccinate, Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid, Erucamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Ethylhexeth-3 Carboxylic Acid, Ethyl PEG-15 Cocamine Sulfate, Glyceryl Capryl Ether, Hexyldecanoic Acid, Hydrogenated Coconut Ac-

id, Hydrogenated Laneth-25, Hydrogenated Menhaden Acid, Hydrogenated Palm Acid, Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Amine Oxide, Hydrogenated Tallow Acid, Hydrogenated Tallowamine Oxide, Hydrogenated Tallow Betaine, Hydrogenated Talloweth-25, Hydrogenated Tallowoyl Glutamic Acid, Hydrolyzed Candida Bombicola Extract, Hydroxyceteth-60, Hydroxyethyl Acetomonium PG-Dimethicone, Hydroxyethylbutylamine Laureth Sulfate, Hydroxyethyl Carboxymethyl Cocamidopropylamine, Hydroxyethyl Hydroxypropyl C12-15 Alkoxypropylamine Oxide, Hydroxylauryl/Hydroxymyristyl Betaine, Hydroxystearic Acid, Hydroxysuccinimidyl C10-40 Isoalkyl Acidate, Hydroxysuccinimidyl C21-22 Isoalkyl Acidate, Hydroxysultaines, IPDI/PEG-15 Soyamine Oxide Copolymer, IPDI/PEG-15 Soyethonium Ethosulfate Copolymer, IPDI/PEG-15 Soy Glycinate Copolymer, Isoceteth-30, Isolaureth-4 Phosphate, Isopolyglyceryl-3 Dimethicone, Isopolyglyceryl-3 Dimethiconol, Isopropanolamine Lanolate, Isopropylamine Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, Isostearamidopropylamine Oxide, Isostearamidopropyl Betaine, Isostearamidopropyl Morpholine Oxide, Isosteareth-8, Isosteareth-16, Isosteareth-22, Isosteareth-25, Isosteareth-50, Isostearic Acid, Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Jojoba Oil PEG-150 Esters, Jojoba Wax PEG-80 Esters, Jojoba Wax PEG-120 Esters, Laneth-20, Laneth-25, Laneth-40, Laneth-50, Laneth-60, Laneth-75, Lanolin Acid, Lauramidopropylamine Oxide, Lauramidopropyl Betaine, Lauramidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Lauramine Oxide, Lauraminopropionic Acid, Laurdimoniumhydroxypropyl Decylglucosides Chloride, Laurdimoniumhydroxypropyl Laurylglucosides Chloride, Laureth-16, Laureth-20, Laureth-21, Laureth-23, Laureth-25, Laureth-30, Laureth-38, Laureth-40, Laureth-3 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-4 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-5 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth- 6 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-8 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-10 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-11 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-12 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-13 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-14 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-17 Carboxylic Acid, Laureth-6 Citrate, Laureth-7 Citrate, Laureth-1 Phosphate, Laureth-2 Phosphate, Laureth-3 Phosphate, Laureth-4 Phosphate, Laureth-7 Phosphate, Laureth-8 Phosphate, Laureth-7 Tartrate, Laurie Acid, Laurimino Bispropanediol, Lauriminodipropionic Acid, Lauroamphodipropionic Acid, Lauroyl Beta-Alanine, Lauroyl Collagen Amino Acids, Lauroyl Ethyltrimonium Methosulfate, Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Elastin, Lauroyl Methyl Glucamide, Lauroyl Sarcosine, Lauroyl Silk Amino Acids, Lauryl Betaine, Lauryl Dimethicone/Polyglycerin-3 Crosspolymer, Lauryldimoniumhydroxypropyl Cocoglucosides Chloride, Lauryl Glucoside, Laurylglucosides Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride, Lauryl Glycol Hydroxypropyl Ether, Lauryl Hydroxysultaine, Lauryl Malamide, Lauryl Methylglucamide, Lauryl/Myristyl Glycol Hydroxypropyl Ether, Lauryl/Myristyl Wheat Bran/Straw Glycosides, Lauryl Polyglyceryl-3 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Lauryl Pyrrolidone, Lauryl Sultaine, Linoleic Acid, Linolenic Acid, Linseed Acid, Lysine Cocoate, Macadamia Seed Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Magnesium Coceth Sulfate, Magnesium Coco-Sulfate, Magnesium Isododecylbenzenesulfonate, Magnesium Laureth-11 Carboxylate, Magnesium Laureth Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-5 Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-16 Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-3 Sulfosuccinate, Magnesium Lauryl Hydroxypropyl Sulfonate, Magnesium Lauryl Sulfate, Magnesium Methyl Cocoyl Taurate, Magnesium Myreth Sulfate, Magnesium Oleth Sulfate, Magnesium/TEA-Coco-Sulfate, Manicouagan Clay, MEA-Cocoate,

MEA-Laureth-6 Carboxylate, MEA- Laureth Sulfate, MEA-Lauryl Sulfate, MEA PPG-6 Laureth-7 Carboxylate, MEA-PPG-8-Steareth-7 Carboxylate, MEA-Undecylenate, Meroxapol 108, Meroxapol 174, Meroxapol 178, Meroxapol 254, Meroxapol 255, Meroxapol 258, Meroxapol 314, Methoxy PEG-450 Amidoglutaroyl Succinimide, Methoxy PEG-450 Amido Hydroxysuccinimidyl Succinamate, Methoxy PEG-450 Maleimide, Methyl Morpholine Oxide, Milkamidopropyl Amine Oxide, Milkamidopropyl Betaine, Minkamidopropylamine Oxide, Minkamidopropyl Betaine, MIPA C12-15 Pareth Sulfate, MIPA-Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, MIPA-Laureth Sulfate, MIPA-Lauryl Sulfate, Mixed Isopropanolamines Lanolate, Mixed Isopropanolamines Lauryl Sulfate, Mixed Isopropanolamines Myristate, Morpholine Oleate, Morpholine Stearate, Myreth-3 Carboxylic Acid, Myreth-5 Carboxylic Acid, Myristalkonium Chloride, Myristamidopropylamine Oxide, Myristamidopropyl Betaine, Myristamidopropyl Dimethylamine Phosphate, Myristamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Myristamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Myristamine Oxide, Myristaminopropionic Acid, Myristic Acid, Myristoyl Ethyltrimonium Methosulfate, Myristoyl Glutamic Acid, Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Myristoyl Sarcosine, Myristyl Betaine, Myristyl/Cetyl Amine Oxide, Myristyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Cocoglucosides Chloride, Myristyl Glucoside, Myristyl Phosphate, Nonoxynol-20, Nonoxynol-23, Nonoxynol-25, Nonoxynol-30, Nonoxynol-35, Nonoxynol-40, Nonoxynol-44, Nonoxynol-50, Nonoxynol-100, Nonoxynol-120, Nonoxynol-5 Carboxylic Acid, Nonoxynol-8 Carboxylic Acid, Nonoxynol-10 Carboxylic Acid, Nonoxynol-3 Phosphate, Nonoxynol-4 Phosphate, Nonoxynol-6 Phosphate, Nonoxynol-9 Phosphate, Nonoxynol-10 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-30, Nonyl Nonoxynol-49, Nonyl Nonoxynol-100, Nonyl Nonoxynol-150, Nonyl Nonoxynol-7 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-8 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-9 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-10 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-11 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-15 Phosphate, Nonyl Nonoxynol-24 Phosphate, Oatamidopropyl Betaine, Octoxynol-16, Octoxynol-25, Octoxynol-30, Octoxynol-33, Octoxynol-40, Octoxynol-70, Octoxynol-20 Carboxylic Acid, Octyldodeceth-20, Octyldodeceth-25, Octyldodeceth-30, Oleamidopropylamine Oxide, Oleamidopropyl Betaine, Oleamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Oleamine Oxide, Oleic Acid, Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Oleoyl Sarcosine, Oleth-20, Oleth-23, Oleth-24, Oleth-25, Oleth-30, Oleth-35, Oleth-40, Oleth-44, Oleth-50, Oleth-3 Carboxylic Acid, Oleth-6 Carboxylic Acid, Oleth-10 Carboxylic Acid, Oleyl Betaine, Olivamidopropylamine Oxide, Olivamidopropyl Betaine, Olive Acid, Olivoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Ophiopogon Extract Stearate, Ozonized Oleth-10, Ozonized PEG-10 Oleate, Ozonized PEG-14 Oleate, Ozonized Polysorbate 80, Palm Acid, Palmamidopropyl Betaine, Palmeth-2 Phosphate, Palmitamidopropylamine Oxide, Palmitamidopropyl Betaine, Palmitamine Oxide, Palmitic Acid, Palmitoyl Collagen Amino Acids, Palmitoyl Glycine, Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Milk Protein, Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Palmitoyl Keratin Amino Acids, Palmitoyl Oligopeptide, Palmitoyl Silk Amino Acids, Palm Kernel Acid, Palm Kernelamidopropyl Betaine, Peach Kernel Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Peanut Acid, PEG-10 Castor Oil, PEG-40 Castor Oil, PEG-44 Castor Oil, PEG-50 Castor Oil, PEG-54 Castor Oil, PEG-55 Castor Oil, PEG-60 Castor Oil, PEG-80 Castor Oil, PEG-100 Castor Oil, PEG-200 Castor Oil, PEG-11 Cocamide, PEG-6 Cocamide Phosphate, PEG-4 Cocamine, PEG-8 Cocamine, PEG-12 Cocamine,

PEG-150 Dibehenate, PEG-90 Diisostearate, PEG-75 Dilaurate, PEG-150 Dilaurate, PEG-75 Dioleate, PEG-150 Dioleate, PEG-75 Distearate, PEG-120 Distearate, PEG-150 Distearate, PEG-175 Distearate, PEG-190 Distearate, PEG-250 Distearate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Cocoate, PEG-40 Glyceryl Cocoate, PEG-78 Glyceryl Cocoate, PEG-80 Glyceryl Cocoate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Isostearate, PEG-40 Glyceryl Isostearate, PEG-50 Glyceryl Isostearate, PEG-60 Glyceryl Isostearate, PEG-90 Glyceryl Isostearate, PEG-23 Glyceryl Laurate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Laurate, PEG-25 Glyceryl Oleate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Oleate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Soyate, PEG-25 Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-30 Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-40 Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-120 Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-200 Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-28 Glyceryl Tallowate, PEG-80 Glyceryl Tallowate, PEG-82 Glyceryl Tallowate, PEG-130 Glyceryl Tallowate, PEG-200 Glyceryl Tallowate, PEG-45 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-50 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-54 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-55 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-60 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-80 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-100 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-200 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, PEG-30 Hydrogenated Lanolin, PEG-70 Hydrogenated Lanolin, PEG-50 Hydrogenated Palmamide, PEG-2 Isostearate, PEG-3 Isostearate, PEG-4 Isostearate, PEG-6 Isostearate, PEG-8 Isostearate, PEG-10 Isostearate, PEG-12 Isostearate, PEG-20 Isostearate, PEG-30 Isostearate, PEG-40 Isostearate, PEG- 26 Jojoba Acid, PEG-40 Jojoba Acid, PEG-15 Jojoba Alcohol, PEG-26 Jojoba Alcohol, PEG-40 Jojoba Alcohol, PEG-35 Lanolin, PEG-40 Lanolin, PEG-50 Lanolin, PEG-55 Lanolin, PEG-60 Lanolin, PEG- 70 Lanolin, PEG-75 Lanolin, PEG-85 Lanolin, PEG-100 Lanolin, PEG-150 Lanolin, PEG-75 Lanolin Oil, PEG-2 Lauramide, PEG-3 Lauramine Oxide, PEG-20 Laurate, PEG-32 Laurate, PEG-75 Laurate, PEG-150 Laurate, PEG-70 Mango Glycerides, PEG-20 Mannitan Laurate, PEG-8 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate, PEG-80 Methyl Glucose Laurate, PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Trioleate, PEG-4 Montanate, PEG-30 Oleamine, PEG-20 Oleate, PEG-23 Oleate, PEG-32 Oleate, PEG-36 Oleate, PEG-75 Oleate, PEG-150 Oleate, PEG-20 Palmitate, PEG-150 Polyglyceryl-2 Tristearate, PEG/PPG-28/21 Acetate Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-24/18 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-3/17 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-5/35 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-8/55 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-10/30 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-10/65 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-12/35 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-16/17 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-20/9 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-20/20 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-20/60 Copolymer, PEG/PPG- 20/65 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-22/25 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-28/30 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-30-35 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-30/55 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-35/40 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-50/40 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-150/35 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-160/30 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-190/60 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-200/40 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-300/55 Copolymer, PEG/PPG-20/22 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-26-PPG-30 Phosphate, PEG/PPG-4/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG-6/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG-7/PPG-2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG-8/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG- 10/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG-14/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG-40/2 Propylheptyl Ether, PEG/PPG-10/2 Ricinoleate, PEG/PPG-32/3 Ricinoleate, PEG-55 Propylene Glycol Oleate, PEG-25 Propylene Glycol Stearate, PEG-75 Propylene Glycol Stearate, PEG-120 Propylene Glycol Stearate, PEG-5 Rapeseed Sterol, PEG-10 Rapeseed Sterol, PEG-40 Ricinoleamide, PEG-75 Shea Butter Glycerides, PEG-75 Shorea Butter Glycerides, PEG-20 Sorbitan Cocoate, PEG-20 Sorbitan Isostearate, PEG-40 Sorbitan Lanolate, PEG-75 Sorbitan

Lanolate, PEG-10 Sorbitan Laurate, PEG-40 Sorbitan Laurate, PEG-44 Sorbitan Laurate, PEG-75 Sorbitan Laurate, PEG-80 Sorbitan Laurate, PEG-20 Sorbitan Oleate, PEG-80 Sorbitan Palmitate, PEG-40 Sorbitan Stearate, PEG-60 Sorbitan Stearate, PEG-160 Sorbitan Triisostearate, PEG-40 Soy Sterol, PEG-2 Stearamide Carboxylic Acid, PEG-9 Stearamide Carboxylic Acid, PEG-20 Stearate, PEG-23 Stearate, PEG-25 Stearate, PEG-30 Stearate, PEG-32 Stearate, PEG-35 Stearate, PEG-36 Stearate, PEG-40 Stearate, PEG-45 Stearate, PEG-50 Stearate, PEG-55 Stearate, PEG-75 Stearate, PEG-90 Stearate, PEG-100 Stearate, PEG- 120 Stearate, PEG-150 Stearate, PEG-45 Stearate Phosphate, PEG-20 Tallate, PEG-50 Tallow Amide, PEG-2 Tallowamide DEA, PEG-20 Tallowate, PEG-66 Trihydroxystearin, PEG-200 Trihydroxystearin, PEG-60 Tsubakiate Glycerides, Pelargonic Acid, Pentadoxynol-200, Pheneth-6 Phosphate, Poloxamer 105, Poloxamer 108, Poloxamer 182, Poloxamer 183, Poloxamer 184, Poloxamer 188, Poloxamer 217, Poloxamer 234, Poloxamer 235, Poloxamer 237, Poloxamer 238, Poloxamer 288, Poloxamer 334, Poloxamer 335, Poloxamer 338, Poloxamine 908, Poloxamine 1508, Polydimethylsiloxy PEG/PPG-24/19 Butyl Ether Silsesquioxane, Polydimethylsiloxy PPG-13 Butyl Ether Silsesquioxane, Polyglyceryl-6 Caprate, Polyglyceryl-10 Dilaurate, Polyglyceryl-20 Heptacaprylate, Polyglyceryl-20 Hexacaprylate, Polyglyceryl-2 Lauryl Ether, Polyglyceryl-10 Lauryl Ether, Polyglyceryl-20 Octaisononanoate, Polyglyceryl-6 Pentacaprylate, Polyglyceryl-10 Pentacaprylate, Polyglyceryl-3 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Polyglyceryl-6 Tetracaprylate, Polyglyceryl-10 Tetralaurate, Polyglyceryl-6 Tricaprylate, Polyglyceryl-10 Trilaurate, Polyquaternium- 77, Polyquaternium-78, Polyquaternium-79, Polyquaternium-80, Polyquaternium-81, Polyquaternium- 82, Pomaderris Kumerahou Flower/Leaf Extract, Poria Cocos Extract, Potassium Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Babassuate, Potassium Behenate, Potassium C9-15 Alkyl Phosphate, Potassium C11-15 Alkyl Phosphate, Potassium C12-13 Alkyl Phosphate, Potassium C12-14 Alkyl Phosphate, Potassium Caprate, Potassium Capryloyl Glutamate, Potassium Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Potassium Castorate, Potassium Cocoate, Potassium Cocoyl Glutamate, Potassium Cocoyl Glycinate, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Casein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Oat Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Potato Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Silk, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Yeast Protein, Potassium Cocoyl PCA, Potassium Cocoyl Sarcosinate, Potassium Cocoyl Taurate, Potassium Cornate, Potassium Cyclocarboxypropyloleate, Potassium Dihydroxyethyl Cocamine Oxide Phosphate, Potassium Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Potassium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, Potassium Hempseedate, Potassium Hydrogenated Cocoate, Potassium Hydrogenated Palmate, Potassium Hydrogenated Tallowate, Potassium Hydroxystearate, Potassium Isostearate, Potassium Lanolate, Potassium Laurate, Potassium Laureth-3 Carboxylate, Potassium Laureth-4 Carboxylate, Potassium Laureth-5 Carboxylate, Potassium Laureth-6 Carboxylate, Potassium Laureth-10 Carboxylate, Potassium Laureth Phosphate, Potassium Lauroyl Collagen Amino Acids, Potassium Lauroyl Glutamate, Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Lauroyl Hydro-

lyzed Pea Protein, Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Potassium Lauroyl PCA, Potassium Lauroyl Pea Amino Acids, Potassium Lauroyl Sarcosinate, Potassium Lauroyl Silk Amino Acids, Potassium Lauroyl Wheat Amino Acids, Potassium Lauryl Phosphate, Potassium Lauryl Sulfate, Potassium Linoleate, Potassium Metaphosphate, Potassium Methyl Cocoyl Taurate, Potassium Myristate, Potassium Myristoyl Glutamate, Potassium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Octoxynol-12 Phosphate, Potassium Oleate, Potassium Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Olivate, Potassium Olivoyl Hydrolyzed Oat Protein, Potassium Olivoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Potassium Olivoyl/Lauroyl Wheat Amino Acids, Potassium Olivoyl PCA, Potassium Palmate, Potassium Palmitate, Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein, Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Oat Protein, Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Sweet Almond Protein, Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Potassium Palm Kernelate, Potassium Peanutate, Potassium Rapeseedate, Potassium Ricinoleate, Potassium Safflowerate, Potassium Soyate, Potassium Stearate, Potassium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Tallate, Potassium Tallowate, Potassium Taurate, Potassium Taurine Laurate, Potassium Trideceth-3 Carboxylate, Potassium Trideceth-4 Carboxylate, Potassium Trideceth-7 Carboxylate, Potassium Trideceth-15 Carboxylate, Potassium Trideceth-19 Carboxylate, Potassium Trideceth-6 Phosphate, Potassium Trideceth-7 Phosphate, Potassium Tsubakiate, Potassium Undecylenate, Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, PPG-30-Buteth-30, PPG-36-Buteth-36, PPG-38-Buteth-37, PPG-30-Capryleth-4 Phosphate, PPG-10 Cetyl Ether Phosphate, PPG-2 C9-11 Pareth-8, PPG-1-Deceth-5, PPG-3-Deceth-2 Carboxylic Acid, PPG-30 Ethylhexeth-4 Phosphate, PPG-20-Glycereth-30, PPG-2 Hydroxyethyl Coco/Isostearamide, PPG-2- Isodeceth-8, PPG-2-Isodeceth-10, PPG-2-Isodeceth-18, PPG-2-Isodeceth-25, PPG-4-Isodeceth-10, Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen, Quaternium-24, Quaternium-52, Quaternium-87, Rapeseed Acid, Rice Bran Acid, Rice Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Ricinoleamidopropyl Betaine, Ricinoleic Acid, Ricinoleth-40, Safflower Acid, Sapindus Oahuensis Fruit Extract, Saponaria Officinalis Root Powder, Saponins, Sekken-K, Sekken-Na/K, Sekken Soji, Sekken Soji-K, Sesame Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Sesamidopropylamine Oxide, Sesamidopropyl Betaine, Shea Butteramidopropyl Betaine, Shea Butter Glycereth-8 Esters, Sodium Arachidate, Sodium Arganampohoacetate, Sodium Astrocaryum Murumuruate, Sodium Avocadoate, Sodium Babassuamphoacetate, Sodium Babassuate, Sodium Babassu Sulfate, Sodium Behenate, Sodium Bisglycol Ricinosulfosuccinate, Sodium Bis- Hydroxyethylglycinate Coco-Glucosides Crosspolymer, Sodium Bis-Hydroxyethylglycinate Lauryl- Glucosides Crosspolymer, Sodium Borageamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Sodium Butoxynol-12 Sulfate, Sodium Butylglucosides Hydroxypropyl Phosphate, Sodium C13-17 Alkane Sulfonate, Sodium C14-18 Alkane Sulfonate, Sodium C12-15 Alkoxypropyl Iminodipropionate, Sodium C10-16 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C11-15 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C12-13 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C12-15 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C12-18 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C16-20 Alkyl Sulfate, Sodium C9-22 Alkyl Sec Sulfonate, Sodium C14-17 Alkyl Sec Sulfonate, Sodium Caprate, Sodium Caproamphoacetate, Sodium Caproamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Caproamphopropionate, Sodium Caproyl Methyltaurate, Sodium Caprylate, Sodium Capryleth-2

Carboxylate, Sodium Capryleth-9 Carboxylate, Sodium Capryloamphoacetate, Sodium Capryloamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Capryloamphopropionate, Sodium Capryloyl Glutamate, Sodium Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Sodium Caprylyl PG-Sulfonate, Sodium Caprylyl Sulfonate, Sodium Castorate, Sodium Ceteareth-13 Carboxylate, Sodium Cetearyl Sulfate, Sodium Ceteth-13 Carboxylate, Sodium Cetyl Sulfate, Sodium Cocamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Sodium Cocaminopropionate, Sodium Coceth Sulfate, Sodium Coceth-30 Sulfate, Sodium Cocoabutteramphoacetate, Sodium Cocoa Butterate, Sodium Cocoamphoacetate, Sodium Cocoamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Cocoamphopropionate, Sodium Cocoate, Sodium Coco/Babassu/Andiroba Sulfate, Sodium Coco/Babassu Sulfate, Sodium Cocoglucosides Hydroxypropyl Phosphate, Sodium Cocoglucosides Hydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Coco-Glucoside Tartrate, Sodium Cocoglyceryl Ether Sulfonate, Sodium Coco/Hydrogenated Tallow Sulfate, Sodium Cocoiminodiacetate, Sodium Cocomonoglyceride Sulfate, Sodium Cocomonoglyceride Sulfonate, Sodium Coco PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Sodium Coco-Sulfate, Sodium Coco Sulfoacetate, Sodium Cocoyl Alaninate, Sodium Cocoyl Amino Acids, Sodium Cocoyl Collagen Amino Acids, Sodium Cocoyl Glutamate, Sodium Cocoyl Glutaminate, Sodium Cocoyl Glycinate, Sodium Cocoyl/Hydrogenated Tallow Glutamate, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Silk, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Sweet Almond Protein, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein Glutamate, Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate, Sodium Cocoyl Methylaminopropionate, Sodium Cocoyl Oat Amino Acids, Sodium Cocoyl/Palmoyl/Sunfloweroyl Glutamate, Sodium Cocoyl Proline, Sodium Cocoyl Sarcosinate, Sodium Cocoyl Taurate, Sodium Cocoyl Threoninate, Sodium Cocoyl Wheat Amino Acids, Sodium C12-14 Olefin Sulfonate, Sodium C14-16 Olefin Sulfonate, Sodium C14- 18 Olefin Sulfonate, Sodium C16-18 Olefin Sulfonate, Sodium Cornamphopropionate, Sodium Cottonseedamphoacetate, Sodium C13-15 Pareth-8 Butyl Phosphate, Sodium C9-11 Pareth-6 Carboxylate, Sodium C11-15 Pareth-7 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-13 Pareth-5 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-13 Pareth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-13 Pareth-12 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-6 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-7 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium C14-15 Pareth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium C14-15 Pareth-PG Sulfonate, Sodium C12-13 Pareth-2 Phosphate, Sodium C13-15 Pareth-8 Phosphate, Sodium C9-15 Pareth-3 Sulfate, Sodium C10-15 Pareth Sulfate, Sodium C10-16 Pareth-2 Sulfate, Sodium C12-13 Pareth Sulfate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth Sulfate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-3 Sulfate, Sodium C13-15 Pareth-3 Sulfate, Sodium C12-14 Sec-Pareth-3 Sulfate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-3 Sulfonate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-7 Sulfonate, Sodium C12-15 Pareth-15 Sulfonate, Sodium Deceth-2 Carboxylate, Sodium Deceth Sulfate, Sodium Decylbenzenesulfonate, Sodium Decylglucosides Hydroxypropyl Phosphate, Sodium Decylglucosides Hydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Dilaureth-7 Citrate, Sodium Dilaureth-10 Phosphate, Sodium Dilinoleamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Sodium Dilinoleate, Sodium Dioleth-8 Phosphate, Sodium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, Sodium Ethyl 2- Sulfolaurate, Sodium Glyceryl Oleate Phosphate, Sodium Grape-

seedamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Sodium Grapeseedamphoacetate, Sodium Grapeseedate, Sodium Hempseedamphoacetate, Sodium Hexeth-4 Carboxylate, Sodium Hydrogenated Cocoate, Sodium Hydrogenated Cocoyl Methyl Isethionate, Sodium Hydrogenated Palmate, Sodium Hydrogenated Tallowate, Sodium Hydrogenated Tallowoyl Glutamate, Sodium Hydroxylauryldimonium Ethyl Phosphate, Sodium Hydroxypropyl Palm Kernelate Sulfonate, Sodium Hydroxypropylphosphate Decylglucoside Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxypropylphosphate Laurylglucoside Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxypropylsulfonate Cocoglucoside Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxypropylsulfonate Decylglucoside Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxypropylsulfonate Laurylglucoside Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxystearate, Sodium Isostearate, Sodium Isosteareth-6 Carboxylate, Sodium Isosteareth-11 Carboxylate, Sodium Isostearoamphoacetate, Sodium Isostearoamphopropionate, Sodium N- Isostearoyl Methyltaurate, Sodium Laneth Sulfate, Sodium Lanolate, Sodium Lardate, Sodium Lauramido Diacetate, Sodium Lauraminopropionate, Sodium Laurate, Sodium Laureth-3 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-4 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-5 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-6 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-11 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-12 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-13 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-14 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-16 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth-17 Carboxylate, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-5 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth- 7 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-12 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-40 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-7 Tartrate, Sodium Lauriminodipropionate, Sodium Lauroamphoacetate, Sodium Lauroamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Lauroampho PG-Acetate Phosphate, Sodium Lauroamphopropionate, Sodium Lauroyl Aspartate, Sodium Lauroyl Collagen Amino Acids, Sodium Lauroyl Glycine Propionate, Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Silk, Sodium Lauroyl Hydroxypropyl Sulfonate, Sodium Lauroyl Isethionate, Sodium Lauroyl Methylaminopropionate, Sodium Lauroyl Methyl Isethionate, Sodium Lauroyl Millet Amino Acids, Sodium Lauroyl/Myristoyl Aspartate, Sodium Lauroyl Oat Amino Acids, Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate, Sodium Lauroyl Silk Amino Acids, Sodium Lauroyl Taurate, Sodium Lauroyl Wheat Amino Acids, Sodium Lauryl Diethylenediaminoglycinate, Sodium Lauryl Glucose Carboxylate, Sodium Laurylglucosides Hydroxypropyl Phosphate, Sodium Laurylglucosides Hydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Lauryl Glycol Carboxylate, Sodium Lauryl Hydroxyacetamide Sulfate, Sodium Lauryl Phosphate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate, Sodium Linoleate, Sodium Macadamiaseedate, Sodium Mangoamphoacetate, Sodium Mangoseedate, Sodium/MEA Laureth-2 Sulfosuccinate, Sodium Methoxy PPG-2 Acetate, Sodium Methyl Cocoyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl Lauroyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl Myristoyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl Oleoyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl Palmitoyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl Stearoyl Taurate, Sodium Methyl 2-Sulfolaurate, Sodium Methyl 2- Sulfopalmitate, Sodium Methyltaurate Isopalmitamide, Sodium Methyltaurine Cocoyl Methyltaurate, Sodium Myreth Sulfate, Sodium Myristate, Sodium Myristoamphoacetate, Sodium Myristoyl Glutamate, Sodium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Myristoyl Isethionate, Sodium Myristoyl Sarcosinate, Sodium Myristyl Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-6 Phosphate, Sodium Nonoxynol-9 Phosphate, Sodium Nonoxynol-1 Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-3 Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-4 Sulfate,

Sodium Nonoxynol-6 Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-8 Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-10 Sulfate, Sodium Nonoxynol-25 Sulfate, Sodium Octoxynol-2 Ethane Sulfonate, Sodium Octoxynol-2 Sulfate, Sodium Octoxynol-6 Sulfate, Sodium Octoxynol-9 Sulfate, Sodium Oleate, Sodium Oleoamphoacetate, Sodium Oleoamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Oleoamphopropionate, Sodium Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Oleoyl Isethionate, Sodium Oleth Sulfate, Sodium Oleyl Methyl Isethionate, Sodium Oleyl Sulfate, Sodium Olivamphoacetate, Sodium Olivate, Sodium Olivoyl Glutamate, Sodium Palmamphoacetate, Sodium Palmate, Sodium Palm Glyceride Sulfonate, Sodium Palmitate, Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Sodium Palmitoyl Sarcosinate, Sodium Palm Kernelate, Sodium Palm Kerneloyl Isethionate, Sodium Palmoyl Glutamate, Sodium Passiflora Edulis Seedate, Sodium Peanutamphoacetate, Sodium Peanutate, Sodium PEG-6 Cocamide Carboxylate, Sodium PEG-8 Cocamide Carboxylate, Sodium PEG-4 Cocamide Sulfate, Sodium PEG-3 Lauramide Carboxylate, Sodium PEG-4 Lauramide Carboxylate, Sodium PEG-8 Palm Glycerides Carboxylate, Sodium Pentaerythrityl Hydroxypropyl Iminodiacetate Dendrimer, Sodium Propoxy PPG-2 Acetate, Sodium Rapeseedate, Sodium Ricebranamphoacetate, Sodium Ricinoleate, Sodium Ricinoleoamphoacetate, Sodium Rose Hipsamphoacetate, Sodium Rosinate, Sodium Safflowerate, Sodium Saffloweroyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Sodium Sesameseedate, Sodium Sesamphoacetate, Sodium Sheabutteramphoacetate, Sodium Soyate, Sodium Soy Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Stearate, Sodium Stearoamphoacetate, Sodium Stearoamphohydroxypropylsulfonate, Sodium Stearoamphopropionate, Sodium Stearoyl Casein, Sodium Stearoyl Glutamate, Sodium Stearoyl Hyaluronate, Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein, Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Silk, Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Sodium Stearoyl Lactalbumin, Sodium Stearoyl Methyl Isethionate, Sodium Stearoyl Oat Protein, Sodium Stearoyl Pea Protein, Sodium Stearoyl Soy Protein, Sodium Stearyl Dimethyl Glycine, Sodium Stearyl Sulfate, Sodium Sunflowerseedamphoacetate, Sodium Surfactin, Sodium Sweetalmondamphoacetate, Sodium Sweet Almondate, Sodium Tallamphopropionate, Sodium Tallate, Sodium Tallowamphoacetate, Sodium Tallowate, Sodium Tallow Sulfate, Sodium Tamanuseedate, Sodium Taurate, Sodium Taurine Cocoyl Methyltaurate, Sodium Taurine Laurate, Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Collagen Amino Acids, Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Keratin, Sodium/TEA- Lauroyl Keratin Amino Acids, Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Collagen Amino Acids, Sodium/TEA- Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein, Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein, Sodium Theobroma Grandiflorum Seedate, Sodium Trideceth-3 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-4 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-6 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-7 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-8 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-12 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-15 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth-19 Carboxylate, Sodium Trideceth Sulfate, Sodium Tridecylbenzenesulfonate, Sodium Tridecyl Sulfate, Sodium Trimethylolpropane Hydroxypropyl Iminodiacetate Dendrimer, Sodium Undeceth-5 Carboxylate, Sodium Undecylenate, Sodium Undecylenoamphoacetate, Sodium Undecylenoamphopropionate, Sodium Un-

decylenoyl Glutamate, Sodium Wheat Germamphoacetate, Sorbeth-160 Tristearate, Soy Acid, Soyamidopropylamine Oxide, Soyamidopropyl Betaine, Soybean Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Stearamidopropylamine Oxide, Stearamidopropyl Betaine, Stearamine Oxide, Steareth-15, Steareth-16, Steareth-20, Steareth-21, Steareth-25, Steareth-27, Steareth-30, Steareth- 40, Steareth-50, Steareth-80, Steareth-100, Steareth-2 Phosphate, Steareth-3 Phosphate, Stearic Acid, Stearoxypropyltrimonium Chloride, Stearoyl Glutamic Acid, Stearoyl Sarcosine, Stearyl Betaine, Stearyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Butylglucosides Chloride, Stearyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Decylglucosides Chloride, Stearyldimoniumhydroxypropyl Laurylglucosides Chloride, Sulfated Castor Oil, Sulfated Coconut Oil, Sulfated Glyceryl Oleate, Sulfated Olive Oil, Sulfated Peanut Oil, Sunfloweramide MEA, Sunflower Seed Acid, Sunfloweerseedamidopropyl Hydroxyethyldimonium Chloride, Sunflower Seed Oil Glycereth-8 Esters, Tall Oil Acid, Tallow Acid, Tallowamidopropylamine Oxide, Tallowamidopropyl Betaine, Tallowamidopropyl Hydroxysultaine, Tallowamine Oxide, Tallow Betaine, Tallow Dihydroxyethyl Betaine, Tallowoyl Ethyl Glucoside, TEA-Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA-C12-14 Alkyl Phosphate, TEA-C10-15 Alkyl Sulfate, TEA-C11-15 Alkyl Sulfate, TEA- C12-13 Alkyl Sulfate, TEA-C12-14 Alkyl Sulfate, TEA-C12-15 Alkyl Sulfate, TEA C14-17 Alkyl Sec Sulfonate, TEA-Canolate, TEA-Cocamide Diacetate, TEA-Cocoate, TEA-Coco-Sulfate, TEA-Cocoyl Alaninate, TEA-Cocoyl Glutamate, TEA-Cocoyl Glutaminate, TEA-Cocoyl Glycinate, TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein, TEA-Cocoyl Sarcosinate, TEA- Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, TEA-Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, TEA-Hydrogenated Cocoate, TEA-Hydrogenated Tallowoyl Glutamate, TEA-Isostearate, TEA-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA- Lauraminopropionate, TEA-Laurate, TEA-Laurate/Myristate, TEA-Laureth Sulfate, TEA-Lauroyl Collagen Amino Acids, TEA-Lauroyl Glutamate, TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA-Lauroyl Keratin Amino Acids, TEA-Lauroyl Methylaminopropionate, TEA-Lauroyl/Myristoyl Aspartate, TEA- Lauroyl Sarcosinate, TEA-Lauryl Phosphate, TEA-Lauryl Sulfate, TEA-Myristaminopropionate, TEA- Myristate, TEA-Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA-Oleate, TEA-Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, TEA- Oleoyl Sarcosinate, TEA-Oleyl Sulfate, TEA-Palmitate, TEA-Palm Kernel Sarcosinate, TEA-PEG-3 Cocamide Sulfate, TEA-Rosinate, TEA-Stearate, TEA-Tallate, TEA-T ridecylbenzenesulfonate, TEA- Undecylenate, TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Tetramethyl Decynediol, Tetrasodium Dicarboxyethyl Stearyl Sulfosuccinamate, TIPA-Laureth Sulfate, TIPA-Lauryl Sulfate, TIPA-Myristate, TIPA-Stearate, Tocopheryl Phosphate, Trehalose Undecylenoate, TM-C12-15 Pareth-2 Phosphate, TM-C12-15 Pareth-6 Phosphate, TM-C12-15 Pareth-8 Phosphate, TM-C12-15 Pareth-10 Phosphate, Trideceth-20, Trideceth-50, Trideceth-3 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-4 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-7 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-8 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-15 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-19 Carboxylic Acid, Trideceth-10 Phosphate, Tridecylbenzenesulfonic Acid, Trilaureth-9 Citrate, Trimethylolpropane Hydroxypropyl Bis-Hydroxyethylamine Dendrimer, Trisodium Lauroampho PG-Acetate Chloride Phosphate, Undecanoic Acid, Undeceth-5 Carboxylic Acid, Undecylenamidopropylamine Oxide, Undecylenamidopropyl Betaine, Undecylenic Acid, Undecylenoyl Collagen Amino Acids, Undecylenoyl Glycine, Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen, Undecylenoyl Wheat Amino Acids, Undecyl Glucoside, Wheat Germ Acid, Wheat

Germamidopropylamine Oxide, Wheat Germamidopropyl Betaine, Yucca Schidigera Leaf/Root/Stem Extract, Yucca Schidigera Stem Extract, Zinc Coceth Sulfatea and Zinc Coco-Sulfate.

[0033] Preferred are one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Sodium Cocoamphoacetate, CocoGlucoside and Ammonium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate.

[0034] The percentage content of surfactants in the preparations may be from 0.1 to 10% by weight and is preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight, based on the preparation.

OIL BODIES

[0035] Suitable oil bodies, which form constituents of the O/W emulsions, are, for example, Guerbet alcohols based on fatty alcohols having 6 to 18, preferably 8 to 10, carbon atoms, esters of linear C_6-C_{22}-fatty acids with linear or branched C_6-C_{22}-fatty alcohols or esters of branched C_6-C_{13}-carboxylic acids with linear or branched C_6-C_{22}-fatty alcohols, such as, for example, myristyl myristate, myristyl palmitate, myristyl stearate, myristyl isostearate, myristyl oleate, myristyl behenate, myristyl erucate, cetyl myristate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl stearate, cetyl isostearate, cetyl oleate, cetyl behenate, cetyl erucate, stearyl myristate, stearyl palmitate, stearyl stearate, stearyl isostearate, stearyl oleate, stearyl behenate, stearyl erucate, isostearyl myristate, isostearyl palmitate, isostearyl stearate, isostearyl isostearate, isostearyl oleate, isostearyl behenate, isostearyl oleate, oleyl myristate, oleyl palmitate, oleyl stearate, oleyl isostearate, oleyl oleate, oleyl behenate, oleyl erucate, behenyl myristate, behenyl palmitate, behenyl stearate, behenyl isostearate, behenyl oleate, behenyl behenate, behenyl erucate, erucyl myristate, erucyl palmitate, erucyl stearate, erucyl isostearate, erucyl oleate, erucyl behenate and erucyl erucate. Also suitable are esters of linear C_6-C_{22}-fatty acids with branched alcohols, in particular 2-ethylhexanol, esters of C_{18}-C_{38}- alkylhydroxy carboxylic acids with linear or branched C_6-C_{22}-fatty alcohols, in particular Dioctyl Malate, esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids with polyhydric alcohols (such as, for example, propylene glycol, dimerdiol or trimertriol) and/or Guerbet alcohols, triglycerides based on C_6 -C_{10}-fatty acids, liquid mono-/di-/triglyceride mixtures based on C_6-C_{18}-fatty acids, esters of C_6- C_{22}-fatty alcohols and/or Guerbet alcohols with aromatic carboxylic acids, in particular benzoic acid, esters of C_2- C_{12}-dicarboxylic acids with linear or branched alcohols having 1 to 22 carbon atoms or polyols having 2 to 10 carbon atoms and 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups, vegetable oils, branched primary alcohols, substituted cyclohexanes, linear and branched C_6-C_{22}-fatty alcohol carbonates, such as, for example, Dicaprylyl Carbonate (Cetiol® CC), Guerbet carbonates, based on fatty alcohols having 6 to 18, preferably 8 to 10, carbon atoms, esters of benzoic acid with linear and/or branched C_6-C_{22}-alcohols (e.g. Finsolv® TN), linear or branched, symmetrical or asymmetrical dialkyl ethers having 6 to 22 carbon atoms per alkyl group, such as, for example, dicaprylyl ether (Cetiol® OE), ring-opening products of epoxidized fatty acid esters with polyols, silicone oils (cyclomethicones, silicone

methicone grades, etc.) and/or aliphatic or naphthenic hydrocarbons, such as, for example, squalane, squalene or dialkylcyclohexanes.

EMULSIFIERS

[0036] Other non-ionic or cationic surfactants may also be added to the preparations as emulsifiers, including for example:

- products of the addition of 2 to 30 mol ethylene oxide and/or 0 to 5 mol propylene oxide onto linear C_{8-22} fatty alcohols, onto C_{12-22} fatty acids and onto alkyl phenols containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;
- $C_{12/18}$ fatty acid monoesters and diesters of addition products of 1 to 30 mol ethylene oxide onto glycerol;
- glycerol mono- and diesters and sorbitan mono- and diesters of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms and ethylene oxide addition products thereof;
- addition products of 15 to 60 mol ethylene oxide onto castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- polyol esters and, in particular, polyglycerol esters such as, for example, polyglycerol polyricinoleate, polyglycerol poly-12-hydroxystearate or polyglycerol dimerate isostearate. Mixtures of compounds from several of these classes are also suitable;
- addition products of 2 to 15 mol ethylene oxide onto castor oil and/or hydrogenated castor oil;
- partial esters based on linear, branched, unsaturated or saturated $C_{6/22}$ fatty acids, ricinoleic acid and 12-hydroxystearic acid and glycerol, polyglycerol, pentaerythritol, -dipentaerythritol, sugar alcohols (for example sorbitol), alkyl glucosides (for example methyl glucoside, butyl glucoside, lauryl glucoside) and polyglucosides (for example cellulose);
- mono-, di and trialkyl phosphates and mono-, di- and/or tri-PEG-alkyl phosphates and salts thereof;
- wool wax alcohols;
- polysiloxane/polyalkyl polyether copolymers and corresponding derivatives;
- mixed esters of pentaerythritol, fatty acids, citric acid and fatty alcohol and/or mixed esters of C_{6-22} fatty acids, methyl glucose and polyols, preferably glycerol or polyglycerol,
- polyalkylene glycols and
- glycerol carbonate.

[0037] The addition products of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide onto fatty alcohols, fatty acids, alkylphenols, glycerol mono- and diesters and sorbitan mono- and diesters of fatty acids or onto castor oil are known commercially available products. They are homologue mixtures of which the average degree of alkoxylation corresponds to the ratio between the quantities of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide and substrate with which the addition reaction is carried out. $C_{12/18}$ fatty acid monoesters and diesters of addition products of ethylene oxide onto glycerol are known as lipid layer enhancers for cosmetic formulations. The preferred emulsifiers are described in more detail as follows:

[0038] Partial glycerides. Typical examples of suitable partial glycerides are hydroxystearic acid monoglyceride, hydroxystearic acid diglyceride, isostearic acid monoglyceride, isostearic acid diglyceride, oleic acid monoglyceride, oleic acid diglyceride, ricinoleic acid monoglyceride, ricinoleic acid diglyceride, linoleic acid monoglyceride, linoleic acid diglyceride, linolenic acid monoglyceride, linolenic acid diglyceride, erucic acid monoglyceride, erucic acid diglyceride, tartaric acid monoglyceride, tartaric acid diglyceride, citric acid monoglyceride, citric acid diglyceride, malic acid monoglyceride, malic acid diglyceride and technical mixtures thereof which may still contain small quantities of triglyceride from the production process. Addition products of 1 to 30 and preferably 5 to 10 mol ethylene oxide onto the partial glycerides mentioned are also suitable.

[0039] Sorbitan esters. Suitable sorbitan esters are sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan sesquiisostearate, sorbitan diisostearate, sorbitan triisostearate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan dioleate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan monoerucate, sorbitan sesquierucate, sorbitan dierucate, sorbitan trierucate, sorbitan monoricinoleate, sorbitan sesquiricinoleate, sorbitan diricinoleate, sorbitan triricinoleate, sorbitan monohydroxystearate, sorbitan sesquihydroxystearate, sorbitan dihydroxystearate, sorbitan trihydroxystearate, sorbitan monotartrate, sorbitan sesquitartrate, sorbitan ditartrate, sorbitan tritartrate, sorbitan monocitrate, sorbitan sesquicitrate, sorbitan dicitrate, sorbitan tricitrate, sorbitan monomaleate, sorbitan sesquimaleate, sorbitan dimaleate, sorbitan trimaleate and technical mixtures thereof. Addition products of 1 to 30 and preferably 5 to 10 mol ethylene oxide onto the sorbitan esters mentioned are also suitable.

[0040] Polyglycerol esters. Typical examples of suitable polyglycerol esters are Polyglyceryl-2 Dipolyhydroxystearate (Dehymuls® PGPH), Polyglycerin-3-Diisostearate (Lameform® TGI), Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (Isolan® GI 34), Polyglyceryl-3 Oleate, Diisostearoyl Polyglyceryl-3 Diisostearate (Isolan® PDI), Polyglyceryl-3 Methylglucose Distearate (Tego Care® 450), Polyglyceryl-3 Beeswax (Cera Bellina®), Polyglyceryl-4 Caprate (Polyglycerol Caprate T2010/90), Polyglyceryl-3 Cetyl Ether (Chimexane® NL), Polyglyceryl-3 Distearate (Cremophor® GS 32) and Polyglyceryl Polyricinoleate (Admul® WOL 1403), Polyglyceryl Dimerate Isostearate and mixtures thereof. Examples of other suitable polyolesters are the mono-, di- and triesters of trimethylol propane or pentaerythritol with lauric acid, cocofatty acid, tallow fatty acid,

palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, behenic acid and the like optionally reacted with 1 to 30 mol ethylene oxide.

[0041] Tetraalkyl ammonium salts. Cationically active surfactants comprise the hydrophobic high molecular group required for the surface activity in the cation by dissociation in aqueous solution. A group of important representatives of the cationic surfactants are the tetraalkyl ammonium salts of the general formula: $(R^1R^2R^3R^4N^+)$ X^-. Here R1 stands for C_1-C_8 alk(en)yl, R^2, R^3 and R^4, independently of each other, for alk(en)yl radicals having 1 to 22 carbon atoms. X is a counter ion, preferably selected from the group of the halides, alkyl sulfates and alkyl carbonates. Cationic surfactants, in which the nitrogen group is substituted with two long acyl groups and two short alk(en)yl groups, are particularly preferred.

[0042] Esterquats. A further class of cationic surfactants particularly useful as co-surfactants for the present invention is represented by the so-called esterquats. Esterquats are generally understood to be quaternised fatty acid triethanolamine ester salts. These are known compounds which can be obtained by the relevant methods of preparative organic chemistry. Reference is made in this connection to International patent application WO 91/01295 A1, according to which triethanolamine is partly esterified with fatty acids in the presence of hypophosphorous acid, air is passed through the reaction mixture and the whole is then quaternised with dimethyl sulphate or ethylene oxide. In addition, German patent DE 4308794 C1 describes a process for the production of solid esterquats in which the quaternisation of triethanolamine esters is carried out in the presence of suitable dispersants, preferably fatty alcohols.

[0043] Typical examples of esterquats suitable for use in accordance with the invention are products of which the acyl component derives from monocarboxylic acids corresponding to formula RCOOH in which RCO is an acyl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and the amine component is triethanolamine (TEA). Examples of such monocarboxylic acids are caproic acid, caprylic acid, capric acid and technical mixtures thereof such as, for example, so-called head-fractionated fatty acid. Esterquats of which the acyl component derives from monocarboxylic acids containing 8 to 10 carbon atoms, are preferably used. Other esterquats are those of which the acyl component derives from dicarboxylic acids like malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, glutaric acid, sorbic acid, pimelic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid and/or dodecanedioic acid, but preferably adipic acid. Overall, esterquats of which the acyl component derives from mixtures of monocarboxylic acids containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, and adipic acid are preferably used. The molar ratio of mono and dicarboxylic acids in the final esterquat may be in the range from 1:99 to 99:1 and is preferably in the range from 50:50 to 90:10 and more particularly in the range from 70:30 to 80:20. Besides the quaternised fatty acid triethanolamine ester salts, other suitable esterquats are quaternized ester salts of mono-/dicarboxylic acid mixtures with diethanolalkyamines or 1,2-dihydroxypropyl dialkylamines. The esterquats may be obtained both from fatty acids and from the corresponding triglycerides in admixture with the corresponding dicarboxylic acids. One such process, which is intended to be representative of the relevant prior art, is

proposed in European patent EP 0750606 B1. To produce the quaternised esters, the mixtures of mono- and dicarboxylic acids and the triethanolamine - based on the available carboxyl functions - may be used in a molar ratio of 1.1:1 to 3:1. With the performance properties of the esterquats in mind, a ratio of 1.2:1 to 2.2:1 and preferably 1.5:1 to 1.9:1 has proved to be particularly advantageous. The preferred esterquats are technical mixtures of mono-, di- and triesters with an average degree of esterification of 1.5 to 1.9.

SUPERFATTING AGENTS AND CONSISTENCY FACTORS

[0044] Superfatting agents may be selected from such substances as, for example, lanolin and lecithin and also polyethoxylated or acylated lanolin and lecithin derivatives, polyol fatty acid esters, monoglycerides and fatty acid alkanolamides, the fatty acid alkanolamides also serving as foam stabilizers.

[0045] The consistency factors mainly used are fatty alcohols or hydroxyfatty alcohols containing 12 to 22 and preferably 16 to 18 carbon atoms and also partial glycerides, fatty acids or hydroxyfatty acids. A combination of these substances with alkyl oligoglucosides and/or fatty acid N-methyl glucamides of the same chain length and/or polyglycerol poly-12-hydroxystearates is preferably used.

THICKENING AGENTS AND RHEOLOGY ADDITIVES

[0046] Suitable thickeners are polymeric thickeners, such as Aerosil® types (hydrophilic silicas), polysaccharides, more especially xanthan gum, guar-guar, agar-agar, alginates and tyloses, carboxymethyl cellulose and hydroxyethyl cellulose, also relatively high molecular weight polyethylene glycol monoesters and diesters of fatty acids, polyacrylates (for example Carbopols® [Goodrich] or Synthalens® [Sigma]), polyacrylamides, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl pyrrolidone, surfactants such as, for example, ethoxylated fatty acid glycerides, esters of fatty acids with polyols, for example pentaerythritol or trimethylol propane, narrow-range fatty alcohol ethoxylates and electrolytes, such as sodium chloride and ammonium chloride.

POLYMERS

[0047] Suitable cationic polymers are, for example, cationic cellulose derivatives such as, for example, the quaternized hydroxyethyl cellulose obtainable from Amerchol under the name of Polymer JR 400®, cationic starch, copolymers of diallyl ammonium salts and acrylamides, quaternized vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl imidazole polymers such as, for example, Luviquat® (BASF), condensation products of polyglycols and amines, quaternized collagen polypeptides such as, for example, Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen (Lamequat® L, Grünau), quaternized wheat polypeptides, polyethyleneimine, cationic silicone polymers

such as, for example, amodimethicone, copolymers of adipic acid and dimethylaminohydroxypropyl diethylenetriamine (Cartaretine®, Sandoz), copolymers of acrylic acid with dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride (Merquat® 550, Chemviron), polyaminopolyamides and crosslinked water-soluble polymers thereof, cationic chitin derivatives such as, for example, quaternized chitosan, optionally in microcrystalline distribution, condensation products of dihaloalkyls, for example dibromobutane, with bis-dialkylamines, for example bis-dimethylamino-1,3-propane, cationic guar gum such as, for example, Jaguar®CBS, Jaguar®C-17, Jaguar®C-16 of Celanese, quaternized ammonium salt polymers such as, for example, Mirapol® A-15, Mirapol® AD-1, Mirapol® AZ-1 of Miranol and the various polyquaternium types (for example 6, 7, 32 or 37) which can be found in the market under the tradenames Rheocare® CC or Ultragel® 300.

[0048] Suitable anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric and nonionic polymers are, for example, vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymers, vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acrylate copolymers, vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylate copolymers, methyl vinylether/maleic anhydride copolymers and esters thereof, uncrosslinked and polyol-crosslinked polyacrylic acids, acrylamidopropyl trimethylammonium chloride/acrylate copolymers, octylacrylamide/methyl methacrylate/tert.-butylaminoethyl methacrylate/2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymers, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, vinyl pyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/vinyl caprolactam terpolymers and optionally derivatized cellulose ethers and silicones.

PEARLIZING WAXES

[0049] Suitable pearlising waxes are, for example, alkylene glycol esters, especially ethylene glycol distearate; fatty acid alkanolamides, especially cocofatty acid diethanolamide; partial glycerides, especially stearic acid monoglyceride; esters of polybasic, optionally hydroxy-substituted carboxylic acids with fatty alcohols containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, especially long-chain esters of tartaric acid; fatty compounds, such as for example fatty alcohols, fatty ketones, fatty aldehydes, fatty ethers and fatty carbonates which contain in all at least 24 carbon atoms, especially laurone and distearylether; fatty acids, such as stearic acid, hydroxystearic acid or behenic acid, ring opening products of olefin epoxides containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms with fatty alcohols containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms and/or polyols containing 2 to 15 carbon atoms and 2 to 10 hydroxyl groups and mixtures thereof.

SILICONES

[0050] Suitable silicones can be chosen from the group consisting of: Acefylline Methylsilanol Mannuronate, Acetylmethionyl Methylsilanol Elastinate Acrylates/Behenyl, Acrylate/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Behenyl Methacrylate/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Acrylates/Dimethicone Copolymer, Acrylates/Dimethicone Methacrylate/Ethylhexyl Acrylate

Copolymer, Acrylates/Dimethiconol Acrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Ethylhexyl Acrylate/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Octylacrylamide/Diphenyl Amodimethicone Copolymer, Acrylates/Polytrimethylsiloxymethacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Propyl Trimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Stearyl Acrylate/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Tridecyl Acrylate/Triethoxysilylpropyl Methacrylate/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Acrylates/Trifluoropropylmethacrylate/Polytrimethyl Siloxymethacrylate Copolymer, Amino Bispropyl Dimethicone, Aminoethylaminopropyl Dimethicone, Aminopropyl Dimethicone, Aminopropyl Phenyl Trimethicone, Aminopropyl Triethoxysilane, Ammonium Dimethicone PEG-7 Sulfate, Amodimethicone, Amodimethicone Hydroxystearate, Amodimethicone/Silsesquioxane Copolymer, Ascorbyl Carboxydecyl Trisiloxane, Ascorbyl Methylsilanol Pectinate, Behenoxy Dimethicone, Behentrimonium Dimethicone PEG-8 Phthalate, Behenyl Dimethicone, Bisamino PEG/PPG-41/3 Aminoethyl PG-Propyl Dimethicone, Bis-Aminopropyl/Ethoxy Aminopropyl Dimethicone, Bis(Butylbenzoate) Diaminotriazine Aminopropyltrisiloxane, Bis-Butyldimethicone Polyglyceryl-3, Bis-Butyloxyamodimethicone/PEG-60 Copolymer, Bis(C13-15 Alkoxy) Hydroxybutamidoamodimethicone, Bis(C13-15 Alkoxy) PG- Amodimethicone, Bis-(C1-8 Alkyl Lauroyl Lysine Decylcarboxamide) Dimethicone, Bis-Cetyl Cetyl Dimethicone, Bis-Cetyl/PEG-8 Cetyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Bis-Diphenylethyl Disiloxane, Bis-Ethyl Ethyl Methicone, Bis-Gluconamidoethylaminopropyl Dimethicone, Bis-Hydrogen Dimethicone, Bis- Hydroxyethoxypropyl Dimethicone Bis-Hydroxylauryl, Dimethicone/IPDI Copolymer, Bis- Hydroxy/Methoxy Amodimethicone, Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Behenate, Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone/SMDI Copolymer, Bis-Isobutyl PEG-14/Amodimethicone Copolymer, Bis-Isobutyl PEG- 15/Amodimethicone Copolymer, Bis-Isobutyl PEG/PPG-20/35/Amodimethicone Copolymer, Bis- Isobutyl PEG/PPG-10/7/Dimethicone Copolymer, Bis-Isobutyl PEG-24/PPG-7/Dimethicone Copolymer, Bis-PEG-1 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG-4 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG-8 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG-12 Dimethicone,Bis-PEG-20 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG-12 Dimethicone Beeswax, Bis-PEG-12 Dimethicone Candelillate, Bis-PEG-15 Dimethicone/IPDI Copolymer, Bis-PEG-15 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, Bis- PEG-18 Methyl Ether Dimethyl Silane, Bis-PEG/PPG-14/14 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG/PPG-15/5 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG/PPG-18/6 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG/PPG-20/20 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG/PPG- 16/16 PEG/PPG-16/16 Dimethicone, Bis-PEG/PPG-20/5 PEG/PPG-20/5 Dimethicone, Bisphenylhexamethicone, Bis-Phenylpropyl Dimethicone, Bispolyethylene Dimethicone, Bis- (Polyglyceryl-3 Oxyphenylpropyl) Dimethicone, Bis-(Polyglyceryl-7 Oxyphenylpropyl) Dimethicone, Bis-PPG-15 Dimethicone/IPDI Copolymer, Bis(PPG-7 Undeceneth-21) Dimethicone, Bis-Stearyl Dimethicone, Bis-Trimethoxysilylethyl Tetramethyldisiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Bis-Vinyldimethicone, Bis-Vinyl Dimethicone/Dimethicone Copolymer, Borage Seed Oil PEG-7 Dimethicone Esters, Butyl Acrylate/C6-14 Perfluoroalkylethyl Acrylate/Mercaptopropyl Dimethicone Copolymer, Butyl Acrylate/Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Acrylate Copolymer, Butyl Dimethicone Acrylate/Cyclohexylmethacrylate/Ethylhexyl Acrylate Copolymer, Butyldimethicone Methacrylate/Methyl Methacrylate Crosspolymer, t-Butyl Dimethyl Silyl Grape Seed Extract, Butyl Polydimethylsiloxyl Ethylene/Propylene/Vinylnorbornene Copolymer,

C6-8 Alkyl C3-6 Alkyl Glucoside Dimethicone, C20-24 Alkyl Dimethicone,C24-28 Alkyl Dimethicone, C26-28 Alkyl Dimethicone, C30-45 Alkyl Dimethicone, C30-60 Alkyl Dimethicone, C32 Alkyl Dimethicone, C30-45 Alkyl Dimethicone/Polycyclohexene Oxide Crosspolymer, C26-28 Alkyldimethylsilyl Polypropylsilsesquioxane, C30-45 Alkyldimethylsilyl Polypropylsilsesquioxane, C20-24 Alkyl Methicone, C24-28 Alkyl Methicone, C26-28 Alkyl Methicone, C30-45 Alkyl Methicone, C20-28 Alkyl Perfluorodecylethoxy Dimethicone, C26-54 Alkyl Tetradecyl Dimethicone, Capryl Dimethicone, Caprylyl Dimethicone Ethoxy Glucoside, Caprylyl Methicone, Caprylyl Trimethicone, Carboxydecyl Trisiloxane, Castor Oil Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Esters Cerotyl Dimethicone, Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Cetearyl Dimethicone/Vinyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Cetearyl Methicone, Cetrimonium Carboxydecyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Cetrimonium Dimethicone PEG-7 Phthalate, Cetyl Behenyl Dimethicone, Cetyl Dimethicone, Cetyl Dimethicone/Bis-Vinyldimethicone Crosspolymer, Cetyl Hexacosyl Dimethicone, Cetyloxy Dimethicone, Cetyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Cetyl PEG/PPG-15/15 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, Cetyl PEG/PPG-7/3 Dimethicone, Cetyl PEG/PPG-10/1 Dimethicone, Cetyl Triethylmonium Dimethicone PEG-8 Phthalate, Cetyl Triethylmonium Dimethicone PEG-8 Succinate, Copper Acetyl Tyrosinate Methylsilanol, Copper PCA Methylsilanol, C4-14 Perfluoroalkylethoxy Dimethicone, Cycloethoxymethicone, Cycloheptasiloxane, Cyclohexasiloxane, Cyclomethicone, Cyclopentasiloxane, Cyclophenylmethicone, Cyclotetrasiloxane,mCyclovinylmethicone, Cystine Bis-PG-Propyl Silanetriol, DEA PG-Propyl PEG/PPG-18/21 Dimethicone, Diisostearoyl Trimethylolpropane Siloxy Silicate, Dilauroyl Trimethylolpropane Siloxy Silicate, Dilinoleamidopropyl Dimethylamine Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Dimethicone, Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Dimethicone Crosspolymer-3, Dimethicone/Divinyldimethicone/Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Dimethicone Ethoxy Glucoside, Dimethicone Hydroxypropyl Trimonium Chloride, Dimethicone/Mercaptopropyl Methicone Copolymer, Dimethicone PEG-15 Acetate Dimethicone PEG-8 Adipate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Avocadoate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Avocadoate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Beeswax, Dimethicone PEG-8 Benzoate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Borageate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Cocoate, Dimethicone/PEG-10 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone/PEG-10/15 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone/PEG-15 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone PEG-7 Isostearate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Isostearate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Lactate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Lanolate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Laurate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Meadowfoamate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Octyldodecyl Citrate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Olivate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Olivate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG-10 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Phthalate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Phthalate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Polyacrylate, Dimethicone PEG/PPG- 20/23 Benzoate, Dimethicone PEG/PPG-7/4 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG/PPG-12/4 Phosphate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Succinate, Dimethicone PEG-8 Succinate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Sulfate, Dimethicone PEG-7 Undecylenate, Dimethicone PG-Diethylmonium Chloride, Dimethicone/Phenyl Vinyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Dimethicone/Polyglycerin-3 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone/PPG-20 Crosspolymer, Dimethicone Propylethylenediamine Behenate, Dimethicone Propyl PG-Betaine, Dimethicone/Silsesquioxane Copolymer, Dimethicone Silylate, Dimethicone?/inyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Dimethicone/Vinyltrimethylsiloxysilicate Crosspolymer, Dime-

thiconol, Dimethiconol Arginine, Dimethiconol Beeswax, Dimethiconol Behenate, Dimethiconol Borageate, Dimethiconol Candelillate, Dimethiconol Carnaubate, Dimethiconol Cysteine, Dimethiconol Dhupa Butterate, Dimethiconol Fluoroalcohol Dilinoleic Acid, Dimethiconol Hydroxystearate, Dimethiconol Illipe Butterate, Dimethiconol/IPDI Copolymer, Dimethiconol Isostearate, Dimethiconol Kokum Butterate, Dimethiconol Lactate, Dimethiconol Meadowfoamate, Dimethiconol Methionine, Dimethiconol/Methylsilanol/Silicate Crosspolymer, Dimethiconol Mohwa Butterate, Dimethiconol Panthenol, Dimethiconol Sal Butterate, Dimethiconol/Silica Crosspolymer, Dimethiconol/Silsesquioxane Copolymer, Dimethiconol Stearate, Dimethiconol/Stearyl, Methicone/Phenyl Trimethicone Copolymer, Dimethoxysilyl Ethylenediaminopropyl Dimethicone, Dimethylaminopropylamido PCA Dimethicone, Dimethyl Oxobenzo Dioxasilane, Dimethylsilanol Hyaluronate, Dioleyl Tocopheryl Methylsilanol, Diphenyl Amodimethicone, Diphenyl Dimethicone, Diphenyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer Diphenyl Dimethicone?/inyl Diphenyl Dimethicone/Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Diphenylethyl Benzyloxy Dilsiloxane, Diphenylisopropyl Dimethicone, Diphenylsiloxy Phenyl/Propyl Trimethicone, Diphenylsiloxy Phenyl Trimethicone Disiloxane, Disodium Amodimethicone Disuccinamide, Disodium PEG-12 Dimethicone Sulfosuccinate, Disodium PEG-8 Lauryl Dimethicone Sulfosuccinate, Divinyldimethicone/Dimethicone Copolymer, Divinyldimethicone/Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Drometrizole Trisiloxane, Ethylhexyl Acrylate/VP/Dimethicone Methacrylate Copolymer, Ethyl Methicone, Ethyl Trisiloxane, Fluoro C2-8 Alkyldimethicone, Gluconamidopropyl Aminopropyl Dimethicone, 4-(2-Beta-Glucopyranosiloxy) Propoxy-2-Hydroxybenzophenone, Glyceryl Undecyl Dimethicone, Glycidoxy Dimethicone, Hexadecyl Methicone, Hexyl Dimethicone, Hexyl Methicone, Hexyltrimethoxysilane, Hydrogen Dimethicone, Hydrogen Dimethicone/Octyl Silsesquioxane Copolymer, Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Dimethiconol, Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Silanetriol, Hydrolyzed Keratin PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Sesame Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Silk PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Silk PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol Crosspolymer, Hydrolyzed Soy Protein/Dimethicone PEG-7 Acetate, Hydrolyzed Soy Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein PG-Propyl Silanetriol, Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/Cystine Bis-PG-Propyl Silanetriol Copolymer, Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/Dimethicone PEG-7 Acetate, Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate Copolymer, Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol, Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Silanetriol, Hydroxyethyl Acetomonium PG-Dimethicone, Hydroxypropyldimethicone, Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Behenate, Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Isostearate, Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Stearate, Isobutylmethacrylate/Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Acrylate Copolymer, Isobutylmethacrylate/Trifluoroethylmethacrylate/Bis-Hydroxypropyl Dimethicone Acrylate Copolymer, Isopentyl Trimethoxycinnamate Trisiloxane, Isopolyglyceryl-3 Dimethicone, Isopolyglyceryl-3 Dimethiconol, Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate/Triethoxysilylethyl, Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Isostearyl Carboxydecyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Lactoyl Methylsilanol Elastinate, Lauryl Dimethicone, Lauryl Dimethicone PEG-15 Crosspolymer, Lauryl Dimethicone PEG- 10 Phosphate, Lauryl Dimethicone/Polyglycerin-3

Crosspolymer, Lauryl Methicone, Lauryl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Lauryl PEG-10 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, Lauryl PEG-9 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Lauryl PEG/PPG-18/18 Methicone, Lauryl Phenylisopropyl Methicone, Lauryl Phenylpropyl Methicone, Lauryl Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone/Bis-Vinyldimethicone Crosspolymer, Lauryl Polyglyceryl-3 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Lauryl Trimethicone, Linoleamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate Dimethicone, Methacryloyl Propyltrimethoxysilane, Methicone, Methoxy Amodimethicone/Silsesquioxane Copolymer, Methoxycinnamidopropyl Polysilsesquioxane, Methoxycinnamoylpropyl Silsesquioxane Silicate, Methoxy PEG-13 Ethyl Polysilsesquioxane, Methoxy PEG/PPG-7/3 Aminopropyl Dimethicone, Methoxy PEG/PPG-25/4 Dimethicone, Methoxy PEG-10 Propyltrimethoxysilane, Methyleugenyl PEG- 8 Dimethicone, Methylpolysiloxane Emulsion, Methylsilanol Acetylmethionate, Methylsilanol Acetyltyrosine, Methylsilanol Ascorbate, Methylsilanol Carboxymethyl Theophylline, Methylsilanol Carboxymethyl Theophylline Alginate, Methylsilanol Elastinate, Methylsilanol Glycyrrhizinate, Methylsilanol Hydroxyproline, Methylsilanol Hydroxyproline Aspartate, Methylsilanol Mannuronate, Methylsilanol PCA, Methylsilanol PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate, Methylsilanol/Silicate Crosspolymer, Methylsilanol Spirulinate, Methylsilanol Tri-PEG-8 Glyceryl Cocoate, Methyl Trimethicone, Methyltrimethoxysilane, Myristylamidopropyl Dimethylamine Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Myristyl Methicone, Myristyl Trisiloxane, Nylon-611/Dimethicone Copolymer, PCA Dimethicone, PEG-7 Amodimethicone, PEG-8 Amodimethicone, PEG-8 Cetyl Dimethicone, PEG-3 Dimethicone, PEG-6 Dimethicone, PEG-7 Dimethicone, PEG-8 Dimethicone, PEG-9 Dimethicone, PEG-10 Dimethicone, PEG-12 Dimethicone, PEG-14 Dimethicone, PEG-17 Dimethicone, PEG-10 Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-12 Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-8 Dimethicone Dimer Dilinoleate, PEG-8 Dimethicone/Dimer Dilinoleic Acid Copolymer, PEG-10 Dimethicone/Vinyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-8 Distearmonium Chloride PG-Dimethicone, PEG-10/Lauryl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-15/Lauryl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-15/Lauryl Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, PEG-8 Methicone, PEG-6 Methicone Acetate, PEG-6 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG- 7 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-8 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-9 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-10 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-11 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-32 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG-8 Methyl Ether Triethoxysilane, PEG-10 Nonafluorohexyl Dimethicone Copolymer, PEG-4 PEG-12 Dimethicone, PEG-8 PG-Coco-Glucoside Dimethicone, PEG-9 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-20/22 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-22/22 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-23/23 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-24/18 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-27/9 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-3/10 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-4/12 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-6/4 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-6/11 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-8/14 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-8/26 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-10/2 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-12/16 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG- 12/18 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-14/4 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-15/5 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-15/15 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-16/2 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-16/8 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-17/18 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-18/6 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-18/12 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-18/18 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-19/19 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-20/6 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-20/15 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-20/20 Dimethi-

cone, PEG/PPG-20/23 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-20/29 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-22/23 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-22/24 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-23/6 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-25/25 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-27/27 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-30/10 Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-25/25 Dimethicone/Acrylates Copolymer, PEG/PPG-20/22 Methyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-24/24 Methyl Ether Glycidoxy Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-10/3 Oleyl Ether Dimethicone, PEG/PPG-5/3 Trisiloxane, PEG-4 Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone Copolymer, PEG-8 Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone Copolymer, PEG-10 Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone Copolymer, PEG-8 Trisiloxane, Perfluorocaprylyl riethoxysilylethyl Methicone, Perfluorononyl Dimethicone, Perfluorononyl Dimethicone/Methicone/Amodimethicone Crosspolymer, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl Behenyl Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl Hexacosyl Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl Lauryl/Behenyl Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl Lauryl Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Carboxydecyl PEG-10 Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Dimethicone/Methicone Copolymer, Perfluorononylethyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Perfluorononylethyl Stearyl Dimethicone, Perfluorooctylethyl/Diphenyl Dimethicone Copolymer, Perfluorooctylethyl Triethoxysilane, Perfluorooctylethyl Trimethoxysilane, Perfluorooctylethyl Trisiloxane, Perfluorooctyl Triethoxysilane, PG-Amodimethicone, Phenethyl Dimethicone, Phenethyl Disiloxane, Phenyl Dimethicone, Phenylisopropyl Dimethicone, Phenyl Methicone, Phenyl Methiconol, Phenylpropyldimethylsiloxysilicate, Phenylpropyl Ethyl Methicone, Phenyl Propyl Trimethicone, Phenyl Propyl Trimethicone/Diphenylmethicone, Phenyl Trimethicone, Platinum Divinyldisiloxane, Polyacrylate-6, Polydiethylsiloxane, Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone/Bis-Vinyldimethicone Crosspolymer, Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone/Methicone Copolymer, Polydimethylsiloxy PEG/PPG-24/19 Butyl Ether Silsesquioxane, Polydimethylsiloxy PPG-13 Butyl Ether Silsesquioxane, Polyglyceryl-3 Disiloxane Dimethicone, Polyglyceryl-3/Lauryl Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Polyglyceryl-3 Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Poly(Glycol Adipate)/Bis-Hydroxyethoxypropyl Dimethicone Copolymer, Polymethylsilsesquioxane, Polymethylsilsesquioxane/Trimethylsiloxysilicate, Polyphenylsilsesquioxane, Polypropylsilsesquioxane, Polysilicone-1, Polysilicone-2, Polysilicone-3, Polysilicone-4, Polysilicone-5, Polysilicone-6, Polysilicone-7, Polysilicone-8, Polysilicone-9, Polysilicone-10, Polysilicone-11, Polysilicone-12, Polysilicone-13, Polysilicone-14, Polysilicone-15, Polysilicone-16, Polysilicone-17, Polysilicone-18, Polysilicone-19, Polysilicone-20, Polysilicone-21, Polysilicone-18 Cetyl Phosphate, Polysilicone-1 Crosspolymer, Polysilicone-18 Stearate, Polyurethane-10, Potassium Dimethicone PEG-7 Panthenyl Phosphate, Potassium Dimethicone PEG- 7 Phosphate, PPG-12 Butyl Ether Dimethicone, PPG-2 Dimethicone, PPG-12 Dimethicone, PPG-27 Dimethicone, PPG-4 Oleth-10 Dimethicone, Propoxytetramethyl Piperidinyl Dimethicone, Propyl Trimethicone, Quaternium-80, Retinoxytrimethylsilane, Silanediol Salicylate, Silanetriol, Silanetriol Arginate, Silanetriol Glutamate, Silanetriol Lysinate, Silanetriol Melaninate, Silanetriol Trehalose Ether, Silica, Silica Dimethicone Silylate, Silica Dimethyl Silylate, Silica Silylate, Silicon Carbide, Silicone Quaternium-1, Silicone Quaternium-2, Silicone Quaternium-2 Panthenol Succinate, Silicone Quaternium-3, Silicone Quaternium-4, Silicone Quaternium-5, Silicone Quaternium-6, Silicone Quaternium-7, Sili-

cone Quaternium-8, Silicone Quaternium-9, Silicone Quaternium-10, Silicone Quaternium-11, Silicone Quaternium-12, Silicone Quaternium-15, SiliconeQuaternium-16, Silicone Quaternium-16/Glycidoxy Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Silicone Quaternium-17, Silicone Quaternium- 18, Silicone Quaternium-19, Silicone Quaternium-20, Silicone Quaternium-21, Silicone Quaternium- 22, Silicone Quaternium-24, Silicone Quaternium-25, Siloxanetriol Alginate, Siloxanetriol Phytate, Simethicone, Sodium Carboxydecyl PEG-8 Dimethicone, Sodium Dimethicone PEG-7 Acetyl Methyltaurate, Sodium Hyaluronate Dimethylsilanol, Sodium Lactate Methylsilanol, Sodium Mannuronate Methylsilanol, Sodium PCA Methylsilanol, Sodium PG-Propyldimethicone Thiosulfate Copolymer, Sodium PG-Propyl Thiosulfate Dimethicone, Sodium Propoxyhydroxypropyl Thiosulfate Silica, Sorbityl Silanediol, Soy Triethoxysilylpropyldimonium Chloride, Stearalkonium Dimethicone PEG-8 Phthalate, Stearamidopropyl Dimethicone, Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl Panthenyl PEG-7 Dimethicone Phosphate Chloride, Steardimonium Hydroxypropyl PEG-7 Dimethicone Phosphate Chloride, Stearoxy Dimethicone, Stearoxymethicone/Dimethicone Copolymer, Stearoxytrimethylsilane, Stearyl Aminopropyl Methicone, Stearyl Dimethicone, Stearyl/Lauryl Methacrylate Crosspolymer, Stearyl Methicone, Stearyl Triethoxysilanek, Stearyl Trimethicone, Styrene/Acrylates/Dimethicone Acrylate Crosspolymer, Styrene/Acrylates/Dimethicone Copolymer, TEA-Dimethicone PEG-7 Phosphate, Tetrabutoxypropyl Trisiloxane, Tetramethyl Hexaphenyl Tetrasiloxane, Tetramethyl Tetraphenyl Trisiloxane, Tocopheryloxypropyl Trisiloxane, Trideceth-9 PG-Amodimethicone, Triethoxycaprylylsilane, Triethoxysilylethyl Dimethicone/Methicone Copolymer, Triethoxysilylethyl Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Dimethicone, Triethoxysilylethyl Polydimethylsiloxyethyl Hexyl Dimethicone, Triethoxysilylpropylcarbamoyl Ethoxypropyl Butyl Dimethicone, Trifluoromethyl C1-4 Alkyl Dimethicone, Trifluoropropyl Cyclopentasiloxane, Trifluoropropyl Cyclotetrasiloxane, Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone, Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone/PEG-10 Crosspolymer, Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone/Trifluoropropyl Divinyldimethicone Crosspolymer, Trifluoropropyl Dimethicone/Vinyl Trifluoropropyl, Dimethicone/Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Trifluoropropyl Dimethiconol, Trifluoropropyldimethyl/trimethylsiloxysilicate, Trifluoropropyl Methicone, Trimethoxycaprylylsilane, Trimethoxysilyl Dimethicone, Trimethyl Pentaphenyl Trisiloxane, Trimethylsiloxyamodimethicone, Trimethylsiloxyphenyl Dimethicone, Trimethylsiloxysilicate, Trimethylsiloxysilicate/Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Trimethylsiloxysilicate/Dimethiconol Crosspolymer, Trimethylsiloxysilylcarbamoyl Pullulan, Trimethylsilyl Hydrolyzed Conchiolin Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol Crosspolymer, Trimethylsilyl Hydrolyzed Silk PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol Crosspolymer, Trimethylsilyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol Crosspolymer, Trimethylsilyl Pullulan, Trimethylsilyl Trimethylsiloxy Glycolate, Trimethylsilyl Trimethylsiloxy Lactate, Trimethylsilyl Trimethylsiloxy Salicylate, Triphenyl Trimethicone, Trisiloxane, Tris-Tributoxysiloxymethylsilane, Undecylcrylene Dimethicone, Vinyl Dimethicone, Vinyl Dimethicone/Lauryl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Vinyl Dimethicone/Methicone Silsesquioxane Crosspolymer, Vinyldimethyl/Trimethylsiloxysilicate Stearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, VP/Dimethiconylacrylate/Polycarbamyl/Polyglycol Ester, Zinc Carboxydecyl Trisiloxane and Zinc Dimethicone PEG-8 Succinate and mixtures thereof.

[0051] More preferably the silicones to be contained in the mixture according to the inventions are Dimethicone, Cyclomethicone, Phenyl Trimethicone, Cyclohexasiloxane and Cyclopentasiloxane. A detailed overview of suitable volatile silicones can be found in **Todd et al. in Cosm. Toil. 91, 27 (1976)**.

WAXES AND STABILIZERS

[0052] Besides natural oils used, waxes may also be present in the preparations, more especially natural waxes such as, for example, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, Japan wax, espartograss wax, cork wax, guaruma wax, rice oil wax, sugar cane wax, ouricury wax, montan wax, beeswax, shellac wax, spermaceti, lanolin (wool wax), uropygial fat, ceresine, ozocerite (earth wax), petrolatum, paraffin waxes and microwaxes; chemically modified waxes (hard waxes) such as, for example, montan ester waxes, sasol waxes, hydrogenated jojoba waxes and synthetic waxes such as, for example, polyalkylene waxes and polyethylene glycol waxes.

[0053] Metal salts of fatty acids such as, for example, magnesium, aluminium and/or zinc stearate or ricinoleate may be used as stabilizers.

PRIMARY SUN PROTECTION FACTORS

[0054] Primary sun protection factors in the context of the invention are, for example, organic substances (light filters) which are liquid or crystalline at room temperature and which are capable of absorbing ultraviolet radiation and of releasing the energy absorbed in the form of longer-wave radiation, for example heat.

[0055] The formulations according to the invention advantageously contain at least one UV-A filter and/or at least one UV-B filter and/or a broadband filter and/or at least one inorganic pigment. Formulations according to the invention preferably contain at least one UV-B filter or a broadband filter, more particularly preferably at least one UV-A filter and at least one UV-B filter.

[0056] Preferred cosmetic compositions, preferably topical formulations according to the present invention comprise one, two, three or more sun protection factors selected from the group consistiung of 4-aminobenzoic acid and derivatives, salicylic acid derivatives, benzophenone derivatives, dibenzoylmethane derivatives, diphenyl acrylates, 3-imidazol-4-yl acrylic acid and esters thereof, benzofuran derivatives, benzylidene malonate derivatives, polymeric UV absorbers containing one or more organosilicon radicals, cinnamic acid derivatives, camphor derivatives, trianilino-s-triazine derivatives, 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole derivatives, phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid derivatives and salts thereof, anthranilic acid menthyl esters, benzotriazole derivativesand indole derivatives.

[0057] In addition, it is advantageous to combine compounds of formula (I) with active ingredients which penetrate into the skin and protect the skin cells from inside against sunlight-induced damage and reduce the level of cutaneous matrix metalloproteases. Preferred respective ingredients, so called arylhydrocarbon receptor antagonists, are described in WO 2007/128723, incorporated herein by reference. Preferred is 2-benzylidene-5,6-dimethoxy-3,3-dimethylindan-1-one.

[0058] The UV filters cited below which can be used within the context of the present invention are preferred but naturally are not limiting.

[0059] UV filters which are preferably used are selected from the group consisting of

- p-aminobenzoic acid
- p-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester (25 mol) ethoxylated (INCI name: PEG-25 PABA)
- p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester
- p-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester (2 mol) N-propoxylated
- p-aminobenzoic acid glycerol ester
- salicylic acid homomenthyl ester (homosalates) (Neo Heliopan®HMS)
- salicylic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Neo Heliopan®OS)
- triethanolamine salicylate
- 4-isopropyl benzyl salicylate
- anthranilic acid menthyl ester (Neo Heliopan®MA)
- diisopropyl cinnamic acid ethyl ester
- p-methoxycinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Neo Heliopan®AV)
- diisopropyl cinnamic acid methyl ester
- p-methoxycinnamic acid isoamyl ester (Neo Heliopan®E 1000)
- p-methoxycinnamic acid diethanolamine salt
- p-methoxycinnamic acid isopropyl ester
- 2-phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid and salts (Neo Heliopan®Hydro)
- 3-(4'-trimethylammonium) benzylidene bornan-2-one methyl sulfate
- beta-imidazole-4(5)-acrylic acid (urocanic acid)
- 3-(4'-sulfo)benzylidene bornan-2-one and salts
- 3-(4'-methyl benzylidene)-D,L-camphor (Neo Heliopan®MBC)
- 3-benzylidene-D,L-camphor

- N-[(2 and 4)-[2-(oxoborn-3-ylidene) methyl]benzyl] acrylamide polymer
- 4,4'-[(6-[4-(1,1-dimethyl)aminocarbonyl) phenylamino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl)diimino]-bis-(benzoic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester) (Uvasorb®HEB)
- benzylidene malonate polysiloxane (Parsol®SLX)
- glyceryl ethylhexanoate dimethoxycinnamate
- dipropylene glycol salicylate
- tris(2-ethylhexyl)-4,4',4''-(1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltriimino)tribenzoate (= 2,4,6-trianilino-(p-carbo-2'-ethylhexyl-1'-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine) (Uvinul®T150).

[0060] Broadband filters which are preferably combined with one or more compounds of formula (I) in a preparation according to the present invention are selected from the group consisting of

- 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenyl acrylate (Neo Heliopan®303)
- ethyl-2-cyano-3,3'-diphenyl acrylate
- 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone (Neo Heliopan®BB)
- 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid
- dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone
- 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone
- tetrahydroxybenzophenone
- 2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone
- 2-hydroxy-4-n-octoxybenzophenone
- 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methyl benzophenone
- sodium hydroxymethoxybenzophenone sulfonate
- disodium-2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy-5,5'-disulfobenzophenone
- phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-(2-methyl-3(1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-(trimethylsilyl)oxy)disiloxyanyl) propyl) (Mexoryl®XL)
- 2,2'-methylene bis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol) (Tinosorb®M)
- 2,4-bis-[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{(4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (Tinosorb®S)

- 2,4-bis-[{(4-(3-sulfonato)-2-hydroxypropyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine sodium salt
- 2,4-bis-[{(3-(2-propyloxy)-2-hydroxypropyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-[4-(2-methoxyethyl carbonyl) phenylamino]-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-(3-(2-propyloxy)-2-hydroxypropyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-[4-(2-ethylcarboxyl) phenylamino]-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(1-methylpyrrol-2-yl)-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-tris-(trimethylsiloxysilylpropyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-(2''-methylpropenyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine
- 2,4-bis-[{4-(1',1',1',3',5',5',5'-heptamethylsiloxy-2''-methylpropyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.

[0061] The compositions can comprise further typical detergent and cleansing composition ingredients such as UV-A filters filters which are preferably combined with one or more compounds of formula (I) in a preparation according to the present invention are selected from the group consisting of

- 4-isopropyl dibenzoyl methane
- terephthalylidene dibornane sulfonic acid and salts (Mexoryl®SX)
- 4-t-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoyl methane (avobenzone) / (Neo Heliopan®357)
- phenylene bis-benzimidazyl tetrasulfonic acid disodium salt (Neo Heliopan®AP)
- 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)-bis-(1H-benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid), monosodium salt
- 2-(4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl) benzoic acid hexyl ester (Uvinul® A Plus)
- indanylidene compounds in accordance with DE 100 55 940 A1 (= WO 2002 038537 A1)

[0062] The compositions can comprise further typical detergent and cleansing composition ingredients such as UV filters which are more preferably combined with one or more compounds of formula (I) in a preparation according to the present invention are selected from the group consisting of

- p-aminobenzoic acid

- 3-(4'-trimethylammonium) benzylidene bornan-2-one methyl sulfate
- salicylic acid homomenthyl ester (Neo Heliopan®HMS)
- 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone (Neo Heliopan®BB)
- 2-phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (Neo Heliopan®Hydro)
- terephthalylidene dibornane sulfonic acid and salts (Mexoryl®SX)
- 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoyl methane (Neo Heliopan®357)
- 3-(4'-sulfo)benzylidene bornan-2-one and salts
- 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenyl acrylate (Neo Heliopan®303)
- N-[(2 and 4)-[2-(oxoborn-3-ylidene) methyl]benzyl] acrylamide polymer
- p-methoxycinnamic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Neo Heliopan®AV)
- p-aminobenzoic acid ethyl ester (25 mol) ethoxylated (INCI name: PEG-25 PABA)
- p-methoxycinnamic acid isoamyl ester (Neo Heliopan®E1000)
- 2,4,6-trianilino-(p-carbo-2'-ethylhexyl-1'-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine (Uvinul®T150)
- phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-(2-methyl-3(1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-(trimethylsilyl)oxy)disiloxyanyl) propyl) (Mexoryl®XL)
- 4,4'-[(6-[4-(1,1-dimethyl)aminocarbonyl) phenylamino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl)diimino]-bis-(benzoic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester) (Uvasorb HEB)
- 3-(4'-methyl benzylidene)-D,L-camphor (Neo Heliopan®MBC)
- 3-benzylidene camphor
- salicylic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Neo Heliopan®OS)
- 4-dimethylaminobenzoic acid-2-ethylhexyl ester (Padimate O)
- hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid and Na salt
- 2,2'-methylene bis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol) (Tinosorb®M)
- phenylene bis-benzimidazyl tetrasulfonic acid disodium salt (Neo Heliopan®AP)
- 2,4-bis-[{(4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy}phenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (Tinosorb®S)
- benzylidene malonate polysiloxane (Parsol®SLX)
- menthyl anthranilate (Neo Heliopan®MA)
- 2-(4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl) benzoic acid hexyl ester (Uvinul® A Plus)
- indanylidene compounds in accordance with DE 100 55 940 (= WO 02/38537).

[0063] Advantageous primary and also secondary sun protection factors are mentioned in **WO 2005 123101 A1**. Advantageously, these preparations contain at least one UVA filter and/or at least one UVB filter and/or at least one inorganic pigment. The preparations may be present here in various forms such as are conventionally used for sun protection preparations. Thus, they may be in form of a solution, an emulsion of the water-in-oil type (W/O) or of the oil-in-water type (O/W) or a multiple emulsion, for example of the water-in-oil-in-water type (W/O/W), a gel, a hydrodispersion, a solid stick or else an aerosol.

[0064] In a further preferred embodiment a formulation according to the invention contains a total amount of sunscreen agents, i.e. in particular UV filters and/or inorganic pigments (UV filtering pigments) so that the formulation according to the invention has a light protection factor of greater than or equal to 2 (preferably greater than or equal to 5). Such formulations according to the invention are particularly suitable for protecting the skin and hair.

SECONDARY SUN PROTECTION FACTORS

[0065] Besides the groups of primary sun protection factors mentioned above, secondary sun protection factors of the antioxidant type may also be used. Secondary sun protection factors of the antioxidant type interrupt the photochemical reaction chain which is initiated when UV rays penetrate into the skin. Typical examples are amino acids (for example glycine, histidine, tyrosine, tryptophane) and derivatives thereof, imidazoles (for example urocanic acid) and derivatives thereof, peptides, such as D,L-carnosine, D-carnosine, L-carnosine and derivatives thereof (for example anserine), carotinoids, carotenes (for example alpha-carotene, beta-carotene, lycopene) and derivatives thereof, chlorogenic acid and derivatives thereof, liponic acid and derivatives thereof (for example dihydroliponic acid), aurothioglucose, propylthiouracil and other thiols (for example thioredoxine, glutathione, cysteine, cystine, cystamine and glycosyl, N-acetyl, methyl, ethyl, propyl, amyl, butyl and lauryl, palmitoyl, oleyl, alpha-linoleyl, cholesteryl and glyceryl esters thereof) and their salts, dilaurylthiodipropionate, distearylthiodipropionate, thiodipropionic acid and derivatives thereof (esters, ethers, peptides, lipids, nucleotides, nucleosides and salts) and sulfoximine compounds (for example butionine sulfoximines, homocysteine sulfoximine, butionine sulfones, penta-, hexa- and hepta-thionine sulfoximine) in very small compatible dosages, also (metal) chelators (for example alpha-hydroxyfatty acids, palmitic acid, phytic acid, lactoferrine), alpha-hydroxy acids (for example citric acid, lactic acid, malic acid), humic acid, bile acid, bile extracts, bilirubin, biliverdin, EDTA, EGTA and derivatives thereof, unsaturated fatty acids and derivatives thereof (for example linoleic acid, oleic acid), folic acid and derivatives thereof, ubiquinone and ubiquinol and derivatives thereof, vitamin C and derivatives thereof (for example ascorbyl palmitate, Mg ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl acetate), tocopherols and derivatives (for example vitamin E acetate), vitamin A and derivatives (vitamin A palmitate) and coniferyl benzoate of benzoin resin, rutinic acid and derivatives thereof, glycosyl rutin, ferulic acid, furfurylidene glucitol, carnosine, butyl hydroxytoluene, butyl hydroxyanisole, nordihydroguaiac resin acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, trihydroxybutyrophe-

none, uric acid and derivatives thereof, mannose and derivatives thereof, superoxide dismutase, titanium dioxide (for example dispersions in ethanol), zinc and derivatives thereof (for example ZnO, $ZnSO_4$), selenium and derivatives thereof (for example selenium methionine), stilbenes and derivatives thereof (for example stilbene oxide, trans-stilbene oxide) and derivatives of these active substances suitable for the purposes of the invention (salts, esters, ethers, sugars, nucleotides, nucleosides, peptides and lipids).

[0066] Advantageous inorganic secondary light protection pigments are finely dispersed metal oxides and metal salts which are also mentioned in **WO 2005 123101 A1**. The total quantity of inorganic pigments, in particular hydrophobic inorganic micro-pigments in the finished cosmetic preparation according to the present invention is advantageously from 0.1 to 30% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 10.0% by weight, in each case based on the total weight of the preparation.

[0067] Also preferred are particulate UV filters or inorganic pigments, which can optionally be hydrophobed, can be used, such as the oxides of titanium (TiO_2), zinc (ZnO), iron (Fe_2O_3), zirconium (ZrO_2), silicon (SiO_2), manganese (e.g. MnO), aluminium (Al_2O_3), cerium (e.g. Ce_2O_3) and/or mixtures thereof.

ACTIVES MODULATING HAIR PIGMENTATION

[0068] Preferred active ingredients for hair lightening are selected from the group consisting of: kojic acid (5-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethyl-4-pyranone), kojic acid derivatives, preferably kojic acid dipalmitate, arbutin, ascorbic acid, ascorbic acid derivatives, preferably magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, hydroquinone, hydroquinone derivatives, resorcinol, resorcinol derivatives, preferably 4-alkylresorcinols and 4-(1-phenylethyl)1,3-dihydroxybenzene (phenylethyl resorcinol), cyclohexylcarbamates (preferably one or more cyclohexyl carbamates disclosed in WO 2010/122178 and WO 2010/097480), sulfur-containing molecules, preferably glutathione or cysteine, alpha-hydroxy acids (preferably citric acid, lactic acid, malic acid), salts and esters thereof, N-acetyl tyrosine and derivatives, undecenoyl phenylalanine, gluconic acid, chromone derivatives, preferably aloesin, flavonoids, 1-aminoethyl phosphinic acid, thiourea derivatives, ellagic acid, nicotinamide (niacinamide), zinc salts, preferably zinc chloride or zinc gluconate, thujaplicin and derivatives, triterpenes, preferably maslinic acid, sterols, preferably ergosterol, benzofuranones, preferably senkyunolide, vinyl guiacol, ethyl guiacol, dionic acids, preferably octodecene dionic acid and/or azelaic acid, inhibitors of nitrogen oxide synthesis, preferably L-nitroarginine and derivatives thereof, 2,7-dinitroindazole or thiocitrulline, metal chelators (preferably alpha-hydroxy fatty acids, phytic acid, humic acid, bile acid, bile extracts, EDTA, EGTA and derivatives thereof), retinoids, soy milk and extract, serine protease inhibitors or lipoic acid or other synthetic or natural active ingredients for skin and hair lightening, the latter preferably used in the form of an extract from plants, preferably bearberry extract, rice extract, papaya extract, turmeric extract, mulberry extract, bengkoang extract, nutgrass extract, liquorice root extract or constituents

concentrated or isolated therefrom, preferably glabridin or licochalcone A, artocarpus extract, extract of rumex and ramulus species, extracts of pine species (pinus), extracts of vitis species or stilbene derivatives isolated or concentrated therefrom, saxifrage extract, scutellaria extract, grape extract and/or microalgae extract, in particular Tetraselmis suecica Extract.

[0069] Advantageous skin and hair tanning active ingredients in this respect are substrates or substrate analogues of tyrosinase such as L-tyrosine, N-acetyl tyrosine, L-DOPA or L-dihydroxyphenylalanine, xanthine alkaloids such as caffeine, theobromine and theophyl-line and derivatives thereof, proopiomelanocortin peptides such as ACTH, alpha-MSH, peptide analogues thereof and other substances which bind to the melanocortin receptor, peptides such as Val-Gly-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly, Lys-lle- Gly-Arg-Lys or Leu-lle-Gly-Lys, purines, pyrimidines, folic acid, copper salts such as copper gluconate, chloride or pyrrolidonate, 1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiols such as 5-pyrazin-2-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol, curcumin, zinc diglycinate (Zn(Gly)2), manganese(ll) bicarbonate complexes ("pseudocat-alases") as described for example in EP 0 584 178, tetrasubstituted cyclohexene deriva-tives as described for example in WO 2005/032501 , isoprenoids as described in WO 2005/102252 and in WO 2006/010661 , melanin derivatives such as Melasyn-100 and MelanZe, diacyl glycerols, aliphatic or cyclic diols, psoralens, prostaglandins and ana-logues thereof, activators of adenylate cyclase and compounds which activate the transfer of melanosomes to keratinocytes such as serine proteases or agonists of the PAR-2 receptor, extracts of plants and plant parts of the chrysanthemum species, san-guisorba species, walnut extracts, urucum extracts, rhubarb extracts, microalgae extracts, in particular Isochrysis galbana, trehalose, erythru-lose and dihydroxyacetone. Flavonoids which bring about skin and hair tinting or brown-ing (e.g. quercetin, rhamnetin, kaempferol, fisetin, genistein, daidzein, chrysin and api-genin, epicatechin, diosmin and diosmetin, morin, quercitrin, naringenin, hesperidin, phloridzin and phloretin) can also be used.

[0070] The amount of the aforementioned examples of additional active ingredients for the modulation of skin and hair pigmentation (one or more compounds) in the products according to the invention is then preferably 0.00001 to 30 wt.%, preferably 0.0001 to 20 wt.%, particularly preferably 0.001 to 5 wt.%, based on the total weight of the preparation.

HAIR GROWTH ACTIVATORS OR INHIBITORS

[0071] Formulations and products according to the present invention may also comprise one or more hair growth activators, i.e. agents to stimulate hair growth. Hair growth activators are preferably selected from the group consisting of pyrimidine derivatives such as 2,4-diaminopyrimidine-3-oxide (Aminexil), 2,4-diamino-6-piperidinopyrimidine-3-oxide (Minoxidil) and derivatives thereof, 6-amino-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-2-imino-4-piperidinopyrimidine and its derivatives, xanthine alkaloids such as caffeine, theobromine and theophylline and derivatives thereof, quercetin and derivatives, dihydroquercetin (taxifolin) and derivatives,

potassium channel openers, antiandrogenic agents, synthetic or natural 5-reductase inhibitors, nicotinic acid esters such as tocopheryl nicotinate, benzyl nicotinate and C1-C6 alkyl nicotinate, proteins such as for example the tripeptide Lys-Pro-Val, diphencypren, hormons, finasteride, dutasteride, flutamide, bicalutamide, pregnane derivatives, progesterone and its derivatives, cyproterone acetate, spironolactone and other diuretics, calcineurin inhibitors such as FK506 (Tacrolimus, Fujimycin) and its derivatives, Cyclosporin A and derivatives thereof, zinc and zinc salts, polyphenols, procyanidins, proanthocyanidins, phytosterols such as for example beta-sitosterol, biotin, eugenol, (±)-beta-citronellol, panthenol, glycogen for example from mussels, extracts from microorganisms, algae, plants and plant parts of for example the genera dandelion (Leontodon or Taraxacum), Orthosiphon, Vitex, Coffea, Paullinia, Theobroma, Asiasarum, Cucurbita or Styphnolobium, Serenoa repens (saw palmetto), Sophora flavescens, Pygeum africanum, Panicum miliaceum, Cimicifuga racemosa, Glycine max, Eugenia caryophyllata, Cotinus coggygria, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Camellia sinensis, Ilex paraguariensis, Isochrysis galbana, licorice, grape, apple, barley or hops or/nd hydrolysates from rice or wheat.

[0072] Alternatively, formulations and products according to the present invention may comprise one or more hair growth inhibitors (as described above), i.e. agents to reduce or prevent hair growth. Hair growth inhibitors are preferably selected from the group consisting of activin, activin derivatives or activin agonists, ornithine decarboxylase inhibitors such as alpha-difluoromethylornithine or pentacyclic triterpenes like for example ursolic acid, betulin, betulinic acid, oleanolic acid and derivatives thereof, 5alpha-reductase inhibitors, androgen receptor antagonists, S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase inhibitors, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase inhibitors, transglutaminase inhibitors, soybean-derived serine protease inhibitors, extracts from microorganisms, algae, different microalgae or plants and plant parts of for example the families Leguminosae, Solanaceae, Graminae, Asclepiadaceae or Cucurbitaceae, the genera Chondrus, Gloiopeltis, Ceramium, Durvillea, Glycine max, Sanguisorba officinalis, Calendula officinalis, Hamamelis virginiana, Arnica montana, Salix alba, Hypericum perforatum or Gymnema sylvestre.

PHYSIOLOGICAL COOLING AGENTS

[0073] The compositions may also contain one or more substances with a physiological cooling effect (cooling agents), which are preferably selected here from the following list: menthol and menthol derivatives (for example L-menthol, D-menthol, racemic menthol, isomenthol, neoisomenthol, neomenthol) menthylethers (for example (l-menthoxy)-1,2-propandiol, (l-menthoxy)-2-methyl-1,2-propandiol, l-menthyl-methylether), menthylesters (for example menthylformiate, menthylacetate, menthylisobutyrate, menthyllactates, L-menthyl-L-lactate, L-menthyl-D-lactate, menthyl-(2-methoxy)acetate, menthyl-(2-methoxyethoxy)acetate, menthylpyroglutamate), menthylcarbonates (for example menthylpropyleneglycolcarbonate, menthylethyleneglycolcarbonate, menthylglycerolcarbonate or mixtures thereof), the semi-esters of menthols with a dicarboxylic acid or deriva-

tives thereof (for example mono-menthylsuccinate, mono-menthylglutarate, mono-menthylmalonate, O-menthyl succinic acid ester-N,N-(dimethyl)amide, O-menthyl succinic acid ester amide), menthanecarboxylic acid amides (in this case preferably menthanecarboxylic acid-N-ethylamide [WS3] or N^{α}-(menthanecarbonyl)glycinethylester [WS5], as described in **US 4,150,052**, menthanecarboxylic acid-N-(4-cyanophenyl)amide or menthanecarboxylic acid-N-(4-cyanomethylphenyl)amide as described in **WO 2005 049553 A1**, methanecarboxylic acid-N-(alkoxyalkyl)amides), menthone and menthone derivatives (for example L-menthone glycerol ketal), 2,3-dimethyl-2-(2-propyl)-butyric acid derivatives (for example 2,3-dimethyl-2-(2-propyl)-butyric acid-N-methylamide [WS23]), isopulegol or its esters (l-(-)-isopulegol, l-(-)-isopulegolacetate), menthane derivatives (for example p-menthane-3,8-diol), cubebol or synthetic or natural mixtures, containing cubebol, pyrrolidone derivatives of cycloalkyldione derivatives (for example 3-methyl-2(1-pyrrolidinyl)-2-cyclopentene-1-one) or tetrahydropyrimidine-2-one (for example iciline or related compounds, as described in WO 2004/026840), further carboxamides (for example N-(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)-3-p-menthanecarboxamide or related compounds), (1R,2S,5R)-N-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-(1-isopropyl)cyclohexane-carboxamide [WS12], oxamates (preferably those described in **EP 2033688 A2**).

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS

[0074] Suitable anti-inflammatory agents may be selected from the group formed by:

(i) steroidal anti-inflammatory substances of the corticosteroid type, in particular hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone derivatives such as hydrocortisone 17-butyrate, dexamethasone, dexamethasone phosphate, methylprednisolone or cortisone,

(ii) non-steroidal anti-inflammatory substances, in particular oxicams such as piroxicam or tenoxicam, salicylates such as aspirin, disalcid, solprin or fendosal, acetic acid derivatives such as diclofenac, fenclofenac, indomethacin, sulindac, tolmetin or clindanac, fenamates such as mefenamic, meclofenamic, flufenamic or niflumic, propionic acid derivatives such as ibuprofen, naproxen or benoxaprofen, pyrazoles such as phenylbutazone, oxyphenylbutazone, febrazone or azapropazone,

(iii) natural or naturally occuring anti-inflammatory substances or substances that alleviate reddening and/or itching, in particular extracts or fractions from camomile, Aloe vera, Commiphora species, Rubia species, willow, willow-herb, oats, calendula, arnica, St John's wort, honeysuckle, rosemary, Passiflora incarnata, witch hazel, ginger or Echinacea, or single active compounds thereof,

(iv) histamine receptor antagonists, serine protease inhibitors (e.g. of Soy extracts), TRPV1 antagonists (e.g. 4-t-Butylcyclohexanol), NK1 antagonists (e.g. Aprepitant, Hydroxyphenyl Propamidobenzoic Acid), cannabinoid receptor agonists (e.g. Palmitoyl Ethanolamine) and TRPV3 antagonists.

ANTI-MICROBIAL AGENTS

[0075] Suitable anti-microbial agents are, in principle, all substances effective against Gram-positive bacteria, such as, for example, 4- hydroxybenzoic acid and its salts and esters, N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4- dichlorophenyl)urea, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy-diphenyl ether (triclosan), 4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl-phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis(6-bromo-4- chlorophenol), 3-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)phenol, 2-benzyl-4-chloro-phenol, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1,2-propanediol, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, chlorhexidine, 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide (TTC), antibacterial fragrances, thymol, thyme oil, eugenol, oil of cloves, menthol, mint oil, farnesol, phenoxyethanol, glycerol monocaprate, glycerol monocaprylate, glycerol monolaurate (GML), diglycerol monocaprate (DMC), salicylic acid N-alkylamides, such as, for example, n-octylsalicylamide or n- decylsalicylamide.

ENZYME INHIBITORS

[0076] Suitable enzyme inhibitors are, for example, esterase inhibitors. These are preferably trialkyl citrates, such as trimethyl citrate, tripropyl citrate, triisopropyl citrate, tributyl citrate and, in particular, triethyl citrate (Hydagen CAT). The substances inhibit enzyme activity, thereby reducing the formation of odour. Other substances which are suitable esterase inhibitors are sterol sulfates or phosphates, such as, for example, lanosterol, cholesterol, campesterol, stigmasterol and sitosterol sulfate or phosphate, dicarboxylic acids and esters thereof, such as, for example, glutaric acid, monoethyl glutarate, diethyl glutarate, adipic acid, monoethyl adipate, diethyl adipate, malonic acid and diethyl malonate, hydroxycarboxylic acids and esters thereof, such as, for example, citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid or diethyl tartrate, and zinc glycinate.

ODOUR ABSORBERS AND ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVE AGENTS

[0077] Suitable odour absorbers are substances which are able to absorb and largely retain odour-forming compounds. They lower the partial pressure of the individual components, thus also reducing their rate of diffusion. It is important that perfumes must remain unimpaired in this process. Odour absorbers are not effective against bacteria. They comprise, for example, as main constituent, a complex zinc salt of ricinoleic acid or specific, largely odour-neutral fragrances which are known to the person skilled in the art as "fixatives", such as, for example, extracts of labdanum or styrax or certain abietic acid derivatives. The odour masking agents are fragrances or perfume oils, which, in addition to their function as odour masking agents, give the deodorants their respective fragrance note. Perfume oils which may be mentioned are, for example, mixtures of natural and synthetic fragrances. Natural fragrances are extracts from flowers, stems and leaves, fruits, fruit peels, roots, woods, herbs and grasses, needles and branches, and resins and balsams. Also suitable are

animal products, such as, for example, civet and castoreum. Typical synthetic fragrance compounds are products of the ester, ether, aldehyde, ketone, alcohol, and hydrocarbon type. Fragrance compounds of the ester type are, for example, benzyl acetate, p-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate, linalyl acetate, phenylethyl acetate, linalyl benzoate, benzyl formate, allyl cyclohexylpropionate, styrallyl propionate and benzyl salicylate. The ethers include, for example, benzyl ethyl ether, and the aldehydes include, for example, the linear alkanals having 8 to 18 carbon atoms, citral, citronellal, citronellyloxyacetaldehyde, cyclamen aldehyde, hydroxycitronellal, lilial and bourgeonal, the ketones include, for example, the ionones and methyl cedryl ketone, the alcohols include anethole, citronellol, eugenol, isoeugenol, geraniol, linaool, phenylethyl alcohol and terpineol, and the hydrocarbons include mainly the terpenes and balsams. Preference is, however, given to using mixtures of different fragrances which together produce a pleasing fragrance note. Essential oils of relatively low volatility, which are mostly used as aroma components, are also suitable as perfume oils, e.g. sage oil, camomile oil, oil of cloves, melissa oil, mint oil, cinnamon leaf oil, linden flower oil, juniperberry oil, vetiver oil, olibanum oil, galbanum oil, labdanum oil and lavandin oil. Preference is given to using bergamot oil, dihydromyrcenol, lilial, lyral, citronellol, phenylethyl alcohol, α-hexylcinnamaldehyde, geraniol, benzylacetone, cyclamen aldehyde, linalool, boisambrene forte, ambroxan, indole, hedione, sandelice, lemon oil, mandarin oil, orange oil, allyl amyl glycolate, cyclovertal, lavandin oil, clary sage oil, β- damascone, geranium oil bourbon, cyclohexyl salicylate, Vertofix coeur, iso-E-super, Fixolide NP, evernyl, iraldein gamma, phenylacetic acid, geranyl acetate, benzyl acetate, rose oxide, romilat, irotyl and floramat alone or in mixtures.

[0078] Suitable astringent antiperspirant active ingredients are primarily salts of aluminium, zirconium or of zinc. Such suitable antihydrotic active ingredients are, for example, aluminium chloride, aluminium chlorohydrate, aluminium dichlorohydrate, aluminium sesquichlorohydrate and complex compounds thereof, e.g. with 1,2- propylene glycol, aluminium hydroxyallantoinate, aluminium chloride tartrate, aluminium zirconium trichlorohydrate, aluminium zirconium tetrachlorohydrate, aluminium zirconium pentachlorohydrate and complex compounds thereof, e.g. with amino acids, such as glycine.

FILM FORMERS AND ANTI-DANDRUFF AGENTS

[0079] Standard film formers are, for example, chitosan, microcrystalline chitosan, quaternized chitosan, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, polymers of the acrylic acid series, quaternary cellulose derivatives, collagen, hyaluronic acid and salts thereof and similar compounds.

[0080] Suitable antidandruff agents are Pirocton Olamin (1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-(1H)-pyridinone monoethanolamine salt), Baypival® (Climbazole), Ketoconazol® (4-acetyl-1-{4-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) r-2-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxylan-c-4-ylmethoxyphenyl}-piperazine, ketoconazole, elubiol, selenium disulfide, colloidal sulfur,

sulfur polyethylene glycol sorbitan monooleate, sulfur ricinol polyethoxylate, sulfur tar distillate, salicylic acid (or in combination with hexachlorophene), undecylenic acid, monoethanolamide sulfosuccinate Na salt, Lamepon® UD (protein/undecylenic acid condensate), zinc pyrithione, aluminium pyrithione and magnesium pyrithione/dipyrithione magnesium sulfate.

CARRIERS AND HYDROTROPES

[0081] Preferred cosmetics carrier materials are solid or liquid at 25°C and 1013 mbar (including highly viscous substances) as for example glycerol, 1,2-propylene glycol, 1,2-butylene glycol, 1,3-propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, ethanol, water and mixtures of two or more of said liquid carrier materials with water. Optionally, these preparations according to the invention may be produced using preservatives or solubilizers. Other preferred liquid carrier substances, which may be a component of a preparation according to the invention are selected from the group consisting of oils such as vegetable oil, neutral oil and mineral oil.

[0082] Preferred solid carrier materials, which may be a component of a preparation according to the invention are hydrocolloids, such as starches, degraded starches, chemically or physically modified starches, dextrins, (powdery) maltodextrins (preferably with a dextrose equivalent value of 5 to 25, preferably of 10 – 20), lactose, silicon dioxide, glucose, modified celluloses, gum arabic, ghatti gum, traganth, karaya, carrageenan, pullulan, curdlan, xanthan gum, gellan gum, guar flour, carob bean flour, alginates, agar, pectin and inulin and mixtures of two or more of these solids, in particular maltodextrins (preferably with a dextrose equivalent value of 15 – 20), lactose, silicon dioxide and/or glucose.

[0083] In addition, hydrotropes, for example ethanol, isopropyl alcohol or polyols, may be used to improve flow behaviour. Suitable polyols preferably contain 2 to 15 carbon atoms and at least two hydroxyl groups. The polyols may contain other functional groups, more especially amino groups, or may be modified with nitrogen. Typical examples are

- glycerol;
- alkylene glycols such as, for example, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol and polyethylene glycols with an average molecular weight of 100 to 1000 Dalton;
- technical oligoglycerol mixtures with a degree of self-condensation of 1.5 to 10, such as for example technical diglycerol mixtures with a diglycerol content of 40 to 50% by weight;
- methylol compounds such as, in particular, trimethylol ethane, trimethylol propane, trimethylol butane, pentaerythritol and dipentaerythritol;
- lower alkyl glucosides, particularly those containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkyl

group, for example methyl and butyl glucoside;

- sugar alcohols containing 5 to 12 carbon atoms, for example sorbitol or mannitol,
- sugars containing 5 to 12 carbon atoms, for example glucose or sucrose;
- amino sugars, for example glucamine;
- dialcoholamines, such as diethanolamine or 2-aminopropane-1,3-diol.

PRESERVATIVES

[0084] Suitable preservatives are, for example, phenoxyethanol, formaldehyde solution, parabens, pentanediol or sorbic acid and the other classes of compounds listed in Appendix 6, Parts A and B of the Kosmetikverordnung ("Cosmetics Directive").

PERFUME OILS AND FRAGRANCES

[0085] Suitable perfume oils are mixtures of natural and synthetic perfumes. Natural perfumes include the extracts of blossoms (lily, lavender, rose, jasmine, neroli, ylang-ylang), stems and leaves (geranium, patchouli, petitgrain), fruits (anise, coriander, caraway, juniper), fruit peel (bergamot, lemon, orange), roots (nutmeg, angelica, celery, cardamom, costus, iris, calmus), woods (pinewood, sandalwood, guaiac wood, cedarwood, rosewood), herbs and grasses (tarragon, lemon grass, sage, thyme), needles and branches (spruce, fir, pine, dwarf pine), resins and balsams (galbanum, elemi, benzoin, myrrh, olibanum, opoponax). Animal raw materials, for example civet and beaver, may also be used. Typical synthetic perfume compounds are products of the ester, ether, aldehyde, ketone, alcohol and hydrocarbon type. Examples of perfume compounds of the ester type are benzyl acetate, phenoxyethyl isobutyrate, p-tert.butyl cyclohexylacetate, linalyl acetate, dimethyl benzyl carbinyl acetate, phenyl ethyl acetate, linalyl benzoate, benzyl formate, ethylmethyl phenyl glycinate, allyl cyclohexyl propionate, styrallyl propionate and benzyl salicylate. Ethers include, for example, benzyl ethyl ether while aldehydes include, for example, the linear alkanals containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms, citral, citronellal, citronellyloxyacetaldehyde, cyclamen aldehyde, hydroxycitronellal, lilial and bourgeonal. Examples of suitable ketones are the ionones, □-isomethylionone and methyl cedryl ketone. Suitable alcohols are anethol, citronellol, eugenol, isoeugenol, geraniol, linalool, phenylethyl alcohol and terpineol. The hydrocarbons mainly include the terpenes and balsams. However, it is preferred to use mixtures of different perfume compounds which, together, produce an agreeable perfume. Other suitable perfume oils are essential oils of relatively low volatility which are mostly used as aroma components. Examples are sage oil, camomile oil, clove oil, melissa oil, mint oil, cinnamon leaf oil, lime-blossom oil, juniper berry oil, vetiver oil, olibanum oil, galbanum oil, ladanum oil and lavendin oil. The following are preferably used either individually or in the form of mixtures: bergamot oil, dihydromyrcenol, lilial, lyral, citronellol,

phenylethyl alcohol, hexylcinnamaldehyde, geraniol, benzyl acetone, cyclamen aldehyde, linalool, Boisambrene Forte, Ambroxan, indole, hedione, sandelice, citrus oil, mandarin oil, orange oil, allylamyl glycolate, cyclovertal, lavendin oil, clary oil, damascone, geranium oil bourbon, cyclohexyl salicylate, Vertofix Coeur, Iso-E-Super, Fixolide NP, evernyl, iraldein gamma, phenylacetic acid, geranyl acetate, benzyl acetate, rose oxide, romillat, irotyl and floramat.

DYES

[0086] Suitable dyes are any of the substances suitable and approved for cosmetic purposes as listed, for example, in the publication **"Kosmetische Färbemittel"** of the Farbstoffkommission der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft**, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, 1984, pages 81 to 106.** Examples include cochineal red A (C.I. 16255), patent blue V (C.I. 42051), indigotin (C.I. 73015), chlorophyllin (C.I. 75810), quinoline yellow (C.I. 47005), titanium dioxide (C.I. 77891), indanthrene blue RS (C.I. 69800) and madder lake (C.I. 58000). Luminol may also be present as a luminescent dye. Advantageous coloured pigments are for example titanium dioxide, mica, iron oxides (e.g. Fe_2O_3 Fe_3O_4, FeO(OH)) and/or tin oxide. Advantageous dyes are for example carmine, Berlin blue, chromium oxide green, ultramarine blue and/or manganese violet.

PREPARATIONS

[0087] Preferred compositions according to the present inventions are selected from the group of products for treatment, protecting, care and cleansing of the skin and/or hair or as a make-up product, preferably as a leave-on product (meaning that the one or more compounds of formula (I) stay on the skin and/or hair for a longer period of time, compared to rinse-off products, so that the moisturizing and/or anti-ageing and/or wound healing promoting action thereof is more pronounced).

[0088] The formulations according to the invention are preferably in the form of an emulsion, e.g. W/O (water-in-oil), O/W (oil-in-water), W/O/W (water-in-oil-in-water), O/W/O (oil-in-water-in-oil) emulsion, PIT emulsion, Pickering emulsion, emulsion with a low oil content, micro- or nanoemulsion, a solution, e.g. in oil (fatty oils or fatty acid esters, in particular C_6-C_{32} fatty acid C_2-C_{30} esters) or silicone oil, dispersion, suspension, creme, lotion or milk, depending on the production method and ingredients, a gel (including hydrogel, hydrodispersion gel, oleogel), spray (e.g. pump spray or spray with propellant) or a foam or an impregnating solution for cosmetic wipes, a detergent, e.g. soap, synthetic detergent, liquid washing, shower and bath preparation, bath product (capsule, oil, tablet, salt, bath salt, soap, etc.), effervescent preparation, a skin care product such as e.g. an emulsion (as described above), ointment, paste, gel (as described above), oil, balsam, serum, powder (e.g. face powder, body powder), eau de perfume, eau de toilette, after-shave, a mask, a pencil, stick, roll-on, pump, aerosol (foaming, non-foaming or post-foaming), a deodorant and/or anti-

perspirant, mouthwash and mouth rinse, a foot care product (including keratolytic, deodorant), an insect repellent, a sunscreen, aftersun preparation, a shaving product, aftershave balm, pre- and aftershave lotion, a depilatory agent, a hair care product such as e.g. shampoo (including 2-in-1 shampoo, anti-dandruff shampoo, baby shampoo, shampoo for dry scalps, concentrated shampoo), conditioner, hair tonic, hair water, hair rinse, styling creme, pomade, perm and setting lotion, hair spray, styling aid (e.g. gel or wax), hair smoothing agent (detangling agent, relaxer), hair dye such as e.g. temporary direct-dyeing hair dye, semi-permanent hair dye, permanent hair dye, hair conditioner, hair mousse, eye care product, make-up, make-up remover or baby product.

[0089] The formulations according to the invention are particularly preferably in the form of an emulsion, in particular in the form of a W/O, O/W, W/O/W, O/W/O emulsion, PIT emulsion, Pickering emulsion, emulsion with a low oil content, micro- or nanoemulsion, a gel (including hydrogel, hydrodispersion gel, oleogel), a solution e.g. in oil (fatty oils or fatty acid esters, in particular C_6-C_{32} fatty acid C_2-C_{30} esters)) or silicone oil, or a spray (e.g. pump spray or spray with propellant).

[0090] Auxiliary substances and additives can be included in quantities of 5 to 99 % b.w., preferably 10 to 80 % b.w., based on the total weight of the formulation. The amounts of cosmetic or dermatological auxiliary agents and additives and perfume to be used in each case can easily be determined by the person skilled in the art by simple trial and error, depending on the nature of the particular product.

[0091] The preparations can also contain water in a quantity of up to 99 % b.w., preferably 5 to 80 % b.w., based on the total weight of the preparation.

DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

[0092] Another object of the present invention is directed to detergent compositions comprising the fragrance composition or the fragrance formulation as described above, preferably in amounts ranging from about 0.1 to about 5 wt.-percent and more preferably from about 0.5 to about 2 wt.-percent.

[0093] The detergent compositions according to the present invention may comprise any of the ingredients customarily found in such compositions, such as, for example, anionic, nonionic, cationic, amphoteric or zwitterionic (co-)surfactants, organic solvents, builders, enzymes and additional auxiliaries such as soil repellents, thickeners, colorants and fragrances or the like.

ANIONIC AND ZWITTERIONIC SURFACTANTS

Suitable anionic and zwitterionic have been illustrated in the context of the cosmetic compositions. These examples also apply for detergents.

NON-IONIC SURFACTANTS

[0094] Alkohol alkoxylates. The added nonionic surfactants are preferably alkoxylated and/or propoxylated, particularly primary alcohols having preferably 8 to 18 carbon atoms and an average of 1 to 12 mol ethylene oxide (EO) and/or 1 to 10 mol propylene oxide (PO) per mol alcohol. C_8-C_{16}-Alcohol alkoxylates, advantageously ethoxylated and/or propoxylated C_{10}-C_{15}-alcohol alkoxylates, particularly C_{12}-C_{14} alcohol alkoxylates, with an ethoxylation degree between 2 and 10, preferably between 3 and 8, and/or a propoxylation degree between 1 and 6, preferably between 1.5 and 5, are particularly preferred. The cited degrees of ethoxylation and propoxylation constitute statistical average values that can be a whole or a fractional number for a specific product. Preferred alcohol ethoxylates and propoxylates have a narrowed homolog distribution (narrow range ethoxylates/propoxylates, NRE/NRP). In addition to these nonionic surfactants, fatty alcohols with more than 12 EO can also be used. Examples of these are (tallow) fatty alcohols with 14 EO, 16 EO, 20 EO, 25 EO, 30 EO or 40 EO.

[0095] Alkylglycosides (APG®). Furthermore, as additional nonionic surfactants, alkyl glycosides that satisfy the general Formula $RO(G)_x$, can be added, e.g., as compounds, particularly with anionic surfactants, in which R means a primary linear or methyl-branched, particularly 2-methyl-branched, aliphatic group containing 8 to 22, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms and G stands for a glycose unit containing 5 or 6 carbon atoms, preferably for glucose. The degree of oligomerization x, which defines the distribution of monoglycosides and oligoglycosides, is any number between 1 and 10, preferably between 1.1 and 1.4.

[0096] Fatty acid ester alkoxylates. Another class of preferred nonionic surfactants, which are used either as the sole nonionic surfactant or in combination with other nonionic surfactants, in particular, together with alkoxylated fatty alcohols and/or alkyl glycosides, are alkoxylated, preferably ethoxylated or ethoxylated and propoxylated fatty acid alkyl esters preferably containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain, more particularly the fatty acid methyl esters which are described, for example, in Japanese Patent Application JP-A-58/217598 or which are preferably produced by the process described in International Patent Application WO-A-90/13533. Methyl esters of C_{12}-C_{18} fatty acids containing an average of 3 to 15 EO, particularly containing an average of 5 to 12 EO, are particularly preferred.

[0097] Amine oxides. Nonionic surfactants of the amine oxide type, for example, N-coco alkyl-N,N-dimethylamine oxide and N-tallow alkyl-N,N-dihydroxyethylamine oxide, and the fatty acid alkanolamides may also be suitable. The quantity in which these nonionic surfac-

tants are used is preferably no more than the quantity in which the ethoxylated fatty alcohols are used and, particularly no more than half that quantity.

[0098] Gemini surfactants. The so-called gemini surfactants can be considered as further surfactants. Generally speaking, such compounds are understood to mean compounds that have two hydrophilic groups and two hydrophobic groups per molecule. As a rule, these groups are separated from one another by a "spacer". The spacer is usually a hydrocarbon chain that is intended to be long enough such that the hydrophilic groups are a sufficient distance apart to be able to act independently of one another. These types of surfactants are generally characterized by an unusually low critical micelle concentration and the ability to strongly reduce the surface tension of water. In exceptional cases, however, not only dimeric but also trimeric surfactants are meant by the term gemini surfactants. Suitable gemini surfactants are, for example, sulfated hydroxy mixed ethers according to German Patent Application DE 4321022 A1 or dimer alcohol bis- and trimer alcohol tris sulfates and ether sulfates according to International Patent Application WO 96/23768 A1. Blocked end group dimeric and trimeric mixed ethers according to German Patent Application DE 19513391 A1 are especially characterized by their bifunctionality and multifunctionality. Gemini polyhydroxyfatty acid amides or polyhydroxyfatty acid amides, such as those described in International Patent Applications WO 95/19953 A1, WO 95/19954 A1 and WO 95/19955 A1 can also be used.

CATIONIC SURFACTANTS

[0099] Tetraalkyl ammonium salts. Cationically active surfactants comprise the hydrophobic high molecular group required for the surface activity in the cation by dissociation in aqueous solution. A group of important representatives of the cationic surfactants are the tetraalkyl ammonium salts of the general formula: $(R^1R^2R^3R^4N^+)$ X^-. Here R1 stands for C_1-C_8 alk(en)yl, R^2, R^3 and R^4, independently of each other, for alk(en)yl radicals having 1 to 22 carbon atoms. X is a counter ion, preferably selected from the group of the halides, alkyl sulfates and alkyl carbonates. Cationic surfactants, in which the nitrogen group is substituted with two long acyl groups and two short alk(en)yl groups, are particularly preferred.

[00100] Esterquats. A further class of cationic surfactants particularly useful as co-surfactants for the present invention is represented by the so-called esterquats. Esterquats are generally understood to be quaternised fatty acid triethanolamine ester salts. These are known compounds which can be obtained by the relevant methods of preparative organic chemistry. Reference is made in this connection to International patent application WO 91/01295 A1, according to which triethanolamine is partly esterified with fatty acids in the presence of hypophosphorous acid, air is passed through the reaction mixture and the whole is then quaternised with dimethyl sulphate or ethylene oxide. In addition, German patent DE 4308794 C1 describes a process for the production of solid esterquats in which

the quaternisation of triethanolamine esters is carried out in the presence of suitable dispersants, preferably fatty alcohols.

[00101] Typical examples of esterquats suitable for use in accordance with the invention are products of which the acyl component derives from monocarboxylic acids corresponding to formula RCOOH in which RCO is an acyl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and the amine component is triethanolamine (TEA). Examples of such monocarboxylic acids are caproic acid, caprylic acid, capric acid and technical mixtures thereof such as, for example, so-called head-fractionated fatty acid. Esterquats of which the acyl component derives from monocarboxylic acids containing 8 to 10 carbon atoms, are preferably used. Other esterquats are those of which the acyl component derives from dicarboxylic acids like malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, glutaric acid, sorbic acid, pimelic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid and/or dodecanedioic acid, but preferably adipic acid. Overall, esterquats of which the acyl component derives from mixtures of monocarboxylic acids containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, and adipic acid are preferably used. The molar ratio of mono and dicarboxylic acids in the final esterquat may be in the range from 1:99 to 99:1 and is preferably in the range from 50:50 to 90:10 and more particularly in the range from 70:30 to 80:20. Besides the quaternised fatty acid triethanolamine ester salts, other suitable esterquats are quaternized ester salts of mono-/dicarboxylic acid mixtures with diethanolalkyamines or 1,2-dihydroxypropyl dialkylamines. The esterquats may be obtained both from fatty acids and from the corresponding triglycerides in admixture with the corresponding dicarboxylic acids. One such process, which is intended to be representative of the relevant prior art, is proposed in European patent EP 0750606 B1. To produce the quaternised esters, the mixtures of mono- and dicarboxylic acids and the triethanolamine - based on the available carboxyl functions - may be used in a molar ratio of 1.1:1 to 3:1. With the performance properties of the esterquats in mind, a ratio of 1.2:1 to 2.2:1 and preferably 1.5:1 to 1.9:1 has proved to be particularly advantageous. The preferred esterquats are technical mixtures of mono-, di- and triesters with an average degree of esterification of 1.5 to 1.9.

AMPHOTERIC SURFACTANTS

[00102] Betaines. Amphoteric or ampholytic surfactants possess a plurality of functional groups that can ionize in aqueous solution and thereby--depending on the conditions of the medium--lend anionic or cationic character to the compounds (see DIN 53900, July 1972). Close to the isoelectric point (around pH 4), the amphoteric surfactants form inner salts, thus becoming poorly soluble or insoluble in water. Amphoteric surfactants are subdivided into ampholytes and betaines, the latter existing as zwitterions in solution. Ampholytes are amphoteric electrolytes, i.e. compounds that possess both acidic as well as basic hydrophilic groups and therefore behave as acids or as bases depending on the conditions. Especially betaines are known surfactants which are mainly produced by carboxyalkylation, preferably carboxymethylation, of amine compounds. The starting materials are preferably condensed with halocarboxylic acids or salts thereof, more particularly sodium chloroacetate, one mole

of salt being formed per mole of betaine. The addition of unsaturated carboxylic acids, such as acrylic acid for example, is also possible. Examples of suitable betaines are the carboxy alkylation products of secondary and, in particular, tertiary amines which correspond to formula $R^1R^2R^3N$-$(CH_2)_qCOOX$ where R^1 is a an alkyl radical having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, R^2 is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R^3 is an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, q is a number of 1 to 6 and X is an alkali and/or alkaline earth metal or ammonium. Typical examples are the carboxymethylation products of hexylmethylamine, hexyldimethylamine, octyldimethylamine, decyldimethylamine, $C_{12/14}$-cocoalkyldimethylamine, myristyldimethylamine, cetyldimethylamine, stearyldimethylamine, stearylethylmethylamine, oleyldimethylamine, $C_{16/18}$-tallowalkyldimethylamine and their technical mixtures, and particularly dodecyl methylamine, dodecyl dimethylamine, dodecyl ethylmethylamine and technical mixtures thereof.

[00103] Alkylamido betaines. Other suitable betaines are the carboxyalkylation products of amidoamines corresponding to formula $R^1CO(R^3)(R^4)$-NH-$(CH_2)_p$-N-$(CH_2)_qCOOX$ in which R^1CO is an aliphatic acyl radical having 6 to 22 carbon atoms and 0 or 1 to 3 double bonds, R^2 is hydrogen or an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R^3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, p is a number from 1 to 6, q is a number from 1 to 3 and X is an alkali and/or alkaline earth metal or ammonium. Typical examples are reaction products of fatty acids having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, like for example caproic acid, caprylic acid, caprinic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, palmoleic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, elaidic acid, petroselinic acid, linolic acid linoleic acid, elaeostearic acid, arachidonic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid, erucic acid and their technical mixtures with N,N-dimethylaminoethylamine, N,N-dimethylaminopropylamine, N,N-diethylaminoethylamine und N,N-diethylaminopropylamine, which are condensed with sodium chloroacetate. The commercially available products include Dehyton® K and Dehyton® PK (Cognis Deutschland GmbH & Co., KG) as well as Tego®Betaine (Goldschmidt).

[00104] Imidazolines. Other suitable starting materials for the betaines to be used for the purposes of the invention are imidazolines. These substances are also known and may be obtained, for example, by cyclizing condensation of 1 or 2 moles of C_6-C_{22} fatty acids with polyfunctional amines, such as for example aminoethyl ethanolamine (AEEA) or diethylenetriamine. The corresponding carboxyalkylation products are mixtures of different open-chain betaines. Typical examples are condensation products of the above- mentioned fatty acids with AEEA, preferably imidazolines based on lauric acid, which are subsequently betainised with sodium chloroacetate. The commercially available products include Dehyton® G (Cognis Deutschland GmbH & Co., KG)

[00105] The amount of (co-)surfactant comprised in the inventive compositions is advantageously 0.1 wt. % to 90 wt. %, particularly 10 wt. % to 80 wt. % and particularly preferably 20 wt. % to 70 wt.-%.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS

[00106] Liquid light or heavy duty detergents may comprise organic solvents, preferably those miscible with water. Polydiols, ethers, alcohols, ketones, amides and/or esters are preferably used as the organic solvent for this in amounts of 0 to 90 wt. %, preferably 0.1 to 70 wt. %, particularly 0.1 to 60 wt. %. Low molecular weight polar substances, such as for example, methanol, ethanol, propylene carbonate, acetone, acetonylacetone, diacetone alcohol, ethyl acetate, 2-propanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerin, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether and dimethylformamide or their mixtures are preferred.

ENZYMES

[00107] Cellulase Enzymes. Cellulase enzymes optionally used in the instant detergent composition are preferably incorporated, when present, at levels sufficient to provide up to about 5 mg by weight, more preferably about 0.01 mg to about 3 mg, of active enzyme per gram of the composition. Unless stated otherwise, the compositions herein preferably comprise from about 0.001% to about 5%, preferably 0.01%-1% by weight of a commercial enzyme preparation.

[00108] The cellulases suitable for the present invention include either bacterial or fungal cellulase. Preferably, they will have a pH optimum of between 5 and 9.5. Suitable cellulases are fungal cellulase produced from Humicola insolens and Humicola strain DSM1800 or a cellulase 212-producing fungus belonging to the genus Aeromonas, and cellulase extracted from the hepatopancreas of a marine mollusk (Dolabella Auricula Solander), suitable cellulases are also disclosed in **GB 2,075,028 A**. In addition, cellulase especially suitable for use herein are disclosed in **WO 1992 013057 A1**. Most preferably, the cellulases used in the instant detergent compositions are purchased commercially from NOVO Industries A/S under the product names CAREZYMEO and CELLUZYMEO.

[00109] Other Enzymes. Additional enzymes can be included in the detergent compositions herein for a wide variety of fabric laundering purposes, including removal of protein-based, carbohydrate-based, or triglyceride-based stains, for example, and for the prevention of refugee dye transfer, and for fabric restoration. The additional enzymes to be incorporated include proteases, amylases, lipases, and peroxidases, as well as mixtures thereof. Other types of enzymes can also be included. They can be of any suitable origin, such as vegetable, animal, bacterial, fungal and yeast origin. However, their choice is governed by several factors such as pH-activity and/or stability optima, thermostability, stability versus active detergents, builders as well as their potential to cause malodors during use. In this respect bacterial or fungal enzymes are preferred, such as bacterial amylases and proteases.

[00110] Enzymes are normally incorporated at levels sufficient to provide up to about 5 mg by weight, more typically about 0.01 mg to about 3 mg, of active enzyme per gram of the composition. Stated otherwise, the compositions herein will typically comprise from about 0.001% to about 5%, preferably 0.01%-1% by weight of a commercial enzyme preparation. Protease enzymes are usually present in such commercial preparations at levels sufficient to provide from 0.005 to 0.1 Anson units (AU) of activity per gram of composition.

[00111] Suitable examples of proteases are the subtilisins which are obtained from particular strains of B. subtilis and B. licheniforms. Another suitable protease is obtained from a strain of Bacillus, having maximum activity throughout the pH range of 8-12, developed and sold by Novo Industries A/S under the registered trade name ESPERASE®. The preparation of this enzyme and analogous enzymes is described in GB 1,243,784 of Novo. Proteolytic enzymes suitable for removing protein-based stains that are commercially available include those sold under the trade names ALCALASE® and SAVINASE® by Novo Industries A/S and MAXATASE® by International Bio-Synthetics, Inc.. Other proteases include Protease A; Protease B and proteases made by Genencor International, Inc., according to US 5,204,015 and US 5,244,791.

[00112] Amylases include, for example, alpha-amylases like RAPIDASE®, International Bio-Synthetics, Inc. and TERMAMYL®, Novo Industries.

[00113] Suitable lipase enzymes for detergent usage include those produced by microorganisms of the Pseudomonas group, such as Pseudomonas stutzeri ATCC 19154. This lipase is available from Amano Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., under the trade name Lipase P "Amano". Other commercial lipases include Amano-CES, lipases ex Chromobacter viscosum, e.g. Chromobacter viscosum var. lipolyticum NRRLB 3673, commercially available from Toyo Jozo Co., and further Chromobacter viscosum lipases from U.S. Biochemical Corp. and Disoynth Co., and lipases ex Pseudomonas gladioli. The LIPOLASE® enzyme derived from Humicola lanuginosa (commercially available from Novo Industries A/S) is a preferred lipase for use herein.

[00114] Peroxidase enzymes are used in combination with oxygen sources, e.g., percarbonate, perborate, persulfate, hydrogen peroxide, etc. They are used for "solution bleaching," i.e. to prevent transfer of dyes or pigments removed from substrates during wash operations to other substrates in the wash solution. Peroxidase enzymes are known in the art, and include, for example, horseradish peroxidase, ligninase, and haloperoxidase such as chloro- and bromo-peroxidase. Peroxidase-containing detergent compositions are disclosed, for example, in **WO 1989 099813 A1**.

[00115] Enzyme Stabilizers. The enzymes employed herein are stabilized by the presence of water-soluble sources of calcium and/or magnesium ions in the finished detergent compositions which provide such ions to the enzymes. (Calcium ions are generally somewhat more effective than magnesium ions and are preferred herein if only one type of cation is being used.) Additional stability can be provided by the presence of various other art-disclosed

stabilizers, especially borate species, see **US 4,537,706**, incorporated herein in its entirety. Typical detergents, especially liquids, will comprise from about 1 to about 30, preferably from about 2 to about 20, more preferably from about 5 to about 15, and most preferably from about 8 to about 12, millimoles of calcium ion per liter of finished composition. In solid detergent compositions the formulation can include a sufficient quantity of a water-soluble calcium ion source to provide such amounts in the laundry liquor. In the alternative, natural water hardness can suffice.

[00116] It is to be understood that the foregoing levels of calcium and/or magnesium ions are sufficient to provide enzyme stability. More calcium and/or magnesium ions can be added to the compositions to provide an additional measure of grease removal performance. Accordingly, as a general proposition the compositions herein will typically comprise from about 0.05% to about 2% by weight of a water-soluble source of calcium or magnesium ions, or both. The amount can vary, of course, with the amount and type of enzyme employed in the composition.

[00117] The compositions herein can also optionally, but preferably, contain various additional stabilizers, especially borate-type stabilizers. Typically, such stabilizers will be used at levels in the compositions from about 0.25% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.75% to about 3%, by weight of boric acid or other borate compound capable of forming boric acid in the composition (calculated on the basis of boric acid). Boric acid is preferred, although other compounds such as boric oxide, borax and other alkali metal borates (e.g., sodium ortho-, meta- and pyroborate, and sodium pentaborate) are suitable. Substituted boric acids (e.g., phenylboronic acid, butane boronic acid, and p-bromo phenylboronic acid) can also be used in place of boric acid.

BUILDERS

[00118] Zeolites. Fine crystalline, synthetic zeolites containing bound water can be used as builders, for example, preferably zeolite A and/or P. Zeolite MAP.RTM. (commercial product of the Crosfield company), is particularly preferred as the zeolite P. However, zeolite X and mixtures of A, X, Y and/or P are also suitable. A co-crystallized sodium/potassium aluminum silicate from Zeolite A and Zeolite X, which is available as Vegobond® RX. (commercial product from Condea Augusta S.p.A.), is also of particular interest. Preferably, the zeolite can be used as a spray-dried powder. For the case where the zeolite is added as a suspension, this can comprise small amounts of nonionic surfactants as stabilizers, for example, 1 to 3 wt. %, based on the zeolite, of ethoxylated C_{12}-C_{18} fatty alcohols with 2 to 5 ethylene oxide groups, C_{12}-C_{14} fatty alcohols with 4 to 5 ethylene oxide groups or ethoxylated isotridecanols. Suitable zeolites have an average particle size of less than 10µm (test method: volumetric distribution Coulter counter) and preferably comprise 18 to 22 wt. %, particularly 20 to 22 wt. % of bound water. Apart from this, phosphates can also be used as builders.

[00119] Layered silicates. Suitable substitutes or partial substitutes for phosphates and zeolites are crystalline, layered sodium silicates. These types of crystalline layered silicates are described, for example, in European Patent Application EP 0164514 A1. Preferred crystalline layered silicates are those obtained for example, from the process described in International Patent Application WO 91/08171 A1.

[00120] Amorphous silicates. Preferred builders also include amorphous sodium silicates with a modulus ($Na_2O:SiO_2$ ratio) of 1:2 to 1:3.3, preferably 1:2 to 1:2.8 and more preferably 1:2 to 1:2.6, which dissolve with a delay and exhibit multiple wash cycle properties. The delay in dissolution compared with conventional amorphous sodium silicates can have been obtained in various ways, for example, by surface treatment, compounding, compressing/compacting or by over-drying. In the context of this invention, the term "amorphous" also means "X-ray amorphous". In other words, the silicates do not produce any of the sharp X-ray reflexions typical of crystalline substances in X-ray diffraction experiments, but at best one or more maxima of the scattered X-radiation, which have a width of several degrees of the diffraction angle. However, particularly good builder properties may even be achieved where the silicate particles produce indistinct or even sharp diffraction maxima in electron diffraction experiments. This is to be interpreted to mean that the products have microcrystalline regions between 10 and a few hundred nm in size, values of up to at most 50 nm and especially up to at most 20 nm being preferred. This type of X-ray amorphous silicates, which similarly possess a delayed dissolution in comparison with the customary water glasses, are described, for example, in German Patent Application DE 4400024 A1. Compacted/densified amorphous silicates, compounded amorphous silicates and over dried X-ray-amorphous silicates are particularly preferred.

[00121] Phosphates. Also the generally known phosphates can also be added as builders, in so far that their use should not be avoided on ecological grounds. The sodium salts of the orthophosphates, the pyrophosphates and especially the tripolyphosphates are particularly suitable. Their content is generally not more than 25 wt. %, preferably not more than 20 wt. %, each based on the finished composition. In some cases it has been shown that particularly tripolyphosphates, already in low amounts up to maximum 10 wt. %, based on the finished composition, in combination with other builders, lead to a synergistic improvement of the secondary washing power. Preferred amounts of phosphates are under 10 wt. %, particularly 0 wt. %.

CO-BUILDERS

[00122] Polycarboxylic acids. Useful organic cobuilders are, for example, the polycarboxylic acids usable in the form of their sodium salts of polycarboxylic acids, wherein polycarboxylic acids are understood to be carboxylic acids that carry more than one acid function. These include, for example, citric acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, sugar acids, aminocarboxylic acids, nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)

and its derivatives and mixtures thereof. Preferred salts are the salts of polycarboxylic acids such as citric acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, tartaric acid, sugar acids and mixtures thereof.

[00123] Organic acids. Acids per se can also be used. Besides their building effect, the acids also typically have the property of an acidifying component and, hence also serve to establish a relatively low and mild pH in detergents or cleansing compositions. Citric acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, gluconic acid and any mixtures thereof are particularly mentioned in this regard. Further suitable acidifiers are the known pH regulators such as sodium hydrogen carbonate and sodium hydrogen sulfate.

[00124] Polymers. Particularly suitable polymeric cobuilders are polyacrylates, which preferably have a molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000 g/mol. By virtue of their superior solubility, preferred representatives of this group are again the short-chain polyacrylates, which have molecular weights of 2,000 to 10,000 g/mol and, more particularly, 3,000 to 5,000 g/mol. Suitable polymers can also include substances that consist partially or totally of vinyl alcohol units or its derivatives.

[00125] Further suitable copolymeric polycarboxylates are particularly those of acrylic acid with methacrylic acid and of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid with maleic acid. Copolymers of acrylic acid with maleic acid, which comprise 50 to 90 wt. % acrylic acid and 50 to 10 wt. % maleic acid, have proven to be particularly suitable. Their relative molecular weight, based on free acids, generally ranges from 2,000 to 70,000 g/mol, preferably 20,000 to 50,000 g/mol and especially 30,000 to 40,000 g/mol. The (co)polymeric polycarboxylates can be added either as an aqueous solution or preferably as powder. In order to improve the water solubility, the polymers can also comprise allylsulfonic acids as monomers, such as, for example, allyloxybenzene sulfonic acid and methallyl sulfonic acid as in the **EP 0727448 B1**.

[00126] Biodegradable polymers comprising more than two different monomer units are particularly preferred, examples being those comprising, as monomers, salts of acrylic acid and of maleic acid, and also vinyl alcohol or vinyl alcohol derivatives, as in **DE 4300772 A1**, or those comprising, as monomers, salts of acrylic acid and of 2-alkylallyl sulfonic acid, and also sugar derivatives. Further preferred copolymers are those that are described in German Patent Applications DE 4303320 A1 and **DE 4417734 A1** and preferably include acrolein and acrylic acid/acrylic acid salts or acrolein and vinyl acetate as monomers.

[00127] Similarly, other preferred builders are polymeric aminodicarboxylic acids, salts or precursors thereof. Those polyaspartic acids or their salts and derivatives disclosed in German Patent Application **DE 19540086 A1** as having a bleach-stabilizing action in addition to cobuilder properties are particularly preferred.

[00128] Further suitable builders are polyacetals that can be obtained by treating dialdehydes with polyol carboxylic acids that possess 5 to 7 carbon atoms and at least 3 hydroxyl groups, as described in European Patent Application **EP 0280223 A1**. Preferred polyacetals

are obtained from dialdehydes like glyoxal, glutaraldehyde, terephthalaldehyde as well as their mixtures and from polycarboxylic acids like gluconic acid and/or glucoheptonic acid.

[00129] Carbohydrates. Further suitable organic cobuilders are dextrins, for example, oligomers or polymers of carbohydrates that can be obtained by the partial hydrolysis of starches. The hydrolysis can be carried out using typical processes, for example, acidic or enzymatic catalyzed processes. The hydrolysis products preferably have average molecular weights in the range of 400 to 500,000 g/mol. A polysaccharide with a dextrose equivalent (DE) of 0.5 to 40 and, more particularly, 2 to 30 is preferred, the DE being an accepted measure of the reducing effect of a polysaccharide in comparison with dextrose, which has a DE of 100. Both maltodextrins with a DE between 3 and 20 and dry glucose syrups with a DE between 20 and 37 and also so-called yellow dextrins and white dextrins with relatively high molecular weights of 2,000 to 30,000 g/mol may be used. A preferred dextrin is described in British Patent Application 94 19 091.

[00130] The oxidized derivatives of such dextrins concern their reaction products with oxidizing compositions that are capable of oxidizing at least one alcohol function of the saccharide ring to the carboxylic acid function. Such oxidized dextrins and processes for their manufacture are known for example, from European Patent Applications **EP 0232202 A1**. A product oxidized at C6 of the saccharide ring can be particularly advantageous.

[00131] Oxydisuccinates and other derivatives of disuccinates, preferably ethylenediamine disuccinate are also further suitable cobuilders. Here, ethylene diamine-N,N'-disuccinate (EDDS), the synthesis of which is described for example, in **US 3,158,615**, is preferably used in the form of its sodium or magnesium salts. In this context, glycerine disuccinates and glycerine trisuccinates are also particularly preferred, such as those described in **US 4,524,009**. Suitable addition quantities in zeolite-containing and/or silicate-containing formulations range from 3 to 15% by weight.

[00132] (**Lactones.** Other useful organic co-builders are, for example, acetylated hydroxycarboxylic acids and salts thereof which optionally may also be present in lactone form and which contain at least 4 carbon atoms, at least one hydroxyl group and at most two acid groups. Such cobuilders are described, for example, in International Patent Application **WO 1995 020029 A1**.

BLEACHING COMPOUNDS, BLEACHING AGENTS AND BLEACH ACTIVATORS

[00133] The detergent compositions herein can optionally contain bleaching agents or bleaching compositions containing a bleaching agent and one or more bleach activators. When present, bleaching agents will typically be at levels of from about 1% to about 30%, more typically from about 5% to about 20%, of the detergent composition, especially for fabric laundering. If present, the amount of bleach activators will typically be from about 0.1% to about 60%, more typically from about 0.5% to about 40% of the bleaching composition comprising the bleaching agent-plus-bleach activator.

[00134] The bleaching agents used herein can be any of the bleaching agents useful for detergent compositions in textile cleaning, hard surface cleaning, or other cleaning purposes that are now known or become known. These include oxygen bleaches as well as other bleaching agents. Perborate bleaches, e.g., sodium perborate (e.g., mono- or tetra-hydrate) can be used herein.

[00135] Another category of bleaching agent that can be used without restriction encompasses percarboxylic acid bleaching agents and salts thereof. Suitable examples of this class of agents include magnesium monoperoxyphthalate hexahydrate, the magnesium salt of meta-chloro perbenzoic acid, 4-nonylamino-4-oxoperoxybutyric acid and diperoxydodecanedioic acid.

[00136] Peroxygen bleaching agents can also be used. Suitable peroxygen bleaching compounds include sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate and equivalent "percarbonate" bleaches, sodium pyrophosphate peroxyhydrate, urea peroxyhydrate, and sodium peroxide. Persulfate bleach (e.g., OXONEO®, manufactured commercially by DuPont) can also be used.

[00137] A preferred percarbonate bleach comprises dry particles having an average particle size in the range from about 500 micrometers to about 1,000 micrometers, not more than about 10% by weight of said particles being smaller than about 200 micrometers and not more than about 10% by weight of said particles being larger than about 1,250 micrometers. Optionally, the percarbonate can be coated with silicate, borate or water-soluble surfactants. Percarbonate is available from various commercial sources.

[00138] Mixtures of bleaching agents can also be used.

[00139] Peroxygen bleaching agents, the perborates, the percarbonates, etc., are preferably combined with bleach activators, which lead to the in situ production in aqueous solution (i.e., during the washing process) of the peroxy acid corresponding to the bleach activator. The nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate (NOBS) and tetraacetyl ethylene diamine (TAED) activators are typical, and mixtures thereof can also be used.

[00140] Preferred amido-derived bleach activators include (6-octanamido-caproyl)oxybenzene-sulfonate, (6-nonanamidocaproyl)oxybenzenesulfonate, (6-decanamido-caproyl)-oxyben-zenesulfonate, and mixtures thereof.

[00141] Another class of bleach activators comprises the benzoxazin-type activators disclosed in **US 4,966,723**, incorporated herein by reference.

[00142] Highly preferred lactam activators include benzoyl caprolactam, octanoyl caprolactam, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam, nonanoyl caprolactam, decanoyl caprolactam, undecenoyl caprolactam, benzoyl valerolactam, octanoyl valerolactam, decanoyl valerolactam, undecenoyl valerolactam, nonanoyl valerolactam, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl valerolactam and mixtures thereof, optionally adsorbed into solid carriers, e.g acyl caprolactams, preferably benzoyl caprolactam, adsorbed into sodium perborate.

[00143] Bleaching agents other than oxygen bleaching agents are also known in the art and can be utilized herein. One type of non-oxygen bleaching agent of particular interest includes photoactivated bleaching agents such as the sulfonated zinc and/or aluminum phthalocyanines. If used, detergent compositions will typically contain from about 0.025% to about 1.25%, by weight, of such bleaches, especially sulfonate zinc phthalocyanine.

[00144] If desired, the bleaching compounds can be catalyzed by means of a manganese compound. Such manganese-based catalysts are well known in the art and include Mn^{IV}_2 (u-O)$_3$ (1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)$_2$ (PF_6)$_2$, Mn^{III}_2 (u-O)$_1$ (u-OAc)$_2$ (1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)$_2$(ClO_4)$_2$, Mn^{IV}_4 (u-O)$_6$ (1,4,7-triazacyclononane)$_4$ (ClO_4)$_4$, $Mn^{III}Mn^{IV}_4$ (u-O)$_1$ (u-OAc)$_2$ (1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)$_2$ (ClO_4)$_3$, Mn^{IV} (1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane)-(OCH_3)$_3$(PF_6), and mixtures thereof.

[00145] As a practical matter, and not by way of limitation, the compositions and processes herein can be adjusted to provide on the order of at least one part per ten million of the active bleach catalyst species in the aqueous washing liquor, and will preferably provide from about 0.1 ppm to about 700 ppm, more preferably from about 1 ppm to about 500 ppm, of the catalyst species in the laundry liquor.

POLYMERIC SOIL RELEASE AGENTS

[00146] Any polymeric soil release agent known to those skilled in the art can optionally be employed in the detergent compositions and processes of this invention. Polymeric soil release agents are characterized by having both hydrophilic segments, to hydrophilize the surface of hydrophobic fibers, such as polyester and nylon, and hydrophobic segments, to deposit upon hydrophobic fibers and remain adhered thereto through completion of washing and rinsing cycles and, thus, serve as an anchor for the hydrophilic segments. This can enable stains occurring subsequent to treatment with the soil release agent to be more easily cleaned in later washing procedures.

[00147] The polymeric soil release agents useful herein especially include those soil release agents having: (a) one or more nonionic hydrophile components consisting essentially of (i) polyoxyethylene segments with a degree of polymerization of at least 2, or (ii) oxypropylene or polyoxypropylene segments with a degree of polymerization of from 2 to 10, wherein said hydrophile segment does not encompass any oxypropylene unit unless it is bonded to adjacent moieties at each end by ether linkages, or (iii) a mixture of oxyalkylene units comprising oxyethylene and from 1 to about 30 oxypropylene units wherein said mixture contains a sufficient amount of oxyethylene units such that the hydrophile component has hydrophilicity great enough to increase the hydrophilicity of conventional polyester synthetic fiber surfaces upon deposit of the soil release agent on such surface, said hydrophile segments preferably comprising at least about 25% oxyethylene units and more preferably, especially for such components having about 20 to 30 oxypropylene units, at least about 50% oxyethylene units; or (b) one or more hydrophobe components comprising (i) C_3 oxy-

alkylene terephthalate segments, wherein, if said hydrophobe components also comprise oxyethylene terephthalate, the ratio of oxyethylene terephthalate: C_3 oxyalkylene terephthalate units is about 2:1 or lower, (ii) C_4 - C_6 alkylene or oxy C_4 - C_6 alkylene segments, or mixtures therein, (iii) poly (vinyl ester) segments, preferably polyvinyl acetate), having a degree of polymerization of at least 2, or (iv) C_1 - C_4 alkyl ether or C_4 hydroxyalkyl ether substituents, or mixtures therein, wherein said substituents are present in the form of C_1 - C_4 alkyl ether or C_4 hydroxyalkyl ether cellulose derivatives, or mixtures therein, and such cellulose derivatives are amphiphilic, whereby they have a sufficient level of C_1 - C_4 alkyl ether and/or C_4 hydroxyalkyl ether units to deposit upon conventional polyester synthetic fiber surfaces and retain a sufficient level of hydroxyls, once adhered to such conventional synthetic fiber surface, to increase fiber surface hydrophilicity, or a combination of (a) and (b).

[00148] Typically, the polyoxyethylene segments of (a) (i) will have a degree of polymerization of from about 200, although higher levels can be used, preferably from 3 to about 150, more preferably from 6 to about 100. Suitable oxy C_4 - C_6 alkylene hydrophobe segments include, but are not limited to, end-caps of polymeric soil release agents.

[00149] Polymeric soil release agents useful in the present invention also include cellulosic derivatives such as hydroxyether cellulosic polymers, copolymeric blocks of ethylene terephthalate or propylene terephthalate with polyethylene oxide or polypropylene oxide terephthalate, and the like. Such agents are commercially available and include hydroxyethers of cellulose such as METHOCEL® (Dow). Cellulosic soil release agents for use herein also include those selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_4 alkyl and C_4 hydroxyalkyl cellulose.

[00150] Soil release agents characterized by poly(vinyl ester) hydrophobe segments include graft copolymers of poly(vinyl ester), e.g., C_1 - C_6 vinyl esters, preferably poly(vinyl acetate) grafted onto polyalkylene oxide backbones, such as polyethylene oxide backbones, see EP 0 219 048, incorporated herein in its entirety. Commercially available soil release agents of this kind include the SOKALAN® type of material, e.g., SOKALAN® HP-22, available from BASF.

[00151] One type of preferred soil release agent is a copolymer having random blocks of ethylene terephthalate and polyethylene oxide (PEO) terephthalate. The molecular weight of this polymeric soil release agent preferably is in the range of from about 25,000 to about 55,000.

[00152] Another preferred polymeric soil release agent is a polyester with repeat units of ethylene terephthalate units contains 10-15% by weight of ethylene terephthalate units together with 90-80% by weight of polyoxyethylene terephthalate units, derived from a polyoxyethylene glycol of average molecular weight 300-5,000. Examples of this polymer include the commercially available material ZELCON® 5126 (from DuPont) and MILEASE® T (from ICI).

[00153] Another preferred polymeric soil release agent is a sulfonated product of a substantially linear ester oligomer comprised of an oligomeric ester backbone of terephthaloyl

and oxyalkyleneoxy repeat units and terminal moieties covalently attached to the backbone. These soil release agents are described fully in US 4,968,451. Other suitable polymeric soil release agents include the terephthalate polyesters of US 4,711,730, the anionic end-capped oligomeric esters of US 4,721,580, the block polyester oligomeric compounds of US 4,702,857, and anionic, especially sulfoaroyl, end-capped terephthalate esters of US 4,877,896 all cited patents incorporated herein in their entirety.

[00154] Still another preferred soil release agent is an oligomer with repeat units of terephthaloyl units, sulfoisoterephthaloyl units, oxyethyleneoxy and oxy-1,2-propylene units. The repeat units form the backbone of the oligomer and are preferably terminated with modified isethionate end-caps. A particularly preferred soil release agent of this type comprises about one sulfoisophthaloyl unit, 5 terephthaloyl units, oxyethyleneoxy and oxy-1,2-propyleneoxy units in a ratio of from about 1.7 to about 1.8, and two end-cap units of sodium 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethanesulfonate. Said soil release agent also comprises from about 0.5% to about 20%, by weight of the oligomer, of a crystalline-reducing stabilizer, preferably selected from the group consisting of xylene sulfonate, cumene sulfonate, toluene sulfonate, and mixtures thereof.

[00155] If utilized, soil release agents will generally comprise from about 0.01% to about 10.0%, by weight, of the detergent compositions herein, typically from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 3.0%.

POLYMERIC DISPERSING AGENTS

[00156] Polymeric dispersing agents can advantageously be utilized at levels from about 0.1% to about 7%, by weight, in the detergent compositions herein, especially in the presence of zeolite and/or layered silicate builders. Suitable polymeric dispersing agents include polymeric polycarboxylates and polyethylene glycols, although others known in the art can also be used. It is believed, though it is not intended to be limited by theory, that polymeric dispersing agents enhance overall detergent builder performance, when used in combination with other builders (including lower molecular weight polycarboxylates) by crystal growth inhibition, particulate soil release peptization, and anti-redeposition.

[00157] Polymeric polycarboxylate materials can be prepared by polymerizing or copolymerizing suitable unsaturated monomers, preferably in their acid form. Unsaturated monomeric acids that can be polymerized to form suitable polymeric polycarboxylates include acrylic acid, maleic acid (or maleic anhydride), fumaric acid, itaconic acid, aconitic acid, mesaconic acid, citraconic acid and methylenemalonic acid. The presence in the polymeric polycarboxylates herein or monomeric segments, containing no carboxylate radicals such as vinylmethyl ether, styrene, ethylene, etc. is suitable provided that such segments do not constitute more than about 40% by weight.

[00158] Particularly suitable polymeric polycarboxylates can be derived from acrylic acid. Such acrylic acid-based polymers which are useful herein are the water-soluble salts of pol-

ymerized acrylic acid. The average molecular weight of such polymers in the acid form preferably ranges from about 2,000 to 10,000, more preferably from about 4,000 to 7,000 and most preferably from about 4,000 to 5,000. Water-soluble salts of such acrylic acid polymers can include, for example, the alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts. Soluble polymers of this type are known materials. Use of polyacrylates of this type in detergent compositions has been disclosed, for example **US 3,308,067**.

[00159] Acrylic/maleic-based copolymers can also be used as a preferred component of the dispersing/anti-redeposition agent. Such materials include the water-soluble salts of copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid. The average molecular weight of such copolymers in the acid form preferably ranges from about 2,000 to 100,000, more preferably from about 5,000 to 75,000, most preferably from about 7,000 to 65,000. The ratio of acrylate to maleate segments in such copolymers will generally range from about 30:1 to about 1:1, more preferably from about 10:1 to 2:1. Water-soluble salts of such acrylic acid/maleic acid copolymers can include, for example, the alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts. Soluble acrylate/maleate copolymers of this type are known materials which are described in EP 0193360 A1, which also describes such polymers comprising hydroxypropylacrylate. Still other useful dispersing agents include the maleic/acrylic/vinyl alcohol terpolymers, for example, a 45/45/10 terpolymer of acrylic/maleic/vinyl alcohol.

[00160] Another polymeric material which can be included is polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG can exhibit dispersing agent performance as well as act as a clay soil removal-antiredeposition agent. Typical molecular weight ranges for these purposes range from about 500 to about 100,000, preferably from about 1,000 to about 50,000, more preferably from about 1,500 to about 10,000.

[00161] Polyaspartate and polyglutamate dispersing agents can also be used, especially in conjunction with zeolite builders. Dispersing agents such as polyaspartate preferably have a molecular weight (avg.) of about 10,000.

FOAM INHIBITORS/SUD SUPRESSORS

[00162] Especially when used in automatic washing processes, it can be advantageous to add conventional foam inhibitors to the compositions. Suitable foam inhibitors include for example, soaps of natural or synthetic origin, which have a high content of C_{18}-C_{24} fatty acids. Suitable non-surface-active types of foam inhibitors are, for example, organopolysiloxanes and mixtures thereof with microfine, optionally silanised silica and also paraffins, waxes, microcrystalline waxes and mixtures thereof with silanised silica or bis-stearyl ethylenediamide. Mixtures of various foam inhibitors, for example, mixtures of silicones, paraffins or waxes, are also used with advantage. Preferably, the foam inhibitors, especially silicone-containing and/or paraffin-containing foam inhibitors, are loaded onto a granular, water-soluble or dispersible carrier material. Especially in this case, mixtures of paraffins and bis-stearylethylene diamides are preferred.

[00163] Compounds for reducing or suppressing the formation of suds can be incorporated into the detergent compositions of the present invention. Suds suppression can be of particular importance in the so-called "high concentration cleaning process" and in front-loading European-style washing machines.

[00164] A wide variety of materials can be used as suds suppressors, and suds suppressors are well known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, Kirk Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Third Edition, Volume 7, pages 430-447 (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1979). One category of suds suppressor of particular interest encompasses monocarboxylic fatty acid and soluble salts therein. The monocarboxylic fatty acids and salts thereof used as suds suppressor typically have hydrocarbyl chains of 10 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms. Suitable salts include the alkali metal salts such as sodium, potassium, and lithium salts, and ammonium and alkanolammonium salts.

[00165] The detergent compositions herein can also contain non-surfactant suds suppressors. These include, for example: high molecular weight hydrocarbons such as paraffin, fatty acid esters (e.g., fatty acid triglycerides), fatty acid esters of monovalent alcohols, aliphatic C_{18}- C_{40} ketones (e.g., stearone), etc. Other suds inhibitors include N-alkylated amino triazines such as tri- to hexa-alkylmelamines or di- to tetra-alkyldiamine chlortriazines formed as products of cyanuric chloride with two or three moles of a primary or secondary amine containing 1 to 24 carbon atoms, propylene oxide, and monostearyl phosphates such as monostearyl alcohol phosphate ester and monostearyl di-alkali metal (e.g., K, Na, and Li) phosphates and phosphate esters. The hydrocarbons such as paraffin and haloparaffin can be utilized in liquid form. The liquid hydrocarbons will be liquid at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, and will have a pour point in the range of about -40°C and about 50°C, and a minimum boiling point not less than about 110°C (atmospheric pressure). It is also known to utilize waxy hydrocarbons, preferably having a melting point below about 100°C. Hydrocarbon suds suppressors are known in the art and include aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic, and heterocyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbons having from about 12 to about 70 carbon atoms. The term "paraffin," as used in this suds suppressor discussion, is intended to include mixtures of true paraffins and cyclic hydrocarbons.

[00166] Another preferred category of non-surfactant suds suppressors comprises silicone suds suppressors. This category includes the use of polyorganosiloxane oils, such as polydimethylsiloxane, dispersions or emulsions of polyorganosiloxane oils or resins, and combinations of polyorganosiloxane with silica particles wherein the polyorganosiloxane is chemisorbed or fused onto the silica. Silicone suds suppressors are well known in the art.

[00167] Other silicone suds suppressors are disclosed in **US 3,455,839**, incorporated herein in its entirety, which relates to compositions and processes for defoaming aqueous solutions by incorporating therein small amounts of polydimethylsiloxane fluids.

[00168] Mixtures of silicone and silanated silica are described, for instance, in **DE-OS 2124526**, incorporated herein in its entirety. Silicone defoamers and suds controlling agents

in granular detergent compositions are disclosed in **US 4,652,392**, incorporated herein in its entirety.

[00169] In the preferred silicone suds suppressor used herein, the solvent for a continuous phase is made up of certain polyethylene glycols or polyethylene-polypropylene glycol co-polymers or mixtures thereof (preferred), or polypropylene glycol. The primary silicone suds suppressor is branched/crosslinked and preferably not linear.

[00170] The silicone suds suppressor herein preferably comprises polyethylene glycol and a copolymer of polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol, all having an average molecular weight of less than about 1,000, preferably between about 100 and 800. The polyethylene glycol and polyethylene/polypropylene copolymers herein have a solubility in water at room temperature of more than about 2 weight %, preferably more than about 5 weight %.

[00171] The preferred solvent herein is polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of less than about 1,000, more preferably between about 100 and 800, most preferably between 200 and 400, and a copolymer of polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol, preferably PPG 200/PEG 300. Preferred is a weight ratio of between about 1:1 and 1:10, most preferably between 1:3 and 1:6, of polyethylene glycol:copolymer of polyethylene-polypropylene glycol.

[00172] The preferred silicone suds suppressors used herein do not contain polypropylene glycol, particularly of 4,000 molecular weight. They also preferably do not contain block co-polymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, like PLURONIC® L101.

[00173] Other suds suppressors useful herein comprise the secondary alcohols (e.g., 2-alkyl alkanols) and mixtures of such alcohols with silicone oils. The secondary alcohols include the C_6 - C_{16} alkyl alcohols having a C_1 - C_{16} chain. A preferred alcohol is 2-butyl octanol, which is available from Condea under the trademark ISOFOL® 12. Mixtures of secondary alcohols are available under the trademark ISALCHEM® 123 from Enichem. Mixed suds suppressors typically comprise mixtures of alcohol+silicone at a weight ratio of 1:5 to 5:1.

[00174] The compositions herein will generally comprise from 0% to about 5% of suds suppressor. When utilized as suds suppressors, monocarboxylic fatty acids, and salts therein, will be present typically in amounts up to about 5%, by weight, of the detergent composition. Preferably, from about 0.5% to about 3% of fatty monocarboxylate suds suppressor is utilized. Silicone suds suppressors are typically utilized in amounts up to about 2.0%, by weight, of the detergent composition, although higher amounts can be used. This upper limit is practical in nature, due primarily to concern with keeping costs minimized and effectiveness of lower amounts for effectively controlling sudsing. Preferably from about 0.01% to about 1% of silicone suds suppressor is used, more preferably from about 0.25% to about 0.5%. As used herein, these weight percentage values include any silica that can be utilized in combination with polyorganosiloxane, as well as any adjunct materials that can be utilized. Monostearyl phosphate suds suppressors are generally utilized in amounts ranging from about 0.1% to about 2%, by weight, of the composition. Hydrocarbon suds suppressors

are typically utilized in amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 5.0%, although higher levels can be used. The alcohol suds suppressors are typically used at 0.2%-3% by weight of the finished compositions.

SEQUESTRANTS AND CHELATING AGENTS

[00175] The salts of polyphosphonic acid can be considered as sequestrants or as stabilizers, particularly for peroxy compounds and enzymes, which are sensitive towards heavy metal ions. Here, the sodium salts of, for example, 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonate, diethylenetriamine pentamethylene phosphonate or ethylenediamine tetramethylene phosphonate are used in amounts of 0.1 to 5 wt. %.

[00176] The detergent compositions herein can also optionally contain one or more iron and/or manganese chelating agents. Such chelating agents can be selected from the group consisting of amino carboxylates, amino phosphonates, polyfunctionally-substituted aromatic chelating agents and mixtures therein, all as hereinafter defined. Without intending to be bound by theory, it is believed that the benefit of these materials is due in part to their exceptional ability to remove iron and manganese ions from washing solutions by formation of soluble chelates. It is understood that some of the detergent builders described hereinbefore can function as chelating agents and is such detergent builder is present in a sufficient quantity, it can provide both functions.

[00177] Amino carboxylates useful as optional chelating agents include ethylenediaminetetracetates, N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetates, nitrilotriacetates, ethylenediamine tetraproprionates, triethylenetetraaminehexacetates, diethylenetriaminepentaacetates, and ethanoldiglycines, alkali metal, ammonium, and substituted ammonium salts therein and mixtures therein.

[00178] Amino phosphonates are also suitable for use as chelating agents in the compositions of the invention when at lease low levels of total phosphorus are permitted in detergent compositions, and include ethylenediaminetetrakis (methylenephosphonates) as DEQUEST. Preferred, these amino phosphonates to not contain alkyl or alkenyl groups with more than about 6 carbon atoms.

[00179] Polyfunctionally-substituted aromatic chelating agents are also useful in the compositions herein. Preferred compounds of this type in acid form are dihydroxydisulfobenzenes such as 1,2-dihydroxy-3,5-disulfobenzene.

[00180] A preferred biodegradable chelator for use herein is ethylenediamine disuccinate ("EDDS"), especially the [S,S] isomer.

[00181] If utilized, these chelating agents will generally comprise from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the detergent compositions herein. More preferably, if utilized, the chelating agents will comprise from about 0.1% to about 3.0% by weight of such compositions.

CLAY SOIL REMOVAL/ANTI-REDEPOSITION AGENTS

[00182] The detergent compositions of the present invention can also optionally contain water-soluble ethoxylated amines having clay soil removal and antiredeposition properties. Granular detergent compositions which contain these compounds typically contain from about 0.01% to about 10.0% by weight of the water-soluble ethoxylates amines; liquid detergent compositions typically contain about 0.01% to about 5%.

[00183] The most preferred soil release and anti-redeposition agent is ethoxylated tetraethylenepentamine. Exemplary ethoxylated amines are further described in **US 4,597,898**. Other groups of preferred clay soil removal-antiredeposition agents are the cationic compounds disclosed in **EP 0111965 A1**, the ethoxylated amine polymers disclosed in **EP 0111984 A1**, the zwitterionic polymers disclosed in **EP 0112592 A1**, and the amine oxides disclosed in **US 4,548,744**. Another type of preferred antiredeposition agent includes the carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC) materials. These materials are well known in the art.

GRAYING INHIBITORS

[00184] Graying inhibitors have the function of maintaining the dirt that was removed from the fibers suspended in the washing liquor, thereby preventing the dirt from resettling. Water-soluble colloids of mostly organic nature are suitable for this, for example, the water-soluble salts of (co)polymeric carboxylic acids, glue, gelatins, salts of ether carboxylic acids or ether sulfonic acids of starches or celluloses, or salts of acidic sulfuric acid esters of celluloses or starches. Water-soluble, acid group-containing polyamides are also suitable for this purpose. Moreover, soluble starch preparations and others can be used as the above-mentioned starch products, e.g., degraded starches, aldehyde starches etc. Polyvinyl pyrrolidone can also be used. Preference, however, is given to the use of cellulose ethers such as carboxymethyl cellulose (Na salt), methyl cellulose, hydroxyalkyl celluloses and mixed ethers such as methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl carboxymethyl cellulose and mixtures thereof, as well as polyvinyl pyrrolidone, which can be added, for example, in amounts of 0.1 to 5 wt. %, based on the composition.

OPTICAL BRIGHTENERS AND UV ADSORBERS

[00185] Any optical brighteners or other brightening or whitening agents known in the art can be incorporated at levels typically from about 0.05% to about 1.2%, by weight, into the detergent compositions herein. Commercial optical brighteners which can be useful in the present invention can be classified into subgroups, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, derivatives of stilbene, pyrazoline, coumarin, carboxylic acid, methinecyanines, dibenzothiphene-5,5-dioxide, azoles, 5- and 6-membered-ring heterocycles, and other miscellaneous agents.

[00186] Preferred brighteners include the PHORWHITE® series of brighteners from Verona. Other brighteners disclosed in this reference include: Tinopal® UNPA, Tinopal CBS and Tinopal 5BM; available from Ciba-Geigy; Artic White® CC and Artic White CWD, available from Hilton-Davis; the 2-(4-stryl-phenyl)-2H-napthol [1,2-d]triazoles; 4,4'-bis-(1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)-stilbenes; 4,4'-bis(stryl)bisphenyls; and the aminocoumarins. Specific examples of these brighteners include 4-methyl-7-diethyl-amino coumarin; 1,2-bis(-venzimidazol-2-yl)ethylene; 1,3-diphenyl-phrazolines; 2,5-bis(benzoxazol-2-yl)thiophene; 2-stryl-napth-[1,2-d] oxazole; and 2-(stilbene-4-yl)-2H-naphtho- [1,2-d]triazole. Anionic brighteners are preferred herein.

[00187] The compositions may comprise e.g., derivatives of diaminostilbene disulfonic acid or alkali metal salts thereof as the optical brighteners. Suitable optical brighteners are, for example, salts of 4,4'-bis-(2-anilino-4-morpholino-1,3,5-triazinyl-6-amino)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid or compounds of similar structure which contain a diethanolamino group, a methylamino group, an anilino group or a 2-methoxyethylamino group instead of the morpholino group. Brighteners of the substituted diphenylstyryl type may also be present, for example, the alkali metal salts of 4,4'-bis(2-sulfostyryl)diphenyl, 4,4'-bis(4-chloro-3-sulfostyryl)diphenyl or 4-(4-chlorostyryl)-4'-(2-sulfostyryl)diphenyl. Mixtures of the mentioned brighteners may also be used.

[00188] In addition, UV absorbers may also be added. These are compounds with distinct absorption abilities for ultra violet radiation, which contribute as UV stabilizers as well as to improve the light stability of colorants and pigments both for textile fibers as well as for the skin of the wearer of textile products by protecting against the UV radiation that penetrates the fabric. In general, the efficient radiationless deactivating compounds are derivatives of benzophenone, substituted with hydroxyl and/or alkoxy groups, mostly in position(s) 2 and/or 4. Also suitable are substituted benzotriazoles, additionally acrylates that are phenyl-substituted in position 3 (cinnamic acid derivatives), optionally with cyano groups in position 2, salicylates, organic Ni complexes, as well as natural substances such as umbelliferone and the endogenous urocanic acid. In a preferred embodiment, the UV absorbers absorb UV-A and UV-B radiation as well as possible UV-C radiation and re-emit light with blue wavelengths, such that they additionally have an optical brightening effect. Preferred UV absorbers encompass triazine derivatives, e.g., hydroxyaryl-1,3,5-triazine, sulfonated 1,3,5-triazine, o-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole and 2-aryl-2H-benzotriazole as well as bis(anilinotriazinyl-amino)stilbene disulfonic acid and their derivatives. Ultra violet absorbing pigments like titanium dioxide can also be used as UV absorbers.

DYE TRANSFER INHIBITING AGENTS

[00189] The detergent compositions of the present invention can also include one or more materials effective for inhibiting the transfer of dyes from one fabric to another during the cleaning process. Generally, such dye transfer inhibiting agents include polyvinyl pyrroli-

done polymers, polyamine N-oxide polymers, copolymers of N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole, manganese phthalocyanine, peroxidases, and mixtures thereof. If used, these agents typically comprise from about 0.01% to about 10% by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.01% to about 5%, and more preferably from about 0.05% to about 2%.

[00190] More specifically, the polyamine N-oxide polymers preferred for use herein are described in **US 6,491,728**, incorporated herein by reference.

[00191] Any polymer backbone can be used as long as the amine oxide polymer formed is water-soluble and has dye transfer inhibiting properties. Examples of suitable polymeric backbones are polyvinyls, polyalkylenes, polyesters, polyethers, polyamide, polyimides, polyacrylates and mixtures thereof. These polymers include random or block copolymers where one monomer type is an amine N-oxide and the other monomer type is an N-oxide. The amine N-oxide polymers typically have a ratio of amine to the amine N-oxide of 10:1 to 1:1,000,000. However, the number of amine oxide groups present in the polyamine oxide polymer can be varied by appropriate copolymerization or by an appropriate degree of N-oxidation. The polyamine oxides can be obtained in almost any degree of polymerization. Typically, the average molecular weight is within the range of 500 to 1,000,000; more preferred 1,000 to 500,000; most preferred 5,000 to 100,000. This preferred class of materials can be referred to as "PVNO".

[00192] The most preferred polyamine N-oxide useful in the detergent compositions herein is poly(4-vinylpyridine-N-oxide) which as an average molecular weight of about 50,000 and an amine to amine N-oxide ratio of about 1:4.

[00193] Copolymers of N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole polymers (referred to as a class as "PVPVI") are also preferred for use herein. Preferably the PVPVI has an average molecular weight range from 5,000 to 1,000,000, more preferably from 5,000 to 200,000, and most preferably from 10,000 to 20,000. The PVPVI copolymers typically have a molar ratio of N-vinylimidazole to N-vinylpyrrolidone from 1:1 to 0.2:1, more preferably from 0.8:1 to 0.3:1, most preferably from 0.6:1 to 0.4:1. These copolymers can be either linear or branched.

[00194] The present invention compositions also can employ a polyvinylpyrrolidone ("PVP") having an average molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 400,000, preferably from about 5,000 to about 200,000, and more preferably from about 5,000 to about 50,000. PVP's are known to persons skilled in the detergent field. Compositions containing PVP can also contain polyethylene glycol ("PEG") having an average molecular weight from about 500 to about 100,000, preferably from about 1,000 to about 10,000. Preferably, the ratio of PEG to PVP on a ppm basis delivered in wash solutions is from about 2:1 to about 50:1, and more preferably from about 3:1 to about 10:1.

[00195] The detergent compositions herein can also optionally contain from about 0.005% to 5% by weight of certain types of hydrophilic optical brighteners which also provide a dye

transfer inhibition action. If used, the compositions herein will preferably comprise from about 0.01% to 1% by weight of such optical brighteners.

[00196] One preferred brightener is 4,4',-bis[(4-anilino-6-(N-2-bis-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine-2-yl)amino]-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid and disodium salt. This particular brightener species is commercially marketed under the trade name Tinopal-UNPA-GX® by Ciba-Geigy Corporation. Tinopal-UNPA-GX is the preferred hydrophilic optical brightener useful in the detergent compositions herein.

[00197] Another preferred brightener is 4,4'-bis[(4-anilino-6-(N-2-hydroxyethyl-N-methylamino)-s-triazine-2-yl)amino]2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid disodium salt. This particular brightener species is commercially marketed under the trade name Tinopal 5BM-GX® by Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

[00198] Another preferred brightener brightener is 4,4'-bis[(4-anilino-6-morphilino-s-triazine-2-yl)amino]2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid, sodium salt. This particular brightener species is commercially marketed under the trade name Tinopal AMS-GX® by Ciba Geigy Corporation.

[00199] The specific optical brightener species selected for use in the present invention provide especially effective dye transfer inhibition performance benefits when used in combination with the selected polymeric dye transfer inhibiting agents hereinbefore described. The combination of such selected polymeric materials (e.g., PVNO and/or PVPVI) with such selected optical brighteners (e.g., Tinopal UNPA-GX, Tinopal 5BM-GX and/or Tinopal AMS-GX) provides significantly better dye transfer inhibition in aqueous wash solutions than does either of these two detergent composition components when used alone. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that such brighteners work this way because they have high affinity for fabrics in the wash solution and therefore deposit relatively quick on these fabrics. The extent to which brighteners deposit on fabrics in the wash solution can be defined by a parameter called the "exhaustion coefficient". The exhaustion coefficient is in general as the ratio of a) the brightener material deposited on fabric to b) the initial brightener concentration in the wash liquor. Brighteners with relatively high exhaustion coefficients are the most suitable for inhibiting dye transfer in the context of the present invention.

[00200] Of course, it will be appreciated that other, conventional optical brightener types of compounds can optionally be used in the present compositions to provide conventional fabric "brightness" benefits, rather than a true dye transfer inhibiting effect. Such usage is conventional and well-known to detergent formulations.

THICKENERS

The compositions can also comprise common thickeners and anti-deposition compositions as well as viscosity regulators such as polyacrylates, polycarboxylic acids, polysaccharides and their derivatives, polyurethanes, polyvinyl pyrrolidones, castor oil derivatives, polyamine derivatives such as quaternized and/or ethoxylated hexamethylenediamines as well as

any mixtures thereof. Preferred compositions have a viscosity below 10,000 mPa*s, measured with a Brookfield viscosimeter at a temperature of 20°C and a shear rate of 50 min^{-1}.

INORGANIC SALTS

[00201] Further suitable ingredients of the composition are water-soluble inorganic salts such as bicarbonates, carbonates, amorphous silicates or mixtures of these; alkali carbonate and amorphous silicate are particularly used, principally sodium silicate with a molar ratio $Na_2O:SiO_2$ of 1:1 to 1:4.5, preferably of 1:2 to 1:3.5. Preferred compositions comprise alkaline salts, builders and/or cobuilders, preferably sodium carbonate, zeolite, crystalline, layered sodium silicates and/or trisodium citrate, in amounts of 0.5 to 70 wt. %, preferably 0.5 to 50 wt. %, particularly 0.5 to 30 wt. % anhydrous substance.

PERFUMES AND COLORANTS

[00202] The compositions can comprise further typical detergent and cleansing composition ingredients such as perfumes and/or colorants, wherein such colorants are preferred that leave no or negligible coloration on the fabrics being washed. Preferred amounts of the totality of the added colorants are below 1 wt. %, preferably below 0.1 wt. %, based on the composition. The compositions can also comprise white pigments such as e.g., TiO_2.

CAPSULES

[00203] In another embodiment of the present invention either the fragrance compositions or the fragrance formulations can be incoporated into a capsule.

[00204] Typically, encapsulation take place by means of a solid covering material, which is preferably selected from starches, degraded or chemically or physically modified starches (in particular dextrins and maltodextrins), gelatins, gum arabic, agar-agar, ghatti gum, gellan gum, modified and non-modified celluloses, pullulan, curdlan, carrageenans, alginic acid, alginates, pectin, inulin, xanthan gum and mixtures of two or more of said substances.

[00205] The solid covering material is preferably selected from gelatin (preferred are pork, beef, chicken and/or fish gelatins and mixtures thereof, preferably comprising at least one gelatin with a bloom value of greater than or equal to 200, preferably with a bloom value of greater than or equal to 240), maltodextrin (preferably obtained from maize (corn), wheat, tapioca or potato, preferred maltodextrins have a DE value of 10 – 20), modified cellulose (for example cellulose ether), alginates (for example Na-alginate), carrageenan (beta-, iota-, lambda- and/or kappa carrageenan), gum arabic, curdlan and/or agar-agar. Gelatin is preferably used, in particular, because of its good availability in different bloom values. Particularly preferred, especially for oral use are seamless gelatin or alginate capsules, the covering of which dissolves very rapidly in the mouth or bursts when chewing. Production may take

place, for example, as described in **EP 0389700 A1, US 4,251,195, US 6,214,376, WO 2003 055587** or **WO 2004 050069 A1.**

[00206] The capsules, however, may also represent micro-capsules. "Microcapsules" are understood to be spherical aggregates with a diameter of about 0.1 to about 5 mm which contain at least one solid or liquid core surrounded by at least one continuous membrane. More precisely, they are finely dispersed liquid or solid phases coated with film-forming polymers, in the production of which the polymers are deposited onto the material to be encapsulated after emulsification and coacervation or interfacial polymerization. In another process, liquid active principles are absorbed in a matrix ("microsponge") and, as microparticles, may be additionally coated with film-forming polymers. The microscopically small capsules, also known as nanocapsules, can be dried in the same way as powders. Besides single-core microcapsules, there are also multiple-core aggregates, also known as microspheres, which contain two or more cores distributed in the continuous membrane material. In addition, single-core or multiple-core microcapsules may be surrounded by an additional second, third etc. membrane. The membrane may consist of natural, semisynthetic or synthetic materials. Natural membrane materials are, for example, gum arabic, agar agar, agarose, maltodextrins, alginic acid and salts thereof, for example sodium or calcium alginate, fats and fatty acids, cetyl alcohol, collagen, chitosan, lecithins, gelatin, albumin, shellac, polysaccharides, such as starch or dextran, polypeptides, protein hydrolyzates, sucrose and waxes. Semisynthetic membrane materials are inter alia chemically modified celluloses, more particularly cellulose esters and ethers, for example cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose, and starch derivatives, more particularly starch ethers and esters. Synthetic membrane materials are, for example, polymers, such as polyacrylates, polyamides, polyvinyl alcohol or polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

[00207] Examples of known microcapsules are the following commercial products (the membrane material is shown in brackets) Hallcrest Microcapsules (gelatin, gum arabic), Coletica Thalaspheres (maritime collagen), Lipotec Millicapseln (alginic acid, agar agar), Induchem Unispheres (lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), Unicetin C30 (lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), Kobo Glycospheres (modified starch, fatty acid esters, phospholipids), Softspheres (modified agar agar) and Kuhs Probiol Nanospheres (phospholipids).

[00208] The active principles are released from the microcapsules by mechanical, thermal, chemical or enzymatic destruction of the membrane, normally during the use of the preparations containing the microcapsules. Despite the fact that the state of the art a huge range of possibilities for the encapsulation of actives, methods according to which a shell is obtained by coazervation, precipitation or polycondensation of anionic and cationic polymers has been quite suitable for the formation of stable capsules. Particularly, a preferred process for the encapsulation of active principles according to the present invention is characterised in that it comprises the steps of

(a) preparing a matrix from gel formers, cationic polymers and active principles;

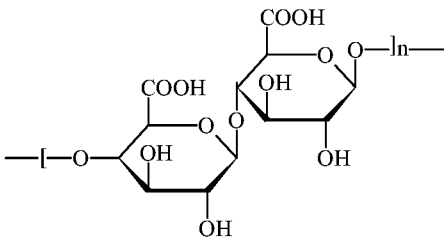
(b) optionally dispersing said matrix in an oil phase; and

(c) treating said dispersed matrix with aqueous solutions of anionic polymers and optionally removing the in phase in the process.

[00209] Of course, anionic and cationic polymers in steps (a) and (c) can be exchanged.

[00210] Gel formers. In the context of the invention, preferred gel formers are substances which are capable of forming gels in aqueous solution at temperatures above 40° C. Typical examples of such gel formers are heteropolysaccharides and proteins. Preferred thermogelling heteropolysaccharides are agaroses which may be present in the form of the agar agar obtainable from red algae, even together with up to 30% by weight of non-gel-forming agaropectins. The principal constituent of agaroses are linear polysaccharides of Galactose and 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose with alternate 1,3- and 1,4-glycosidic bonds. The heteropolysaccharides preferably have a molecular weight of 110,000 to 160,000 and are both odourless and tasteless. Suitable alternatives are pectins, xanthans (including xanthan gum) and mixtures thereof. Other preferred types are those which in 1% by weight aqueous solution still form gels that do not melt below 80° C. and solidify again above 40° C. Examples from the group of thermogelling proteins are the various gelatines.

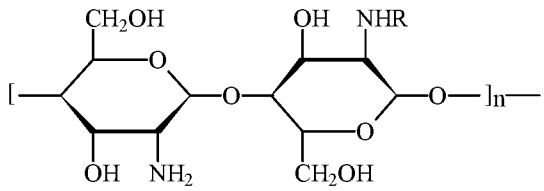
[00211] Anionic polymers. Salts of alginic acid are preferred for this purpose. The alginic acid is a mixture of carboxyl-containing polysaccharides with the following idealized monomer unit:



[00212]

[00213] The average molecular weight of the alginic acid or the alginates is in the range from 150,000 to 250,000. Salts of alginic acid and complete and partial neutralization products thereof are understood In particular to be the alkali metal salts, preferably sodium alginate ("algin") and the ammonium and alkaline earth metal salts. Mixed alginates, for example sodium/magnesium or sodium/calcium alginates, are particularly preferred. In an alternative embodiment of the invention, however, carboxymethyl celluloses and anionic chitosan derivatives, for example the carboxylation and above all succinylation products are also suitable for this purpose.

[00214] Cationic polymers. Chitosans are biopolymers which belong to the group of hydrocolloids. Chemically, they are partly de-acetylated chitins differing in their molecular weights which contain the following – idealized - monomer unit:



[00215]

[00216] In contrast to most hydrocolloids, which are negatively charged at biological pH values, chitosans are cationic biopolymers under these conditions. The positively charged chitosans are capable of interacting with oppositely charged surfaces and are therefore used in cosmetic hair-care and body-care products and pharmaceutical preparations.

[00217] In a preferred embodiment of the invention a 1 to 10 and preferably 2 to 5% by weight aqueous solution of the gel former, preferably agar agar, is normally prepared and heated under reflux. A second aqueous solution containing the cationic polymer, preferably chitosan, in quantities of 0.1 to 2 and preferably 0.25 to 0.5% by weight and the active principle in quantities of 0.1 to 25 and preferably 0.25 to 10% by weight is added in the boiling heat, preferably at 80 to 100 ° C.; this mixture is called the matrix. Accordingly, the charging of the microcapsules with active principles may also comprise 0.1 to 25% by weight, based on the weight of the capsules. If desired, water-insoluble constituents, for example inorganic pigments, may also be added at this stage to adjust viscosity, generally in the form of aqueous or aqueous/alcoholic dispersions. In addition, to emulsify or disperse the active principles, it can be useful to add emulsifiers and/or solubilisers to the matrix. After its preparation from gel former, cationic polymer and active principle, the matrix optionally is very finely dispersed in an oil phase with intensive shearing in order to produce small particles in the subsequent encapsulation process. It has proved to be particularly advantageous in this regard to heat the matrix to temperatures in the range from 40 to 60° C while the oil phase is cooled to 10 to 20° C. The actual encapsulation, i.e. formation of the membrane by contacting the cationic polymer in the matrix with the anionic polymers, takes place in the third step. To this end, it is advisable to wash the matrix - dispersed in the oil phase - with an aqueous ca. 0.1 to 3 and preferably 0.25 to 0.5% by weight aqueous solution of the anionic polymer, preferably the alginate, at a temperature in the range from 40 to 100 and preferably 50 to 60° C. and, at the same time, to remove the oil phase if present. The resulting aqueous preparations generally have a microcapsule content of 1 to 10% by weight. In some cases, it can be of advantage for the solution of the polymers to contain other ingredients, for example emulsifiers or preservatives. After filtration, microcapsules with a mean diameter of preferably 1 to 3 mm are obtained. It is advisable to sieve the capsules to ensure a uniform size distribution. The microcapsules thus obtained may have any shape within production-related limits, but are preferably substantially spherical.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

[00218] Another object of the present invention refers to a method for obtaining a cosmetic, personal care or detergent composition with improved stability against discoloration, comprising or consisting of the following steps:

(i) providing a cosmetic, personal care or detergent composition; and

(ii) adding the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or he fragrance formulation of Claim 10.

[00219] Finally, the invention also covers the use of the fragrance composition or the fragrance formulation for making cosmetic, personal care or detergent compositions. For the sake of good order it is stated, that all preferred embodiments, combinations and ranges disclosed above also apply for the method and the use according to the present invention; repetition is therefore not necessary.

EXAMPLES

Example M1

2,3 – dimethyl benzonitrile (Compound A)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO)	δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 7.7Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (*t*, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H)
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO)	δ 139.88, 138.00, 134.26, 130.11, 126.51, 118.44, 111.96, 19.48, 17.46
GC-MS	131, 116, 103, 89, 77, 63, 51, 39, 27
Odor	cinnamon, almond

Example M2

4 – ethyl benzonitrile (Compounds B)

^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 7.59 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 2.71 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (*t*, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H)
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 149.82, 132.19, 132.19, 128.69, 128.69, 119.20, 109.51, 29.08, 15.03
GC-MS	131, 116, 103, 89, 77, 63, 51, 39, 27
Odor	cinnamon, cumin

Example M3

4 – phenyl benzonitrile (Compound 3)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 7.75 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.51 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.45 – 7.40 (m, 1H)
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 145.70, 139.20, 132.61, 132.61, 129.12, 129.12, 128.67, 127.75, 127.75, 127.24, 127.24, 118.95, 110.94
GC-MS	179, 164, 151, 140, 126, 113, 100, 89, 76, 63, 51, 39, 28
Odor	cinnamon

Example M4

2, 4, 5 – trimethyl benzonitrile (Compound 4)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H)
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 142.23, 139.20, 134.81, 133.09, 131.49, 118.62, 109.80, 20.04, 19.84, 19.02
GC-MS	145, 130, 115, 103, 91, 77, 65, 51, 39, 27
Odor	almond, cinnamon, anise

Example M5

4 – isobutyl benzonitrile (Compound 5)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 7.63 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 2.53 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (dddd, *J* = 13.8, 13.2, 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 147.37, 131.95, 131.95, 129.84, 129.84, 119.18, 109.57, 45.47, 30.07, 22.24, 22.24
GC-MS	159, 117, 103, 90, 77, 63, 43, 27
Odor	green, floral, almond, cinnamon, cumin

Example M6

4 – propyl benzonitrile (Compound 6)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ7.60 –7.52 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 0.94 (*t*, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 148.33, 132.09, 129.25, 129.25, 119.20, 109.53, 38.11, 24.09, 20.36, 13.67
GC-MS	145, 116, 103, 89, 77, 63, 51, 39, 27
Odor	sweet, iris, fennel, caraway

Example M7

(1R, 2S, 4S)–3,3–dimethylnorbornane–2–carbonitrile and (1R, 2R, 4S)–3,3–dimethylnorbornane–2–carbonitrile (Compound 7)

^{1}H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 2.55 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.48 (*t*d, *J* = 5.1, 4.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.94 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.89 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.71 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.62 (ddd, *J* = 12.6, 4.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.57 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.39 (*t*dd, *J* = 12.3, 5.7, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.35 – 1.30 (m, 2H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.23 – 1.15 (m, 1H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H).
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 120.95, 120.83, 47.83, 47.62, 45.36, 44.16, 43.95, 41.86, 40.33, 38.99, 37.23, 37.19, 31.03, 28.13, 27.89, 27.00, 26.98, 24.09, 24.03, 23.12
GC-MS	149, 134, 121, 108, 93, 82, 67, 55, 41, 27
Odor	green

Example M8

2-[3-(methoxymethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopent-3-en-1-yl]acetonitrile (Compound 8)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 5.59 (dq, *J* = 3.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (q, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.58 (dddt, *J* = 15.9, 7.3, 2.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (tdd, *J* = 8.7, 7.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.15 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H)
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 148.11, 124.65, 119.60, 69.16, 58.20, 46.65, 46.44, 35.60, 25.89, 20.34, 17.71
GC-MS	179, 164, 132, 107, 91, 69, 53, 45, 27
Odor	sweet apple, soft, sweet

Example M9

Tridec-12-ene nitrile (Compound 9)

^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 16.9, 10.2, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dq, *J* = 17.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dp, *J* = 10.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (*t*, *J* = 7.1, 2H), 2.04 (tdd, *J* = 8.2, 6.1, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (*J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.38 (p, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.34-1.24 (m, 10 H)
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$)	δ 139.34, 120.02, 114.28, 33.94, 33.48, 29.75, 29.44, 29.37, 29.17, 29.09, 29.01, 25.51, 17.28
GC-MS	178, 164, 150, 136, 122, 108, 94, 83, 69, 55, 41, 29
Odor	orange, citrus

STABILITY EXAMPLES

An aqueous approx. 20% by weight surfactant solution was mixed with 0.5% by weight of each of Compounds 1, 3, 7 and 8 according to the invention and three comparison products. The 7 solutions were filled into transparent bottles and stored for a total of 2 weeks at 20 or 40 °C. Odor intensity and yellow coloration compared to the freshly produced samples were evaluated by a panel of 3 perfumers on a scale from (10) = strong to (0) = absent. The examples 1 to 4 are in accordance with the invention, the examples C1 to C3 serve for comparison. The results are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1
Fragrance intensity and discoloration

Composition	C1	C2	C3	1	2	3	4
Sodium lauryl ether sulfate	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cocamidopropyl betaine	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sodium chloride	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Citric acid	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
1,2-pentanediol	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Compound 1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compound 3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Compound 7	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Compound 8	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
3,4-dimethylbenzonitrile	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
4-(2-methylpropyl)benzonitrile	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	
3-methylbenzonitrile	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Fragrance intensity							
- immediatly	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
- after 1 w (20 °C)	6	7	6	8	9	8	9
- after 2 w (20 °C)	2	2	2	6	7	6	6
Discoloration							
- immediately	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- after 1 w (20 °C)	5	6	5	2	2	1	2
- after 2 w (40 °C)	8	9	8	5	5	4	4

While in case of the comparative examples fragrance intensity decreases during storage seriously decrease, discoloration increases rapidly, particularly at higher temperatures. In comparison, the products according to the invention show a by far better stability, since fragrancy intensity remains over two weeks of storage and only discoloration is observed.

FORMULATION EXAMPLES

The following examples **F1 to F55** show various formulations for cosmetic, personal care, and detergent compositions.

Table F1
Liquid soap; transparent (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Tagat O 2	PEG-20 Glyceryl Oleate	2.5
Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate	Cocamide DEA	5.0
Abil B 8842	Cyclomethicone	0.5
Sodium laurylethersulfate. 28%	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	35.0
Tego-Betaine L7	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	5.0
Soap. 25%	Coconut acid. Potassium salt. Potassium Oleate	20.0
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-propanediol	0.4
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.3
Water	Water	Ad 100

Table F2
Syndet soap. liquid (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Elfan OS 46	Sodium Olefin C14-C16 Sulfonate	35.5
Armoteric LB	Lauryl Betaine	8.0
Elfan SG		10.0
Elfacos GT 282 L	Talloweth-60 Myristyl Glycol	3.0
PCL-Liquid 100	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	4.0
Hydrolite® 5 Green	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.4
Preservative	Methylchloroisothiazolinone	0.1
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.4
Water	Water	Ad 100

Table F3
Cosmetic lotion for body wash (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Lumerol K 28	Disodium Laureth Sulfosuccinate. Cocamidopropyl Betaine. Magnesium Lauryl Sulfate	33.0
Amphotensid B 4	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	10.0
Perlglanzmittel GM 4055	MIPA-Pareth-25 Sulfate. Glycol Stearate	4.0
Sodium Chloride	Sodium Chloride	2.0
Avocado oil	Persea Gratissima (Avocado) Oil	3.0
Water	Water	Ad 100
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.5
Euxyl® K727	Phenoxyethanol. Methyldibromo Glutaronitrile. Isothiazolinones	0.3
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.6

Table F4
Cosmetic lotion for body wash with Triclosan (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Texapon N 25	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	37.5
Lamepon S	Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	28.0
Lamesoft LMG	Hydrogenated Tallow Glycerides. TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	5.0
Lamesoft 156	Glyceryl Laurate. TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen	5.0
Sodium Chloride	Sodium Chloride	1.7
Irgasan DP 300	Triclosan	0.5
Water	Water	Ad 100
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.3
Euxyl® K703	Phenoxyethanol. Benzoic Acid. Dehydroacetic Acid	0.4
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.4

Table F5
Intimate wash (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Tegobetaine HS	Cocamidopropyl Betaine. Glyceryl Laurate	15.0
Tagat L 2	PEG-20 Glyceryl Laurate	2.0
Arlacide G	Chlorhexidine Digluconate	0.1
Rewoquat B 50	Benzalkonium Chloride	0.1
Lactic Acid. 80%	Lactic Acid	0.1
Water	Water	Ad 100
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.2
Euxyl® K700	Potassium Sorbate. Benzyl Alcohol. Phenoxyethanol	0.3
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.5

Table F6
Liquid soap (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredient	INCI	Amount
Deionized water	Water	2.0
Soap bases mix	Sodium tallowates / palmitates	95.8
Titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	1.0
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	1.2
Preservatives	Phenoxyethanol	0.5
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.5

Table F7
Shampoo (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Sodium lauryl ether sulfate (e.g. Texapon NSO)	12
Cocamidopropyl betaine (e.g. Dehyton K)	2
Sodium chloride	1.4
Citric acid	1.3
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.3
Phenoxyethanol. methyl-. ethyl-. butyl- and propylparaben	0.5
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.5
Water	Ad 100

Table F8
2-in-1 Shampoo (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Deionized water	Water	Ad 100
Plantacare PS 10	Sodium Laureth Sulfate. Lauryl Glucoside	20.0
Euperlan PK 771	Glycol Distearate. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate. Cocamide MEA. Laureth-10	6.0
Sodium chloride	Sodium Chloride	1.4
Citric acid monohydrate crystalline	Citric acid	0.1
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.5
Dragocid Liquid	Phenoxyethanol, Parabens	0.5
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.5

Table F9
Anti-dandruff Shampoo (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Climbazole	0.50
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	37.00
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	8.00
PEG-6 Caprylic/Capric Glycerides	2.50
Laureth-2	2.00
Water (Aqua). Glycerol. Thymus Vulgaris (Thyme). Flower/Leaf Extract	0.50
Rosmarinus Officinalis (Rosemary) Leaf Water. Water (Aqua). Butylene Glycol. Pentylene Glycol	0.50
Bisabolol	0.10
Panthenol	0.50
Polyquaternium-10	0.40
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.50
Phenoxyethanol. Methylparaben. Ethylparaben. Butylparaben. Propylparaben. Isobutylparaben	0.70
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.30
Water (Aqua)	Ad 100

Table F10
Hair conditioner with Crinipan. rinse-off (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Lanette® O	Cetearyl Alcohol	4.00
Dragoxat 89	Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	2.00
Genamin® KDM-P	Behentrimonium Chloride	1.00
SF 1550	Phenyl Trimethicone	0.10
Neo Heliopan® BB	Benzophenone-3	0.10
Crinipan® AD	Climbazole	0.80
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	6.00
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Actipone® Alpha Pulp	Water (Aqua). Butylene Glycol. Malic Acid. Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi)Fruit Juice. Citrus. Aurantium Dulcis (Orange). Juice. Citrus Paradisi (Grapefruit) Juice. Pyrus Malus (Apple) Juice. Trideceth-9. PrunusAmygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Seed Extract	0.50
Extrapone® Bamboo P	Propylene Glycol. Water (Aqua). Butylene Glycol. Bambusa Vulgaris Shoot Extract	0.50
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	0.40
Colour I	Colour	0.60
Colour II	Colour	0.30
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5 Green	0.40
Preservative	Methylparaben	0.20
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	Hydroxyacetophenone	0.70

Table F11
Sprayable hair conditioner with zinc pyrithrione. leave-on (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Monomuls 60-35 C	Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	1.70
Cetiol OE	Dicaprylyl Ether	7.20
Abil 100	Dimethicone	3.60
Dehyquart F 75	Distearoylethyl Hydroxyethylmonium. Methosulfate. Cetearyl Alcohol	4.00
Eumulgin B1	Ceteareth-12	3.50
Cetiol S	Diethylhexylcyclohe xane	7.20
D-Panthenol	Panthenol	0.10
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	1.50
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Actipone® Rosemary	Water (Aqua). Propylene. Glycol. Rosmarinus Officinalis. (Rosemary) Leaf Extract	0.10
Frescolat® ML Cryst.	Menthyl Lactate	0.50
Dragosantol100	Bisabolol	0.10
Zinc Omadine	Zinc pyrithione	0.10
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5	0.40
Phenonip®	phenoxyethanol. methylparaben. ethylparaben. butylparaben. propylparaben. isobutylparaben	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.5

Table F12
Hair conditioner with UV protection (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI Name	Amount
Renex PEG 6000	PEG-150	2.50
Hair Conditioner Base	Cetyl alcohol. behentrimonium chloride. Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) bran extract. linoleic acid	3.00
PCL-Solid	Stearyl heptanoate. stearyl caprylate	0.50
Dow Corning 5200	Laurylmethicone copolyol	0.50
Natrosol 250 HR	Hydroxyethylcellulose	0.50
Benzophenone-4	Benzophenone-4	1.00
Neo Heliopan AP	Disodiumphenyldibenz-imidazole tetrasulphonate	1.00
Amino methyl propanol	Amino methyl propanol	2.00
Dow Corning 949 cationic emulsion	Amodimethicone. cetrimonium chloride. trideceth-12	2.00
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5	0.80
1.2-hexanediol	1.2-hexanediol	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.50
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100

Table 13
Shower gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Deionized water	Water	Ad 100
Plantacare PS 10	Sodium Laureth Sulfate. Lauryl Glucoside	20.0
Sodium chloride	Sodium Chloride	1.4
Citric acid monohydrate crys-talline	Citric Acid	1.3
Hydrolite® 5	Hydrolite® 5	0.6
SymDiol®68	1.2-hexanediol. Caprylyl glycol	0.4
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.4

Table F14
Shaving foam (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Dem. Water	77.2
Triethanolamine	4.0
Edenor L2 SM (Stearinic acid. Palmitinic acid) (Cognis)	5.3
Laureth-23	3.0
Stearylalcohol	0.5
Sodium lauryl sulfate	3.0
Extrapone Seaweed (water. propylene glycol. potassium iodide. Fucus Vesiculosus Extract)	1.0
Dragosantol (Bisabolol. Farnesol)	0.1
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	1.0
Euxyl® K220 (Methylisothiazolinone. Ethylhexylglyerol)	0.6
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.3
Propane. butane 4.2 Bar	4.0

Table F15
Depilatory cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Cetearyl alcohol	10.0
Ceteareth-12	2.0
PCL-Liquid (Cetearylethylhexanoate. Isopropylmyristate)	3.0
Dragosantol (Bisabolol. Farnesol)	0.1
Edenor L2 SM (Stearinic acid. Palmitinic acid)	1.0
Dem. Water	52.2
Urea	5.0
Dem. Water	10.0
Calcium thioglycolate	6.0
Sodium hydroxide solution. 10 %	10.0
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.5
Neo Dragocid Powder (Methyl parabene. sorbinic acid. Dehydro acetic acid. Propyl paraben)	0.2
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.4

Table F16
After Shave Tonic (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
SymSol® PF-3	Water (Aqua). Pentylene Glycol. Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleoyl Sarcosinate. Sodium Chloride. Disodium Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleate. Sodium Sulfate	3.00
SymSitive® 1609	Pentylene Glycol. 4-t-Butylcyclohexan ol	1.00
Frescolat® ML	Menthyl Lactate	0.30
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	5.00
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Extrapone® Glacier Water GW	Glycerol. Water (Aqua)	1.00
SymCalmin®	Butylene Glycol. Pentylene Glycol. Hydroxyphenyl Propamidobenzoic Acid	0.50
Dragosine®	Carnosine	0.10
Hydrolite® 5	Pentylene Glycol	5.00
Ethanol 96 %	Alcohol Denat.	5.00
Colour Pigment	Colour Pigment	0.05
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.15
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	Hydroxyacetophenone	1.00

Table F17
Deodorant formulation in the form of a roll-on gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
1.3-butylene glycol	2.00
PEG-40-hydrogenated castor oil	2.00
Hydroxyethylcellulose	0.50
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.30
1.3-propanediol	0.50
3-phenylpropanol	0.40
Ethylhexyl glycerin	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50
Water	ad 100.00

Table F18
Clear deo anti-perspirant roll-on (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Methocel E4M Premium	Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	0.50
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Neo-PCL Water Soluble N	Trideceth-9. PEG-5 Ethylhexanoate. Water (Aqua)	1.00
Solubilizer	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil. Trideceth-9. Propylene Glycol. Water (Aqua)	3.00
Deolite	Dimethyl Phenylpropanol. Pentylene Glycol	0.50
Locron LW	Aluminium Chlorohydrate	25.00
Aloe Vera Gel Concentrate 10/1	Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice	1.00
Propylene Glycol -1.2 99 P GC	Propylene Glycol	4.00
Ethanol 96 %	Alcohol Denat.	30.00
Hydrolite® 5	1,2pentanediol	1.00
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	Hydroxyacetophenone	0.25

Table F19
Deodorant stick (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Sodium stearate	8.00
PPG-3 Myristyl ether	70.00
1.2-propylene glycol	10.00
1.1-dimethyl-3-phenylpropanol	0.20
2-butyloctanoic acid	0.20
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.60
Heptoxy-1.2-propanediol	0.20
Phenoxyethanol	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50
Water	Ad 100

Table F20
Zirconium suspensoid antiperspirant stick (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
PCL Liquid 100	Cetearyl ethylhexanonate	to 100
Silicone Fluid 345	Cyclomethicone	10.00
CRODACOL C90	Cetyl Alcohol	8.00
SYNCROWAX HGLC	C18-36 Triglyceride	8.00
CRODAMOL PTC	Pentaerythritol Tetracaprylate/Caprate	5.00
SYNCROWAX HRC	Tribehenin	4.00
VOLPO N5	Oleth-5	1.00
Titanium Dioxide		1.00
Rezal 36GP	Aluminium Tetrachlorohydrex GLY	20.00
Dry Flo C	Aluminium Starch Octenyl Succinate	22.50
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.60
Preservative	Phenoxyethanol	0.40
Hexoxy-1.2-propanediol		0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.40

Table F21
Deodorant pump spray with SymClariol (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
SymClariol®	Decylene Glycol	0.50
Solubilizer	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil. Trideceth-9. Propylene Glycol. Water (Aqua)	4.00
Neo-PCL Water Soluble N	Trideceth-9. PEG-5 Ethylhexanoate. Aqua	1.50
SymRelief®	Bisabolol. Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root Extract	0.10
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
1.2 Propylene Glycol	Propylene Glycol	6.00
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.40
SymDiol® 68	1.2-Hexanediol. Caprylyl Glycol	0.20
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.40

Table F22
Antiperspirant formulations (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amounts
Reach AZP-908 SUF	24.00
Cyclomethicone (Pentamer)	Ad 100
Polydecene (Silkflo 364 NF)	17.50
Neo Heliopan OS (ethylhexyl salicylate)	2.50
L-Menthyl lactate (Frescolate ML)	0.25
Polyethylene	3.00
Hydrogenated castor oil	2.00
Promyristyl PM-3	7.00
PEG-8 Distearate	3.00
Silicon dioxide (Cab-O-Sil M-5)	1.00
Stearyl alcohol	15.00
Octyldodecanol	0.10
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.80
3-Phenylpropanol	0.40
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.60

Table F23
Deodorant spray with Triclosan (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
PEG-40-hydrogenated castor oil	3.00
Ethylhexylglycerol (Octoxyglycerol)	0.80
Ethanol	40.00
Citrate buffer	0.50
Triclosan® (5-chloro-2-(2.4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol)	0.25
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.75
Phenoxyethanol	0.40
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.40
Water	Ad 100

Table F24
O/W lotion (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Paraffin oil	5.00
Isopropyl palmitate	5.00
Cetyl alcohol	2.00
Beeswax	2.00
Ceteareth-20	2.00
PEG-20-glyceryl stearate	1.50
Glycerol	3.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.30
Methylparaben	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.60
Water	ad 100.00

Table F25
Body lotion (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Cetearyl Alcohol	2.00
Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	5.00
Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate. Isopropyl Myristate	3.00
Glyceryl Oleate Citrate. Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	4.00
Water (Aqua)	79.50
Carbomer	0.30
Sodium Benzoate	0.100
Propylene Glycol	5.00
Sodium Hydroxide 30% solution	0.30
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.30
Triethylene Glycol. Imidazolidinyl Urea. Methylparaben. Propylparaben. Dehydroacetic Acid	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.20

Table F26
Cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Paraffin oil	10.00
Ozokerite	4.00
Vaseline	4.00
Vegetable oil	10.00
Wool wax alcohol	2.00
Aluminum stearate	0.40
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	2.00
Phenoxyethanol	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50
Water	ad 100.00

Table F27
Cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Dracorin® CE	Glyceryl Stearate Citrate	1.00
Lanette® O	Cetearyl Alcohol	2.00
Cutina® GMS-V	Glyceryl Stearate	1.00
Tegosoft® MM	Myristyl Myristate	1.00
Xiameter® PMX-0246. Cyclosiloxane	Cyclohexasiloxane (and) Cyclopentasiloxane	0.50
Dragoxat® 89	Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	2.00
PCL-Liquid 100	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	4.00
Neutral Oil	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	4.00
Carbopol® Ultrez 21	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.20
Keltrol® CG-T	Xanthan Gum	0.10
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	3.00
Propylene Glycol -1.2 99 P GC	Propylene Glycol	2.00
Sodium Benzoate	Sodium Benzoate	0.10
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	0.50
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.30
Euxyl® K702	Dehydroacetic Acid. Benzoic Acid. Phenoxyethanol. Polyaminopropyl Biguanide. Ethylhexylglycerin	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.70

Table F28
Hand and body cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Dracorin® GOC	Glyceryl Oleate Citrate. Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	2.00
PCL-Solid	Stearyl Heptanoate. Stearyl Caprylate	2.50
Lanette® O	Cetearyl Alcohol	1.50
Cutina® GMS-V	Glyceryl Stearate	1.00
Dragoxat® 89	Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	3.00
PCL-Liquid 100	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	7.00
Isodragol®	Triisononanoin	4.00
Xiameter® PMX-0345 Cyclosiloxane	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) Cyclohexasiloxane	0.50
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Carbopol® Ultrez 21	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.20
Keltrol® CG-RD	Xanthan Gum	0.10
Glycerol 85 P.	Glycerol	3.00
DragoBetaGlucan	Water (Aqua). Butylene Glycol. Glycerol. Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Extract	1.50
Potassium Sorbat	Potassium Sorbate	0.10
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	0.50
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.20
Euxyl® K300	Methyl-. Butyl-. Ethyl-. Propyl. Isobutylparaben. Phenoxyethanol.	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.30

Table F29
Face cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Emulsiphos®	Potassium Cetyl Phosphate. Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	1.50
Cutina® GMS-V	Glyceryl Stearate	1.70
Lanette® O	Cetearyl Alcohol	3.00
Tegosoft® MM	Myristyl Myristate	1.00
PCL-Liquid 100	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	1.00
Isodragol®	Triisononanoin	3.00
Dragoxat® 89	Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	4.00
Avocado Oil	Persea Gratissima (Avocado) Oil	3.00
Abil® 350	Dimethicone	0.50
Covi-ox® T-70	Tocopherol	0.10
Edeta® BD	Disodium EDTA	0.10
Carbopol® Ultrez 21	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.30
Keltrol® CG-RD	Xanthan Gum	0.150
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	4.00
Propylene Glycol -1.2 99 P GC	Propylene Glycol	3.00
SymMatrix®	Maltodextrin. Rubus Fruticosus (Blackberry) Leaf Extract	0.50
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	0.50
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.30
Euxyl® K712	Sodium Benzoate. Potassium Sorbate	0.20
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.60

Table F30
Moisturizing body care cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
PEG-7 hydrogenated castor oil	6.00
Cetearyl ethyl hexanoate	10.00
Isopropyl myristate	5.00
Mineral oil	7.00
Shea Butter (*Butyrospermum parkii*)	0.50
Aluminum stearate	0.50
Magnesium stearate	0.50
Bisabolol	0.20
Quaternium-18-Hectorit	0.70
Dipropylene glycol	5.0
Magnesium sulfate	0.70
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	4.00
Preservative (Phenoxyethanol)	0.20
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.40
Aqua dem.	58.90

Table F31
Anti-wrinkle cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Glyceryl Stearate Citrate	1.00
Glyceryl Laurate	1.00
Cetearyl Alcohol (and) Myristyl Myristate	3.00
Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	4.00
Mineral oil	4.00
Cyclohexasiloxane	0.50
Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.20
Water	Ad 100
1.2-Hexanediol	2.00
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	0.10
Narcissus Tazetta Bulb Extract	1.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.30
Preservative (Phenoxyethanol)	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50

Table F32
Functional skin oil for disinfection (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Neutral Oil	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	Ad 100
Sweet Almond Oil	Prunus Dulcis	20.00
Dragoxat® 89	Ethylhexyl Isononanoate	4.00
Isopropyl Palmitate	Isopropyl Palmitate	6.00
PCL-Liquid 100	Cetearyl Ethylhexanoate	15.00
Dragosantol® 100	Bisabolol	0.20
Retinyl Acetate In Oil (1 Mio. Ie/G)	Retinyl Acetate	0.50
Vitamin E Acetate	Tocopheryl Acetate	0.50
Covi-ox® T-70	Tocopherol	0.10
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.30
Preservative	Methyl-. Butyl-. Ethyl-. Propylparaben	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.40

Table F33
Septic wound cream (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Sorbitan Isostearate. Hydrogenated Castor Oil. Ceresin. Beeswax (Cera Alba)	6.00
Petrolatum	21.00
Cera Alba	5.00
Cetearyl Alcohol	7.00
Prunus Dulcis	7.00
Lanolin	5.00
Paraffinum Liquidum	12.00
Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Panthenol	7.00
Magnesium Sulfate	0.70
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	1.00
Tocopheryl Acetate	1.00
Octenidine dihydrochloride	0.10
Phenoxyethanol	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50

Table F34

Moisturizing and disinfecting face mask (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Stabileze QM	PVM / Ma Decadiene Crosspolymer	0.50
Biotive® L-Arginine	Arginine	0.75
Actipone® Laminaria Saccharina GW	Glycerol. Water (Aqua). Laminaria Saccharina Extract	1.00
Extrapone® Cucumber	Water (Aqua). Propylene Glycol. Cucumis Sativus (Cucumber) Juice	1.00
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	7.00
Neo Actipone® Soap Nutshell	Sapindus Mukurossi Peel Extract	0.50
Colour I	Colour	0.01
Hydrolite® 5	Pentylene Glycol	5.00
Solubilizer	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil. Trideceth-9. Water (Aqua)	0.60
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.08
Preservative	Phenoxyethanol	0.40
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.40

Table F35
Sprayable disinfecting gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Stabileze QM	PVM / Ma Decadiene Crosspolymer	0.25
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	0.40
Coffein pure	Caffeine	0.50
Extrapone® Horse Chestnut	Propylene Glycol. Water (Aqua). Glucose. Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) Seed Extract. Lactic Acid	1.00
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	3.00
1.3 Butylene Glycol	Butylene Glycol	5.00
Biotive® Esculin Sesquihydrate	Esculin	0.30
Ethanol 96 %	Alcohol Denat.	10.00
Solubilizer	PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil. Trideceth-9. Water (Aqua)	0.50
Preservative	Phenoxyethanol	0.70
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.30

Table F36
Mineral wash and cleaning gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Pionier® NP 37 G	Sodium Carbomer	1.50
SymSol® PF-3	Water (Aqua). Pentylene Glycol. Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleoyl Sarcosinate. Sodium Chloride. Disodium Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleate. Sodium Sulfate	5.00
Hydroviton® 24	Water (Aqua). Pentylene Glycol. Glycerol. Sodium Lactate. Lactic Acid. Serine. Urea. Sorbitol. Sodium Chloride. Allantoin	1.00
Extrapone® Silk GW	Water (Aqua). Glycerol. Hydrolyzed Silk	1.00
Hydrolite® 5 Green	Hydrolite® 5 Green	4.00
Actipearls Red Star # DH10402/6	Water (Aqua). Propylene Glycol. Algin. Gellan Gum. Xanthan Gum. CalciumChloride. CI 12490 (Pigment Red 5). Mica (CI 77019). Titanium Dioxide (CI 77891)	1.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	1,2-pentanediol	0.50
3-Phenylpropanol		0.70
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.30

Table F37

Anti-acne wash (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Water (Aqua)	45.70
Polyquaternium-7	0.50
Cocamidopropyl Betaine 9.000	9.00
Coco Glucoside 2.000	2.00
Polysorbate 80. Glycerol. Gossypium Herbaceum. (Cotton) Seed Oil. Water (Aqua)	1.00
Trideceth-9. PEG-5 Ethylhexanoate. Water (Aqua)	1.00
Glycereth-90 Isostearate. Laureth-2	0.50
Sodium Laureth Sulfate 37.000	37.00
Glycerol. Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) Gluten. Water (Aqua)	1.00
Sodium Chloride	0.30
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	1.00
Phenoxyethanol. Methylparaben. Ethylparaben. Butylparaben. Propylparaben. Isobutylparaben	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50

Table F38
Cosmetic sun protection composition (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredient	Amount
Ethylhexyl cinnamic acid	7.50
Benzophenon-3	2.00
Polyglyceryl dimer soyate	0.80
Sorbitane stearate	1.00
Tocopheryl acetate	0.50
Glyceryl stearate. PEG-100 Stearate	3.00
PEG-40. hydrogenated castor oil	1.00
Titanium dioxide. aluminum oxide hydrate. Dimethicon/Methicon Copolymer	3.00
Butyrospermum parkii (Shea Butter)	1.00
C_{12-15} alkyl benzoate	6.50
Butylene glycol	5.00
Xanthan gum	0.30
Disodium EDTA	0.10
Allantoin	0.10
Polyacryl amide. C_{13-14} isoparaffin. Laureth-7	1.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	5.00
4-t Butylcyclohexanol	1.00
Preservatives (Methyl-. Butyl-. Ethyl-. Propylparaben. Phenoxyethanol)	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.60
Aqua dem.	Ad 100

Table F39
Sun protection spray (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Water. demineralized	Water (aqua)	69.50
Glycerol	Glycerol	4.00
1.3 butylene glycol	Butylene glycol	5.00
D-Panthenol	Panthenol	0.50
Lara Care A-200	Galactoarabinan	0.25
Baysilone oil M 10	Dimethicone	1.00
Edeta BD	Disodium EDTA	0.10
Copherol 1250	Tocopheryl acetate	0.50
Cetiol OE	Dicaprylyl ether	3.00
Neo Heliopan® HMS	Homosalate	5.00
Neo Heliopan® AV	Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate	6.00
Neo Heliopan® 357	Butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane	1.00
Corapan TQ	Diethylhexylnaphthalate	2.00
Alpha Bisabolol	Bisabolol	0.10
Pemulen TR-2	Acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer	0.25
NaOH. 10%	Sodium hydroxide	0.60
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.20
Phenoxyethanol	Phenoxyethanol	0.40
Solbrol M	Methylparaben	0.10
Solbrol P	Propylparaben	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.50

Table F40
Sunscreen spray O/W. SPE 15-20 (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Dracorin® GOC	Glyceryl Oleate Citrate. Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	2.00
Corapan® TQ	Diethylhexyl 2.6-Naphthalate	3.00
Neo Heliopan® HMS	Homosalate	7.00
Neo Heliopan® OS	Ethylhexyl Salicylate	5.00
Neo Heliopan® 357	Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane	3.00
Isoadipate	Diisopropyl Adipate	6.00
Baysilone® Oil M10	Dimethicone	1.00
Edeta® BD	Disodium EDTA	0.10
Vitamin E Acetate	Tocopheryl Acetate	0.50
Dragosantol® 100	Bisabolol	0.10
Pemulen® TR-2	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.25
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	4.00
Butylene Glycol	Butylene Glycol	5.00
Neo Heliopan® Hydro (103089). used as 25% aq. solution	Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid	8.00
Biotive® L-Arginine	Arginine	0.55
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.40
Sobrol M	Methylparaben	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.60

5

Table F41
Sun protection soft cream (W/O). SPF 40 (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Dehymuls PGPH	Polyglyceryl-2 dipolyhydroxystearate	5.00
Copherol 1250	Tocopheryl acetate	0.50
Permulgin 3220	Ozocerite	0.50
Zinc stearate	Zinc stearate	0.50
Tegosoft TN	C12-15 Alkyl benzoate	10.00
Neo Heliopan® E1000	Isoamyl-p-methoxycinnamate	2.00
Neo Heliopan® 303	Octocrylene	5.00
Neo Heliopan® MBC	4-Methylbenzylidene camphor	3.00
Zinc oxide. neutral	Zinc oxide	5.00
Water. distilled	Water (aqua)	Add 100
EDETA BD	Disodium EDTA	0.10
Glycerol	Glycerol	4.00
Magnesium sulfate	Magnesium sulfate	0.50
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.30
Symdiol® 68	1.2-Hexanediol. Caprylylglycol	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.80

5

Table F42
Sun protection milk (W/O) (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Dehymuls PGPH	Polyglyceryl-2 dipolyhydroxystearate	3.00
Beeswax 8100	Beeswax	1.00
Monomuls 90-0-18	Glyceryl oleate	1.00
Zinc stearate	Zinc stearate	1.00
Cetiol SN	Cetearyl isononanoate	5.00
Cetiol OE	Dicaprylyl ether	5.00
Tegosoft TN	C12-15 alkyl benzoate	4.00
Vitamin E	Tocopherol	0.50
Neo Heliopan® OS	Ethylhexyl salicylate	5.00
Neo Heliopan® AV	Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate	7.50
Uvinul® T150	Ethylhexyl triazone	1.50
Water. distilled	Water (Aqua)	To 100
Trilon BD	Disodium EDTA	0.10
Glycerol	Glycerol	5.00
Neo Heliopan® AP 10% solution. neutralized with NaOH	Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate	15.00
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.25
Alpha bisabolol	Bisabolol	0.10
SymOcide® PT	Phenoxyethanol. Tropolone	0.25
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.25

Table F43
After sun gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
SymSol® PF-3	Water (Aqua). Pentylene Glycol. Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleoyl Sarcosinate. Sodium Chloride. Disodium Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleate. Sodium Sulfate	3.000
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	5.000
SymHelios® 1031	Benzylidene Dimethoxydimethylin danone	0.100
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Pemulen® TR-2	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	1.000
D-Panthenol 75 W	Panthenol	0.500
SymFinity® 1298	Echinacea Purpurea Extract	0.100
Extrapone® Pearl GW	Water (Aqua). Glycerol. Hydrolyzed Pearl. Xanthan Gum	1.000
Sodium Hydroxide 10% solution	Sodium Hydroxide	2.500
Ethanol 96 %	Alcohol Denat.	15.000
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	0.20
SymOcide® PS	Phenoxyethanol. 1.2-Hexanediol. Decyleneglycol	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.50

Table F44
After sun lotion (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
Acrylate/C10-30 alkylacrylate crosspolymer		0.4
Cetearylethyl hexanoate		15.0
Bisabolol		0.2
Tocopheryl acetate		1.0
Panthenol		1.0
Alcohol		15.0
Glycerol		3.0
1.2-Hexanediol		0.60
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.30
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)		4.0
Aqua dem.		Ad 100
Triethanolamine		0.2

Table F45
Hair styling gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Water	Ad 100
PVM/MA Decadiene Crosspolymer	0.60
PVP	3.00
Isocetyl Stearate	4.00
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	0.50
Aminomethyl Propanol	0.40
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.60
SymDiol® 68T (1.2-Hexanediol. 1.2-Octanediol. Tropolone)	0.30
Phenoxyethanol	0.20
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.40

Table F46
Silicone emulsion (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Potassium Cetyl Phosphate. Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	1.00
Cyclohexasiloxane	4.00
Cetearyl Alcohol	1.50
Phenyl Trimethicone	3.00
Stearyl Heptanoate. Stearyl Caprylate	3.00
Dimethicone	1.00
Xanthan Gum	0.20
Isoamyl p-Methoxycinnamate	5.00
Water	Ad 100
Methylpropanediol	3.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.30
Diazolidinyl urea	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.50

Table F47
Microemulsion gel (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Glycerol isostearate	1.80
Octoxyglycerol	1.00
Ceteareth-15	5.20
PEG-150 Distearate	1.00
Aluminium chlorohydrate	5.00
Isotridecylisononanoate	3.30
Cyclomethicone	6.60
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.70
Euxyl® K145 (Methylchloroisothiazolinone. Methylisothiazlinone. Bronopol)	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.40
Water	Ad 100

Table F48
Air freshener in gel form (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Demineralised water	Ad 100
Genugel® X-6424 (carrageenan)	2.00
Arkopal® N 100 or Tergitol® NP 10 (Emulsifer)	3.50
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.60
Preventol® D 7 (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one. 2-methyl-2H isothiazol-3-one)	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.80

Table F49
Cleaner. APC liquid. alkaline pH 8-10 (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Aqua	59.06
Tri Sodium Citrate Dihydrate	3.00
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	30.00
Trideceth-9	5.00
Ethanol	2.00
Citric Acid 10% solution	0.24
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.50
Mixture of 5-Chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.30

Table F50
Fabric softener (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients (INCI)	Amount
Aqua	72.10
Dialkylester ammomium methosulfate	16.60
Polydimethylsiloxane	0.30
Magnesiumchloride	10.00
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.60
Mixture of 5-Chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-Methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one	0.10
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.40

Table F51
Liquid detergent (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Deionized water	39.60
Optical brightener	0.10
Coconut fatty acids (C12-C18)	7.50
Potassium hydroxide 50% solution	4.30
Propane-1.2-diol	5.00
Fatty alcohols C12-C15. 8 EO	12.00
Na-salt of secondary alkyl sulfonates (C13-C17)	17.00
Triethanolamine	2.00
Trisodium citrate dihydrate	5.00
Dequest 2066 Diethylenetriamine penta(methylene phosphonic acid)	3.00
Ethanol	3.00
Enzymes	0.70
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.50
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	1.00

Table F52
Liquid detergent concentrate (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Deionized water	12.9
Coconut fatty acids (C12-C18)	10.0
Fatty alcohols C12-C15. 8 EO	26.0
Na-salt of secondary alkyl sulfonates (C13-C17)	26.5
Triethanol amine	8.5
Na-salt of fatty alcohol sulfates C12-C14	3.0
Ethanol	5.5
Urea	4.5
Enzymes	0.9
Citric acid	1.0
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.7
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.8

Table F53
Toilet cleaner (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Water	93.0
Kelzan ASX-T	0.5
Parafin sulfonate. sodium salt	1.0
Citric acid	5.0
Colorant (FD & C Yellow No. 6)	0.1
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.3
Preservative (Benzisothiazolinone. Glutaral)	0.05
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.6

Table F54
Dish washing concentrate (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Sodium laurylsulfate	31.0
Propane-1.2-diole	6.0
Ethyl alcohol 96%	7.0
Palm tree glucosides	6.0
Coco betaine	18.0
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.4
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.5
Water	31.6

Table F55
Dish washing concentrate (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	Amount
Palm tree glucosides	4.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	45.0
Coco betaine	8.0
Ethyl alcohol 96%	1.0
Colorant (C.I. Pigment Blue 15)	0.05
1,2-pentanediol (Hydrolite® 5)	0.2
Any of Compounds 1 to 9	0.7
Water	Ad 100

Table F56
Solution for wet wipes (Amounts in wt.-percent)

Ingredients	INCI	Amount
SymSol® PF-3	Water (Aqua). Pentylene Glycol. Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleoyl Sarcosinate. Sodium Chloride. Disodium Sulfoacetate. SodiumOleate. Sodium Sulfate	2.00
Dragosantol® 100	Bisabolol	0.10
Glycerol 99.5 P.	Glycerol	5.00
Water	Water (Aqua)	Ad 100
Hydrolite® 5	1,2-pentanediol	5.00
D-Panthenol 75 W	Panthenol	0.80
DragoCalm®	Water (Aqua). Glycerol. Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Extract	1.00
Witch Hazel-Distillate	Hamamelis Virginiana (Witch Hazel) Water. Water (Aqua). Alcohol	1.00
Allplant Essence® Org. Rose Geranium P	Pelargonium Graveolens Flower/Leaf/Stem Water	1.00
Preservative	Phenoxyethanol	0.30
Any of Compounds 1 to 9		0.50

WHAT CLAIMED IS

1. A fragrance composition comprising or consisting of at least one nitrile of formula (I)

R-CN (I)

in which R represents

(i) a substituted phenyl radical;

(ii) an optionally substituted norbornyl radical;

(iii) an optionally substituted cyclopent(en)yl radical; and/or

(iv) a $-(CH_2)_n-CH=CH_2$ radical wherein n represents an integer of from 1 to 20 ;

with the exception of the following species: 3,4-dimethylbenzonitrile, 4-(2-methyl-propyl)benzonitrile and 3-methylbenzonitrile.

2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein R stands for a phenyl radical substituted with one, two or three substituents R2, R3 or R4 individually representing a C_1-C_5 alkyl group or a phenyl group.

3. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the nitrile of formula (I) stands for one of the following compounds:

(i) 2,3-dimethylbenzonitrile

(ii) 2,4,5-trimethylbenzonitrile

(iii) 4-ethylbenzonitrile

(iv) 4-isobutylbenzonitrile

(v) 4-propylbenzonitrile

(vi) 4-phenylbenzonitrile

4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nitrile of formula (I) stands for 3,3-dimethylnorbornane-2-carbonitrile.

5. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nitrile of formula (I) stands for 2-[3-(methoxymethyl)-2-2-dimethyl-cyclopent-3-en-1-yl]acetonitrile.

6. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nitrile of formula (I) stands for tridec-12-enenitrile.

7. The composition of any of Claims 1 to 6 further comprising a secondary fragrance different from the fragrances of formula (I).

8. The compositions of any of Claims 1 to 6 further comprising a solvent.

9. The composition of Claim 8, wherein said solvents are selected from the group consisting of benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, diethyl phthalate, dipropylene glycol, ethyl al-

cohol, *iso*-propyl myristate, triethylcitrate, downol DPM, IsoPar L, triacetine and their mixtures

10. A fragrance formulation comprising

    (a) at least one fragrance of Claim 1 and

    (b) ethyl alcohol and/or triethyl citrate.

11. A cosmetic or personal care composition comprising the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or the fragrance formulation of Claim 10.

12. A detergent composition comprising the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or the fragrance formulation of Claim 10.

13. A capsule comprising the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or the fragrance formulation of Claim 10.

14. A method for obtaining a cosmetic, personal care or detergent composition with improved stability against discoloration, comprising or consisting of the following steps:

    (i) providing a cosmetic, personal care or detergent composition; and

    (ii) adding the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or the fragrance formulation of Claim 10.

15. Use of the fragrance composition of Claim 1 or the fragrance formulation of Claim 10 for making cosmetic, personal care or detergent compositions.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/062989

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07C255/07 C07C255/31 C07C255/47 C07C255/50 A61K8/40
A61Q13/00 C11B9/00 C11D3/00 C11D3/50 C11D11/00
A23L33/00

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)
C07C A61Q A23L C11D A61K C11B

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, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 2 979 682 A1 (SYMRISE AG [DE]) 3 February 2016 (2016-02-03) cited in the application	1-3,7-15
Y	paragraphs [0008] - [0012] paragraphs [0208] - [0224] claims	1-15

X	US 4 040 986 A (BOELENS HARMANNUS ET AL) 9 August 1977 (1977-08-09) cited in the application	1,7,8, 11-15
Y	column 1, lines 5-8 column 1, lines 22-25 column 1, lines 55-61 column 2, lines 12-28 examples 1-5	1-15

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

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
21 January 2021	29/01/2021

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

2

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	claim 1 c: cuminyl nitrile examples paragraph [0021]	1-15

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