



(51) International Patent Classification:

*C11B 9/00* (2006.01)      *C07C 49/11* (2006.01)  
*A61Q 13/00* (2006.01)      *C07C 69/533* (2006.01)  
*C11D 3/50* (2006.01)      *C07C 255/02* (2006.01)  
*C07C 33/05* (2006.01)      *C07C 255/31* (2006.01)  
*C07C 33/14* (2006.01)      *C07C 255/46* (2006.01)  
*C07C 39/08* (2006.01)      *C07D 317/12* (2006.01)  
*C07C 47/11* (2006.01)      *C07D 319/06* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2012/039317

(22) International Filing Date:

24 May 2012 (24.05.2012)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/500,478      23 June 2011 (23.06.2011)      US

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

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **DENUTTE, Hugo, Robert Germain** [BE/BE]; Kuipersstraat 12, B-9308 Hofstade (Aaist) (BE). **SMETS, Johan** [BE/BE]; Bollenberg 79, B-3210 Lubbeek (BE). **PINTENS, An** [BE/BE]; Pauwelslei 203/1002, B-2170 Brasschaat (BE). **VAN AKEN, Koen** [BE/BE]; Vijverhoek 68, B-8520 Kuume (BE). **VRIELYNCK, Freek, Annie Camiel** [BE/BE]; 134 Bloemendalestraat, B-8730 Beernem (BE).

(74) Common Representative: **THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY**; c/o Eileen L. Hughett, Global Patent Services, 299 East Sixth Street, Sycamore Building, 4th Floor, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (US).

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

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

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(54) Title: PERFUME SYSTEMS

(57) Abstract: The present application relates to perfume raw materials, perfume delivery systems and consumer products comprising such perfume raw materials and/or such perfume delivery systems, as well as processes for making and using such perfume raw materials, perfume delivery systems and consumer products. Such perfume raw materials and compositions, including the delivery systems, disclosed herein expand the perfume communities' options as such perfume raw materials can provide variations on character and such compositions can provide desired odor profiles.





## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

As used herein “consumer product” means baby care, beauty care, fabric & home care,  
5 family care, feminine care, health care, snack and/or beverage products or devices generally  
intended to be used or consumed in the form in which it is sold. Such products include but are  
not limited to diapers, bibs, wipes; products for and/or methods relating to treating hair (human,  
dog, and/or cat), including, bleaching, coloring, dyeing, conditioning, shampooing, styling;  
deodorants and antiperspirants; personal cleansing; cosmetics; skin care including application of  
10 creams, lotions, and other topically applied products for consumer use including fine fragrances;  
and shaving products, products for and/or methods relating to treating fabrics, hard surfaces and  
any other surfaces in the area of fabric and home care, including: air care including air  
fresheners and scent delivery systems, car care, dishwashing, fabric conditioning (including  
softening and/or freshening), laundry detergency, laundry and rinse additive and/or care, hard  
15 surface cleaning and/or treatment including floor and toilet bowl cleaners, and other cleaning for  
consumer or institutional use; products and/or methods relating to bath tissue, facial tissue, paper  
handkerchiefs, and/or paper towels; tampons, feminine napkins; products and/or methods relating  
to oral care including toothpastes, tooth gels, tooth rinses, denture adhesives, tooth whitening;  
over-the-counter health care including cough and cold remedies, pain relievers, RX  
20 pharmaceuticals, pet health and nutrition; processed food products intended primarily for  
consumption between customary meals or as a meal accompaniment (non-limiting examples  
include potato chips, tortilla chips, popcorn, pretzels, corn chips, cereal bars, vegetable chips or  
crisps, snack mixes, party mixes, multigrain chips, snack crackers, cheese snacks, pork rinds,  
corn snacks, pellet snacks, extruded snacks and bagel chips); and coffee.

25 As used herein, the term “cleaning and/or treatment composition” is a subset of consumer  
products that includes, unless otherwise indicated, beauty care, fabric & home care products.  
Such products include, but are not limited to, products for treating hair (human, dog, and/or cat),  
including, bleaching, coloring, dyeing, conditioning, shampooing, styling; deodorants and  
antiperspirants; personal cleansing; cosmetics; skin care including application of creams, lotions,  
30 and other topically applied products for consumer use including fine fragrances; and shaving  
products, products for treating fabrics, hard surfaces and any other surfaces in the area of fabric  
and home care, including: air care including air fresheners and scent delivery systems, car care,  
dishwashing, fabric conditioning (including softening and/or freshening), laundry detergency,

laundry and rinse additive and/or care, hard surface cleaning and/or treatment including floor and toilet bowl cleaners, granular or powder-form all-purpose or "heavy-duty" washing agents, especially cleaning detergents; liquid, gel or paste-form all-purpose washing agents, especially the so-called heavy-duty liquid types; liquid fine-fabric detergents; hand dishwashing agents or  
5 light duty dishwashing agents, especially those of the high-foaming type; machine dishwashing agents, including the various tablet, granular, liquid and rinse-aid types for household and institutional use; liquid cleaning and disinfecting agents, including antibacterial hand-wash types, cleaning bars, mouthwashes, denture cleaners, dentifrice, car or carpet shampoos, bathroom cleaners including toilet bowl cleaners; hair shampoos and hair-rinses; shower gels , fine  
10 fragrances and foam baths and metal cleaners; as well as cleaning auxiliaries such as bleach additives and "stain-stick" or pre-treat types, substrate-laden products such as dryer added sheets, dry and wetted wipes and pads, nonwoven substrates, and sponges; as well as sprays and mists all for consumer or/and institutional use; and/or methods relating to oral care including toothpastes, tooth gels, tooth rinses, denture adhesives, tooth whitening.

15 As used herein, the term "fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or treatment composition" is a subset of cleaning and treatment compositions that includes, unless otherwise indicated, granular or powder-form all-purpose or "heavy-duty" washing agents, especially cleaning detergents; liquid, gel or paste-form all-purpose washing agents, especially the so-called heavy-duty liquid types; liquid fine-fabric detergents; hand dishwashing agents or light duty  
20 dishwashing agents, especially those of the high-foaming type; machine dishwashing agents, including the various tablet, granular, liquid and rinse-aid types for household and institutional use; liquid cleaning and disinfecting agents, including antibacterial hand-wash types, cleaning bars, car or carpet shampoos, bathroom cleaners including toilet bowl cleaners; and metal cleaners, fabric conditioning products including softening and/or freshening that may be in  
25 liquid, solid and/or dryer sheet form ; as well as cleaning auxiliaries such as bleach additives and "stain-stick" or pre-treat types, substrate-laden products such as dryer added sheets, dry and wetted wipes and pads, nonwoven substrates, and sponges; as well as sprays and mists. All of such products which were applicable may be in standard, concentrated or even highly concentrated form even to the extent that such products may in certain aspect be non-aqueous.

30 As used herein, articles such as "a" and "an" when used in a claim, are understood to mean one or more of what is claimed or described.

As used herein, the terms “include”, “includes” and “including” are meant to be non-limiting.

As used herein, the term “solid” includes granular, powder, bar and tablet product forms.

As used herein, the term “fluid” includes liquid, gel, paste and gas product forms.

5 As used herein, the term “situs” includes paper products, fabrics, garments, hard surfaces, hair and skin.

Unless otherwise noted, all component or composition levels are in reference to the active portion of that component or composition, and are exclusive of impurities, for example, residual solvents or by-products, which may be present in commercially available sources of such components or compositions.

All percentages and ratios are calculated by weight unless otherwise indicated. All percentages and ratios are calculated based on the total composition unless otherwise indicated.

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

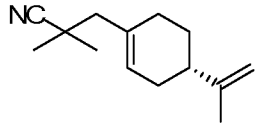
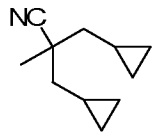
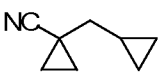
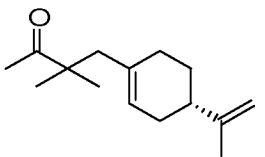
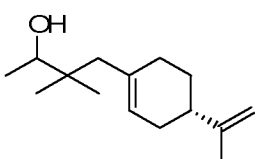
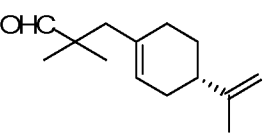
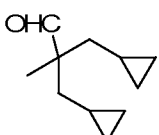
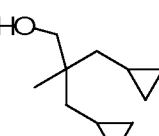
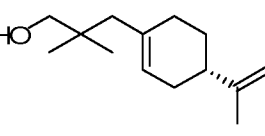
20 Perfume Raw Materials (herein after “PRMs”)

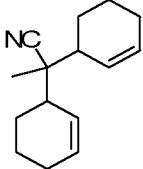
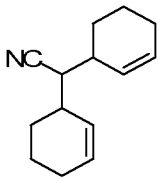
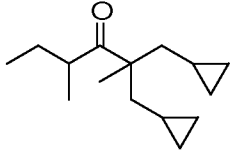
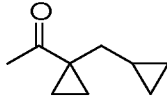
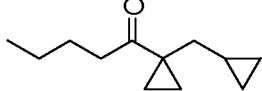
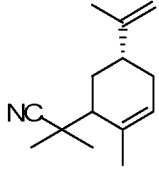
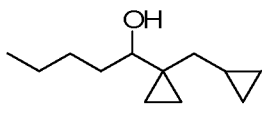
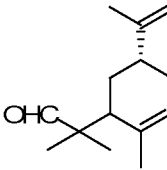
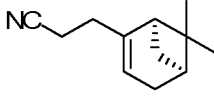
Suitable PRMs include the PRMs listed in Table 1 below and stereoisomers thereof.

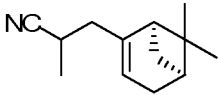
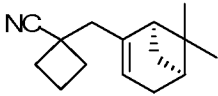
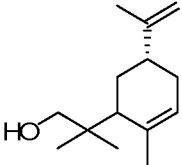
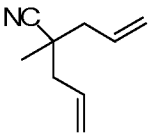
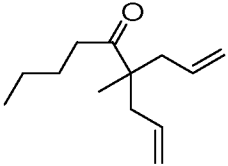
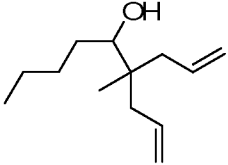
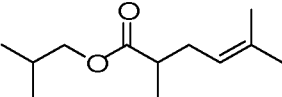
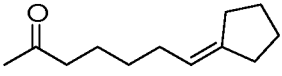
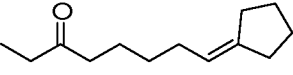
25

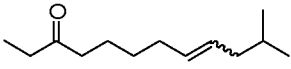
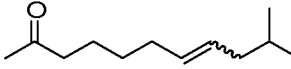
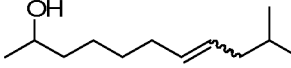
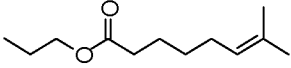
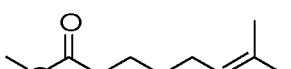
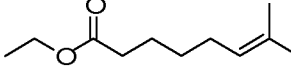

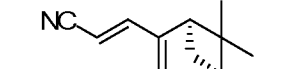
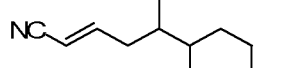
Table 1

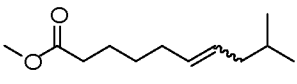
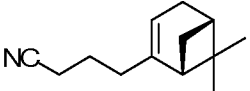
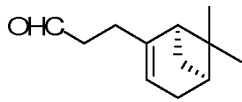
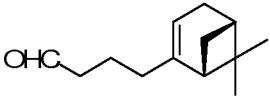
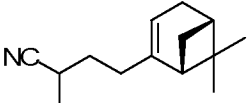
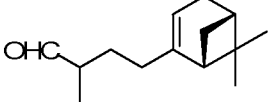
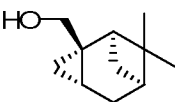
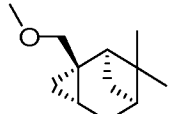
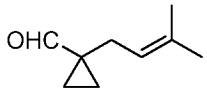
	Chemical Structure	IUPAC Names	Character description
--	--------------------	-------------	-----------------------

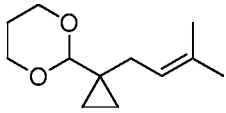
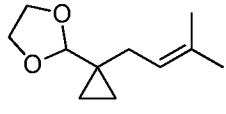
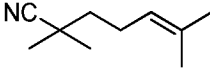
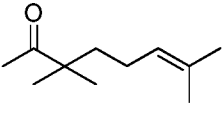
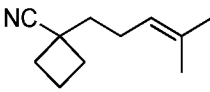
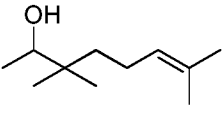
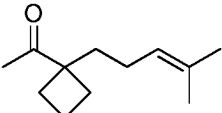
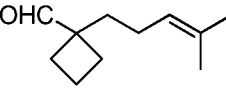
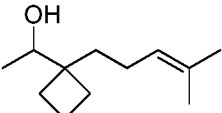
1		( <i>S</i> )-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile	floral (rose geranium), woody, citrus
2		3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile	herbal, minty, vegetable
3		1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile	intense, spicy, minty
4		( <i>S</i> )-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one	floral, cedarwood
5		3,3-dimethyl-4-(( <i>S</i> )-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-( <i>R,S</i> )-ol	terpenic, floral (rose, peony)
6		( <i>S</i> )-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal	floral, ozonic
7		3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal	herbal, minty, fruity
8		3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol	spicy, eugenol
9		( <i>S</i> )-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol	floral (whitefloral), terpenic

10		( <i>R,S</i> )-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile	mint (menthone), floral (geranium)
11		( <i>R,S</i> )-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone	minty, herbal
12		1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-( <i>R,S</i> )-dimethylhexan-3-one	green, vegetable, medicinal, intense
13		1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone	minty, fresh, intense
14		1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one	spicy (celery)
15		2-methyl-2-((1 <i>R,S</i> )(5 <i>R</i> )-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile	fresh, green (agrestic), herbal (chamomile)
16		1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-( <i>R,S</i> )ol	green, earthy
17		2-methyl-2-((1 <i>R,S</i> )(5 <i>R</i> )-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal	fresh, herbal, sulfury, truffle
18		3-((1 <i>R,S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile	woody, pine, intense

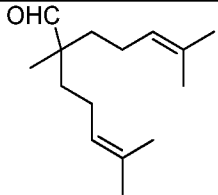
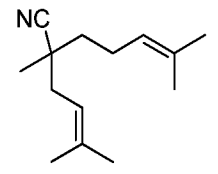
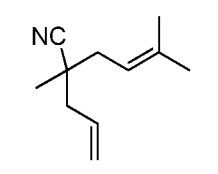
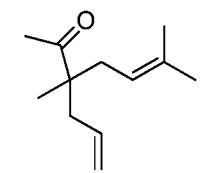
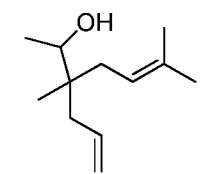
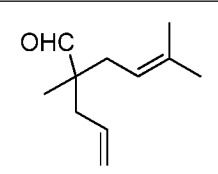
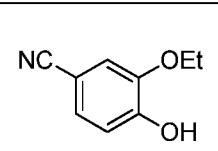
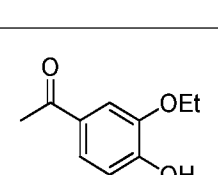
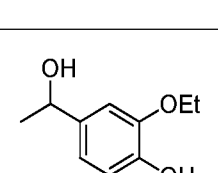
19		(2 <i>R,S</i> )-3-(((1 <i>R,5S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile	woody, ionone
20		1-(((1 <i>R,5S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile	pine, terpenic
21		2-methyl-2-((1 <i>R,S</i> )(5 <i>R</i> )-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol	floral (lily), minty
22		2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile	herbal, geranium, minty, green
23		4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one	fruity, green, herbal
24		4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-( <i>R,S</i> )-ol	floral, herbal, baby lotion
25		<i>iso</i> -butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate	floral, fruity
26		7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one	green, metallic
27		8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one	green, vegetable

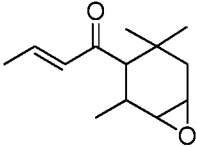
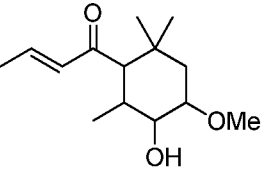
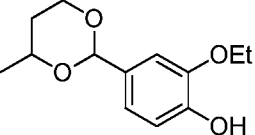
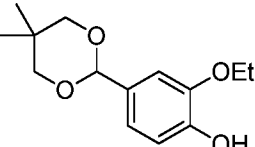
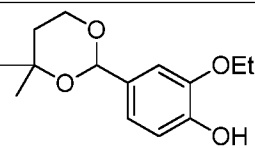
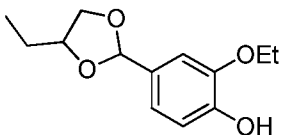
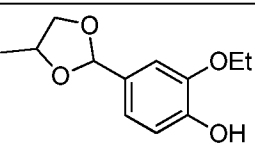
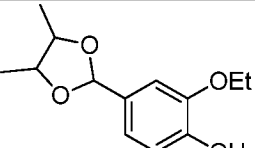
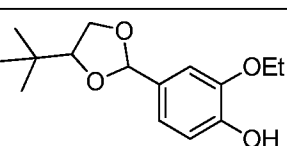
28		( <i>E/Z</i> )-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – <i>E:Z</i> )	floral, fruity, waxy
29		( <i>E/Z</i> )-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – <i>E:Z</i> )	fruity, herbal, parsley
30		( <i>E/Z</i> )-10-methylundec-7-en-2-( <i>R,S</i> )- ol (9:1 – <i>E:Z</i> )	green, aromatic, herbal, plastic
31		propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate	fruity, floral, clean linen
32		methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate	fruity, fresh, clean, cucumber green
33		ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate	fruity (citrus, pineapple), fresh
34		1,5,5-trimethyl-3( <i>R,S</i> )-(3-methylbut- 2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene	green, herbal, terpenic
35		( <i>E,Z</i> )-3-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6- dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2- yl)acrylonitrile	woody, spicy, iris
36		( <i>E,Z</i> )( <i>R,S</i> )-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3- enyl)hex-2-enenitrile	citrus, green, fresh, intense

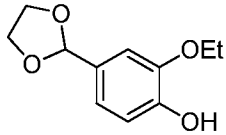
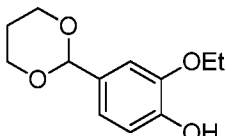
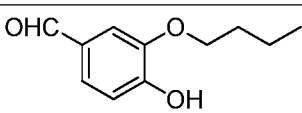
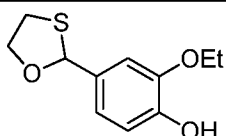
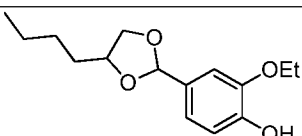
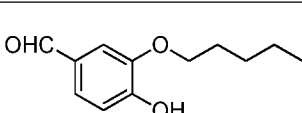
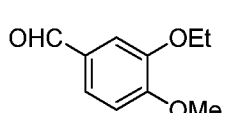
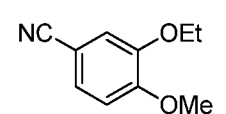
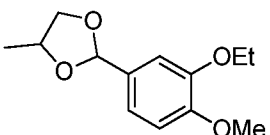
37		methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate	waxy, fruity, herbal
38		4-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile	leathery, cedar wood
39		3-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal	mussel, oyster, ozonic
40		4-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal	aldehydic, floral, physalis
41		4-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile	terpenic, pine, clean
42		4-((1 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i> )-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal	woody, floral
43		((1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i> )-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0 <sup>2,4</sup> ]octan-2-yl)methanol	woody, terpenic
44		(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>S</i> )-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0 <sup>2,4</sup> ]octane	wood dust, sulphuric
45		1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde	minty, herbal

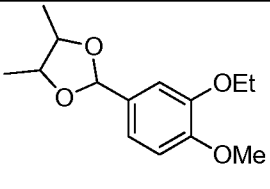
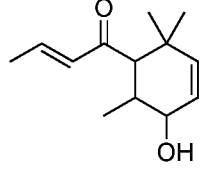
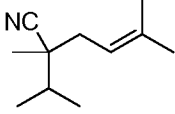
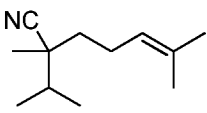
46		2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane	herbal (chamomile), aromatic, cigar
47		2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane	aromatic, herbal, fennel
48		2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile	herbal, vegetable, sharp
49		3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one	citrus, fruity, clean
50		1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile	spicy, vegetable, mushroom
51		3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-( <i>R,S</i> )-ol	citrus, lilac, clean
52		1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanone	fruity (cassis), woody
53		1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbaldehyde	green, hay, floral
54		1-( <i>R,S</i> )-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanol	solventy (glue), floral (jasmin)

55		7-( <i>R,S</i> )-methoxy-2,6,6-trimethyloct-2-ene	herbal, mango skin
56		1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile	minty, spicy, coumarin
57		1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanone	grapefruit, woody
58		1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one	Green, ivy leaves
59		1-( <i>R,S</i> )-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanol	floral rose (peony)
60		8-methylnon-7-en-2-one	clean linen, fruity
61		2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile	floral (geranium, violet)
62		6-methylhept-5-enenitrile	citrus, spice nitrile
63		2-( <i>R,S</i> ),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile	herbal, minty

64		2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal	ozonic (mussel), fresh
65		2-( <i>R,S</i> ),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile	floral, herbal, clean
66		2-( <i>R,S</i> )-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile	floral (violet), cucumber, lavender
67		3-( <i>R,S</i> )-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one	herbal (lavender), aromatic
68		3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol	humus, earthy
69		2-( <i>R,S</i> )-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal	floral, tea, liquorice
70		3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile	sweet, vanilla-like
71		1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone	vanillin, phenolic
72		2-ethoxy-4-(1-( <i>R,S</i> )-hydroxyethyl)phenol	vanillin, phenolic

73		(E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one	diffusive
74		(E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one	fruity, rum, jam
75		2-ethoxy-4-(4-( <i>R,S</i> )-methyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxan-2-yl)phenol	sweet, woody, phenolic
76		4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	sweet, chemical, vanilla
77		4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	Sweet, phenolic, balsamic
78		2-ethoxy-4-(4-( <i>R,S</i> )-ethyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol	sweet, phenolic, spicy
79		2-ethoxy-4-(4-( <i>R,S</i> )-methyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol	sweet, balsamic
80		4-(4,5-( <i>R,S</i> )-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	sweet, balsamic
81		4-(4-( <i>R,S</i> )-(tert-butyl)-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	woody, spicy, sweet

82		4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	sweet, woody, smoked ham
83		4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	woody (guaiac), sweet, spicy
84		3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde	spicy, sweet
85		2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol	sulphuric, grapefruit, mercaptan like
86		4-(4-( <i>R,S</i> )-butyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol	floral (chrysant), sweet
87		4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde	horsy, sweet, spicy
88		3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde	sweet (vanilla – tonka), balsamic
89		3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile	sweet, costus
90		2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-( <i>R,S</i> )-dioxolane	sweet, spicy

91		2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-( <i>R,S</i> )-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane	sweet
92		( <i>E</i> )-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one	fruity, floral
93		2-( <i>R,S</i> )-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enitrile	woody, herbal, intense
94		2-( <i>R,S</i> )-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enitrile	floral, ozonic (metallic)

The PRMs disclosed in Table 1 above (*a.k.a.*, molecules – as referred to in the Examples section) may provide one or more of the following benefits at levels that Applicants believe are unexpected in view of PRMs in general: neat product odor; wet fabric odor when applied to a fabric; dry fabric odor when applied to a fabric; reduced leakage from an encapsulate, including an encapsulate such as a perfume microcapsule; increased head space versus neat oil in certain perfume delivery technologies; odor when used in a matrix perfume delivery that is applied to a package; neat product odor when applied to a cleaning and/or treatment composition; fine fragrance composition odor when used in a fine fragrance; dry hair odor when a composition comprising such a PRM is applied to hair; PRM bloom from a solution comprising such a PRM; and new PRM character when applied to a situs. Confirmation of such benefits can be obtained by applying standard test methodologies detailed herein. The PRMs and stereoisomers of such PRMs disclosed in Table 1 above can be made in accordance with the teachings detailed in the present specification.

In one aspect, PRMs disclosed herein may have the structure of Table 1 Nos. 1-94. More specifically, PRMs disclosed herein may have the structure of Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47,

50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 81, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 94, and stereoisomers thereof.

In another aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use, as defined by the present specification, in consumer products at levels, based on total  
5 consumer product weight, of from about 0.0001% to about 25%, from about 0.0005% to about 10%, from about 0.001% to about 5%, from about 0.005% to about 2.5%, or even from 0.01% to about 1%. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be used in various combinations in the  
10 aforementioned consumer products. In one aspect, a consumer product may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,  
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,  
46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87,  
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and stereoisomers thereof.

In another aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use, as defined by the present specification, in cleaning and/or treatment compositions at  
15 levels, based on total cleaning and treatment products weight of from about 0.0001% to about 25%, from about 0.0005% to about 10%, from about 0.001% to about 5%, from about 0.005% to about 2.5%, or even from 0.01% to about 1%. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be  
used in various combinations in the aforementioned cleaning and/ treatment compositions. In  
20 one aspect, a cleaning and/or treatment composition may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,  
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62,  
63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,  
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and stereoisomers thereof.

In another aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable  
25 for use, as defined by the present specification, in fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or  
treatment compositions at levels, based on total fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or  
treatment composition weight of from about 0.00001% to about 25%, from 0.00005% to about  
10%, from 0.0001% to about 5%, from 0.0005% to about 1.0%, or even from 0.001% to about  
0.5%. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be used in various combinations in the  
30 aforementioned fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or treatment compositions. In one  
aspect, a fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or treatment composition may comprise one or  
more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and stereoisomers thereof.

In another aspect, a detergent that may comprise the same level of the PRMs as disclosed  
5 for the aforementioned fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment compositions is disclosed. In one aspect, a detergent may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91,  
10 92, 93, 94 and stereoisomers thereof.

In another aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use in highly compacted consumer products, including highly compacted fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment compositions. For example, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof may be employed in solid or fluid highly compacted detergents at  
15 levels of from about 0.00001% to about 25%, from 0.00005% to about 10%, from 0.0001% to about 5%, from 0.0005% to about 1.0%, or even from 0.001% to about 0.5%, based on total composition weight. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be used in various combinations in the aforementioned highly compacted detergent compositions. Such highly compact detergents typically comprise a higher than normal percentage of active ingredients. In one  
20 aspect, a highly compacted detergent may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1-94 and stereoisomers thereof. More specifically, a highly compacted detergent may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,  
25 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and stereoisomers thereof.

### Perfume Delivery Systems

Certain perfume delivery systems, methods of making certain perfume delivery systems and the uses of such perfume delivery systems are disclosed in USPA 2007/0275866 A1. Such perfume delivery systems include:

30 I. Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD): This perfume delivery technology uses polymeric materials to deliver perfume materials. Classical coacervation, water soluble or partly soluble to insoluble

charged or neutral polymers, liquid crystals, hot melts, hydrogels, perfumed plastics, microcapsules, nano- and micro-latexes, polymeric film formers, and polymeric absorbents, polymeric adsorbents, etc. are some examples. PAD includes but is not limited to:

a.) Matrix Systems: The fragrance is dissolved or dispersed in a polymer matrix or  
5 particle. Perfumes, for example, may be 1) dispersed into the polymer prior to formulating into the product or 2) added separately from the polymer during or after formulation of the product. Diffusion of perfume from the polymer is a common trigger that allows or increases the rate of perfume release from a polymeric matrix system that is deposited or applied to the desired surface (situs), although many other triggers are known that may control perfume release.  
10 Absorption and/or adsorption into or onto polymeric particles, films, solutions, and the like are aspects of this technology. Nano- or micro-particles composed of organic materials (*e.g.*, latexes) are examples. Suitable particles include a wide range of materials including, but not limited to polyacetal, polyacrylate, polyacrylic, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide,  
15 polyaryletherketone, polybutadiene, polybutylene, polybutylene terephthalate, polychloroprene, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polycyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate, polycarbonate, polychloroprene, polyhydroxyalkanoate, polyketone, polyester, polyethylene, polyetherimide, polyethersulfone, polyethylenechlorinates, polyimide, polyisoprene, polylactic acid, polymethylpentene, polyphenylene oxide, polyphenylene sulfide, polyphthalamide,  
20 polypropylene, polystyrene, polysulfone, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, as well as polymers or copolymers based on acrylonitrile-butadiene, cellulose acetate, ethylene-vinyl acetate, ethylene vinyl alcohol, styrene-butadiene, vinyl acetate-ethylene, and mixtures thereof.

“Standard” systems refer to those that are “pre-loaded” with the intent of keeping the pre-loaded perfume associated with the polymer until the moment or moments of perfume release. Such polymers may also suppress the neat product odor and provide a bloom and/or longevity  
25 benefit depending on the rate of perfume release. One challenge with such systems is to achieve the ideal balance between 1) in-product stability (keeping perfume inside carrier until you need it) and 2) timely release (during use or from dry situs). Achieving such stability is particularly important during in-product storage and product aging. This challenge is particularly apparent for aqueous-based, surfactant-containing products, such as heavy duty liquid laundry detergents.  
30 Many “Standard” matrix systems available effectively become “Equilibrium” systems when formulated into aqueous-based products. One may select an “Equilibrium” system or a Reservoir system, which has acceptable in-product diffusion stability and available triggers for release (*e.g.*, friction). “Equilibrium” systems are those in which the perfume and polymer may be added

separately to the product, and the equilibrium interaction between perfume and polymer leads to a benefit at one or more consumer touch points (versus a free perfume control that has no polymer-assisted delivery technology). The polymer may also be pre-loaded with perfume; however, part or all of the perfume may diffuse during in-product storage reaching an

5 equilibrium that includes having desired perfume raw materials (PRMs) associated with the polymer. The polymer then carries the perfume to the surface, and release is typically via perfume diffusion. The use of such equilibrium system polymers has the potential to decrease the neat product odor intensity of the neat product (usually more so in the case of pre-loaded standard system). Deposition of such polymers may serve to “flatten” the release profile and

10 provide increased longevity. As indicated above, such longevity would be achieved by suppressing the initial intensity and may enable the formulator to use more high impact or low odor detection threshold (ODT) or low Kovats Index (KI) PRMs to achieve FMOT benefits without initial intensity that is too strong or distorted. It is important that perfume release occurs within the time frame of the application to impact the desired consumer touch point or touch

15 points. Suitable micro-particles and micro-latexes as well as methods of making same may be found in USPA 2005/0003980 A1. Matrix systems also include hot melt adhesives and perfume plastics. In addition, hydrophobically modified polysaccharides may be formulated into the perfumed product to increase perfume deposition and/or modify perfume release. All such matrix systems, including for example polysaccharides and nanolatexes may be combined with

20 other PDTs, including other PAD systems such as PAD reservoir systems in the form of a perfume microcapsule (PMC). Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD) matrix systems may include those described in the following references: US Patent Applications 2004/0110648 A1; 2004/0092414 A1; 2004/0091445 A1 and 2004/0087476 A1; and US Patents 6,531,444; 6,024,943; 6,042,792; 6,051,540; 4,540,721 and 4,973,422.

25 Silicones are also examples of polymers that may be used as PDT, and can provide perfume benefits in a manner similar to the polymer-assisted delivery “matrix system”. Such a PDT is referred to as silicone-assisted delivery (SAD). One may pre-load silicones with perfume, or use them as an equilibrium system as described for PAD. Suitable silicones as well as making same may be found in WO 2005/102261; USPA 20050124530A1; USPA

30 20050143282A1; and WO 2003/015736. Functionalized silicones may also be used as described in USPA 2006/003913 A1. Examples of silicones include polydimethylsiloxane and polyalkyldimethylsiloxanes. Other examples include those with amine functionality, which may be used to provide benefits associated with amine-assisted delivery (AAD) and/or polymer-

assisted delivery (PAD) and/or amine-reaction products (ARP). Other such examples may be found in USP 4,911,852; USPA 2004/0058845 A1; USPA 2004/0092425 A1 and USPA 2005/0003980 A1.

b.) Reservoir Systems: Reservoir systems are also known as a core-shell type technology, or one in which the fragrance is surrounded by a perfume release controlling membrane, which may serve as a protective shell. The material inside the microcapsule is referred to as the core, internal phase, or fill, whereas the wall is sometimes called a shell, coating, or membrane. Microparticles or pressure sensitive capsules or microcapsules are examples of this technology. Microcapsules of the current invention are formed by a variety of procedures that include, but are not limited to, coating, extrusion, spray-drying, interfacial, in-situ and matrix polymerization. The possible shell materials vary widely in their stability toward water. Among the most stable are polyoxymethyleneurea (PMU)-based materials, which may hold certain PRMs for even long periods of time in aqueous solution (or product). Such systems include but are not limited to urea-formaldehyde and/or melamine-formaldehyde. Stable shell materials include polyacrylate-based materials obtained as reaction product of an oil soluble or dispersible amine with a multifunctional acrylate or methacrylate monomer or oligomer, an oil soluble acid and an initiator, in presence of an anionic emulsifier comprising a water soluble or water dispersible acrylic acid alkyl acid copolymer, an alkali or alkali salt. Gelatin-based microcapsules may be prepared so that they dissolve quickly or slowly in water, depending for example on the degree of cross-linking. Many other capsule wall materials are available and vary in the degree of perfume diffusion stability observed. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the rate of release of perfume from a capsule, for example, once deposited on a surface is typically in reverse order of in-product perfume diffusion stability. As such, urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde microcapsules for example, typically require a release mechanism other than, or in addition to, diffusion for release, such as mechanical force (e.g., friction, pressure, shear stress) that serves to break the capsule and increase the rate of perfume (fragrance) release. Other triggers include melting, dissolution, hydrolysis or other chemical reaction, electromagnetic radiation, and the like. The use of pre-loaded microcapsules requires the proper ratio of in-product stability and in-use and/or on-surface (on-situs) release, as well as proper selection of PRMs. Microcapsules that

are based on urea-formaldehyde and/or melamine-formaldehyde are relatively stable, especially in near neutral aqueous-based solutions. These materials may require a friction trigger which may not be applicable to all product applications. Other microcapsule materials (e.g., gelatin) may be unstable in aqueous-based products and may even provide reduced benefit (versus free perfume control) when in-product aged. Scratch and sniff technologies are yet another example of PAD. Perfume microcapsules (PMC) may include those described in the following references: US Patent Applications: 2003/0125222 A1; 2003/215417 A1; 2003/216488 A1; 2003/158344 A1; 2003/165692 A1; 2004/071742 A1; 2004/071746 A1; 2004/072719 A1; 2004/072720 A1; 2006/0039934 A1; 2003/203829 A1; 2003/195133 A1; 2004/087477 A1; 2004/0106536 A1; and US Patents 6,645,479 B1; 6,200,949 B1; 4,882,220; 4,917,920; 4,514,461; 6,106,875 and 4,234,627, 3,594,328 and US RE 32713, PCT Patent Application: WO 2009/134234 A1, WO 2006/127454 A2, WO 2010/079466 A2, WO 2010/079467 A2, WO 2010/079468 A2, WO 2010/084480 A2.

II. Molecule-Assisted Delivery (MAD): Non-polymer materials or molecules may also serve to improve the delivery of perfume. Without wishing to be bound by theory, perfume may non-covalently interact with organic materials, resulting in altered deposition and/or release. Non-limiting examples of such organic materials include but are not limited to hydrophobic materials such as organic oils, waxes, mineral oils, petrolatum, fatty acids or esters, sugars, surfactants, liposomes and even other perfume raw material (perfume oils), as well as natural oils, including body and/or other soils. Perfume fixatives are yet another example. In one aspect, non-polymeric materials or molecules have a CLogP greater than about 2. Molecule-Assisted Delivery (MAD) may also include those described in USP 7,119,060 and USP 5,506,201.

III. Fiber-Assisted Delivery (FAD): The choice or use of a situs itself may serve to improve the delivery of perfume. In fact, the situs itself may be a perfume delivery technology. For example, different fabric types such as cotton or polyester will have different properties with respect to ability to attract and/or retain and/or release perfume. The amount of perfume deposited on or in fibers may be altered by the choice of fiber, and also by the history or treatment of the fiber, as well as by any fiber coatings or treatments. Fibers may be woven and non-woven as well as natural or synthetic. Natural fibers include those produced by plants, animals, and geological processes, and include but are not limited to cellulose materials such as cotton, linen, hemp jute, flax, ramie, and sisal, and fibers used to manufacture paper and cloth. Fiber-Assisted Delivery

may consist of the use of wood fiber, such as thermomechanical pulp and bleached or unbleached kraft or sulfite pulps. Animal fibers consist largely of particular proteins, such as silk, sinew, catgut and hair (including wool). Polymer fibers based on synthetic chemicals include but are not limited to polyamide nylon, PET or PBT polyester, phenol-formaldehyde (PF), polyvinyl alcohol fiber (PVOH), polyvinyl chloride fiber (PVC), polyolefins (PP and PE), and acrylic polymers. All such fibers may be pre-loaded with a perfume, and then added to a product that may or may not contain free perfume and/or one or more perfume delivery technologies. In one aspect, the fibers may be added to a product prior to being loaded with a perfume, and then loaded with a perfume by adding a perfume that may diffuse into the fiber, to the product. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the perfume may absorb onto or be adsorbed into the fiber, for example, during product storage, and then be released at one or more moments of truth or consumer touch points.

IV. Amine Assisted Delivery (AAD): The amine-assisted delivery technology approach utilizes materials that contain an amine group to increase perfume deposition or modify perfume release during product use. There is no requirement in this approach to pre-complex or pre-react the perfume raw material(s) and amine prior to addition to the product. In one aspect, amine-containing AAD materials suitable for use herein may be non-aromatic; for example, polyalkylimine, such as polyethyleneimine (PEI), or polyvinylamine (PVAm), or aromatic, for example, anthranilates. Such materials may also be polymeric or non-polymeric. In one aspect, such materials contain at least one primary amine. This technology will allow increased longevity and controlled release also of low ODT perfume notes (e.g., aldehydes, ketones, enones) via amine functionality, and delivery of other PRMs, without being bound by theory, via polymer-assisted delivery for polymeric amines. Without technology, volatile top notes can be lost too quickly, leaving a higher ratio of middle and base notes to top notes. The use of a polymeric amine allows higher levels of top notes and other PRMS to be used to obtain freshness longevity without causing neat product odor to be more intense than desired, or allows top notes and other PRMs to be used more efficiently. In one aspect, AAD systems are effective at delivering PRMs at pH greater than about neutral. Without wishing to be bound by theory, conditions in which more of the amines of the AAD system are deprotonated may result in an increased affinity of the deprotonated amines for PRMs such as aldehydes and ketones, including unsaturated ketones and enones such as damascone. In another aspect, polymeric amines are effective at delivering PRMs at pH less than about neutral. Without wishing to be bound by theory, conditions in which more of the amines of the AAD system are protonated may result in a

decreased affinity of the protonated amines for PRMs such as aldehydes and ketones, and a strong affinity of the polymer framework for a broad range of PRMs. In such an aspect, polymer-assisted delivery may be delivering more of the perfume benefit; such systems are a subspecies of AAD and may be referred to as Amine- Polymer-Assisted Delivery or APAD. In some cases when the APAD is employed in a composition that has a pH of less than seven, such APAD systems may also be considered Polymer-Assisted Delivery (PAD). In yet another aspect, AAD and PAD systems may interact with other materials, such as anionic surfactants or polymers to form coacervate and/or coacervates-like systems. In another aspect, a material that contains a heteroatom other than nitrogen, for example sulfur, phosphorus or selenium, may be used as an alternative to amine compounds. In yet another aspect, the aforementioned alternative compounds can be used in combination with amine compounds. In yet another aspect, a single molecule may comprise an amine moiety and one or more of the alternative heteroatom moieties, for example, thiols, phosphines and selenols. Suitable AAD systems as well as methods of making same may be found in US Patent Applications 2005/0003980 A1; 2003/0199422 A1; 2003/0036489 A1; 2004/0220074 A1 and USP 6,103,678.

V. Cyclodextrin Delivery System (CD): This technology approach uses a cyclic oligosaccharide or cyclodextrin to improve the delivery of perfume. Typically a perfume and cyclodextrin (CD) complex is formed. Such complexes may be preformed, formed in-situ, or formed on or in the situs. Without wishing to be bound by theory, loss of water may serve to shift the equilibrium toward the CD-Perfume complex, especially if other adjunct ingredients (e.g., surfactant) are not present at high concentration to compete with the perfume for the cyclodextrin cavity. A bloom benefit may be achieved if water exposure or an increase in moisture content occurs at a later time point. In addition, cyclodextrin allows the perfume formulator increased flexibility in selection of PRMs. Cyclodextrin may be pre-loaded with perfume or added separately from perfume to obtain the desired perfume stability, deposition or release benefit. Suitable CDs as well as methods of making same may be found in USPA 2005/0003980 A1 and 2006/0263313 A1 and US Patents 5,552,378; 3,812,011; 4,317,881; 4,418,144 and 4,378,923.

VI. Starch Encapsulated Accord (SEA): The use of a starch encapsulated accord (SEA) technology allows one to modify the properties of the perfume, for example, by converting a liquid perfume into a solid by adding ingredients such as starch. The benefit includes increased perfume retention during product storage, especially under non-aqueous conditions. Upon exposure to moisture, a perfume bloom may be triggered. Benefits at other moments of truth may also be achieved because the starch allows the product formulator to select PRMs or PRM

concentrations that normally cannot be used without the presence of SEA. Another technology example includes the use of other organic and inorganic materials, such as silica to convert perfume from liquid to solid. Suitable SEAs as well as methods of making same may be found in USPA 2005/0003980 A1 and USP 6,458,754 B1.

5 VII. Inorganic Carrier Delivery System (ZIC): This technology relates to the use of porous zeolites or other inorganic materials to deliver perfumes. Perfume-loaded zeolite may be used with or without adjunct ingredients used for example to coat the perfume-loaded zeolite (PLZ) to change its perfume release properties during product storage or during use or from the dry situs. Suitable zeolite and inorganic carriers as well as methods of making same may be found in  
10 USPA 2005/0003980 A1 and US Patents 5,858,959; 6,245,732 B1; 6,048,830 and 4,539,135. Silica is another form of ZIC. Another example of a suitable inorganic carrier includes inorganic tubules, where the perfume or other active material is contained within the lumen of the nano- or micro-tubules. In one aspect, the perfume-loaded inorganic tubule (or Perfume-Loaded Tubule or PLT) is a mineral nano- or micro-tubule, such as halloysite or mixtures of halloysite with other  
15 inorganic materials, including other clays. The PLT technology may also comprise additional ingredients on the inside and/or outside of the tubule for the purpose of improving in-product diffusion stability, deposition on the desired situs or for controlling the release rate of the loaded perfume. Monomeric and/or polymeric materials, including starch encapsulation, may be used to coat, plug, cap, or otherwise encapsulate the PLT. Suitable PLT systems as well as methods of  
20 making same may be found in USP 5,651,976.

VIII. Pro-Perfume (PP): This technology refers to perfume technologies that result from the reaction of perfume materials with other substrates or chemicals to form materials that have a covalent bond between one or more PRMs and one or more carriers. The PRM is converted into a new material called a pro-PRM (i.e., pro-perfume), which then may release the original PRM  
25 upon exposure to a trigger such as water or light. Pro-perfumes may provide enhanced perfume delivery properties such as increased perfume deposition, longevity, stability, retention, and the like. Pro-perfumes include those that are monomeric (non-polymeric) or polymeric, and may be pre-formed or may be formed in-situ under equilibrium conditions, such as those that may be present during in-product storage or on the wet or dry situs. Nonlimiting examples of pro-  
30 perfumes include Michael adducts (e.g., beta-amino ketones), aromatic or non-aromatic imines (Schiff bases), oxazolidines, beta-keto esters, and orthoesters. Another aspect includes compounds comprising one or more beta-oxy or beta-thio carbonyl moieties capable of releasing a PRM, for example, an alpha, beta-unsaturated ketone, aldehyde or carboxylic ester. The typical

trigger for perfume release is exposure to water; although other triggers may include enzymes, heat, light, pH change, autoxidation, a shift of equilibrium, change in concentration or ionic strength and others. For aqueous-based products, light-triggered pro-perfumes are particularly suited. Such photo-pro-perfumes (PPPs) include but are not limited to those that release

5 coumarin derivatives and perfumes and/or pro-perfumes upon being triggered. The released pro-perfume may release one or more PRMs by means of any of the above mentioned triggers. In one aspect, the photo-pro-perfume releases a nitrogen-based pro-perfume when exposed to a light and/or moisture trigger. In another aspect, the nitrogen-based pro-perfume, released from the photo-pro-perfume, releases one or more PRMs selected, for example, from aldehydes, ketones

10 (including enones) and alcohols. In still another aspect, the PPP releases a dihydroxy coumarin derivative. The light-triggered pro-perfume may also be an ester that releases a coumarin derivative and a perfume alcohol. In one aspect the pro-perfume is a dimethoxybenzoin derivative as described in USPA 2006/0020459 A1. In another aspect the pro-perfume is a 3', 5'-dimethoxybenzoin (DMB) derivative that releases an alcohol upon exposure to

15 electromagnetic radiation. In yet another aspect, the pro-perfume releases one or more low ODT PRMs, including tertiary alcohols such as linalool, tetrahydrolinalool, or dihydromyrcenol. Suitable pro-perfumes and methods of making same can be found in US Patents 7,018,978 B2; 6,987,084 B2; 6,956,013 B2; 6,861,402 B1; 6,544,945 B1; 6,093,691; 6,277,796 B1; 6,165,953; 6,316,397 B1; 6,437,150 B1; 6,479,682 B1; 6,096,918; 6,218,355 B1; 6,133,228; 6,147,037;

20 7,109,153 B2; 7,071,151 B2; 6,987,084 B2; 6,610,646 B2 and 5,958,870, as well as can be found in USPA 2005/0003980 A1 and USPA 2006/0223726 A1.

a.) Amine Reaction Product (ARP): For purposes of the present application, ARP is a subclass or species of PP. One may also use "reactive" polymeric amines in which the amine functionality is pre-reacted with one or more PRMs to form an amine reaction product (ARP).

25 Typically the reactive amines are primary and/or secondary amines, and may be part of a polymer or a monomer (non-polymer). Such ARPs may also be mixed with additional PRMs to provide benefits of polymer-assisted delivery and/or amine-assisted delivery. Nonlimiting examples of polymeric amines include polymers based on polyalkylimines, such as polyethyleneimine (PEI), or polyvinylamine (PVAm). Nonlimiting examples of monomeric

30 (non-polymeric) amines include hydroxyl amines, such as 2-aminoethanol and its alkyl substituted derivatives, and aromatic amines such as anthranilates. The ARPs may be premixed with perfume or added separately in leave-on or rinse-off applications. In another aspect, a material that contains a heteroatom other than nitrogen, for example oxygen, sulfur, phosphorus

or selenium, may be used as an alternative to amine compounds. In yet another aspect, the  
aforementioned alternative compounds can be used in combination with amine compounds. In  
yet another aspect, a single molecule may comprise an amine moiety and one or more of the  
alternative heteroatom moieties, for example, thiols, phosphines and selenols. The benefit may  
5 include improved delivery of perfume as well as controlled perfume release. Suitable ARPs as  
well as methods of making same can be found in USPA 2005/0003980 A1 and USP 6,413,920  
B1.

In one aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for  
use in perfume delivery systems at levels, based on total perfume delivery system weight, of  
10 from 0.001% to about 50%, from 0.005% to 30%, from 0.01% to about 10%, from 0.025% to  
about 5%, or even from 0.025% to about 1%.

In another aspect, the perfume delivery systems disclosed herein are suitable for use in  
consumer products, cleaning and treatment compositions, fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or  
treatment compositions, detergents, and highly compacted consumer products, including highly  
15 compacted fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment compositions (*e.g.*, solid or fluid  
highly compacted detergents) at levels, based on total consumer product weight, from about  
0.001% to about 20%, from about 0.01% to about 10%, from about 0.05% to about 5%, from  
about 0.1% to about 0.5%.

In another aspect, the amount of PRMs from Table 1 present in the perfume delivery  
20 systems, based on the total microcapsule and/or nanocapsule (Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD)  
Reservoir System) weight, may be from about 0.1% to about 99%, from 25% to about 95%, from  
30 to about 90%, from 45% to about 90%, or from 65% to about 90%. In one aspect,  
microcapsules and/or nanocapsules may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos.  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,  
25 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
67, 68, 69, 71, 72; stereoisomers of Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,  
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79,  
80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; and mixtures thereof.

30 PRM Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 67, 71, 73, 74 and 92 are  
ketones. PRM Nos. 6, 7, 17, 39, 40, 42, 45, 53, 64, 69, 84, 87 and 88 are aldehydes. PRM Nos.  
5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 24, 30, 43, 51, 54, 59, 68, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, and 86 are

alcohols. PRM Nos. 25, 31, 32, 33, 37, 44 and 55 are esters. PRM Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 35, 36, 38, 41, 48, 50, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 70, 89, 93 and 94 are nitriles. PRM No. 34 is an ether. PRM No. 46 is an dioxane. PRM Nos. 47, 90 and 91 are dioxolanes.

In one aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of starch encapsulates  
5 and starch agglomerates (Starch Encapsulated Accord (SEA)) ranges from 0.1% to about 99%,  
from 25% to about 95%, from 30 to about 90%, from 45% to about 90%, from 65% to about  
90%. In one aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use  
in such starch encapsulates and starch agglomerates. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may  
be used in combination in such starch encapsulates and starch agglomerates.

10 In another aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of [cyclodextrin -  
perfume] complexes (Cyclodextrin (CD)) ranges from 0.1% to about 99%, from 2.5% to about  
75%, from 5% to about 60%, from 5% to about 50%, from 5% to about 25%. In one aspect, the  
PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use in such [cyclodextrin -  
perfume] complexes. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be used in combination in such  
15 [cyclodextrin - perfume] complexes.

In another aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of Polymer Assisted  
Delivery (PAD) Matrix Systems (including Silicones) ranges from 0.1% to about 99%, from  
2.5% to about 75%, from 5% to about 60%, from 5% to about 50%, from 5% to about 25%. In  
one aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of a hot melt perfume delivery  
20 system/perfume loaded plastic Matrix System and ranges from 1% to about 99%, from 2.5% to  
about 75%, from 5% to about 60%, from 5% to about 50%, from 10 % to about 50%. In one  
aspect, the PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use in such  
Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD) Matrix Systems, including hot melt perfume delivery  
system/perfume loaded plastic Matrix Systems. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be  
25 used in various combinations in such Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD) Matrix Systems  
(including hot melt perfume delivery system/perfume loaded plastic Matrix Systems).

In one aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of Amine Assisted  
Delivery (AAD) (including Aminosilicones) ranges from 1% to about 99%, from 2.5% to about  
75%, from 5% to about 60%, from 5% to about 50%, from 5% to about 25%. In one aspect, the  
30 PRMs disclosed in Table 1 and stereoisomers thereof are suitable for use in such Amine Assisted  
Delivery (AAD) systems. Such PRMs and stereoisomers thereof may be used in various  
combinations in such Amine Assisted Delivery (AAD) systems. In one aspect, an Amine

Assisted Delivery (AAD) system may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; stereoisomers of Table 1 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; and mixtures thereof.

PRM Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 67, 71, 73, 74 and 92 are ketones. PRM Nos. 6, 7, 17, 39, 40, 42, 45, 53, 64, 69, 84, 87 and 88 are aldehydes. PRM Nos. 5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 24, 30, 43, 51, 54, 59, 68, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, and 86 are alcohols. PRM Nos. 25, 31, 32, 33, 37, 44 and 55 are esters. PRM Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 35, 36, 38, 41, 48, 50, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 70, 89, 93 and 94 are nitriles. PRM No. 34 is an ether. PRM No. 46 is an dioxane. PRM Nos. 47, 90 and 91 are dioxolanes.

In one aspect, a Pro-Perfume (PP) Amine Reaction Product (ARP) system may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 35, 36. Such PRMs are nitriles. In one aspect, a Pro-Perfume (PP) Amine Reaction Product (ARP) system may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 67, 71, 73, 74 and 92. Such PRMs are ketones. In one aspect, a Pro-Perfume (PP) Amine Reaction Product (ARP) system may comprise one or more PRMs selected from Table 1 Nos. 6, 7, 17, 39, 40, 42, 53, 64, 84, 87, 88. Such PRMs are aldehydes. In one aspect, the amount of total perfume based on total weight of Pro-Perfume (PP) Amine Reaction Product (ARP) system ranges from 0.1% to about 99%, from about 1% to about 99%, from 5% to about 90%, from 10% to about 75%, from 20% to about 75%, from 25% to about 60%.

The perfume delivery technologies (a.k.a., perfume delivery systems) that are disclosed in the present specification may be used in any combination in any type of consumer product, cleaning and/or treatment composition, fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment composition, detergent, and/or highly compact detergent.

### Perfumes

The PRMs disclosed in Table 1 may be used to formulate perfumes. Such perfumes are combinations of PRMs that may comprise a combination of Table 1 PRMs, or one or more Table

1 PRMs and one or more additional PRMs. When used in a perfume, the Table 1 PRMs may be employed, based on total perfume weight, at levels of from about 0.01% to about 50%, from about 0.1% to about 15%, from about 0.1% to about 10% or even from about 0.5% to about 10%. Such perfumes may be utilized in various applications, including being applied neat to a situs or  
5 used in a consumer product, cleaning and/or treatment composition, fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment composition, detergent, and/or a highly compact detergent.

#### Adjunct Materials

For the purposes of the present invention, the non-limiting list of adjuncts illustrated hereinafter are suitable for use in the compositions detailed herein (*e.g.*, consumer products,  
10 cleaning and/or treatment compositions, fabric and hard surface cleaning and/or treatment compositions, detergents, and/or a highly compact detergents). Such adjunct materials may be desirably incorporated in certain embodiments of the compositions, for example to assist or enhance performance of the composition, for treatment of the substrate to be cleaned, or to modify the aesthetics of the composition as is the case with perfumes, colorants, dyes or the like.  
15 It is understood that such adjuncts are in addition to the components that are supplied via Applicants' perfumes and/or perfume systems detailed herein. The precise nature of these additional components, and levels of incorporation thereof, will depend on the physical form of the composition and the nature of the operation for which it is to be used.

Suitable adjunct materials include, but are not limited to, surfactants, builders, chelating  
20 agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, additional perfume and perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, fabric softeners, carriers, hydrotropes, processing aids and/or pigments. In addition to the disclosure below, suitable examples of such other adjuncts and  
25 levels of use are found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,282, 6,306,812 B1 and 6,326,348 B1.

Each adjunct ingredient is not essential to Applicants' compositions. Thus, certain embodiments of Applicants' compositions may not contain one or more of the following adjunct materials: bleach activators, surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic metal complexes, polymeric dispersing  
30 agents, clay and soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, additional perfumes and perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, fabric softeners,

carriers, hydrotropes, processing aids and/or pigments. However, when one or more adjuncts are present, such adjuncts may be present as detailed below:

Surfactants - The compositions according to the present invention can comprise a surfactant or surfactant system wherein the surfactant can be selected from nonionic and/or  
5 anionic and/or cationic surfactants and/or ampholytic and/or zwitterionic and/or semi-polar nonionic surfactants. The surfactant is typically present at a level of from about 0.1%, from about 1%, or even from about 5% by weight of the cleaning compositions to about 99.9%, to about 80%, to about 35%, or even to about 30% by weight of the cleaning compositions.

Builders - The compositions of the present invention can comprise one or more detergent  
10 builders or builder systems. When present, the compositions will typically comprise at least about 1% builder, or from about 5% or 10% to about 80%, 50%, or even 30% by weight, of said builder. Builders include, but are not limited to, the alkali metal, ammonium and alkanolammonium salts of polyphosphates, alkali metal silicates, alkaline earth and alkali metal carbonates, aluminosilicate builders polycarboxylate compounds, ether hydroxypolycarboxylates,  
15 copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethylene or vinyl methyl ether, 1,3,5-trihydroxybenzene-2,4,6-trisulphonic acid, and carboxymethyl-oxy succinic acid, the various alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts of polyacetic acids such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and nitrilotriacetic acid, as well as polycarboxylates such as mellitic acid, succinic acid, oxydisuccinic acid, polymaleic acid, benzene 1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid,  
20 carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, and soluble salts thereof.

Chelating Agents - The compositions herein may also optionally contain one or more copper, iron and/or manganese chelating agents. If utilized, chelating agents will generally comprise from about 0.1% by weight of the compositions herein to about 15%, or even from about 3.0% to about 15% by weight of the compositions herein.

25 Dye Transfer Inhibiting Agents - The compositions of the present invention may also include one or more dye transfer inhibiting agents. Suitable polymeric dye transfer inhibiting agents include, but are not limited to, polyvinylpyrrolidone polymers, polyamine N-oxide polymers, copolymers of N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole, polyvinylloxazolidones and polyvinylimidazoles or mixtures thereof. When present in the compositions herein, the dye  
30 transfer inhibiting agents are present at levels from about 0.0001%, from about 0.01%, from about 0.05% by weight of the cleaning compositions to about 10%, about 2%, or even about 1% by weight of the cleaning compositions.

Dispersants - The compositions of the present invention can also contain dispersants. Suitable water-soluble organic materials are the homo- or co-polymeric acids or their salts, in which the polycarboxylic acid may comprise at least two carboxyl radicals separated from each other by not more than two carbon atoms.

5 Enzymes - The compositions can comprise one or more detergent enzymes which provide cleaning performance and/or fabric care benefits. Examples of suitable enzymes include, but are not limited to, hemicellulases, peroxidases, proteases, cellulases, xylanases, lipases, phospholipases, esterases, cutinases, pectinases, keratanases, reductases, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases,  $\beta$ -  
10 glucanases, arabinosidases, hyaluronidase, chondroitinase, laccase, and amylases, or mixtures thereof. A typical combination is a cocktail of conventional applicable enzymes like protease, lipase, cutinase and/or cellulase in conjunction with amylase.

Enzyme Stabilizers - Enzymes for use in compositions, for example, detergents can be stabilized by various techniques. The enzymes employed herein can be stabilized by the  
15 presence of water-soluble sources of calcium and/or magnesium ions in the finished compositions that provide such ions to the enzymes.

Catalytic Metal Complexes – Applicants' compositions may include catalytic metal complexes. One type of metal-containing bleach catalyst is a catalyst system comprising a transition metal cation of defined bleach catalytic activity, such as copper, iron, titanium,  
20 ruthenium, tungsten, molybdenum, or manganese cations, an auxiliary metal cation having little or no bleach catalytic activity, such as zinc or aluminum cations, and a sequester having defined stability constants for the catalytic and auxiliary metal cations, particularly ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetra (methyl-enephosphonic acid) and water-soluble salts thereof. Such catalysts are disclosed in U.S. patent 4,430,243.

25 If desired, the compositions herein can be catalyzed by means of a manganese compound. Such compounds and levels of use are well known in the art and include, for example, the manganese-based catalysts disclosed in U.S. patent 5,576,282. Cobalt bleach catalysts useful herein are known, and are described, for example, in U.S. patents 5,597,936 and 5,595,967. Such cobalt catalysts are readily prepared by known procedures, such as taught for example in U.S.  
30 patents 5,597,936, and 5,595,967.

Compositions herein may also suitably include a transition metal complex of a macropolycyclic rigid ligand - abbreviated as "MRL". As a practical matter, and not by way of limitation, the compositions and cleaning processes herein can be adjusted to provide on the order of at least one part per hundred million of the benefit agent MRL species in the aqueous washing medium, and may provide from about 0.005 ppm to about 25 ppm, from about 0.05 ppm to about 10 ppm, or even from about 0.1 ppm to about 5 ppm, of the MRL in the wash liquor. Suitable transition-metals in the instant transition-metal bleach catalyst include manganese, iron and chromium. Suitable MRL's herein are a special type of ultra-rigid ligand that is cross-bridged such as 5,12-diethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraazabicyclo[6.6.2]hexa-decane. Suitable transition metal MRLs are readily prepared by known procedures, such as taught for example in WO 00/32601, and U.S. patent 6,225,464.

#### Methods of Use

Some of the consumer products disclosed herein can be used to clean or treat a situs *inter alia* a surface or fabric. Typically at least a portion of the situs is contacted with an embodiment of Applicants' composition, in neat form or diluted in a liquor, for example, a wash liquor and then the situs may be optionally washed and/or rinsed. In one aspect, a situs is optionally washed and/or rinsed, contacted with a particle according to the present invention or composition comprising said particle and then optionally washed and/or rinsed. For purposes of the present invention, washing includes but is not limited to, scrubbing, and mechanical agitation. The fabric may comprise most any fabric capable of being laundered or treated in normal consumer use conditions. Liquors that may comprise the disclosed compositions may have a pH of from about 3 to about 11.5. Such compositions are typically employed at concentrations of from about 500 ppm to about 15,000 ppm in solution. When the wash solvent is water, the water temperature typically ranges from about 5 °C to about 90 °C and, when the situs comprises a fabric, the water to fabric ratio is typically from about 1:1 to about 30:1.

#### TEST METHODS

It is understood that the test methods that are disclosed in the Test Methods Section of the present application should be used to determine the respective values of the parameters of Applicants' invention as such invention is described and claimed herein.

The “calculated logP” (ClogP) is determined by the fragment approach of Hansch and Leo (cf., A. Leo, in Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 4, C. Hansch, P.G. Sammens, J.B. Taylor, and C.A. Ramsden, Eds. P. 295, Pergamon Press, 1990, incorporated herein by reference). ClogP values may be calculated by using the “CLOGP” program available from  
5 Daylight Chemical Information Systems Inc. of Irvine, California U.S.A..

(2) Boiling Point

Boiling point is measured by ASTM method D2887-04a, “Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography,” ASTM  
10 International.

(3) Headspace Ratio

- (a) Obtain a fragrance free consumer product formulation (shampoo or leave-on conditioner).  
(b) Obtain fragrance microcapsules whose water content has been adjusted to achieve a  
15 perfume content of 25wt% in the aqueous slurry.  
(c) Prepare Sample A by adding 2.0 grams of the fragrance microcapsule aqueous slurry to 95 grams of the fragrance free consumer product formulation. Then add 3.0 grams of deionized water to balance the formulation to 100 grams. Age this formulation for 1 week at 40 degrees Centigrade.  
20 (d) Prepare Sample B by adding 0.50 grams of the neat fragrance to 95 grams of fragrance free consumer product formulation. Then add 4.5 grams of deionized water to balance the formulation to 100 grams. Age this formulation for 1 week at 40 degrees Centigrade.

The Headspace Ratio for determining perfume leakage from a perfume delivery system is  
25 defined as the headspace concentration of Sample A divided by the headspace concentration of

$$\frac{H_{Sample\_A}}{H_{Sample\_B}}$$
  
Sample B,  $H_{Sample\_B}$ , where  $H_{Sample\_A}$  is the headspace concentration of a consumer product formulation Sample A, and  $H_{Sample\_B}$  is the headspace concentration of a consumer product formulation Sample B.

30 The Headspace Ratio for determining perfume delivery efficiency from a perfume delivery system is defined as the headspace concentration of Sample B divided by the headspace

concentration of Sample A,  $\frac{H_{Sample\_B}}{H_{Sample\_A}}$ , where  $H_{Sample\_A}$  is the headspace concentration of a consumer product formulation Sample A, and  $H_{Sample\_B}$  is the headspace concentration of a consumer product formulation Sample B.

5           Solid-Phase Micro-Extraction (SPME)-Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry is used to measure the level of perfume raw materials in the headspace of products. 1.0 grams of the 1 week at 40 degrees Centigrade aged sample (shampoo or conditioner) are placed into a clean 20 ml headspace vial and allowed to equilibrate for at least 2 hours at room temperature.

          The samples are then analyzed using the MPS2-SMPE-GC-MS analysis system (GC-  
10 02001-0153, MSD-02001-0154, MPS2-02001-0155).

Apparatus:

1. 20 ml headspace vial
2. Timer.
3. Gas Chromatograph (GC): Agilent model 6890 with a CIS-4 injector (Gerstel, Mulheim,  
15 Germany) and MPS-2 Autosampler and TDU. For SPME analysis, we used the split/splitless injector (not the CIS-4 injector).
4. GC column: J&W DB-5 MS, 30 M x 0.25 mm ID, 1.0 μm film thickness obtained from J&W Scientific of Folsom, California, USA.
5. Carrier gas, helium, 1.5 ml/min. flow rate.
- 20 6. The injector liner is a special SPME liner (0.75 mm ID) from Supelco.
7. The Detector is a model 5973 Mass Selective Detector obtained from Agilent Technologies, Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA having a source temperature of about 230 °C, and a MS Quad temperature of about 150 °C.

25 Analysis procedure:

1. Transfer sample to proper sample tray and proceed with SPME-GC-MS analysis.
2. Start sequence of sample loading and analysis. In this step, the sample is allowed to equilibrate for at least two hours on the auto sampler tray, then sampled directly from the tray. The SPME fiber assembly is DVB/CAR/PDMS (50/30 μm, 24 ga, 1 cm length).  
30 Sampling time is 5 minutes.

3. Injector temperature is at 260C.
4. Then GC-MS analysis run is started. Desportion time is 5 minutes.
5. The following temperature program is used:
  - i) an initial temperature of about 50 °C which is held for 3 minutes,
  - 5 ii) increase the initial temperature at a rate of about 6 °C/min until a temperature of about 250 °C is reached, then 25 °C/min to 275 °C, hold at about 275 °C for 4.67 minute.
6. Perfume compounds are identified using the MS spectral libraries of John Wiley & Sons and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), purchased and licensed  
10 through Hewlett Packard.
7. Chromatographic peaks for specific ions are integrated using the Chemstation software obtained from Agilent Technologies, Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA..
8. The ratio for each PRM is calculated by dividing the peak area for the perfume raw material in Sample A by the peak area in Sample B.
- 15 9. Each ratio is then weighted by that perfume raw material's weight composition in the perfume.
10. The Headspace Ratio is calculated as the sum of the individual perfume raw material ratios obtained in step 9.
- 20 (4) Perfume leakage can also be evaluated via% liquid-liquid extraction and gas chromatographic-mass spectrometric analysis

When determining the % perfume leakage from Perfume Microcapsules in liquid detergent, a fresh sample of liquid detergent with equal level of free perfume (without Perfume Microcapsules) must also be analyzed in parallel for reference.

25

1. Preparation of an internal standard solution

- Stock solution of tonalid : Weigh 70 mg tonalid and add 20 ml hexane p.a.
- Internal Standard Solution solution: Dilute 200 µl of stock solution in 20 ml hexane p.a.
- Mix to homogenize

30

2. Perfume extraction from liquid detergent without perfume microcapsules (reference)

- Weigh 2 g of liquid detergent product into an extraction vessel
- Add 2 ml of Internal Standard Solution and close vessel

- Extract perfume by gently turning the extraction vessel upside-down for 20 times (manually)
- Add spoon tip of Sodium Sulphate
- After separation of layers, immediately transfer hexane-layer into Gas Chromatograph auto sampler-vial and cap vial
- Inject splitless (1.5 $\mu$ l) into Gas Chromatograph injection-port
- Run Gas Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric analysis

5

10

### 3. Perfume extraction from liquid detergent with perfume microcapsules

- Weigh 2 g of liquid detergent product into an extraction vessel
- Add 2 ml of Internal Standard Solution and close vessel
- Extract perfume by gently turning the extraction vessel upside-down for 20 times (manually)
- Add spoon tip of Sodium Sulphate
- After separation of layers, immediately transfer hexane-layer into Gas Chromatograph auto sampler-vial and cap vial
- Inject splitless (1.5 $\mu$ l) into Gas Chromatograph injection-port
- Run Gas Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric analysis

15

20

### 4. Calculation

- The perfume leakage from capsules per individual Perfume Raw Material:

25 % perfume leakage =  $\left( \frac{\text{Area Perfume Raw Material caps} \times \text{Area Internal Standard Solution ref} \times \text{Weight ref}}{\text{Area Internal Standard Solution caps} \times \text{Area Perfume Raw Material ref} \times \text{Weight caps}} \right) \times 100$

30

### (5) Odor Detection Threshold (ODT)

Determined using a gas chromatograph. The gas chromatograph is calibrated to determine the exact volume of material injected by the syringe, the precise split ratio, and the hydrocarbon response using a hydrocarbon standard of known concentration and chain length distribution. The air flow rate is accurately measured and, assuming the duration of human inhalation to last 12 seconds, the sampled volume is calculated. Since the precise concentration

35

at the detector at any point in time is known, the mass per volume inhaled is known, and hence the concentration of material.

For example, to determine whether a material has a threshold below 50 parts per billion, solutions are delivered to the sniff port at the calculated concentration. A panelist sniffs the GC effluent and identifies the retention time when odor is noticed. The average among 6 panelists determines the threshold of noticeability. The necessary amount of analyte is injected into the column to achieve a 50 parts per billion concentration at the detector. Typical gas chromatograph parameters for determining odor detection thresholds are listed below:

GC: 5890 Series II with FID detector, 7673 Autosampler

Column: J&W Scientific DB-1

Length: 30 meters, 0.25millimeter inside diameter, 1 micrometer film thickness

Method:

- split injection: 17/1 split ratio
- Autosampler: 1.13 microliters per injection
- Column flow: 1.10 milliLiters per minute
- Air Flow : 345 milliLiters per minute
- Inlet Temperature : 245 degrees Centigrade
- Detector Temperature: 285 degrees Centigrade
- Initial Temperature = 50 degrees Centigrade, 5 degrees Centigrade per minute ramp rate, final temperature = 280 degrees Centigrade, Final time = 6 minutes
- Leading assumptions: 12 seconds per sniff, GC air adds to sample dilution

## EXAMPLES

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

### Example 1: Synthesis of Table 1 Molecules

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 1, 3, 15, 18, 19, 20, 38, 41, 48, 50, 56, 62, 63, 65, 66, 93 & 94:



No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	X	applied scale (mmol substrate)
1	Me		Cl	66
3	2R <sup>1</sup> = cyclopropyl		Br	67
15	Me		Cl	11
18	H		Cl	12
19	Me, H		Cl	12
20	2R <sup>1</sup> = cyclobutyl		Cl	12
38	H		Br	33
41	Me, H		Br	22
48	Me		I	72
50	2R <sup>1</sup> = cyclobutyl		I	62
56	2R <sup>1</sup> = cyclopropyl		I	71
62	H		I	59

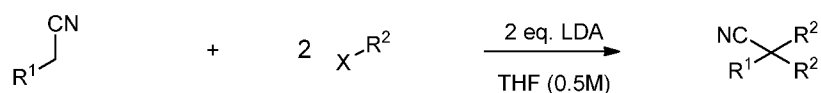
63	Me, H		I	48
65	Me,		Br	11
66	Me,		I	49
93	Me,		I	49
94	Me,		I	15
Used for synthesis of molecule 45	$2R^1 =$ cyclopropyl		Br	54






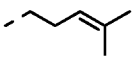
A representative procedure is provided for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 50.

A solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.2M in cyclohexane – 1 eq.) was added drop wise to an ice cold solution of diisopropylamine (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5 M). After stirring for 10 minutes at this temperature, cyclobutanecarbonitrile (1 eq.) was added to the mixture. 5-Iodo-2-methylpent-2-ene (1 eq.) was added after another mixing of 10 minutes at 0 °C. Reaction conversion was followed by GC-MS and seen as complete after 15 minutes stirring at 0 °C. The reaction was quenched by addition of a saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl aqueous solution and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica by elution with a petroleum ether-Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (97% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 2, 10, 11, 22, 61:

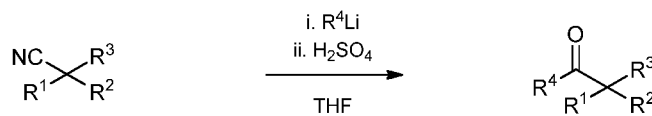
15

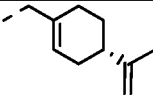








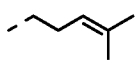
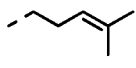
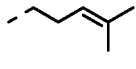
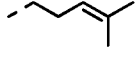

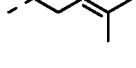
No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	X	applied scale (mmol substrate)
2	Me			52
10	Me		Br	12
11	H		Br	6
22	Me		I	54
61	Me		I	27

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 4, 12, 13, 14, 23, 49, 52, 57, 58 & 67:

5



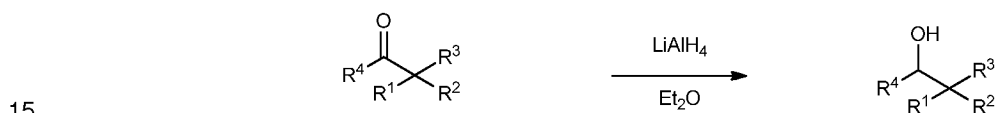
No.	Nitrile	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	applied scale (mmol substrate)
4	1	Me	Me		Me	20
12	2	Me			<i>s</i> -Bu	8
13	3	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			Me	12
14	3	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			<i>n</i> -Bu	17
23	22	Me			<i>n</i> -Bu	22

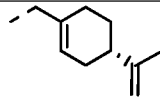
49	48	Me	Me		Me	23
52	50	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclobutyl			Me	25
57	56	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			Me	24
58	56	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			<i>n</i> -Bu	10
67	66	Me			Me	21



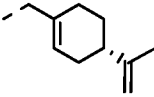

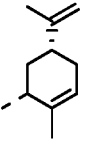


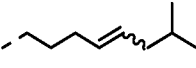
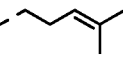
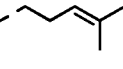
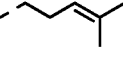

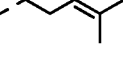
A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 67.

A methyllithium solution (1.2 equiv.) was added drop wise to a solution of the nitrile (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5M) at -20 °C. After stirring for 15 minutes at -10 / -20 °C, full conversion was observed by GC-MS. The reaction was quenched with a H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (2M – 2 eq.) and stirred at ambient temperature till full hydrolysis of the in situ formed imine was observed. The mixture was then extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with a saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (94% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 24, 30, 51, 54, 59 & 68:



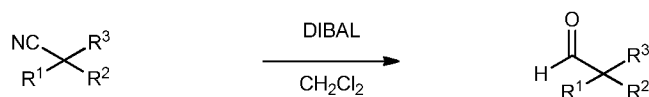
No.	Carbonyl Compound	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	applied scale (mmol substrate)
5	4	Me	Me		Me	10

8	7	Me			H	11
9	6	Me	Me		H	10
16	14	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			<i>n</i> -Bu	8
21	17	Me	Me		H	8
24	23	Me			<i>n</i> -Bu	9
30	29	H	H		Me	7
51	49	Me	Me		Me	21
54	52	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclobutyl			Me	12
59	57	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			Me	11
68	67	Me			Me	10

A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 68.

To a solution of compound 67 (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5 M) was added portion wise lithium-aluminiumhydride (0.5 eq.) at 0 °C. Reaction completion was observed by GC-MS after  
 5 15 minutes of stirring at ambient temperature. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and consequently was added: water (same amount of mL as mg hydride used), 15% NaOH solution (same amount of mL as mg hydride used) & water (2 times amount of mL as mg hydride used). This quenching was followed by stirring for 1 hour at ambient temperature. The resulting mixture was filtered over celite and the filter was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O. Concentration of the filtrate under reduced  
 10 pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (100% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 6, 7, 17, 39, 40, 42, 45, 53, 64 & 69:

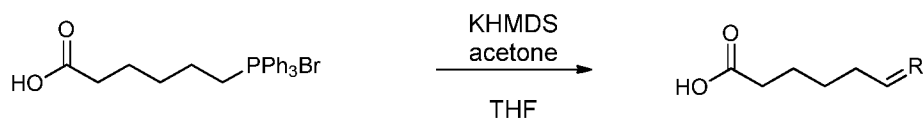


No.	Nitrile	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	applied scale (mmol substrate)
6	1	Me	Me		22
7	2	Me			23
17	15	Me	Me		18
39	18	H	H		17
40	38	H	H		19
42	41	Me	H		9
45	Described in ketone synthesis	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclopropyl			51
53	50	R <sup>1</sup> R <sup>2</sup> = cyclobutyl			12
64	61	Me			9
69	66	Me			12

A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 40.

To a solution of compound 38 (1 eq.) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 M) at -60 °C was added drop  
 5 wise a diisobutylaluminumhydride (1.3 eq.) solution (1.1 M cyclohexane). The resulting mixture  
 was allowed to warm to ambient temperature for 2 hours. Reaction completion was observed by  
 GC-MS. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a saturated aqueous sodium potassium tartrate  
 solution was added carefully. This quenching was followed by stirring for 2 hours at ambient  
 10 temperature. The resulting mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and reduced  
 under reduced pressure to yield the pure aldehyde (99% yield).

Synthesis of carboxylic acids used for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37 & 60:

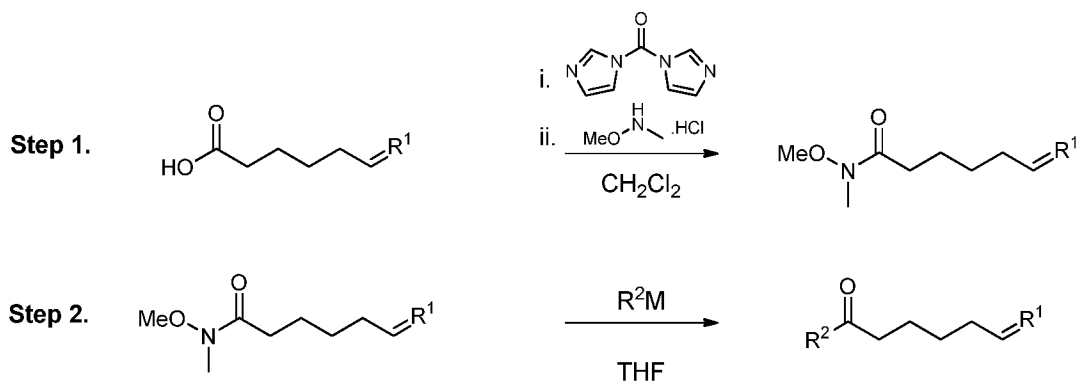




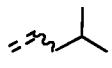
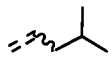

5

No.	R	applied scale (mmol substrate)
Used for synthesis molecules 26 & 27		57
Used for synthesis molecules 28, 29, 30 & 37		46
Used for synthesis molecules 31, 32, 33 & 60		209

To a solution of the phosphonium bromide [50889-29-7] (1.2 eq.) in dry THF (0.3 M) was added KHMDS (Potassiumhexamethyldisilazane – 2.4 eq.) at ambient temperature. After stirring for 30 minutes at the same temperature, a solution of ketone/aldehyde (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.3 M) was added drop wise. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours, quenched with water (0.3 M) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The resulting water layer was acidified with a HCl aqueous solution (10%) till pH 2 was obtained. This mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and the extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (1-1). Concentration under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a slightly yellow oil. (90 - 95% yield)

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29 & 60:



No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	M	applied scale (mmol substrate)
26		Me	MgBr	11
27		Et	MgBr	9
28		Et	MgBr	11
29		Me	MgBr	23
60		Me	Li	25

### Step 1.

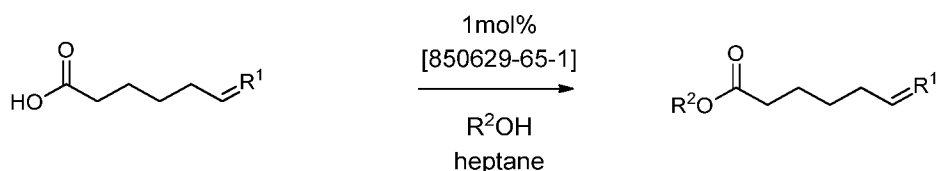
5 To a solution of the acid formed in step 1 (1 eq.) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 M) was added 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (1 eq.) at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and N,O-Dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (1 eq.) was added. Stirring was continued at the same temperature for 1 hour and the mixture was quenched with an aqueous HCl solution (1 M – 1.1 eq.). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and dried over  
10 MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Concentration under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil. (86 – 95% yield)

### Step 2.

The Weinreb amide formed in step 2 was solved in dry THF (0.5 M) and cooled to -15 °C. A solution of cyclopropylmagnesium bromide (prepared from cyclopropyl bromide and magnesium turnings in THF – 2 eq.) was added drop wise to the mixture. Complete reaction  
15

conversion was observed with GC-MS after 30 minutes stirring at 0 °C. This reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O; dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil. (62 – 75% yield)

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 31, 32, 33 & 37:



10

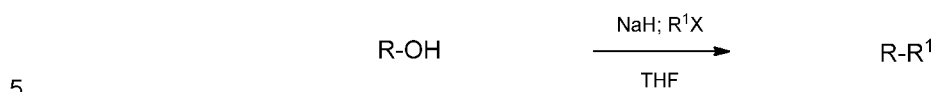
No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	applied scale (mmol substrate)
31		<i>n</i> -Pr	13
32		Me	13
33		Et	13
37		Me	9

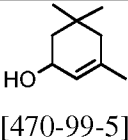
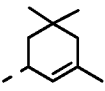
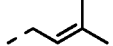
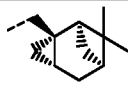
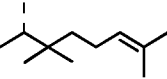
A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 37.

A solution of the carboxylic acid (1 eq.), methanol (2 eq.) and the Ishihara catalyst dimesitylammonium pentafluorobenzenesulfonate [850629-65-1] (1 mol%) in heptane (0.5 M) was heated at 60°C. Reaction completion was observed by GC-MS after 3 hours stirring. The mixture was then washed with an aqueous HCl solution (1 M). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (93% yield).

20

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 34, 44 & 55:

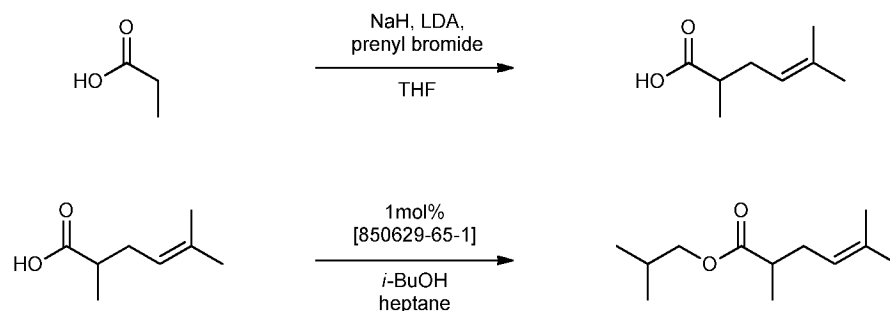


No.	Alcohol	R	R <sup>1</sup>	X	applied scale (mmol substrate)
34	 [470-99-5]			Br	8
44	43		Me	I	9
55	51		Me	I	10

A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 55.

To a solution of alcohol 51 (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5 M) was added sodium hydride (1.1  
 10 eq.) and iodomethane (1.5 eq.) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at ambient  
 temperature for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with an aqueous saturated solution of  
 ammonium chloride and subsequently extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The combined organic phases were  
 dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and reduced under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a  
 quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1).  
 15 Concentration under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (99% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 25:

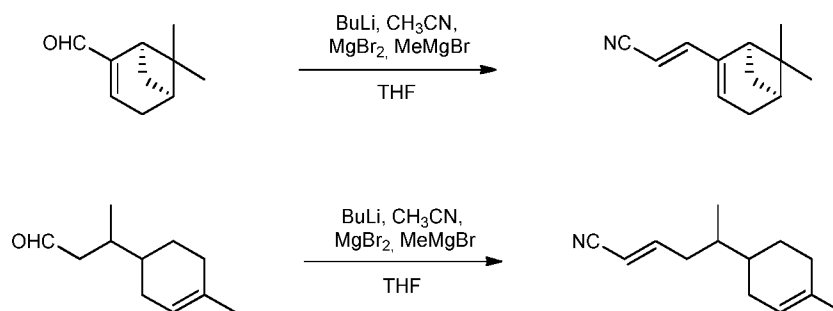


5 To a solution of sodium hydride (1 eq.) and di-*iso*-propylamine (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5 M), was added drop wise propionic acid (1 eq.) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at ambient temperature and successively cooled to 0 °C again. Drop wise addition of *n*-butyllithium (1 eq., 2.2 M cyclohexene) was followed by stirring at reflux temperature for 5 minutes. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and prenyl bromide was added. Stirring for 1 hour  
10 resulted in full conversion of the acid. The reaction was quenched with ice cold water (same amount as THF) and extracted with diethyl ether. The water layer was treated with an aqueous HCl solution (5 M) till pH 2 and again extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the pure acid (100% yield).

15 A solution of the carboxylic acid (1 eq.), *i*-butanol (2 eq.) and the Ishihara catalyst dimesitylammonium pentafluorobenzenesulfonate [850629-65-1] (1 mol%) in heptane (0.5 M) was heated at 60°C. Reaction completion was observed by GC-MS after 3 hours stirring.

The mixture was then washed with an aqueous HCl solution (1 M). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified  
20 using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (89% yield).

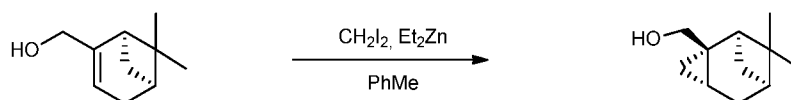
Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 35 & 36:



5 A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 35.

An *n*-butyllithium solution (1.2 eq., 2.2 M cyclohexane) was added drop wise to a solution of acetonitrile (1.25 eq.) in dry THF at -60 °C. After stirring for 15 minutes, (-)-myrtenal (1 eq.) was added to this mixture and subsequently stirred for 30 minutes at ambient temperature. Magnesium bromide (1.1 eq.) was added to this mixture followed by stirring for 15 minutes at  
 10 the same temperature. Hereafter, a solution of methylmagnesium bromide was added and stirred finally for 1 hour at ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1). Concentration of  
 15 the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as a colorless oil (86% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 43:



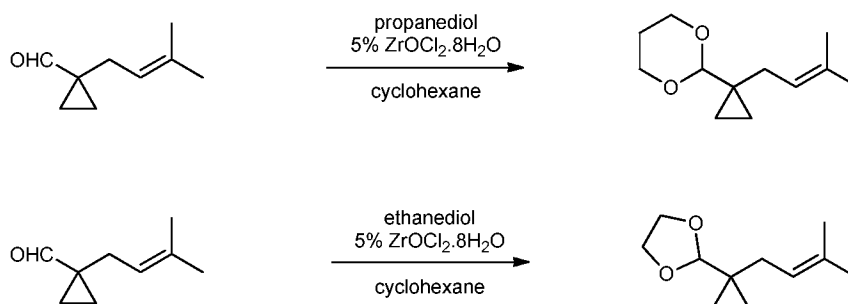
20

To a solution of (-)-myrtenol (1 eq.) and di-iodomethane (3 eq.) in dry toluene, was added drop wise a solution of diethyl zinc (1 M) at -50 °C. Full conversion was observed within 2 hours stirring at ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the addition of an aqueous HCl solution (1 M) and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic phases were dried  
 25 over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether – Et<sub>2</sub>O mixture (9-1).

Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as an orange oil (99% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 46 & 47:

5

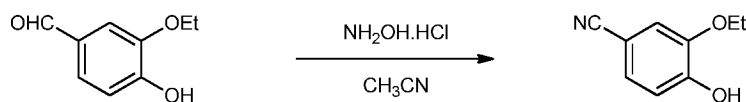


A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 47.

A mixture of the aldehyde 45 (1 eq.), ethanediol (1.2 eq.) and the catalyst Zirconium(IV) oxychloride octahydrate (5 mol%) in cyclohexane (0.5 M) was heated to reflux in a Dean-Stark apparatus for 5 hours to give full conversion. The reaction was quenched by the addition of an aqueous  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified using a quick filtration over silica gel by eluting with a petroleum ether –  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  mixture (9-1).  
 10  
 15 Concentration of the eluent under reduced pressure resulted in the compound as an orange oil (89% yield).

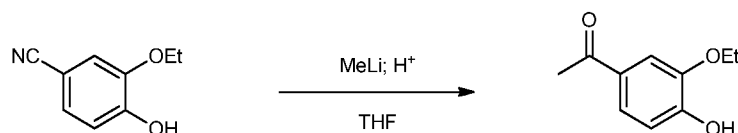
Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 70:

20



A solution of ethyl vanillin (1 eq., 18 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.2 eq.) in acetonitrile (1 M) was stirred for 1h30 at reflux temperature. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from di-*iso*-propyl ether delivered the pure nitrile as white crystals (85% yield).  
 25

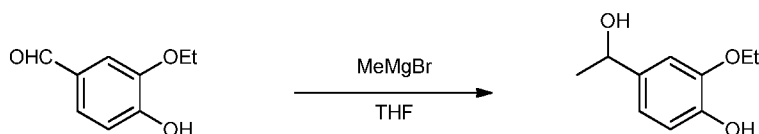
Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 71:



5 A methyllithium solution (2.1 equiv., 6 mmol) was added drop wise to a solution of the nitrile 70 (1 eq.) in dry THF (0.5M) at -20 °C. After stirring for 1 hour at ambient temperature, full conversion was observed by GC-MS. The reaction was quenched with a H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (2M – 2 eq.) and stirred at ambient temperature till full hydrolysis of the in situ formed imine was observed (2 hours). The mixture was then extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with a saturated  
10 NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from di-*iso*-propyl ether delivered the pure ketone as white crystals (91% yield).

15

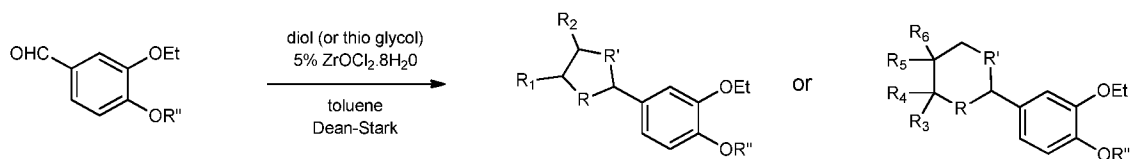
Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 72:



20 A methylmagnesium bromide solution (2.5 equiv., 3 M) was added drop wise to a solution of ethyl vanillin (1 eq., 30 mmol) in dry THF (0.25M) at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 hour at ambient temperature, full conversion was observed by GC-MS. The reaction was quenched with a NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from di-*iso*-propyl ether delivered the pure ketone as white  
25 crystals (67% yield).

30

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 90 & 91:



5

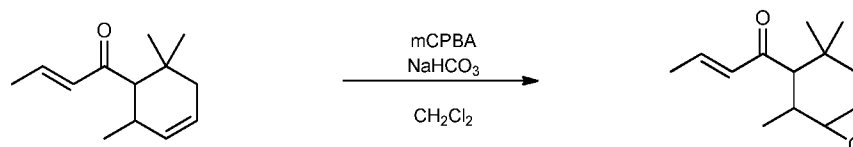
No.	R	R'	R''	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>	applied scale (mmol substrate)
75	O	O	H	-	-	Me	H	H	H	12
76	O	O	H	-	-	H	H	Me	Me	12
77	O	O	H	-	-	Me	Me	H	H	12
78	O	O	H	Et	H	-	-	-	-	12
79	O	O	H	Me	H	-	-	-	-	12
80	O	O	H	Me	Me	-	-	-	-	12
81	O	O	H	<i>t</i> -Bu	H	-	-	-	-	12
82	O	O	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	12
83	O	O	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	12
85	O	S	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	12
86	O	O	H	<i>n</i> -Bu	H	-	-	-	-	12
90	O	O	Me	Me	H	-	-	-	-	12
91	O	O	Me	Me	Me	-	-	-	-	12

A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 77.

A mixture of the aldehyde (1 equiv.), the diol (or thio glycol – molecule 85) (2 equiv.) and the catalyst  $ZrOCl_2 \cdot 8H_2O$  (0.05 equiv.) in toluene (0.5 M) was refluxed under Dean-Stark conditions till full conversion was observed by GC-MS analysis (1 to 2h). The resulting reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and re-dissolved in  $Et_2O$ . This ether layer was washed with a saturated  $NaHCO_3$  aqueous solution, dried over  $MgSO_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. Toluene residues were removed under high vacuum which resulted in the pure compound (99% yield).

15

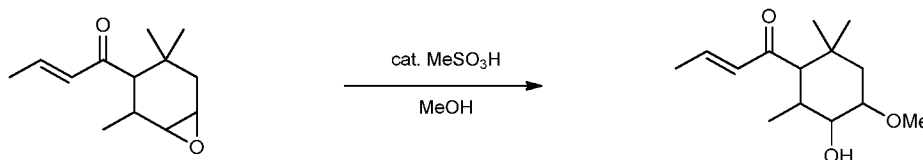
Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 73:



5

To a mixture of delta-damascone (1 equiv. – 104 mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1 equiv.) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.2M) was added meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (1.1 equiv.) at 0 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. Full conversion was observed by GC-MS analysis. The mixture was washed twice with water and filtered over a path of celite®, which was rinsed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the epoxide **73** (99% yield).

15

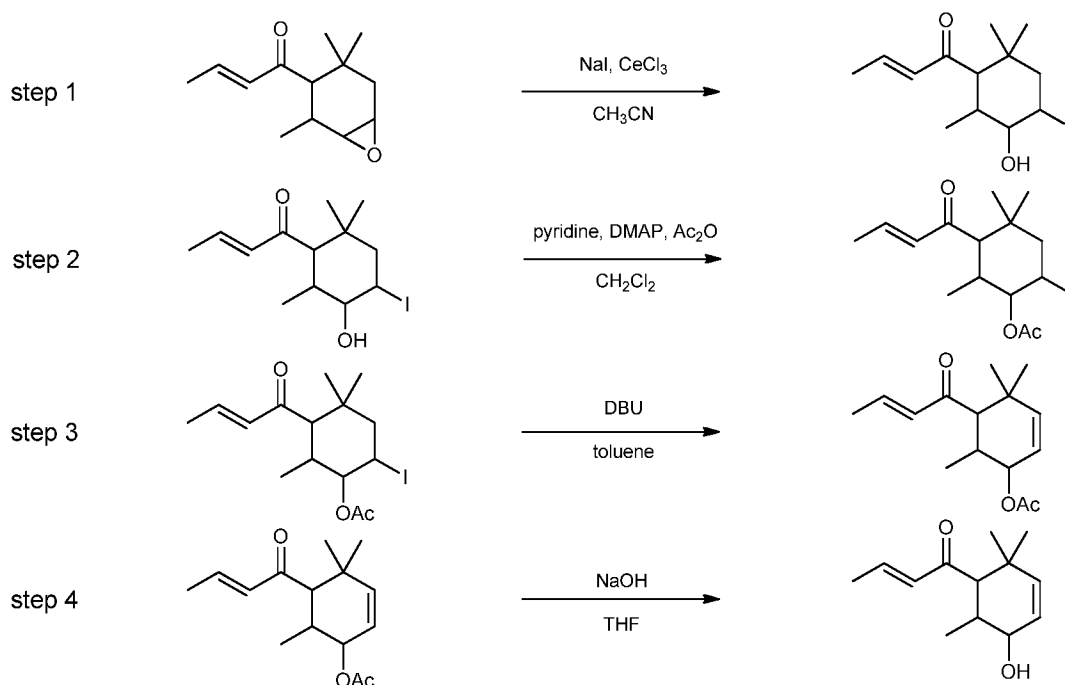


Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 74:

To a solution of the epoxide (1 equiv. – 15 mmol) in MeOH (0.5 M) was added methanesulfonic acid (0.01 equiv.) at ambient temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 9 hours. Full conversion was observed by GC-MS analysis. The mixture was quenched by the addition of 10 mL of a saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the pure product (76% yield).

25

## Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 92:



Step 1. A mixture of the epoxide table 1 molecule number (1 equiv. – 19 mmol), NaI (3 equiv.), CeCl<sub>3</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O (1.2 equiv.) in acetonitrile (0.5 M) was stirred at 40°C for 2 hours. Full conversion was observed by GC-MS. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic phase was washed with an aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. This yielded the pure product (70% yield).

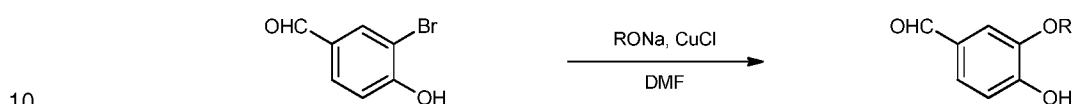
Step 2. A catalytic amount of DMAP (0.05 equiv.) was added to a mixture of the iodohydrin (1 equiv. – 10 mmol), pyridine (1.5 equiv.) and acetic anhydride (2 equiv.) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.5 M) at ambient temperature. Full conversion was observed after 1 hour by GC-MS analysis. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic phase was washed with an aqueous 1M HCl solution, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. This yielded the pure product (95% yield).

Step 3. A solution of the iodide (1 equiv. - 15 mmol) and DBU (2 equiv.) in toluene (0.5 M) was stirred for 2 hours at 70 °C. Full conversion was observed by GC-MS analysis. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and retaken in Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with an aqueous 1M HCl solution, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and again concentrated under reduced pressure. This resulted in pure allylic acetate (96% yield).

Step 4. An aqueous solution of NaOH (0.3 M – 2N solution) was added to a solution of the acetate (1 equiv.) in THF (0.5 M) at ambient temperature. This mixture was heated to 60 °C and stirred over night to yield full conversion (GC-MS). The reaction mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with water, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure.

5 Purification by column chromatography (eluents: petroleum ether/Et<sub>2</sub>O – 1/1) yielded the pure product (62% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule Nos. 84 & 87:



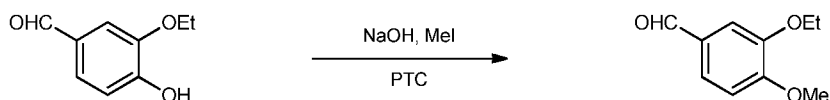
No.	R	applied scale (mmol substrate)
84	<i>n</i> -Bu	15
87	<i>n</i> -pentyl	15

A representative procedure is given for the synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 84.

15 A mixture of *n*-BuOH (1.3 M – 12 mL) and sodium metal (4 eq.) was heated at 110 °C till all sodium was dissolved. DMF (1.3 M – 12 mL) was added to this mixture at ambient temperature and degassed under reduced pressure. CuCl (1.45 equiv.) was added and stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature. After adding the bromide (1 equiv.), the mixture was heated to 120 °C. Full conversion was observed after 30 minutes by GC-MS analysis. The resulting reaction mixture was acidified with an aqueous solution of HCl (2 M), extracted with EtOAc,

20 washed with water and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Concentration under reduced pressure resulted in a brown oil which was purified by column chromatography (eluents: petroleum ether/EtOAc - 8/2). The product was isolated as a yellow oil (77% yield).

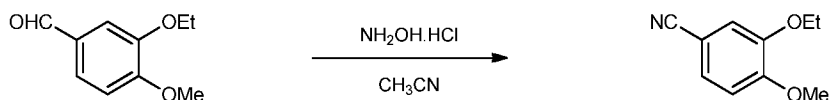
25 Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 88:



To a suspension of ethyl vanillin (1 equiv. – 120 mmol) and iodomethane (1.5 equiv.) in an aqueous NaOH solution (1 M – 5 N solution) was added phase transfer catalyst Aliquat 336 (0.1 equiv.). The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour which resulted in full conversion, observed by GC-MS analysis. By cooling the mixture to 0 °C under continuously stirring, a white precipitate formed. Filtration of the precipitate and recrystallization from *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>O yielded the product as white crystals (74% yield).

Synthesis of Table 1 Molecule No. 89:

10



15

A mixture of the aldehyde table 1 molecule number 88 (1 equiv. – 22 mmol) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.4 equiv.) in acetonitrile (1 M) was refluxed for 2 hours, which resulted in full conversion observed by GC-MS analysis. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water (40 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. Concentration of the organic phase under reduced pressure was followed by a recrystallization from *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>O. This resulted in the pure nitrile (54% yield).

20 Example 2: Preformed Amine Reaction Product

The following ingredients are weighted off in a glass vial:

25

1. 50% of the perfume material comprising one or more Table 1 PRMs
2. 50% of Lupasol WF (CAS# 09002-98-6) from BASF, is put at 60°C in warm water bath for 1 hour before use.

Mixing of the two ingredients is done by using the Ultra-Turrax T25 Basic equipment (from IKA) during 5 minutes. When the mixing is finished the sample is put in a warm water bath at 60°C for ± 12 hours. A homogenous, viscous material is obtained.

In the same way as described above different ratios between the components can be used:

30

Weight %					
Perfume Material	40	50	60	70	80
Lupasol WF	60	50	40	30	20

Example 3: 84wt% Core / 16wt% Wall Melamine Formaldehyde (MF) Capsule (PAD Reservoir System)

25 grams of butyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer emulsifier (Colloid C351, 25% solids, pka 4.5-4.7, (Kemira Chemicals, Inc. Kennesaw, Georgia U.S.A.) is dissolved and mixed in 200 grams deionized water. The pH of the solution is adjusted to pH of 4.0 with sodium hydroxide solution. 8 grams of partially methylated methylol melamine resin (Cymel 385, 80% solids, (Cytec Industries West Paterson , New Jersey, U.S.A.)) is added to the emulsifier solution. 200 grams of perfume oil comprising one or more Table 1 PRMs is added to the previous mixture under mechanical agitation and the temperature is raised to 50 °C. After mixing at higher speed until a stable emulsion is obtained, the second solution and 4 grams of sodium sulfate salt are added to the emulsion. This second solution contains 10 grams of butyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer emulsifier (Colloid C351, 25% solids, pka 4.5-4.7, Kemira), 120 grams of distilled water, sodium hydroxide solution to adjust pH to 4.8, 25 grams of partially methylated methylol melamine resin (Cymel 385, 80% solids, Cytec). This mixture is heated to 70 °C and maintained overnight with continuous stirring to complete the encapsulation process. 23 grams of acetoacetamide (Sigma-Aldrich, Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.) is added to the suspension. An average capsule size of 30um is obtained as analyzed by a Model 780 Accusizer.

Example 4: Process of Making a Polymer Assisted Delivery (PAD) Matrix System

A mixture comprising 50% of a perfume composition comprising one or more Table 1 PRMs, 40% of carboxyl-terminated Hycar ®1300X18 (CAS#0068891-50-9) from Noveon, (put at 60°C in warm water bath for 1 hour before mixing) and 10% of Lupasol® WF(CAS# 09002-98-6) from BASF ( put at 60°C in warm water bath for 1 hour before mixing). Mixing is achieved by mixing for five minutes using a Ultra-Turrax T25 Basic equipment (from IKA). After mixing, the mixture is put in a warm water bath at 60°C for ± 12 hours. A homogenous, viscous and sticky material is obtained.

In the same way as described above different ratios between the components can be used:

	Weight %				
Perfume composition	40	50	60	70	80
Lupasol® WF	12	10	8	6	4

Hycar® CTBN1300X18	48	40	32	24	16
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Weight %								
Perfume composition	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Lupasol® WF	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	17.5	20
Hycar® CTBN 1300X18	47.5	45	42.5	40	37.5	35	32.5	30

#### Example 5: Product Formulation

Non-limiting examples of product formulations containing PRMs disclosed in the present  
5 specification perfume and amines summarized in the following table.

(%wt)	EXAMPLES									
	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
FSA <sup>a</sup>	14	16.47	14	12	12	16.47	---	---	5	5
FSA <sup>b</sup>					---		3.00	---	---	---
FSA <sup>c</sup>					---		---	6.5	---	---
Ethanol	2.18	2.57	2.18	1.95	1.95	2.57	---	---	0.81	0.81
Isopropyl Alcohol	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.33	1.22	---	---
Starch <sup>d</sup>	1.25	1.47	2.00	1.25	---	2.30	0.5	0.70	0.71	0.42
Amine*	0.6	0.75	0.6	0.75	0.37	0.60	0.37	0.6	0.37	0.37
Perfume X <sup>c</sup>	0.40	0.13	0.065	0.25	0.03	0.030	0.030	0.065	0.03	0.03
Phase Stabilizing Polymer <sup>f</sup>	0.21	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.14	---	---	0.14	---	---
Suds Suppressor <sup>g</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---
Calcium Chloride	0.15	0.176	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.176	---	0.1- 0.15	---	---
DTPA <sup>h</sup>	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.007	0.007	0.20	---	0.002	0.002

Preservative (ppm) <sup>i,j</sup>	5	5	5	5	5	5	---	250 <sup>j</sup>	5	5
Antifoam <sup>k</sup>	0.015	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	---	---	0.015	0.015
Dye (ppm)	40	40	40	40	40	40	11	30-300	30	30
Ammonium Chloride	0.100	0.118	0.100	0.100	0.115	0.115	---	---	---	---
HCl	0.012	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.028	0.028	0.016	0.025	0.011	0.011
Structurant <sup>l</sup>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Additional Neat Perfume	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9
Deionized Water	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

<sup>a</sup> N,N-di(tallowoyloxyethyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride.

<sup>b</sup> Methyl bis(tallow amidoethyl)2-hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate.

<sup>c</sup> Reaction product of Fatty acid with Methyl diethanolamine in a molar ratio 1.5:1, quaternized with Methyl chloride, resulting in a 1:1 molar mixture of N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl) N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride and N-(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl) N,-hydroxyethyl N,N dimethyl ammonium chloride.

<sup>d</sup> Cationic high amylose maize starch available from National Starch under the trade name CATO®.

<sup>e</sup> Perfume comprising one or more Table 1 PRMs.

<sup>f</sup> Copolymer of ethylene oxide and terephthalate having the formula described in US 5,574,179 at col.15, lines 1-5, wherein each X is methyl, each n is 40, u is 4, each R1 is essentially 1,4-phenylene moieties, each R2 is essentially ethylene, 1,2-propylene moieties, or mixtures thereof.

<sup>g</sup> SE39 from Wacker

<sup>h</sup> Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid.

<sup>i</sup> KATHON® CG available from Rohm and Haas Co. "PPM" is "parts per million."

<sup>j</sup> Gluteraldehyde

<sup>k</sup> Silicone antifoam agent available from Dow Corning Corp. under the trade name DC2310.



PDMS/clay agglomerates (9.5% wt% active PDMS)	10.5	10.3	5	15	5.1	7.3	10.2
Polyethylene oxide	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Enzymes e.g. Protease (84mg/g active), Amylase (22mg/g active)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Suds suppressor agglomerate (12.4 wt% active)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sodium percarbonate (having from 12% to 15% active AvOx)	7.2	7.1	4.9	5.4	6.9	19.3	13.1
Additional Neat Perfume**	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Amine*	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.07
Perfume Delivery System As Disclosed In The Present Specification Including Examples 2-4	0.05	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Perfume comprising one or more PRMs from Table 1	0.3	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.1	0.1
Water	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Misc	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Parts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* One or more materials comprising an amine moiety as disclosed in the present specification.

\*\* Optional

#### Example 7: Liquid Laundry Formulations (HDLs)

Ingredient	HDL 1	HDL 2	HDL3	HDL4	HDL 5	HDL 6
Alkyl Ether Sulphate	0.00	0.50	12.0	12.0	6.0	7.0
Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid	8.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Ethoxylated Alcohol	8.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
Citric Acid	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	3.0
Fatty Acid	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	5.0
Ethoxysulfated	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0

hexamethylene diamine quaternized						
Diethylene triamine penta methylene phosphonic acid	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Enzymes	1.20	0.80	0	1.2	0	0.8
Brightener (disulphonated diamino stilbene based FWA)	0.14	0.09	0	0.14	0.01	0.09
Cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose	0	0	0.10	0	0.200	0.30
Poly(acrylamide-co- diallyldimethylammonium chloride)	0	0	0	0.50	0.10	0
Hydrogenated Castor Oil Structurant	0.50	0.44	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Boric acid	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.5
Ethanol	0.50	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
1, 2 propanediol	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.01	0.01
Glutaraldehyde	0	0	19 ppm	0	13 ppm	0
Diethyleneglycol (DEG)	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
2,3 - Methyl -1,3- propanediol (M pdiol)	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	0
Mono Ethanol Amine	1.0	0.5	0	0	0	0
NaOH Sufficient To Provide Formulation pH of:	pH 8	pH 8	pH 8	pH 8	pH 8	pH 8
Sodium Cumene Sulphonate (NaCS)	2.00	0	0	0	0	0
Silicone (PDMS) emulsion	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Additional Neat Perfume**	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Amine*	0.01	0.10	0.0	0.10	0.20	0.05
Perfume comprising one or more PRMs from Table 1	0.02	0.15	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1

Perfume Delivery System As Disclosed In The Present Specification Including Examples 2-4	0.2	0.02	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

\* One or more materials comprising an amine moiety as disclosed in the present specification.

\*\* Optional.

#### Example 8: Shampoo Formulations

Ingredient	
Ammonium Laureth Sulfate (AE <sub>3</sub> S)	6.00
Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate (ALS)	10.00
Laureth-4 Alcohol	0.90
Trihydroxystearin <sup>(7)</sup>	0.10
Perfume comprising one or more PRMs from Table 1	0.60
Sodium Chloride	0.40
Citric Acid	0.04
Sodium Citrate	0.40
Sodium Benzoate	0.25
Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid	0.10
Dimethicone <sup>(9, 10, 11)</sup>	1.00 <sup>(9)</sup>
Water and Minors (QS to 100%)	Balance

#### Example 9: Fine Fragrance Formulations

Ingredient	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Cyclic oligosaccharide	0	5	10
Ethanol	90	75	80
Perfume comprising one or more PRMs from Table 1	10	20	10

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

All documents cited in the Detailed Description of the Invention are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention. To the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term  
10 in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

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

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-(R,S)-ol; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanone; 1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbaldehyde; 1-(R,S)-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanol; 7-(R,S)-methoxy-2,6,6-trimethyloct-2-ene; 1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 1-(R,S)-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanol; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-

3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; or 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

2. A perfume comprising, based on total perfume weight, from about 0.01% to about 50%, of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-

2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; and an optional solvent.

3. A consumer product comprising, based on total consumer product weight, from about 0.0001% to about 25% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-

3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-

methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; and an adjunct ingredient.

4. A consumer product according to Claim 3, said consumer product being a cleaning and/or treatment composition, said composition comprising, based on total composition weight, from about 0.0001% to about 25% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)-ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-

dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-

methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

5. A consumer product according to Claim 3, said consumer product being a fabric and/or hard surface cleaning and/or treatment composition, said composition comprising, based on total composition weight, from about 0.00001% to about 25% of one or more perfume raw material

selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S)-6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one;

3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzoinitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentylloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzoinitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

6. A consumer product according to Claim 3, said consumer product being a detergent, said detergent comprising, based on total detergent weight, from about 0.00001% to about 25% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-

2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z) (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; and stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-

bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

7. A consumer product according to Claim 3, said consumer product being a highly compacted consumer product, said highly compacted consumer product comprising, based on total highly compacted consumer product weight, from about 0.00001% to about 25% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-

dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentylloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

8. A consumer product according to Claim 7, said consumer product being a highly compacted detergent, said highly compacted detergent comprising one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-

dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z) (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane;

(E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-

enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzoxazole; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzoxazole; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

9. A perfume delivery system comprising from 0.001% to about 50% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-

2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile, wherein said perfume delivery system is selected from a polymer assisted delivery

system; a molecule-assisted delivery system; a fiber-assisted delivery system; an amine assisted delivery system; a cyclodextrin delivery system; a starch encapsulated accord; an inorganic carrier delivery system; or a pro-perfume.

10. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 9, said perfume delivery system being a nanocapsule or a microcapsule comprising, based on total nanocapsule or microcapsule weight, from about 0.1% to about 99% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-

dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-

dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-

methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

11. The perfume delivery system of Claim 10, said perfume delivery system comprising, one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclo-propanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-

en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyl)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-

methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-

1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

12. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 11, said perfume delivery system being a starch encapsulated accord.

13. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 11, said perfume delivery system being a cyclodextrin delivery system comprising, based on total cyclodextrin delivery system weight, from 0.1% to about 99% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-

6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

14. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 11, said perfume delivery system being a polymer assisted delivery matrix system comprising, based on total polymer assisted delivery matrix system weight, from 0.1% to about 99% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol;

(S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z) (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-

2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzoxonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-

6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzotrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

15. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 11, said perfume delivery system being an amine assisted delivery system, said amine assisted delivery system comprising, based on total amine assisted delivery system weight, from 1% to about 99% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol;

(S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetone; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzotrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-

2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzoxonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanenitrile; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropanecarbonitrile; (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; 3,3-dimethyl-4-((S)-4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-(R,S)-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propan-1-ol; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; (R,S)-2,2-di(cyclohex-2-enyl)acetonitrile; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanenitrile; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-(R,S)ol; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanenitrile; (2R,S)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylpropanenitrile; 1-(((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-methyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propan-1-ol; 2-allyl-2-methylpent-4-enenitrile; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-(R,S)-ol; iso-butyl 2,5-dimethylhex-4-enoate; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-(R,S)-ol(9:1-E:Z); propyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; methyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; ethyl 7-methyloct-6-enoate; 1,5,5-trimethyl-3(R,S)-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxy)cyclohex-1-ene; (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; methyl 9-methyldec-6-enoate; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-

6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanenitrile; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; ((1R,2R,4R,6S)-7,7-dimethyltricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octan-2-yl)methanol; (1R,2R,4R,6S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-7,7-dimethyl-tricyclo[4.1.1.0<sup>2,4</sup>]octane; 1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropanecarbaldehyde; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxane; 2-(1-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)-1,3-dioxolane; 2,2,6-trimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 6-methylhept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S),6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 2-(R,S),6-dimethyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)hept-5-enenitrile; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 3-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-ol; 2-(R,S)-allyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enal; 3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzonitrile; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; 2-ethoxy-4-(1-(R,S)-hydroxyethyl)phenol; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4,4-dimethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-ethyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 2-ethoxy-4-(4-(R,S)-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-(tert-butyl)-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-ethoxy-4-(1,3-(R,S)-oxathiolan-2-yl)phenol; 4-(4-(R,S)-butyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-ethoxyphenol; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzonitrile; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-(R,S)-dioxolane; 2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-(R,S)-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohex-3-en-1-yl)but-2-en-1-one; 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,5-dimethylhex-4-enenitrile; and 2-(R,S)-isopropyl-2,6-dimethylhept-5-enenitrile.

16. A perfume delivery system according to Claim 11, said perfume delivery system being a pro-perfume amine reaction product, said pro-perfume amine reaction product comprising, based on total pro-perfume amine reaction product weight, from 0.1% to about 99% of one or more perfume raw material selected from the group consisting of: (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-

one; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z) (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanone; 1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbaldehyde; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 3-ethoxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde; 92; stereoisomers of the group consisting of: (S)-3,3-dimethyl-4-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)butan-2-one; (S)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(4-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-1-enyl)propanal; 3-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclo-propylmethyl)-2-methylpropanal; 1-cyclopropyl-2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,4-(R,S)-dimethylhexan-3-one; 1-(1-(cyclopropyl-methyl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 2-methyl-2-((1R,S)(5R)-2-methyl-5-(prop-1-en-2-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)propanal; 4-allyl-4-methylnon-1-en-5-one; 7-cyclopentylideneheptan-2-one; 8-cyclopentylideneoctan-3-one; (E/Z)-11-methyldodec-8-en-3-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E/Z)-10-methylundec-7-en-2-one (9:1 – E:Z); (E,Z)-3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)acrylonitrile; (E,Z)(R,S)-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)hex-2-enenitrile; 3-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)propanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)butanal; 4-((1R,5S)-6,6-dimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)-2-methylbutanal; 3,3,7-trimethyloct-6-en-2-one; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutyl)ethanone; 1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclobutanecarbaldehyde; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)ethanone; 1-(1-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclopropyl)pentan-1-one; 8-methylnon-7-en-2-one; 2,6-dimethyl-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)hept-5-enal; 3-(R,S)-allyl-3,6-dimethylhept-5-en-2-one; 1-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone; (E)-1-(2,4,4-trimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-3-yl)but-2-en-1-one; (E)-1-(5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexyl)but-2-en-1-one; 3-butoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 4-hydroxy-3-(pentyloxy)benzaldehyde; 88 and 92.

17. A consumer product comprising, based on total consumer product weight, from about 0.001% to about 20% of a perfume delivery system selected from the perfume delivery systems of Claims 11-17.

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No  
PCT/US2012/039317

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>					
INV.	C11B9/00	A61Q13/00	C11D3/50	C07C33/05	C07C33/14
	C07C39/08	C07C47/11	C07C49/11	C07C69/533	C07C255/02
	C07C255/31	C07C255/46	C07D317/12	C07D319/06	

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)  
C11B A61Q C11D C07C C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, 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.
A	WO 96/18604 A1 (QUEST INT) 20 June 1996 (1996-06-20) claims -----	1-17
A	GB 2 016 462 A (POLAK FRUTAL WORKS) 26 September 1979 (1979-09-26) claims -----	1-17
A	WO 2011/033047 A1 (GIVAUDAN SA) 24 March 2011 (2011-03-24) claims -----	1-17
A	US 3 928 247 A (MOOKHERJEE BRAJA DULAL ET AL) 23 December 1975 (1975-12-23) column 1, line 32 - line 55 -----	1-17

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search <b>17 August 2012</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>16/11/2012</b>
--	---

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

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US2012/039317

## Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-17(partially)

### Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

## 1. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 of table 1  
---

## 2. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 2 of table 1  
---

## 3. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 3 of table 1  
---

## 4. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 7 of table 1  
---

## 5. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 8 of table 1  
---

## 6. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 10, 11 of table 1  
---

## 7. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 12 of table 1  
---

## 8. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 13 of table 1

---

9. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 14 of table 1

---

10. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 15, 17, 21, of table 1

---

11. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 16 of table 1

---

12. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 18, 19, 20, 35, 39 of table 1

---

13. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 22, 23, 24 of table 1

---

14. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 25 of table 1

---

15. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 26, 27 of table 1

---

16. claims: 1-17(partially)

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 28 - 33, 37 of table 1

---

## 17. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 34 of table 1

---

## 18. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 36 of table 1

---

## 19. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 38, 40, 41, 42 of table 1

---

## 20. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 43, 44 of table 1

---

## 21. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 45, 46, 47 of table 1

---

## 22. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 48, 49, 51, 55, 60 - 65, 94 of table 1

---

## 23. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59 of table 1

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

---

24. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 66 - 69, 93 of table 1

---

25. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 70 - 72, 75 - 87 of table 1

---

26. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 73 of table 1

---

27. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 74 of table 1

---

28. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formulae 88-91 of table 1

---

29. claims: 1-17(partially)

Perfume raw material, perfume, consumer product, and/or perfume delivery system being selected form and/or comprising a compound of formula 92 of table 1

---

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2012/039317

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9618604	A1	20-06-1996	
		AU 4343196 A	03-07-1996
		DE 69510086 D1	08-07-1999
		DE 69510086 T2	28-10-1999
		EP 0797569 A1	01-10-1997
		ES 2133179 T3	01-09-1999
		JP H11501614 A	09-02-1999
		WO 9618604 A1	20-06-1996
		ZA 9510701 A	17-06-1997
-----			
GB 2016462	A	26-09-1979	NONE
-----			
WO 2011033047	A1	24-03-2011	NONE
-----			
US 3928247	A	23-12-1975	NONE
-----			