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(54) Titre : COMPOSITIONS DE TRAITEMENT
(54) Title: TREATMENT COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
The present invention relates to treatment compositions containing one or more polymers, cationic scavenging agent and an optional structurant as well as methods of making and using same. Such treatment compositions provide stability and benefit agent deposition. Such treatment compositions may be used, for example, as through the wash and/or through the rinse fabric enhancers as well as unit dose treatment compositions.

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(54) Title: TREATMENT COMPOSITIONS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to treatment compositions containing one or more polymers, cationic scavenging agent and an optional structurant as well as methods of making and using same. Such treatment compositions provide stability and benefit agent deposition. Such treatment compositions may be used, for example, as through the wash and/or through the rinse fabric enhancers as well as unit dose treatment compositions.

TREATMENT COMPOSITIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to treatment compositions and processes of making and using same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Treatment compositions, such as fabric softener compositions, typically comprise benefit agents such as silicones, fabric softener actives, perfumes and perfume microcapsules. Benefit agents, in particular particulate benefit agents, can cause creaming which is a form of instability. Polymers have been used to decrease creaming. Unfortunately, certain polymers introduce depletion flocculation which results in a water rich layer typically at the bottom of the treatment composition. Thus, one form of instability is traded for another form. Such water rich layer decreases benefit agent dosage uniformity and has an undesirable appearance.

Applicants recognized that the traditional polymer architecture was the source of the stability and benefit agent dosage problems. Applicants discovered that, for fabric softeners, in particular low pH fabric softeners, the judicious selection of the cationic polymer cross-linking functionality and level, initiator level and chain transfer agent level type resolve the aforementioned stability problems. While not being bound by theory, Applicants believe that the proper selection of such materials yields a stable colloidal glass comprised of linear polymers capable of entangling and crosslinked polymers that generally cannot entangle. The aforementioned polymers enable the colloidal glass formation, as the crosslinked polymers' interactions provide stability while the linear polymers interaction with the crosslinked polymers allows for the desired benefit agent deposition. Thus, fabric treatment compositions comprising such particles have a surprising combination of stability and deposition efficiency. Such treatment compositions provide benefits such as improved fabric hand (including fabric feel), antistatic, and freshness.

While the aforementioned compositions represent significant improvements in the fabric treatment composition arts, additional challenges remain. Here, Applicants resolved one of such challenges as Applicants also recognized that the use of a cross-linked polymer to provide product structuring and surfactant scavenging presents a challenge to the formulator in that the amount of the cross-linked polymer needed in the formulation to provide both structuring and scavenging can lead to compositions that are too high or too low in product viscosity, and/or compositions that do not scavenge sufficiently to enable a linear polymer to improve the

efficiency of one or more benefit agents. Applicant addresses this technical contradiction by replacing all or part of the cross-linked polymer with a cationic scavenging agent. Depending on the formulation viscosity that is desired, a structurant may also be employed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to treatment compositions containing one or more polymers, cationic scavenging agent and an optional structurant as well as methods of making and using same. Such treatment compositions provide stability and benefit agent deposition. Such treatment compositions may be used, for example, as through the wash and/or through the rinse fabric enhancers as well as unit dose treatment compositions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

As used herein, the term “fabric and home care product” 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 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 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 are 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.

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

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

Unless otherwise noted, all component or composition levels are in reference to the active level 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.

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.

Fabric treatment compositions

In one aspect, a composition comprising, based upon total composition weight:

a) from about 0.01% to about 1%, from about 0.05% to about 0.75%, from about 0.075% to about 0.5% or from about 0.06% to about 0.3% of a polymeric material comprising selected from groups (i) through (v) and mixtures of such groups:

(i) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, in one aspect, said optional first polymer, and said second polymer is present in a ratio of from about 1:5 to about 10:1, from about 1:2 to about 5:1, from about 1:1 to about 3:1, or even from about 3:2 to 5:1 when said optional first polymer is present; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 50 ppm to about 2,000 ppm, or even from about 50 ppm to about 475 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7;
said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer,

from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to about 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8; in one aspect said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, in one aspect, said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(ii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, in one aspect, said optional first polymer, and said second polymer is present in a ratio of from about 1:5 to about 10:1, from about 1:2 to about 5:1, from about 1:1 to about 3:1, or even from about 3:2 to 5:1 when said optional first polymer is present; in one aspect, said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 310 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7;
in one aspect, said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to about 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8; in one aspect said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, in one aspect, said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(iii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, in one aspect, said optional first polymer, and said second polymer is present in a ratio of from about 1:5 to about 10:1, from about 1:2 to about 5:1, from about 1:1 to about 3:1, or even from about 3:2 to 5:1

when said optional first polymer is present; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7, with the proviso that said optional first polymer does not comprise an acrylamide unit and/or a methacrylamide unit;

in one aspect, said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to about 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8; in one aspect said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, in one aspect, said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(iv) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, in one aspect, said optional first polymer, and said second polymer is present in a ratio of from about 1:5 to about 10:1, from about 1:2 to about 5:1, from about 1:1 to about 3:1, or even from about 3:2 to 5:1; in one aspect, said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7; in one aspect, said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a

non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 1 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7 or even < 2.8;

(v) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, in one aspect, said optional first polymer, and said second polymer is present in a ratio of from about 1:5 to about 10:1, from about 1:2 to about 5:1, from about 1:1 to about 3:1or even from about 3:2 to 5:1; in one aspect, said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7; in one aspect, said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 5 to 99 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from about 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from about 1 to 49 percent of an anionic vinyl addition monomer, with the proviso that the sum of the cationic vinyl addition monomer, non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, and anionic vinyl addition monomer will not exceed 100 mole percent; from about 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8;

b) from about 0% to about 35%, from about 1% to about 35%, from about 2% to about 25%, from about 3% to about 20%, from about 5% to about 15%, or even from about 8% to about 12% of a fabric softener active;

c) a cationic scavenging agent, in one aspect, said cationic scavenging agent has a molecular weight from about 200 Da to about 1000 Da, or even from about 300 Da to about 750 Da, in one aspect, said cationic scavenging agent is present at levels of from 0.01% to 5%, from 0.15% to 2.5%, or even from 0.2% to 1%;

d) an optional structurant, in one aspect, said optional structurant comprises a microfibrillated cellulose derived from vegetables or wood; in one aspect, said structurant comprises a material selected from the group consisting of polysaccharide, a derivative of polysaccharide and mixtures thereof; in one aspect said structurant comprises a material selected from the group consisting of cellulose, a derivative of cellulose, starch, a derivative of starch, and mixtures thereof; in one aspect said structurant comprises a microfibrillated cellulose derived from vegetables and/or wood, in one aspect said structurant is present in said composition, at a level of from about 0.001% to about 10%, from about 0.01% to about 1%, or even from about 0.03% to about 0.5%and

e) optionally, from about 0.01% to 10% of a nonionic surfactant, in one aspect, an ethoxylated nonionic surfactant having a hydrophobic lipophilic balance value of 8 to 18,

said composition being a fabric and home care product is disclosed.

In one aspect of said composition, said polymeric material comprises:

a) for group (i) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, from about 10 to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 60 ppm to about 1,900 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm, or even from about 75 ppm to about 1,800 ppm, of a chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7, and said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent from about 10 to 90 mole percent, or even from about 20 to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 0 ppm to about 40 ppm, or even from 0 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer

agent; in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8;

b) for group (ii) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 mole percent to about 80 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 325 ppm to about 1,900 ppm, or even from about 350 ppm to about 1,800 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7, and said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 mole to about 80 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; 0 ppm to about 40 ppm, or even 0 ppm to about 20 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8;

c) for group (iii) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 mole percent to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 60 ppm to about 1,900 ppm, or even from about 75 to about 1,800 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7, with the proviso that said optional first polymer does not comprise an acrylamide unit; and said second polymer is derived from the

polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 to about 80 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 0 ppm to about about 40 ppm, or even 0 ppm to about 20 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8;

d) for group (iv) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 mole percent to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 55 ppm to about 1,900 ppm, or even from about 60 ppm to about 1,800 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7; and said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 mole percent to about 80 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 1 ppm to about 40 ppm, or even from about 1 ppm to about 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8;

e) for group (v) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 10 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 20

to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 55 ppm to about 1,900 ppm, or even from about 60 ppm to about 1,800 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, or even > 3.7, and said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from about 10 to about 95 mole percent, from about 20 to about 90 mole percent, from about 30 to about 75 mole percent, or even from about 45 to about 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from about 5 to about 90 mole percent, or even from about 10 to about 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from about 1 to about 45 mole percent, or even from about 1 to about 40 mole percent, of an anionic vinyl addition monomer; with the proviso that the sum of the cationic vinyl addition monomer, non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, and anionic vinyl addition monomer will not exceed 100 mole percent; from 0 ppm to about 40 ppm, or even from about 0 ppm to about 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to about 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; in one aspect, said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, or even < 2.8.

In one aspect of said composition, said fabric softener active is selected from the group consisting of a quaternary ammonium compound, a silicone polymer, a polysaccharide, a clay, an amine, a fatty ester, a dispersible polyolefin, a polymer latex and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition:

a.) said quaternary ammonium compound comprises an alkyl quaternary ammonium compound, preferably said alkyl quaternary ammonium compound is selected from the group consisting of a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a dialkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a trialkyl quaternary ammonium compound and mixtures thereof;

b.) said silicone polymer is selected from the group consisting of cyclic silicones, polydimethylsiloxanes, aminosilicones, cationic silicones, silicone polyethers, silicone resins, silicone urethanes, and mixtures thereof;

c.) said polysaccharide comprises a cationic starch;

d.) said dispersible polyolefin is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene and mixtures thereof; and

e.) said fatty ester is selected from the group consisting of a polyglycerol ester, a sucrose ester, a glycerol ester and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said fabric softener active comprises a material selected from the group consisting of monoesterquats, diesterquats, triesterquats, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said monoesterquats and diesterquats are selected from the group consisting of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and isomers of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and/or mixtures thereof, 1,2-di(acyloxy)-3-trimethylammoniopropane chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(tallowoyl-oxy-ethyl) N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-(2 hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl ammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis−(stearoyl-2−hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis−(tallowoyl-2−hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis−(palmitoyl-2−hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis−(stearoyl-2−hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride, 1,2-di-(stearoyl-oxy)-3-trimethyl ammoniumpropane chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium chloride, di(hard)tallowdimethylammonium chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium methylsulfate, 1-methyl-1-stearoylamidoethyl-2-stearoylimidazolinium methylsulfate, 1-tallowylamidoethyl-2-tallowylimidazoline, dipalmylmethyl hydroxyethylammonium methylsulfate and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said fabric softening active has an Iodine Value of between 0-140, between 5-100, between 10-80, between 15-70, between 18-60, or even between 18-25. When partially hydrogenated fatty acid quaternary ammonium compound softener is used, the range may be 25-60.

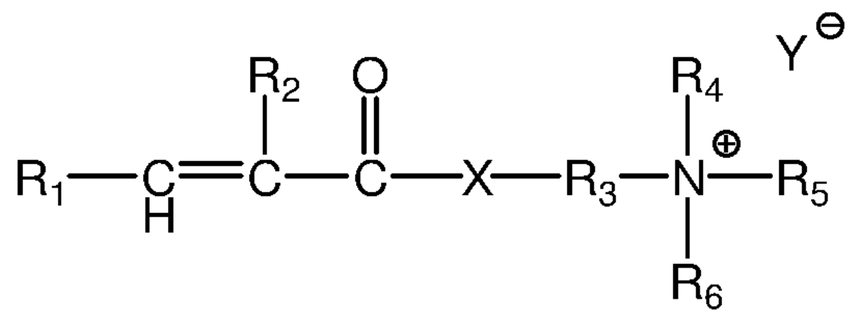
In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprising a quaternary ammonium compound and a silicone polymer, from about 0.001% to about 10%, from about 0.1% to about 8%, or even from about 0.5% to about 5%, of said silicone polymer.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprises, in addition to said fabric softener active, from about 0.001 % to about 5%, from about 0.1 % to about 3%, or even from about 0.2 % to about 2% of a stabilizer that comprises a alkyl quaternary ammonium compound, preferably said alkyl quaternary ammonium compound comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a dialkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a trialkyl quaternary ammonium compound and mixtures thereof, more preferably said alkyl quaternary ammonium compound comprises a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound and/or di-alkyl quaternary ammonium compound.

In one aspect of said composition, each of said polymers for Groups (i) through (v) are derived from:

a.) a monomer selected from the group consisting of

(i) a cationic monomer according to formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R_1 is chosen from hydrogen, or $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl;

R_2 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

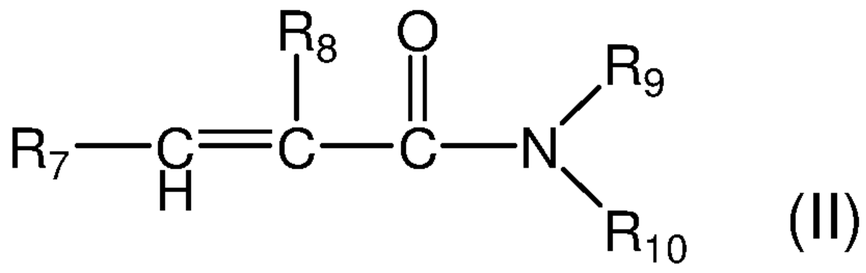
R_3 is chosen from $C_1 - C_4$ alkylene;

R_4, R_5, and R_6 are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

X is chosen from -O-, or -NH-; and

Y is chosen from Cl, Br, I, hydrogensulfate or methylsulfate,

(ii) a non-ionic monomer having formula (II)



(II)

wherein:

R_7 is chosen from hydrogen or $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl;

R_8 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

R_9 and R_{10} are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 - C_{30}$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy,

(iii) an anionic monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, as well as monomers performing a sulfonic acid or phosphonic acid functions, such as 2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid, and their salts.

b.) said cross-linking agent selected from the group consisting of_methylene bisacrylamide, ethylene glycol diacrylate, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diacryamide, triallylamine, cyanomethylacrylate, vinyl oxyethylacrylate or methacrylate and formaldehyde, glyoxal, divinylbenzene, tetraallylammonium chloride, allyl acrylates, allyl methacrylates, diacrylates and dimethacrylates of glycols or polyglycols, butadiene, 1,7-octadiene, allylacrylamides or allylmethacrylamides, bisacrylamidoacetic acid, N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide or polyol polyallyl ethers, pentaerythrityl triacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate and tri- and tetramethacrylates of polyglycols; or polyol polyallyl ethers such as polyallyl sucrose or pentaerythritol triallyl ether, ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate ethoxylate, pentaerythrityl tetramethacrylate, , pentaerythrityl triacrylate ethoxylate, triethanolamine trimethacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate ethoxylate, trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione triacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione trimethacrylate, dipentaerythrityl pentaacrylate, 3-(3-{[dimethyl-(vinyl)-silyl]-oxy}-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-1,5-divinyl-3-trisiloxanyl)-propyl methacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, 1-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)-methyl]-butane, trimethacrylic acid-1,3,5-triazin-2,4,6-triyltri-2,1-ethandiyl ester, glycerine triacrylate propoxylate, 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, pentaerythrityl tetravinyl ether, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, (Ethoxy)-trivinylsilane, (Methyl)-trivinylsilane, 1,1,3,5,5-pentamethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclotrisilazane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-2,4,6-trivinylcyclotrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisilazane, tris-(2-butanone oxime)-vinylsilane, 1,2,4-trivinylcyclohexane, trivinylphosphine, trivinylsilane, methyltriallylsilane, pentaerythrityl triallyl ether, phenyltriallylsilane, triallylamine, triallyl citrate, triallyl phosphate, triallylphosphine, triallyl phosphite, triallylsilane, 1,3,5-triallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, trimellitic acid triallyl ester, trimethallyl isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris-(allyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,2-Bis-(diallylamino)-ethane, pentaerythrityl tetratallate, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, tris-[(2-acryloyloxy)-ethyl]-

phosphate, vinylboronic anhydride pyridine, 2,4,6-trivinylcyclotriboroxanepyridine, tetraallylsilane, tetraallyloxysilane, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetravinylcyclotetrasilazane the ethoxylated compounds thereof and mixtures there of

c.) said chain transfer agent is selected from the group consisting of mercaptanes, malic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, isopropanol and hypophosphites, and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said the cationic monomers are selected from the group consisting of methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium acrylate, methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium methacrylate and mixtures thereof, and the non-ionic monomers are selected from the group consisting of acrylamide, dimethyl acrylamide and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition has a Brookfield viscosity of from about 20 cps to about 1000 cps, from about 30 cps to about 500 cps, or even from about 40 cps to about 300 cps.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprises from about 0.001% to about 5% of a free fatty acid.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprises an adjunct material selected from the group consisting of surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, hueing dyes, perfumes, perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, carriers, structurants, hydrotropes, processing aids, solvents and/or pigments and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprises perfume and/or a perfume delivery system, preferably said perfume delivery system comprises perfume microcapsules, preferably said perfume microcapsules comprises a cationic coating.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition comprises one or more types of perfume microcapsules.

In one aspect of said composition, said composition has a pH from about 2 to about 4, or even from about 2.4 to about 3.6.

In one aspect the viscosity slope of any of the embodiments of Applicants' compositions that are claimed and/or disclosed is determined using Viscosity Slope Method 1, in one aspect,

viscosity slope of any of the embodiments of Applicants' compositions that are claimed and/or disclosed is determined using Viscosity Slope Method 2.

Additional Disclosure

A composition comprising, based upon total composition weight:

a) from 0.01% to 1%, preferably from 0.05% to 0.75%, more preferably from 0.075% to 0.5% even more preferably from 0.06% to 0.3% of a polymeric material comprising selected from groups (i) through (v) and mixtures of such groups:

(i) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, preferably said optional first polymer, and said second polymer being present in a ratio of 1:5 to 10:1, preferably, 1:2 to 5:1, more preferably 1:1 to 3:1, most preferably from 3:2 to 5:1 when said optional first polymer is present; said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 2,000 ppm, preferably from 50 ppm to 475 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7;
said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8; preferably said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, preferably said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(ii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, preferably said optional first polymer, and said second polymer being present in a ratio of 1:5 to 10:1, preferably, 1:2 to 5:1, more preferably 1:1 to

3:1, most preferably from 3:2 to 5:1 when said optional first polymer is present; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 310 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7;

said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8; preferably said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, preferably said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(iii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, preferably said optional first polymer, and said second polymer being present in a ratio of 1:5 to 10:1, preferably, 1:2 to 5:1, more preferably 1:1 to 3:1, most preferably from 3:2 to 5:1 when said optional first polymer is present; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7, with the proviso that said optional first polymer does not comprise an acrylamide unit and/or a methacrylamide unit;

said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or

more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8; preferably said second polymer is a linear or branched, uncross-linked polyethyleneimine, preferably said polyethyleneimine is branched and uncross-linked;

(iv) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, preferably said optional first polymer, and said second polymer being present in a ratio of 1:5 to 10:1, preferably, 1:2 to 5:1, more preferably 1:1 to 3:1, most preferably from 3:2 to 5:1; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7; said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 1 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

(v) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, preferably said optional first polymer, and said second polymer being present in a ratio of 1:5 to 10:1, preferably, 1:2 to 5:1, more preferably 1:1 to 3:1, most preferably from 3:2 to 5:1; said optional first polymer is derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7; said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 99 mole percent of a cationic vinyl

addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 1 to 49 percent of an anionic vinyl addition monomer, with the proviso that the sum of the cationic vinyl addition monomer, non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, and anionic vinyl addition monomer will not exceed 100 mole percent; from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

b) from 0% to 35%, preferably from 1% to 35%, more preferably from 2% to 25%, more preferably from 3% to 20%, more preferably from 5% to 15%, most preferably from 8% to 12% of a fabric softener active;

c) a cationic scavenging agent, preferably said cationic scavenging agent has a molecular weight from 200 Da to 1000 Da, more preferably from 300 Da to 750 Da, preferably said cationic scavenging agent is present at levels of from 0.01% to 5%, more preferably from 0.15% to 2.5%, and most preferably from 0.2% to 1% based on total composition weight;

d) an optional structurant, preferably, said structurant comprises a material selected from the group consisting of polysaccharide, a derivative of polysaccharide and mixtures thereof; more preferably said structurant comprises a material selected from the group consisting of cellulose, a derivative of cellulose, starch, a derivative of starch, and mixtures thereof; most preferably said structurant comprises a microfibrillated cellulose derived from vegetables and/or wood, preferably said structurant is present in said composition, at a level of from about 0.001% to about 10%, from about 0.01% to about 1%, or even from about 0.03% to about 0.5%and

e) optionally, from 0.01% to 10% of a nonionic surfactant, preferably ethoxylated nonionic surfactant having a hydrophobic lipophilic balance value of 8 to 18,

said composition being a fabric and home care product is disclosed.

Preferably for said composition, said polymeric material comprises:

a) for group (i) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65

mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 60 ppm to 1,900 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm, preferably 75 ppm to 1,800 ppm, of a chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7, and said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; preferably 20 to 90 mole percent from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 ppm to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 0 ppm to 40 ppm, preferably 0 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

b) for group (ii) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 mole percent to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 325 ppm to 1,900 ppm, preferably 350 ppm to 1,800 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7, and said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 mole to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; 0 ppm to 40 ppm, preferably 0 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

c) for group (iii) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 mole percent to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 60 ppm to 1,900 ppm, preferably 75 to 1,800 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7, with the proviso that said optional first polymer does not comprise an acrylamide unit; and said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 0 ppm to 40 ppm, preferably 0 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

d) for group (iv) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 mole percent to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 55 ppm to 1,900 ppm, preferably 60 ppm to 1,800 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7; and said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 mole percent to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 1 ppm to 40 ppm, preferably from 1 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent

comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8;

e) for group (v) said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 10 to 90 mole percent, preferably 20 to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 55 ppm to 1,900 ppm, preferably 60 ppm to 1,800 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said optional first polymer has a viscosity slope > 2.8, more preferably > 3.7, and
said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 10 to 95 mole percent, preferably 20 to 90 mole percent more preferably 30 to 75 mole percent, most preferably 45 to 65 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer; from 5 to 90 mole percent, preferably 10 to 80 mole percent, of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer; from 1 to 45 mole percent, preferably 1 to 40 mole percent, of an anionic vinyl addition monomer; with the proviso that the sum of the cationic vinyl addition monomer, non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, and anionic vinyl addition monomer will not exceed 100 mole percent; from 0 ppm to 40 ppm, preferably 0 ppm to 20 ppm, of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions; 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent; preferably said second polymer has a viscosity slope < 3.7, more preferably < 2.8.

Preferably for said composition, said fabric softener active is selected from the group consisting of a quaternary ammonium compound, a silicone polymer, a polysaccharide, a clay, an amine, a fatty ester, a dispersible polyolefin, a polymer latex and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition:

a.) said quaternary ammonium compound comprises an alkyl quaternary ammonium compound, preferably said alkyl quaternary ammonium compound is selected from the group consisting of a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a dialkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a trialkyl quaternary ammonium compound and mixtures thereof;

b.) said silicone polymer is selected from the group consisting of cyclic silicones, polydimethylsiloxanes, aminosilicones, cationic silicones, silicone polyethers, silicone resins, silicone urethanes, and mixtures thereof;

c.) said polysaccharide comprises a cationic starch;

d.) said dispersible polyolefin is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene and mixtures thereof; and

e.) said fatty ester is selected from the group consisting of a polyglycerol ester, a sucrose ester, a glycerol ester and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition, said fabric softener active comprises a material selected from the group consisting of monoesterquats, diesterquats, triesterquats, and mixtures thereof. Preferably, said monoesterquats and diesterquats are selected from the group consisting of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and isomers of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and/or mixtures thereof, 1,2-di(acyloxy)-3-trimethylammoniopropane chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(tallowoyl-oxy-ethyl) N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-(2 hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl ammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(stearoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(tallowoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(palmitoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(stearoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride, 1,2-di-(stearoyl-oxy)-3-trimethyl ammoniumpropane chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium chloride, di(hard)tallowdimethylammonium chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium methylsulfate, 1-methyl-1-stearoylamidoethyl-2-stearoylimidazolinium methylsulfate, 1-tallowylamidoethyl-2-tallowylimidazoline, dipalmylmethyl hydroxyethylammonium methylsulfate and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition, said fabric softening active has an Iodine Value of between 0-140, preferably 5-100, more preferably 10-80, even more preferably 15-70, even more preferably 18-60, most preferably 18-25. When partially hydrogenated fatty acid quaternary ammonium compound softener is used, the most preferable range is 25-60.

Preferably for said composition, said composition comprising a quaternary ammonium compound and a silicone polymer, preferably from 0.001% to 10%, from 0.1% to 8%, more preferably from 0.5% to 5%, of said silicone polymer.

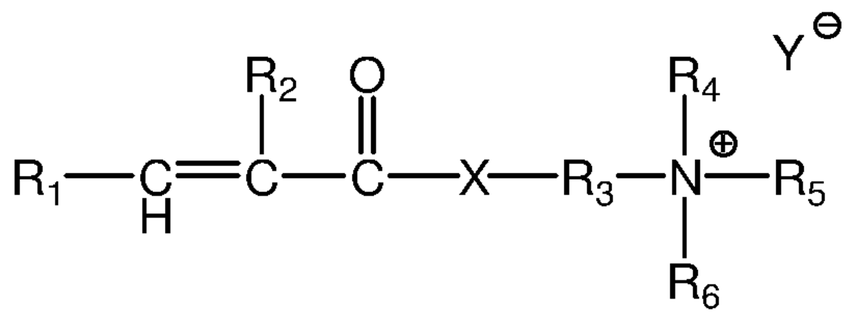
Preferably for said composition, said composition comprises, in addition to said fabric softener active, from 0.001 % to 5%, preferably from 0.1 % to 3%, more preferably from 0.2 % to 2% of a stabilizer that comprises a alkyl quaternary ammonium compound, preferably said

alkyl quaternary ammonium compound comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a dialkyl quaternary ammonium compound, a trialkyl quaternary ammonium compound and mixtures thereof, more preferably said alkyl quaternary ammonium compound comprises a monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compound and/or di-alkyl quaternary ammonium compound.

Preferably for said composition, each of said polymers for Groups (i) through (v) are derived from:

a.) a monomer selected from the group consisting of

(i) a cationic monomer according to formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R_1 is chosen from hydrogen, or $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl;

R_2 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

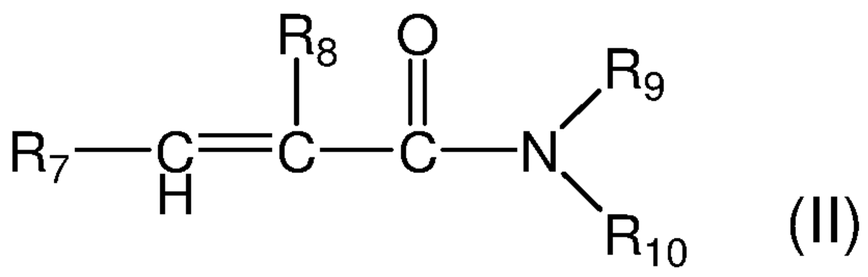
R_3 is chosen from $C_1 - C_4$ alkylene;

R_4, R_5, and R_6 are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

X is chosen from -O-, or -NH-; and

Y is chosen from Cl, Br, I, hydrogensulfate or methylsulfate,

(ii) a non-ionic monomer having formula (II)



(II)

wherein:

R_7 is chosen from hydrogen or $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl;

R_8 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

R_9 and R_{10} are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 - C_{30}$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy,

(iii) an anionic monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, as well as monomers performing a sulfonic acid or phosphonic acid functions, such as 2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid, and their salts.

b.) said cross-linking agent selected from the group consisting of methylene bisacrylamide, ethylene glycol diacrylate, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diacryamide, triallylamine, cyanomethylacrylate, vinyl oxyethylacrylate or methacrylate and formaldehyde, glyoxal, divinylbenzene, tetraallylammonium chloride, allyl acrylates, allyl methacrylates, diacrylates and dimethacrylates of glycols or polyglycols, butadiene, 1,7-octadiene, allylacrylamides or allylmethacrylamides, bisacrylamidoacetic acid, N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide or polyol polyallyl ethers, pentaerythrityl triacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate and tri- and tetramethacrylates of polyglycols; or polyol polyallyl ethers such as polyallyl sucrose or pentaerythritol triallyl ether, ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate ethoxylate, pentaerythrityl tetramethacrylate, pentaerythrityl triacrylate ethoxylate, triethanolamine trimethacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate ethoxylate, trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione triacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione trimethacrylate, dipentaerythrityl pentaacrylate, 3-(3-{[dimethyl-(vinyl)-silyl]-oxy}-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-1,5-divinyl-3-trisiloxanyl)-propyl methacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, 1-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)-methyl]-butane, trimethacrylic acid-1,3,5-triazin-2,4,6-triyltri-2,1-ethandiyl ester, glycerine triacrylate propoxylate, 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, pentaerythrityl tetravinyl ether, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, (Ethoxy)-trivinylsilane, (Methyl)-trivinylsilane, 1,1,3,5,5-pentamethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclotrisilazane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-2,4,6-trivinylcyclotrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisilazane, tris-(2-butanone oxime)-vinylsilane, 1,2,4-trivinylcyclohexane, trivinylphosphine, trivinylsilane, methyltriallylsilane, pentaerythrityl triallyl ether, phenyltriallylsilane, triallylamine, triallyl citrate, triallyl phosphate, triallylphosphine, triallyl phosphite, triallylsilane, 1,3,5-triallyl-

1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, trimellitic acid triallyl ester, trimethallyl isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris-(allyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,2-Bis-(diallylamino)-ethane, pentaerythrityl tetratallate, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, tris-[(2-acryloyloxy)-ethyl]-phosphate, vinylboronic anhydride pyridine, 2,4,6-trivinylcyclotriboroxanepyridine, tetraallylsilane, tetraallyloxysilane, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetravinylcyclotetrasilazane the ethoxylated compounds thereof and mixtures there of

c.) said chain transfer agent is selected from the group consisting of mercaptanes, malic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, isopropanol and hypophosphites, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition, said the cationic monomers are selected from the group consisting of methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium acrylate, methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium methacrylate and mixtures thereof, and the non-ionic monomers are selected from the group consisting of acrylamide, dimethyl acrylamide and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition, said composition has a Brookfield viscosity of from 20 cps to 1000 cps, preferably from 30 cps to 500 cps, and most preferably 40 cps to 300 cps.

Preferably for said composition, said composition comprises from 0.001% to 5% of a free fatty acid.

Preferably for said composition, said composition comprises an adjunct material selected from the group consisting of surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, hueing dyes, perfumes, perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, carriers, structurants, hydrotropes, processing aids, solvents and/or pigments and mixtures thereof.

Preferably for said composition, said composition comprises perfume and/or a perfume delivery system, preferably said perfume delivery system comprises perfume microcapsules, preferably said perfume microcapsules comprises a cationic coating.

Preferably for said composition, said composition comprises one or more types of perfume microcapsules.

Preferably for said composition, said composition has a pH from 2 to 4, preferably from 2.4 to 3.6.

Preferably the viscosity slope of any of the embodiments of Applicants' compositions that are claimed and/or disclosed is determined using Viscosity Slope Method 1, more preferably viscosity slope of any of the embodiments of Applicants' compositions that are claimed and/or disclosed is determined using Viscosity Slope Method 2.

The Optional First and Second Polymer

For purposes of the present invention, the first polymer is optional while the second polymer is not optional, hence the word optional when said first polymer is recited in the present specification. Applicants recognized that traditional polymer architecture can be a source of finished product stability and dosage problems. While not being bound by theory, Applicants believe the proper selection of one or more polymers yields a stable colloidal glass comprised of linear polymers capable of entangling and crosslinked polymers that generally cannot entangle. The aforementioned polymers enable the colloidal glass formation, as the crosslinked polymers' interactions provide stability while the linear polymers interaction with the crosslinked polymers allows for the desired benefit agent deposition. Thus, fabric treatment compositions comprising such particles have a surprising combination of stability and active deposition efficiency. Such treatment compositions provide benefits such as fabric feel, antistatic, and freshness.

Here, Applicants recognized that further benefit improvements were needed, such as fabric feel (e.g., softness) and freshness; however, one approach of formulating higher and higher levels of optional Polymer 1 could lead to unwanted changes to finished product (FP) rheology, such as viscosity growth which could lead to increased product residue or modified aesthetics. Applicants also recognized that increasing levels of optional Polymer 1 tended to decrease freshness. While not being bound by theory, Applicants believe the higher level of optional Polymer 1 can suppress the release of perfume from the situs (e.g., cotton terry), especially when higher level of optional Polymer 1 is combined with relatively high levels of softening actives. The Applicants recognized that the judicious selection of Polymer 2 will achieve the desired benefits. The proper selection of Polymer 2 includes the selection of polymer architectural parameters, such as monomers, charge density, no or minimal, for example 0 to 45 ppm cross-linking and molecular weight. The Applicants recognized that obtaining the desired increase in benefits (e.g., freshness) requires the selection of individual and combined polymer levels, the ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2, and level of softening actives when the other selections are taken into account. While not being bound by theory, Applicants believe that the mass of

material that will be delivered to a fabric by a fabric softener along with residual detergent materials on the fabric should be taken into account when designing a fabric softener.

Applicants found that selection of Polymer 2 to maximize benefits, such as freshness, could result in a return of stability problems addressed by the selection criteria for optional Polymer 1. The Applicants discovered a solution to this problem by also selecting optional Polymer 1 with a preferred viscosity slope (VS) value.

Optional Polymer 1 Level:

The level of optional Polymer 1 in finished product (FP) is selected to achieve the desired properties of the FP, which include but are not limited to FP with preferred a) phase stability, b) rheology, c) freshness benefit and d) softness benefit. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the preferred level of optional Polymer 1 is necessary to provide structure to the finished product. Such structure enables for example particle-based benefit actives (e.g., Perfume Micro-Capsules (PMC)) to be suspended in the FP. In addition, a preferred level of optional Polymer 1 minimizes the risk of product instability, which can be manifested in phase splitting, which can lead to poor product aesthetics and uneven distribution of benefit actives during use. In addition optional Polymer 1 can improve the deposition of benefit actives, leading to improved freshness and softness. Such deposition improvement can involve carry-over anionic surfactant from the wash to form flocculates that lead to improved fabric deposition of benefit actives. The selection of optional Polymer 1 as described in the present inventions provides for a preferred viscosity slope (VS). It has surprisingly been found that preferred VS values enable improved FP phase stability, including when optional Polymer 1 is combined with Polymer 2.

A preferred level of optional Polymer 1 is from about 0.01% to about 1%, preferably from about 0.02% to about 0.5%, more preferably from about 0.03% to about 0.2%, even more preferably from about 0.06% to about 0.1%. However, in one aspect when the softener active level is less than 5% by weight of FP, a preferred level of optional Polymer 1 is from about 0.01% to about 1%, preferably from about 0.02% to about 0.5%.

Polymer 2 Level:

The level of Polymer 2 in finished product (FP) is selected to achieve the desired properties of the FP, which include but are not limited to FP with preferred a) phase stability, b) rheology, c) freshness benefit and d) softness benefit. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the preferred level of Polymer 2 minimizes the risk of high levels of Polymer 1 causing unwanted

FP viscosity growth, which can lead to changes in product aesthetics and/or difficulty in FP pouring, dispensing and/or dispersion. Without wishing to be bound by theory, Polymer 2 can improve perfume system efficiency by enhancing perfume release to the headspace above the fabric, resulting in greater scent intensity and noticeability. The lower molecular weight and lower degree of cross-linking of Polymer 2 in comparison to Polymer 1 is necessary to enabling the improved release of perfume from the situs and/or from the perfume delivery technology (e.g., Perfume Micro-Capsules). In addition, the preferred amount of Polymer 2 alone in the compositions of the present invention enables improved freshness. Selecting too low a concentration of polymer can yield minimal benefits, whereas too high a concentration of polymer can also reduce benefits. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that too much polymer leads to suppression of perfume release, in which perfume is not released in a timely manner, leading to lower intensity and inefficient and cost ineffective perfume formulations.

A preferred level of Polymer 2 is from about 0.01% to about 1%, preferably from about 0.02% to about 0.5%, more preferably from about 0.04% to about 0.3%, even more preferably from about 0.06% to about 0.2%.

Total Level of optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2:

The total level of optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 in finished product (FP) is selected to achieve the desired properties of the FP, which include those described for optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 above. Selecting too low a concentration of polymer can yield minimal benefits, whereas too high a concentration of polymer can also reduce benefits. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that too much polymer leads to suppression of perfume release, in which perfume is not released in a timely manner, leading to lower intensity and inefficient and cost ineffective perfume formulations.

A preferred total level of optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 is from about 0.01% to about 1%, preferably from about 0.05% to about 0.75%, more preferably from about 0.075% to about 0.5%, more preferably from about 0.075% to about 0.4%, even more preferably from about 0.06% to about 0.3%.

Ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2:

The ratio of Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 in finished product (FP) is selected to achieve the desired properties of the FP, which include those described for optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 above. It was surprisingly found that selecting too high a ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 reduces the freshness benefit, whereas selecting too low a ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 results in poor FP stability. For example, in one embodiment the ratio of optional

Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 is from about 1:5 to about 10:1, preferably, about 1:2 to about 5:1, even more preferably about 1:1 to about 3:1, most preferably from about 3:2 to 5:1.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the freshness benefit is reduced when the ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 is 100:1 or less (i.e., nil Polymer 2), and is also reduced when the ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 is 1:1. One such embodiment is when the total level of optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 in the composition of the present invention is from about 0.06% to about 0.3%.

Polymer 2 Molecular Weight:

In another aspect, the polymer comprises a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 5,000 Daltons to about 1,000,000 Daltons, preferably from about 10,000 Daltons to about 1,000,000 Daltons, more preferably from about 25,000 Daltons to about 600,000 Daltons, more preferably from about 50,000 Daltons to about 450,000 Daltons, more preferably from about 100,000 Daltons to about 350,000 Daltons, most preferably from about 150,000 Daltons to about 350,000 Daltons; in other aspect from about 25,000 Daltons to about 150,000 Daltons.

The molecular weight can also be correlated to the k value of the polymer. In one aspect the k value is from about 10 to 100, preferably from about 15 to 60, preferably from about 20 to 60, more preferably from about 20 to 55, more preferably from about 25 to 55, more preferably from about 25 to 45, most preferably from 30 to 45; in other aspect the k value is from about 15 to 30.

Optional Polymer 1 Molecular Weight:

In another aspect, optional Polymer 1 preferably has a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 500,000 Daltons to about 15,000,000 Daltons, more preferably from about 1,000,000 Daltons to about 6,0000,000 Daltons, most preferably from about 2,000,000 Daltons to 4,000,000 Daltons.

In another embodiment, when Polymer 1 is cross-linked with one or more cross-linking agents, optional Polymer 1 may consist of a mixture of polymers with different degrees of cross-linking, including polymers that are highly cross-linked and polymer that are essentially non-cross-linked. Without being bound by theory, cross-linked polymers are more water insoluble, whereas non-cross-linked polymers are more water soluble. In one aspect, optional Polymer 1 consists of a fraction of water soluble (non-cross-linked) and a fraction of water insoluble (cross-linked) polymers. In one aspect, optional Polymer 1 has a weight percent water soluble fraction of from about 0.1% to 80%, preferably from about 1% to 60%, more preferably from 10% to 40%, most preferably from 25% to 35%. In another aspect, optional Polymer 1 has a weight

percent water soluble fraction of from 5% to 25%. Without being bound by theory, the Weight Average Molecular Weights (Mw) of the soluble and insoluble fractions of optional Polymer 1 are similar (i.e., both are within the Mw range for optional Polymer 1).

In still another aspect, optional Polymer 1 has a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 5 times to about 100 times the Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) of Polymer 2, preferably from about 10 times to about 50 times, more preferably from about 20 times to about 40 times, wherein Polymer 2 has a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 50,000 Daltons to about 150,000 Daltons.

In one aspect, Applicants disclose a composition comprising, based upon total composition weight:

a. optional Polymer 1 with a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 500,000 Daltons to about 15,0000,000 Daltons, preferably from about 1,000,000 to about 6,000,000 Daltons.

b. Optionally, Polymer 1 has a weight percent water soluble fraction of from about 1% to about 60%.

c. optional Polymer 1 is present in the composition from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, preferably from about 0.03% to about 0.2%.

d. Polymer 2 has a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 5,000 Daltons to about 500,000 Daltons, preferably from about 10,000 Daltons to about 500,000 Daltons, more preferably from about 25,000 to 350,000, most preferably from about 50,000 to about 250,000 Daltons. Alternatively, Polymer 2 may have a K value of from about 15 to 100, preferably from about 20 to 60, more preferably from about 30 to 45.

e. Polymer 2 is present in the composition from about 0.01 to about 0.5%, preferably from about 0.03% to about 0.3%.

f. Optionally, the weight ratio of optional Polymer 1 to Polymer 2 is from about 1:5 to about 5:1, preferably from about 1:3 to about 3:1.

g. Optionally, a weight ratio of fabric softener active from about 3 percent to about 13 weight percent, more preferably from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably from about 7 to about 9 weight percent.

Preferably said composition has a Brookfield viscosity of from about 20 cps to about 1000 cps, preferably from about 30 cps to about 500 cps, more preferably from about 40 cps to about 300 cps, most preferably from about 50 cps to about 150 cps.

Optional Polymer 1 and Polymer 2 Viscosity Slope

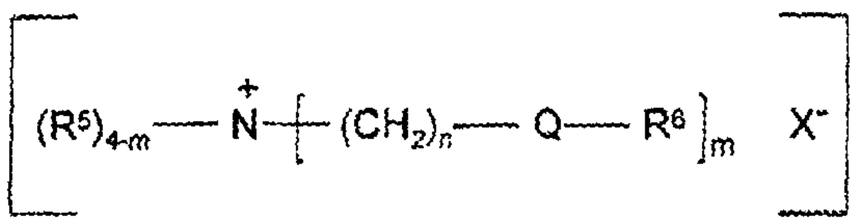
Preferably said optional first polymer and said second polymer when combined have a viscosity slope of greater than or equal to 2, preferably greater than or equal to 2.4, more preferably from about 2.8 to about 12, even more preferably from about 3.2 to about 6.0 or from about 3.8 to about 5.0.

Suitable Cationic Scavenging Agent:

Cationic scavenging agents suitable for the compositions of the present invention are typically water-soluble and have at least one quaternized nitrogen and one long-chain hydrocarbyl group. Examples of such cationic scavenging agents include the water-soluble alkyltrimethylammonium salts or their hydroxyalkyl substituted analogs, preferably compounds having the formula R1R2R3R4N+X- wherein R1 is C8-C16 alkyl, each of R2, R3 and R4 is independently C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4, hydroxy alkyl, benzyl, and -(C2H4O)xH where x has a value from 2 to 15, preferably from 2 to 8, more preferably from 2 to 5, and X is an anion. Not more than one of R2, R3 or R4 should be benzyl. The preferred alkyl chain length for R1 is C12-C15. Preferred groups for R2, R3 and R4 are methyl and hydroxyethyl and the anion X may be selected from halide, methosulfate, acetate and phosphate.

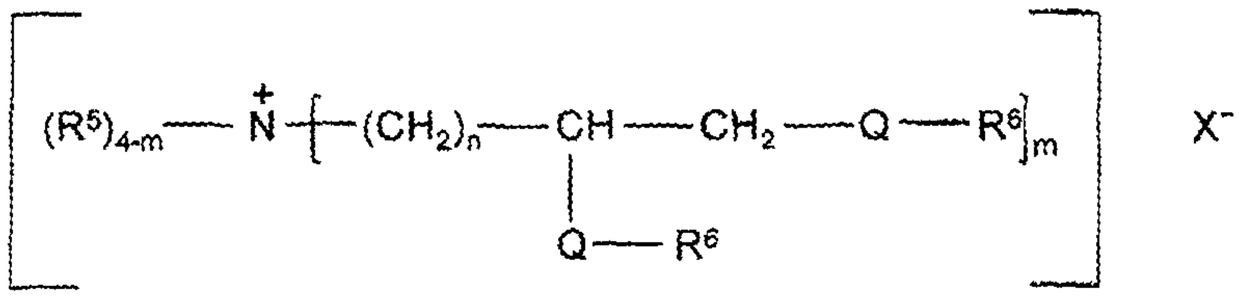
Another group of suitable cationic scavenging agents comprises at least one, preferably two or three, more preferably two carbonyl groups :

- (1) Preferred quaternary ammonium compounds have the formula



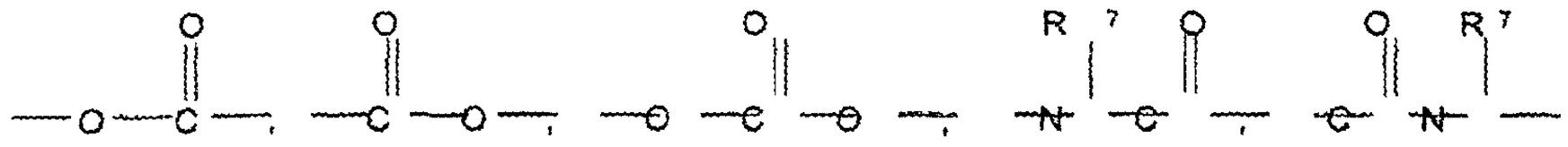
(1)

or the formula:



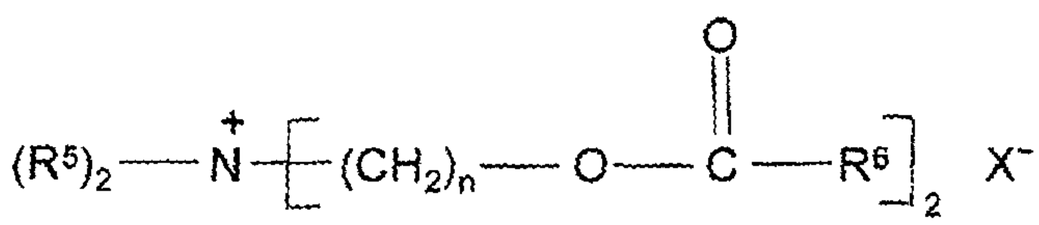
(2)

wherein Q is a carbonyl unit having the formula:



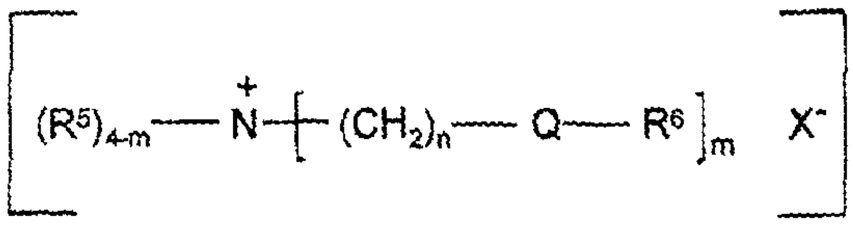
each R5 is independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 hydroxyalkyl, and mixtures thereof, preferably methyl or hydroxy alkyl; each R6 unit is independently linear or branched C11-C22 alkyl, linear or branched C11-C22 alkenyl, and mixtures thereof, R7 is hydrogen, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 hydroxyalkyl, and mixtures thereof; X is an anion which is compatible with fabric softener actives and adjunct ingredients; the index m is from 1 to 4, preferably 2; the index n is from 1 to 4, preferably 2.

An example of a preferred cationic scavenging agent is a mixture of quaternized amines having the formula:

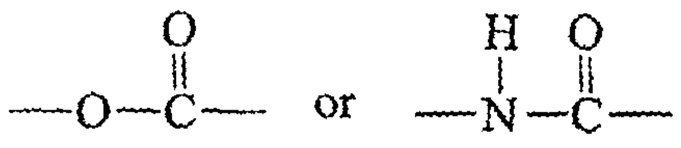


wherein R5 is preferably methyl; R6 is a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl chain comprising at least 11 atoms, preferably at least 15 atoms. In the above cationic scavenging agent example, the unit -O2CR6 represents a fatty acyl unit which is typically derived from a triglyceride source. The triglyceride source is preferably derived from tallow, partially hydrogenated tallow, lard, partially hydrogenated lard, vegetable oils and/or partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, such as, canola oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, sunflower oil, corn oil, soybean oil, tall oil, rice bran oil, etc. and mixtures of these oils.

The preferred cationic scavenging agents of the present invention are the Diester and/or Diamide Quaternary Ammonium (DEQA) compounds, the diesters and diamides having the formula:



wherein R5, R6 X, and n are the same as defined herein above for formulas (1) and (2), and Q has the formula:



The counterion, X(-) above, can be any cationic scavenging-compatible anion, preferably the anion of a strong acid, for example, chloride, bromide, methylsulfate, ethylsulfate, sulfate, nitrate and the like, more preferably chloride or methyl sulfate. The anion can also, but less preferably, carry a double charge in which case X(-) represents half a group.

Tallow and canola oil are convenient and inexpensive sources of fatty acyl units which are suitable for use in the present invention as R6 units. The following are non-limiting examples of quaternary ammonium compounds suitable for use in the compositions of the present invention. The term "tallowyl" as used herein below indicates the R6 unit is derived from a tallow triglyceride source and is a mixture of fatty acyl units. Likewise, the use of the term canolyl refers to a mixture of fatty acyl units derived from canola oil.

Alkylene polyammonium salts can be incorporated into the composition to act as scavengers, forming ion pairs with anionic detergent carried over from the main wash, in the rinse, and on the fabrics, and can improve softness performance. These agents can stabilized the viscosity over a broader range of temperature, especially at low temperatures, compared to inorganic electrolytes. Specific examples of alkylene polyammonium salts include L-lysine, monohydrochloride and 1,5-diammonium 2-methyl pentane dihydrochloride.

Other suitable Cationic Scavenging Agents include but are not limited to:

N,N-di(tallowyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(canolyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(tallowyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-methyl, N-(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(canolyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-methyl, N-(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(2-tallowyloxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(2-canolyloxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride

N,N-di(2-tallowyloxyethylcarbonyloxyethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N,N-di(2-canolyloxyethylcarbonyloxyethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N-(2-tallowoyloxy-2-ethyl)-N-(2-tallowyloxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-N, N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N-(2-canolyloxy-2-ethyl)-N-(2-canolyloxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N,N,N-tri(tallowyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-methyl ammonium chloride;

N,N,N-tricanolyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-methyl ammonium chloride;

N-(2-tallowyloxy-2-oxoethyl)-N-(tallowyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

N-(2-canolyloxy-2-oxoethyl)-N-(canolyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride;

1,2-ditallowyloxy-3-N,N,N-trimethylammoniopropane chloride; and

1,2-dicanolyloxy-3-N,N,N-trimethylammoniopropane chloride;

mixtures of the above actives.

Other examples of quaternary ammonium scavenging agents are methylbis(tallowamidoethyl)(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium methylsulfate and methylbis(hydrogenatedtallowamidoethyl)(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium methylsulfate which are available from Witco Chemical Company under the trade names Varisoft® 222 and Varisoft® 110, respectively. Particularly preferred are N,N-di(canolyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride and N,N-di(canolyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-methyl, N-(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium methyl sulfate.

As described hereinbefore, R5 units are preferably methyl, however, suitable cationic scavenging agents are described by replacing the term "methyl" in the above examples in Table I with the units: ethyl, ethoxy, propyl, propoxy, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl and t-butyl.

The counter ion, X, in the examples of Table I can be suitably replaced by bromide, methyl sulfate, formate, sulfate, nitrate, and mixtures thereof. In fact, the anion, X, is merely present as a counterion of the positively charged quaternary ammonium compounds. The scope of this invention is not considered limited to any particular anion.

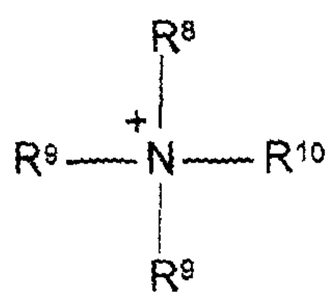
One preferred cationic scavenging agent for use in the present invention is a compound derived from the reaction product of (partly) unsaturated fatty acid with triethanolamine, di-methyl sulfate quaternized as described in WO 98/52 907.

Branched chain fatty acids that can be used in the preparation of the DEQA cationic scavenging agent herein and examples of their synthesis are described in WO 97/34 972. DEQA cationic scavenging agents as described herein before and their synthesis are described in WO 97/03 169.

Other DEQA cationic scavenging agents described herein that can be used in the preparation of the composition herein and having desirable levels of unsaturation, and their syntheses, are described in WO 98/03 619 with good freeze/thaw recovery.

Mixtures of actives of structures (1) and (2) may also be used.

- (2) Other suitable quaternary ammonium cationic scavenging agent for use herein are cationic nitrogenous salts having two or more long chain acyclic aliphatic C8-C22 hydrocarbon groups or one said group and an arylalkyl group which can be used either alone or as part of a mixture are selected having the formula:



wherein R8 is an acyclic aliphatic C8-C22 hydrocarbon group, R10 is a C1-C4 saturated alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, R9 is selected from the group consisting of R8 and R10 groups, and X- is an anion defined as above;

Examples of the above class cationic nitrogenous salts are the well-known dialkyldimethyl ammonium salts such as ditallowdimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallowdimethyl ammonium methylsulfate, di(hydrogenatedtallow)dimethyl ammonium chloride, distearyldimethyl ammonium chloride, dibehenyldimethyl ammonium chloride. Di(hydrogenatedtallow)dimethyl ammonium chloride and ditallowdimethyl ammonium chloride are preferred. Examples of commercially available dialkyldimethyl ammonium salts usable in the present invention are di(hydrogenatedtallow)dimethyl ammonium chloride (trade name Adogen® 442), ditallowdimethyl ammonium chloride (trade name Adogen® 470, Praepagen® 3445), distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (trade name Arosurf ® TA-100), all available from Witco Chemical Company. Dibehenyldimethyl ammonium chloride is sold under the trade name Kemamine Q-2802C by Humko Chemical Division of Witco Chemical Corporation. Dimethylstearylbenzyl ammonium chloride is sold under the trade names Varisoft® SDC by Witco Chemical Company and Ammonyx® 490 by Onyx Chemical Company.

Mixtures of the above materials can be used in any proportion.

Other suitable cationic scavenging agents cationic bis-alkoxylated amines preferably having the general formula R1R2N+(ApR3) (AqR4) X- wherein R1 is an alkyl or alkenyl moiety containing from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably 10 to 16 carbon atoms, most preferably from 10 to 14 carbon atoms; R2 is an alkyl group containing from one to three carbon atoms, preferably methyl; R3 and R4 can vary independently and are selected from hydrogen (preferred), methyl and ethyl, X- is an anion such as chloride, bromide, methylsulphate, sulphate, or the like, sufficient to provide electrical neutrality. A and A' can vary independently and are each selected from C1-C4 alkoxy, especially ethoxy, (i.e., -CH2CH2O-), propoxy, butoxy and mixtures thereof; p is from 1 to about 30, preferably 1 to about 4 and q is from 1 to about 30, preferably 1 to about 4, and most preferably both p and q are 1.

Most preferred cationic scavenging agents are unsaturated dipalmethyl hydroxyethylammonium methosulfate, bis(steroyl oxyethyl) ammonium chloride, dimethyl hydroxyethyl lauryl ammonium chloride and hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium choride.

In one preferred embodiment, polymeric cationic scavenger agents capable of providing structure to the compositions of the present invention are combined with non-polymeric cationic scavenger agents, which provide little or no structuring of the composition.

Suitable Structurants / Thickeners / Rheology Modifiers:

The fabric softener composition herein may comprise a structurant (a.k.a., rheology modifier) that renders the desired viscosity to the composition. Also, the rheology modifier functions as a structurant to sustain certain solid ingredients in the composition (e.g., perfume microcapsules). Suitable levels of the rheology modifier herein are in the range of from 0.001% to 10%, alternatively from 0.01% to 1%, alternatively from 0.03% to 0.5%, alternatively from 0.05% to 0.4%, alternatively combinations thereof, by weight of the fabric softener composition.

Di-benzylidene Polyol Acetal Derivative

The fluid composition may comprise from about 0.01% to about 1% by weight of a dibenzylidene polyol acetal derivative (DBPA), or from about 0.02% to about 0.8%, or from about 0.04% to about 0.5%, or even from about 0.06% to about 0.3%. Non-limiting examples of suitable DBPA molecules are disclosed in US 61/167604. In one aspect, the DBPA derivative may comprise a dibenzylidene sorbitol acetal derivative (DBS). Said DBS derivative may be selected from the group consisting of: 1,3:2,4-dibenzylidene sorbitol; 1,3:2,4-di(p-methylbenzylidene) sorbitol; 1,3:2,4-di(p-chlorobenzylidene) sorbitol; 1,3:2,4-di(2,4-dimethyldibenzylidene) sorbitol; 1,3:2,4-di(p-ethylbenzylidene) sorbitol; and 1,3:2,4-di(3,4-dimethyldibenzylidene) sorbitol or mixtures thereof. These and other suitable DBS derivatives are disclosed in US 6,102,999, column 2 line 43 to column 3 line 65.

Bacterial Cellulose

The fluid composition may also comprise from about 0.005% to about 1% by weight of a bacterial cellulose network. The term “bacterial cellulose” encompasses any type of cellulose produced via fermentation of a bacteria of the genus Acetobacter such as CELLULON® by CPKelco U.S. and includes materials referred to popularly as microfibrillated cellulose, reticulated bacterial cellulose, and the like. Some examples of suitable bacterial cellulose can be found in US 6,967,027. In one aspect, said fibres have cross sectional dimensions of 1.6 nm to

3.2 nm by 5.8 nm to 133 nm. Additionally, the bacterial cellulose fibres have an average microfibre length of at least about 100 nm, or from about 100 to about 1,500 nm. In one aspect, the bacterial cellulose microfibres have an aspect ratio, meaning the average microfibre length divided by the widest cross sectional microfibre width, of from about 100:1 to about 400:1, or even from about 200:1 to about 300:1.

Coated Bacterial Cellulose

In one aspect, the bacterial cellulose is at least partially coated with a polymeric thickener. The at least partially coated bacterial cellulose can be prepared in accordance with the methods disclosed in US 2007/0027108 paragraphs 8 to 19. In one aspect the at least partially coated bacterial cellulose comprises from about 0.1 % to about 5 %, or even from about 0.5 % to about 3 %, by weight of bacterial cellulose; and from about 10 % to about 90 % by weight of the polymeric thickener. Suitable bacterial cellulose may include the bacterial cellulose described above and suitable polymeric thickeners include: carboxymethylcellulose, cationic hydroxymethylcellulose, and mixtures thereof.

Non-Polymeric Crystalline Hydroxyl-Functional Materials

In one aspect, the composition may further comprise from about 0.01 to about 1% by weight of the composition of a non-polymeric crystalline, hydroxyl functional structurant. Said non-polymeric crystalline, hydroxyl functional structurants generally may comprise a crystallizable glyceride which can be pre-emulsified to aid dispersion into the final fluid detergent composition.

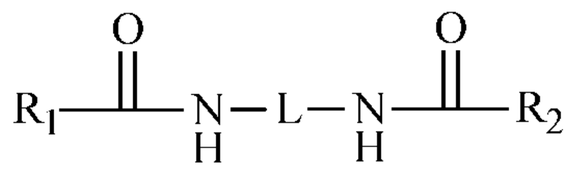
Polymeric Structuring Agents

Fluid detergent compositions of the present invention may comprise from about 0.01 % to about 5 % by weight of a naturally derived and/or synthetic polymeric structurant. Examples of naturally derived polymeric structurants of use in the present invention include: hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polysaccharide derivatives and mixtures thereof. Suitable polysaccharide derivatives include: pectine, alginate, arabinogalactan (gum Arabic), carrageenan, gellan gum, xanthan gum, guar gum and mixtures thereof. Examples of synthetic polymeric structurants of use in the present invention include: polycarboxylates, polyacrylates, hydrophobically modified ethoxylated

urethanes, hydrophobically modified non-ionic polyols and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said polycarboxylate polymer is a polyacrylate, polymethacrylate or mixtures thereof. In another aspect, the polyacrylate is a copolymer of unsaturated mono- or di-carbonic acid and C1-C30 alkyl ester of the (meth)acrylic acid. Said copolymers are available from Noveon inc under the tradename Carbopol Aqua 30. Another example is cationic acrylic based polymer, sold under the name Rheovis ® CDE by BASF.

vii. Di-amido-gellants

In one aspect, the external structuring system may comprise a di-amido gellant having a molecular weight from about 150 g/mol to about 1,500 g/mol, or even from about 500 g/mol to about 900 g/mol. Such di-amido gellants may comprise at least two nitrogen atoms, wherein at least two of said nitrogen atoms form amido functional substitution groups. In one aspect, the amido groups are different. In another aspect, the amido functional groups are the same. The di-amido gellant has the following formula:



wherein:

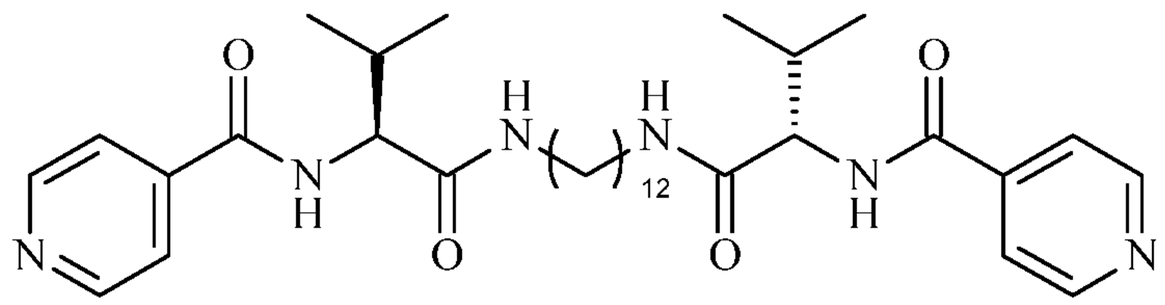
R1 and R2 is an amino functional end-group, or even amido functional end-group, in one aspect R1 and R2 may comprise a pH-tuneable group, wherein the pH tuneable amido-gellant may have a pKa of from about 1 to about 30, or even from about 2 to about 10. In one aspect, the pH tuneable group may comprise a pyridine. In one aspect, R1 and R2 may be different. In another aspect, may be the same.

L is a linking moiety of molecular weight from 14 to 500 g/mol. In one aspect, L may comprise a carbon chain comprising between 2 and 20 carbon atoms. In another aspect, L may comprise a pH-tuneable group. In one aspect, the pH tuneable group is a secondary amine.

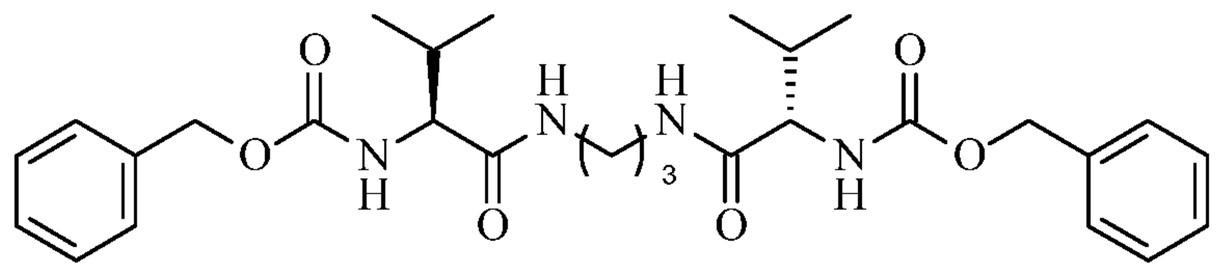
In one aspect, at least one of R1, R2 or L may comprise a pH-tuneable group.

Non-limiting examples of di-amido gellants are:

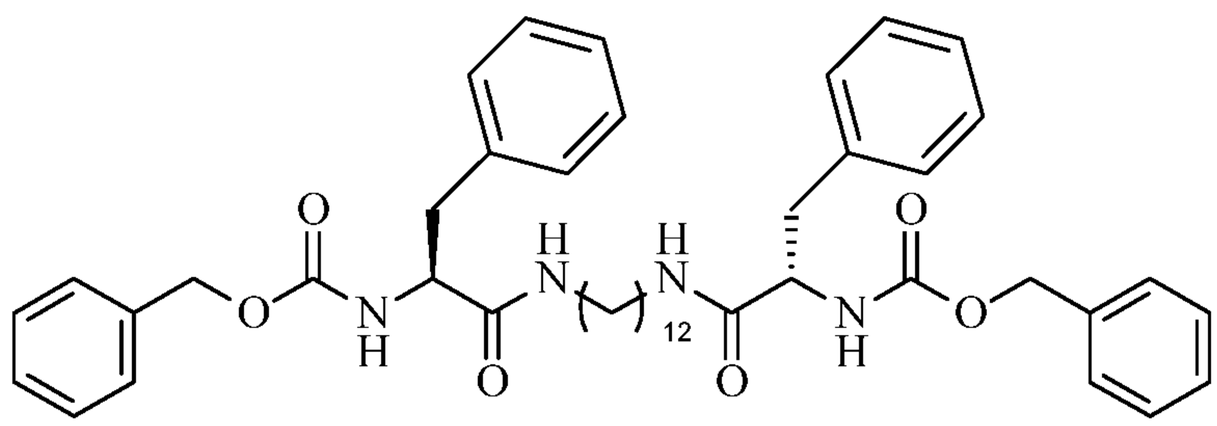
N,N'-(2S,2'S)-1,1'-(dodecane-1,12-diylbis(azanediyl))bis(3-methyl-1-oxobutane-2,1-diyl)diisonicotinamide



dibenzyl (2S,2'S)-1,1'-(propane-1,3-diylbis(azanediyl))bis(3-methyl-1-oxobutane-2,1-diyl)dicarbamate



dibenzyl (2S,2'S)-1,1'-(dodecane-1,12-diylbis(azanediyl))bis(1-oxo-3-phenylpropane-2,1-diyl)dicarbamate



vii. Cellulose fibers non-bacterial cellulose derived

In one aspect, the composition may further comprise from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the composition of a cellulosic fiber. Said cellulosic fiber may be extracted from vegetables, fruits or wood. Commercially available examples are Avicel® from FMC, Citri-Fi from Fiberstar or Betafib from Cosun.

Suitable vegetables, from which the microfibrillated cellulose can be derived, include: sugar beet, chicory root, potato, carrot, and the like. Preferred vegetables or wood can be selected from the group consisting of: sugar beet, chicory root, and mixtures thereof.

Vegetable and wood fibres comprise a higher proportion of insoluble fibre than fibres derived from fruits, including citrus fruits. Preferred microfibrillated cellulose are derived from vegetables and woods which comprise less than 10% soluble fibre as a percentage of total fibre.

Suitable processes for deriving microfibrillated cellulose from vegetables and wood include the process described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,964,983.

Microfibrillated cellulose (MFC), is a material composed of nanosized cellulose fibrils, typically having a high aspect ratio (ratio of length to cross dimension). Typical lateral dimensions are 1 to 100, or 5 to 20 nanometres, and longitudinal dimension is in a wide range from nanometres to several microns. For improved structuring, the microfibrillated cellulose preferably has an average aspect ratio (l/d) of from 50 to 200,000, more preferably from 100 to 10,000.

Microfibrils, derived from vegetables or wood, include a large proportion of primary wall cellulose, also called parenchymal cell cellulose (PCC). It is believed that such microfibrils formed from such primary wall cellulose provide improved structuring. In addition, microfibrils in primary wall cellulose are deposited in a disorganized fashion, and are easy to dissociate and separate from the remaining cell residues via mechanical means.

Charged groups can also be introduced into the microfiber cellulose, for instance, via carboxymethylation, as described in Langmuir 24 (3), pages 784 to 795. Carboxymethylation results in highly charged microfibillated cellulose which is easier to liberate from the cell residues during making, and have modified structuring benefits.

The microfibrillated cellulose can be derived from vegetables or wood which has been pulped and undergone a mechanical treatment comprising a step of high intensity mixing in water, until the vegetable or wood has consequently absorbed at least 15 times its own dry weight of water, preferably at least 20 times its own dry weight, in order to swell it. It may be derived by an environmentally friendly process from a sugar beet or chicory root waste stream. This makes it more sustainable than prior art external structurants.

Furthermore, it requires no additional chemicals to aid its dispersal and it can be made as a structuring premix to allow process flexibility.

The process to make microfibrillated cellulose derived from vegetables or wood, particularly from sugar beet or chicory root, is also simpler and less expensive than that for bacterial cellulose.

Microfibrillated cellulose, derived from vegetables or wood, can be derived using any suitable process, such as the process described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,964,983. For instance, the raw material, such as sugar beet or chicory root, can first be pulped, before being partially

hydrolysed, using either acid or basic hydrolysis, to extract the pectins and hemicelluloses. The solid residue can then be recovered from the suspension, and a second extraction under alkaline hydrolysis conditions can be carried out, before recovering the cellulosic material residue by separating the suspension after the second extraction. The one or more hydrolysis steps are typically done at a temperature of from 60 °C to 100 °C, more typically at from 70 °C to 95 °C, with at least one of the hydrolysis steps being preferably under basic conditions. Caustic soda, potash, and mixtures thereof, is typically used at a level of less than 9 wt %, more preferably from 1% to 6% by weight of the mixture, for basic hydrolysis. The residues are then typically washed and optionally bleached to reduce or remove colouration. The residue is then typically made into an aqueous suspension, usually comprising 2 to 10 wt % solid matter, which is then homogenised. Homogenisation can be done using any suitable equipment, and can be carried out by mixing or grinding or any other high mechanical shear operation, typically followed by passing the suspension through a small diameter orifice and preferably subjecting the suspension to a pressure drop of at least 20 MPa and to a high velocity shearing action followed by a high velocity decelerating impact.

Liquid compositions, comprising microfibrillated cellulose derived from vegetables or wood, are typically thixotropic, providing good suspension of particles and droplets, while easily flowing under shear. As a result, microfibrillated cellulose, derived from vegetables or wood, is a particularly suitable structurant for surfactant or fabric softener active containing liquid compositions, since it stabilizes suspended insoluble material in the liquid composition, while reducing phase separation, and being compatible with a wide variety of typical adjuncts. Moreover, such microfibrillated cellulose, derived from vegetables or wood, are believed to also improve deposition of actives, including perfumes, perfume microcapsules, and the like.

Microfibrillated cellulose, derived from vegetables or wood, is particularly effective at stabilizing suspended insoluble material since it provides the liquid fabric care composition with a thixotropic rheology profile, and a yield stress which is sufficiently high enough to suspend such insoluble material. The composition preferably comprises sufficient microfibrillated cellulose to provide a yield stress of greater than 0.05 Pa, preferably 0.2 Pa. As such, the aqueous structuring premixes of the present invention are particularly suited for stabilizing liquid

compositions which further comprise suspended insoluble material. Suitable suspended insoluble material can be selected from the group consisting of: particulates, insoluble fluids, and mixtures thereof. Suspended insoluble materials are those which have a solubility in the liquid composition of less than 1%, at a temperature of 21 °C.

In one embodiment, the optional polymer 1 can serve as part or all of the structurant.

Suitable Fabric Softening Actives

The fluid fabric enhancer compositions disclosed herein comprise a fabric softening active ("FSA"). Suitable fabric softening actives, include, but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, amines, fatty esters, sucrose esters, silicones, dispersible polyolefins, clays, polysaccharides, fatty acids, softening oils, polymer latexes and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of water insoluble fabric care benefit agents include dispersible polyethylene and polymer latexes. These agents can be in the form of emulsions, latexes, dispersions, suspensions, and the like. In one aspect, they are in the form of an emulsion or a latex. Dispersible polyethylenes and polymer latexes can have a wide range of particle size diameters (χ_{50}) including but not limited to from about 1 nm to about 100 μm; alternatively from about 10 nm to about 10 μm. As such, the particle sizes of dispersible polyethylenes and polymer latexes are generally, but without limitation, smaller than silicones or other fatty oils.

Generally, any surfactant suitable for making polymer emulsions or emulsion polymerizations of polymer latexes can be used to make the water insoluble fabric care benefit agents of the present invention. Suitable surfactants consist of emulsifiers for polymer emulsions and latexes, dispersing agents for polymer dispersions and suspension agents for polymer suspensions. Suitable surfactants include anionic, cationic, and nonionic surfactants, or combinations thereof. In one aspect, such surfactants are nonionic and/or anionic surfactants. In one aspect, the ratio of surfactant to polymer in the water insoluble fabric care benefit agent is about 1:100 to about 1:2; alternatively from about 1:50 to about 1:5, respectively. Suitable water insoluble fabric care benefit agents include but are not limited to the examples described below.

Quats - Suitable quats include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of ester quats, amide quats, imidazoline quats, alkyl quats, amidoester quats and mixtures thereof. Suitable ester quats include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of monoester quats, diester quats, triester quats and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect, a suitable ester quat is the reaction product of Methyl-diethanolamine with fatty acids, in molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with methylchloride or dimethylsulphate. In another aspect, the ester quat is the reaction product of Tri-ethanolamine with fatty acids, mixed in a molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2.1, fully or partially quaternized with dimethylsulphate. In a third aspect, the suitable ester quat is the reaction product of Methyl-diethanolamine with fatty acids, fully or partially quaternized with dimethylsulphate. In these three cases, the fatty acid contains 8-24 carbon atoms and has an iodine value of 0-100, preferably 5-80, more preferably 15-70, most preferably 18-56.

Amines - Suitable amines include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of amidoesteramines, amidoamines, imidazoline amines, alkyl amines, amidoester amines and mixtures thereof. Suitable ester amines include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of monoester amines, diester amines, triester amines and mixtures thereof. Suitable amido quats include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of monoamido amines, diamido amines and mixtures thereof. Suitable alkyl amines include but are not limited to, materials selected from the group consisting of mono alkylamines, dialkyl amines quats, trialkyl amines, and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect, the fabric softening active comprises a diester quaternary ammonium or protonated diester ammonium (hereinafter "DQA") compound composition. In certain embodiments of the present invention, the DQA compound compositions also encompass diamido fabric softening actives and fabric softening actives with mixed amido and ester linkages as well as the aforementioned diester linkages, all herein referred to as DQA.

In one aspect, said fabric softening active may comprise, as the principal active, compounds of the following formula:

$$\{R_{4-m} - N^{+} - [Z - Y - R^{1}]_{m}\} X^{-} \qquad (1)$$

wherein each R comprises either hydrogen, a short chain C_1-C_6, in one aspect a C_1-C_3 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, for example methyl, ethyl, propyl, hydroxyethyl, and the like, poly(C_{2-3} alkoxy), polyethoxy, benzyl, or mixtures thereof; each Z is independently $(CH_2)n$, CH_2-$CH(CH_3)$- or CH-(CH_3)-CH_2-; each Y may comprise -O-(O)C-, -C(O)-O-, -NR-C(O)-, or -C(O)-NR-; each m is 2 or 3; each n is from 1 to about 4, in one aspect 2; the sum of carbons in each R^1, plus one when Y is -O-(O)C- or -NR-C(O) -, may be C_{12}-C_{22}, or C_{14}-C_{20}, with each R^1 being a hydrocarbyl, or substituted hydrocarbyl group; and X^- may comprise any softener-compatible anion. In one aspect, the softener-compatible anion may comprise chloride, bromide,

methylsulfate, ethylsulfate, sulfate, and nitrate. In another aspect, the softener-compatible anion may comprise chloride or methyl sulfate.

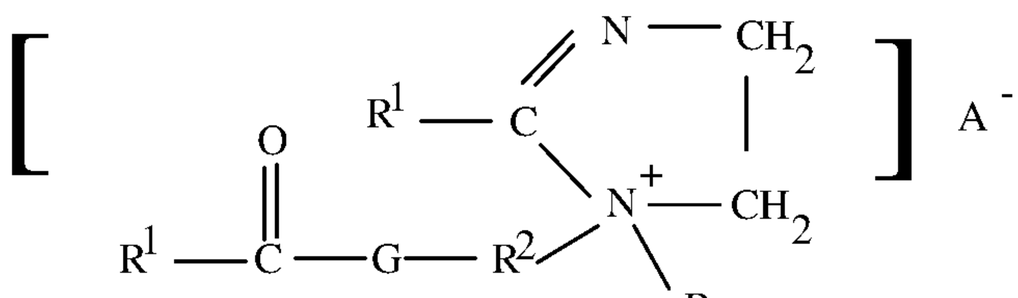
These types of agents and general methods of making them are disclosed in U.S.P.N. 4,137,180. An example of a suitable DEQA (2) is the "propyl" ester quaternary ammonium fabric softener active comprising the formula 1,2-di(acyloxy)-3-trimethylammoniopropane chloride.

A third type of useful fabric softening active has the formula:

$$[R_{4-m} - N^+ - R^1{}_m] X^- \qquad (3)$$

wherein each R, R^1, m and X^- have the same meanings as before.

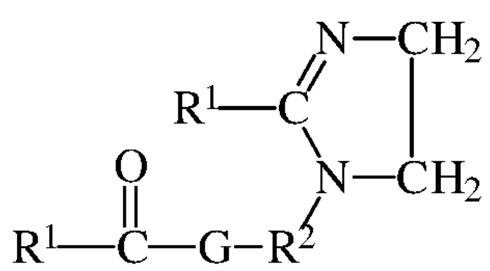
In a further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise the formula:



(4)

wherein each R, R^1, and A^- have the definitions given above; R^2 may comprise a C_{1-6} alkylene group, in one aspect an ethylene group; and G may comprise an oxygen atom or an -NR- group;

In a yet further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise the formula:



(5)

wherein R^1, R^2 and G are defined as above.

In a further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise condensation reaction products of fatty acids with dialkylenetriamines in, e.g., a molecular ratio of about 2:1, said reaction products containing compounds of the formula:

$$R^1—C(O)—NH—R^2—NH—R^3—NH—C(O)—R^1 \qquad (6)$$

wherein R^1, R^2 are defined as above, and R^3 may comprise a C_{1-6} alkylene group, in one aspect, an ethylene group and wherein the reaction products may optionally be quaternized by the additional of an alkylating agent such as dimethyl sulfate. Such quaternized reaction products are described in additional detail in U.S.P.N. 5,296,622.

In a yet further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise the formula:

$$[R^1—C(O)—NR—R^2—N(R)_2—R^3—NR—C(O)—R^1]^+ A^- \quad (7)$$

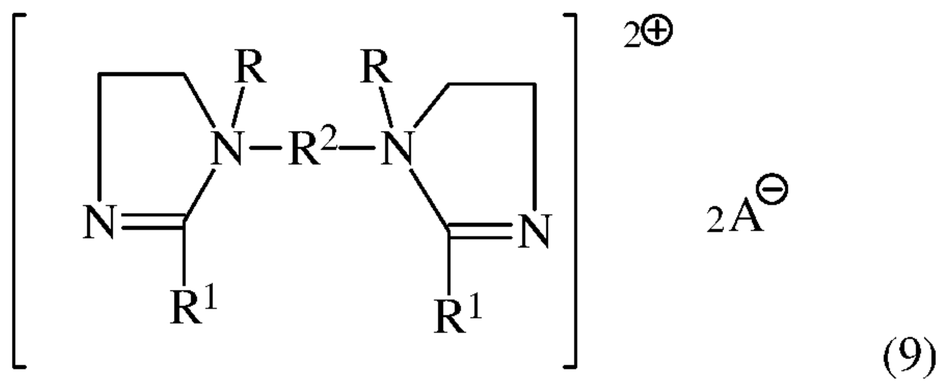
wherein R, R^1, R^2, R^3 and A^- are defined as above;

In a yet further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise reaction products of fatty acid with hydroxyalkylalkylenediamines in a molecular ratio of about 2:1, said reaction products containing compounds of the formula:

$$R^1\text{-}C(O)\text{-}NH\text{-}R^2\text{-}N(R^3OH)\text{-}C(O)\text{-}R^1 \quad (8)$$

wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are defined as above;

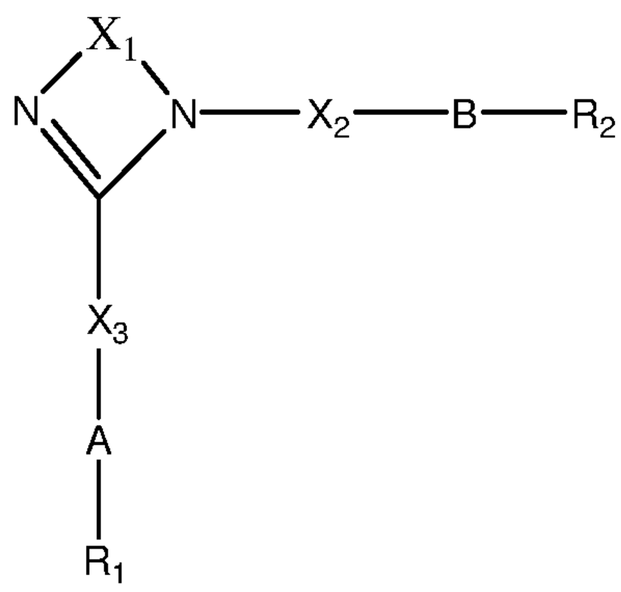
In a yet further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise the formula:



(9)

wherein R, R^1, R^2, and A^- are defined as above.

In yet a further aspect, the fabric softening active may comprise the formula:



(10)

wherein;

X_1 is a C_{2-3} alkyl group, in one aspect, an ethyl group;

X_2 and X_3 are independently C_{1-6} linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups, in one aspect, methyl, ethyl or isopropyl groups;

R_1 and R_2 are independently C_{8-22} linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups;

characterized in that;

A and B are independently selected from the group comprising -O-(C=O)-, -(C=O)-O-, or mixtures thereof, in one aspect, -0-(C=0)-

Non-limiting examples of fabric softening actives comprising formula (1) are N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(tallowoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl ammonium methylsulfate.

Non-limiting examples of fabric softening actives comprising formula (2) is 1,2-di-(stearoyl-oxy)-3-trimethyl ammoniumpropane chloride.

Non-limiting examples of fabric softening actives comprising formula (3) include dialkylenedimethylammonium salts such as dicanoladimethylammonium chloride, di(hard)tallowdimethylammonium chloride dicanoladimethylammonium methylsulfate, and mixtures thereof. An example of commercially available dialkylenedimethylammonium salts usable in the present invention is dioleyldimethylammonium chloride available from Witco Corporation under the trade name Adogen® 472 and dihardtallow dimethylammonium chloride available from Akzo Nobel Arquad 2HT75.

A non-limiting example of fabric softening actives comprising formula (4) is 1-methyl-1-stearoylamidoethyl-2-stearoylimidazolinium methylsulfate wherein R^1 is an acyclic aliphatic

C_{15}-C_{17} hydrocarbon group, R^2 is an ethylene group, G is a NH group, R^5 is a methyl group and A^- is a methyl sulfate anion, available commercially from the Witco Corporation under the trade name Varisoft®.

A non-limiting example of fabric softening actives comprising formula (5) is 1-tallowylamidoethyl-2-tallowylimidazoline wherein R^1 is an acyclic aliphatic C_{15}-C_{17} hydrocarbon group, R^2 is an ethylene group, and G is a NH group.

A non-limiting example of a fabric softening active comprising formula (6) is the reaction products of fatty acids with diethylenetriamine in a molecular ratio of about 2:1, said reaction product mixture containing N,N"-dialkyldiethylenetriamine with the formula:

$$R^1\text{-}C(O)\text{-}NH\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}NH\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}NH\text{-}C(O)\text{-}R^1$$

wherein R^1 is an alkyl group of a commercially available fatty acid derived from a vegetable or animal source, such as Emersol® 223LL or Emersol® 7021, available from Henkel Corporation, and R^2 and R^3 are divalent ethylene groups.

In one aspect, said fatty acid may be obtained, in whole or in part, from a renewable source, via extraction from plant material, fermentation from plant material, and/or obtained via genetically modified organisms such as algae or yeast.

A non-limiting example of Compound (7) is a di-fatty amidoamine based softener having the formula:

$$[R^1\text{-}C(O)\text{-}NH\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N(CH_3)(CH_2CH_2OH)\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}NH\text{-}C(O)\text{-}R^1]^+ CH_3SO_4^-$$

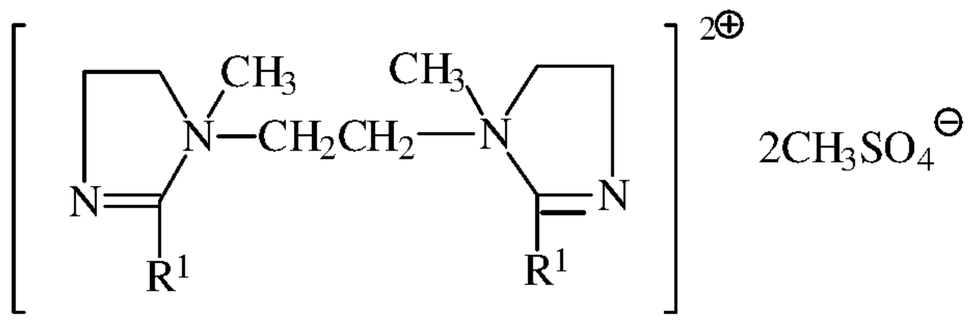
wherein R^1 is an alkyl group. An example of such compound is that commercially available from the Witco Corporation e.g. under the trade name Varisoft® 222LT.

An example of a fabric softening active comprising formula (8) is the reaction products of fatty acids with N-2-hydroxyethylethylenediamine in a molecular ratio of about 2:1, said reaction product mixture containing a compound of the formula:

$$R^1\text{-}C(O)\text{-}NH\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N(CH_2CH_2OH)\text{-}C(O)\text{-}R^1$$

wherein R^1-C(O) is an alkyl group of a commercially available fatty acid derived from a vegetable or animal source, such as Emersol® 223LL or Emersol® 7021, available from Henkel Corporation.

An example of a fabric softening active comprising formula (9) is the diquaternary compound having the formula:



wherein R^1 is derived from fatty acid. Such compound is available from Witco Company.

A non-limiting example of a fabric softening active comprising formula (10) is a dialkyl imidazoline diester compound, where the compound is the reaction product of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,2-ethylenediamine or N-(2-hydroxyisopropyl)-1,2-ethylenediamine with glycolic acid, esterified with fatty acid, where the fatty acid is (hydrogenated) tallow fatty acid, palm fatty acid, hydrogenated palm fatty acid, oleic acid, rapeseed fatty acid, hydrogenated rapeseed fatty acid or a mixture of the above.

It will be understood that combinations of softener actives disclosed above are suitable for use in this invention.

Anion A

In the cationic nitrogenous salts herein, the anion A^-, which comprises any softener compatible anion, provides electrical neutrality. Most often, the anion used to provide electrical neutrality in these salts is from a strong acid, especially a halide, such as chloride, bromide, or iodide. However, other anions can be used, such as methylsulfate, ethylsulfate, acetate, formate, sulfate, carbonate, fatty acid anions and the like. In one aspect, the anion A may comprise chloride or methylsulfate. The anion, in some aspects, may carry a double charge. In this aspect, A- represents half a group.

In one embodiment, the fabric softening agent is chosen from at least one of the following: ditallowoyloxyethyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, dihydrogenated-tallowoyloxyethyl

dimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallow dimethyl ammonium chloride, dihydrogenatedtallow dimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallowoyloxyethyl methylhydroxyethylammonium methyl sulfate, dihydrogenated-tallowoyloxyethyl methyl hydroxyethylammonium chloride, or combinations thereof.

Iodine Value of the Parent Fatty Acyl group or Acid of the quaternary ammonium softener active

The iodine value of the parent fatty acyl compound or acid from which the alkyl or, alkenyl chains are derived is from 5 to 60, preferably from 12 to 60, more preferably from 18 to 56.

That is, it is preferred that the alkyl or alkenyl chains are substantially fully saturated.

If there is any unsaturated quaternary ammonium fabric softening material present in the composition, the iodine value, referred to above, represents the mean iodine value of the parent fatty acyl compounds or fatty acids of all of the quaternary ammonium materials present.

In the context of the present invention, iodine value of the parent fatty acyl compound or acid from which the fabric softening material formed, is defined as the number of grams of iodine which react with 100 grams of the compound.

In the context of the present invention, the method for calculating the iodine value of a parent fatty acyl compound/acid comprises dissolving a prescribed amount (from 0.1-3g) into about 15ml chloroform. The dissolved parent fatty acyl compound/fatty acid is then reacted with 25 ml of iodine monochloride in acetic acid solution (0.1M). To this, 20ml of 10% potassium iodide solution and about 150 ml deionised water is added. After addition of the halogen has taken place, the excess of iodine monochloride is determined by titration with sodium thiosulphate solution (0.1M) in the presence of a blue starch indicator powder. At the same time a blank is determined with the same quantity of reagents and under the same conditions. The difference between the volume of sodium thiosulphate used in the blank and that used in the reaction with the parent fatty acyl compound or fatty acid enables the iodine value to be calculated.

The quaternary ammonium fabric softening material is present in an amount from 0% to about 35%, preferably from 2% to 24%, more preferably from 4% to 18% by weight of quaternary ammonium material (active ingredient) based on the total weight of the composition,

Broadly speaking, the conditioning active compositions of the present invention, also known as esterquats, are made by combining a fatty acid source and an alkanolamine, typically at a starting temperature at which the fatty acid source is molten, optionally adding a catalyst, then heating the reaction mixture while drawing vacuum until the desired endpoint(s), such as acid

value and final alkalinity value, are reached. The resulting esteramine intermediate is then quaternised using an alkylating agent, yielding an esterquat product. The esterquat product may be a mixture of quaternised monoester, diester, and triester components and optionally some amount of one or more reactants, intermediates, and byproducts, including but not limited to free amine and free fatty acid or parent fatty acyl compounds.

Nonionic surfactants

The composition comprises, based upon total composition weight from about 0.01% to 10% of a nonionic surfactant, preferably ethoxylated nonionic surfactant having a hydrophobic lipophilic balance value of 8 to 18.

Fatty Acid

One aspect of the invention provides a fabric softening composition comprising a fatty acid, such as a free fatty acid. The term "fatty acid" is used herein in the broadest sense to include unprotonated or protonated forms of a fatty acid; and includes fatty acid that is bound or unbound to another chemical moiety as well as the various combinations of these species of fatty acid. One skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the pH of an aqueous composition will dictate, in part, whether a fatty acid is protonated or unprotonated. In another embodiment, the fatty acid is in its unprotonated, or salt form, together with a counter ion, such as, but not limited to, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and the like. The term "free fatty acid" means a fatty acid that is not bound to another chemical moiety (covalently or otherwise) to another chemical moiety.

The fabric care compositions of the present invention may comprise fatty acid at a level of from about 0.001% to about 5%. In one embodiment, the fatty acid may include those containing from about 12 to about 25, from about 13 to about 22, or even from about 16 to about 20, total carbon atoms, with the fatty moiety containing from about 10 to about 22, from about 12 to about 18, or even from about 14 (mid-cut) to about 18 carbon atoms.

The fatty acids of the present invention may be derived from (1) an animal fat, and/or a partially hydrogenated animal fat, such as beef tallow, lard, etc.; (2) a vegetable oil, and/or a partially hydrogenated vegetable oil such as canola oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, sunflower oil, sesame seed oil, rapeseed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, soybean oil, tall oil, rice bran oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, coconut oil, other tropical palm oils, linseed oil, tung oil, etc.; (3) processed and/or bodied oils, such as linseed oil or tung oil via thermal, pressure, alkali-isomerization and catalytic treatments; (4) a mixture thereof, to yield saturated (e.g. stearic acid), unsaturated (e.g. oleic acid), polyunsaturated (linoleic acid), branched (e.g. isostearic acid) or cyclic (e.g. saturated

or unsaturated α–disubstituted cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl derivatives of polyunsaturated acids) fatty acids.

Mixtures of fatty acids from different fat sources can be used.

In one aspect, at least a majority of the fatty acid that is present in the fabric softening composition of the present invention is unsaturated, e.g., from about 40% to 100%, from about 55% to about 99%, or even from about 60% to about 98%, by weight of the total weight of the fatty acid present in the composition, although fully saturated and partially saturated fatty acids can be used. As such, the total level of polyunsaturated fatty acids (TPU) of the total fatty acid of the inventive composition may be from about 0% to about 75% by weight of the total weight of the fatty acid present in the composition.

The cis/trans ratio for the unsaturated fatty acids may be important, with the cis/trans ratio (of the C18:1 material) being from at least about 1:1, at least about 3:1, from about 4:1or even from about 9:1 or higher.

Branched fatty acids such as isostearic acid are also suitable since they may be more stable with respect to oxidation and the resulting degradation of color and odor quality.

The Iodine Value or "IV" measures the degree of unsaturation in the fatty acid. In one embodiment of the invention, the fatty acid has an IV from about 10 to about 140, from about 15 to about 100 or even from about 15 to about 60.

Another class of fatty ester fabric care actives is softening oils, which include but are not limited to, vegetable oils (such as soybean, sunflower, and canola), hydrocarbon based oils (natural and synthetic petroleum lubricants, in one aspect polyolefins, isoparaffins, and cyclic paraffins), triolein, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, fatty amines, fatty amides, and fatty ester amines. Oils can be combined with fatty acid softening agents, clays, and silicones.

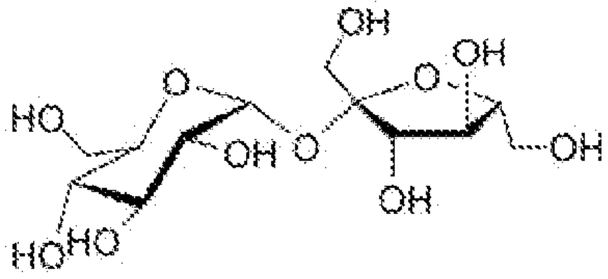
Polysaccharides

One aspect of the invention provides a fabric enhancer composition comprising a cationic starch as a fabric softening active. In one embodiment, the fabric care compositions of the present invention generally comprise cationic starch at a level of from about 0.1% to about 7%, alternatively from about 0.1% to about 5%, alternatively from about 0.3% to about 3%, and alternatively from about 0.5% to about 2.0%, by weight of the composition. Suitable cationic starches for use in the present compositions are commercially-available from Cerestar under the trade name C*BOND® and from National Starch and Chemical Company under the trade name CATO® 2A.

Sucrose esters

Nonionic fabric care benefit agents can comprise sucrose esters, and are typically derived from sucrose and fatty acids. Sucrose ester is composed of a sucrose moiety having one or more of its hydroxyl groups esterified.

Sucrose is a disaccharide having the following formula:



Alternatively, the sucrose molecule can be represented by the formula: $M(OH)_8$, wherein M is the disaccharide backbone and there are total of 8 hydroxyl groups in the molecule.

Thus, sucrose esters can be represented by the following formula:

$$M(OH)_{8-x}(OC(O)R^1)_x$$

wherein x is the number of hydroxyl groups that are esterified, whereas (8-x) is the hydroxyl groups that remain unchanged; x is an integer selected from 1 to 8, alternatively from 2 to 8, alternatively from 3 to 8, or from 4 to 8; and R^1 moieties are independently selected from C_1-C_{22} alkyl or C_1-C_{30} alkoxy, linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted.

In one embodiment, the R^1 moieties comprise linear alkyl or alkoxy moieties having independently selected and varying chain length. For example, R^1 may comprise a mixture of linear alkyl or alkoxy moieties wherein greater than about 20% of the linear chains are C_{18},

alternatively greater than about 50% of the linear chains are C_{18}, alternatively greater than about 80% of the linear chains are C_{18}.

In another embodiment, the R^1 moieties comprise a mixture of saturate and unsaturated alkyl or alkoxy moieties; the degree of unsaturation can be measured by "Iodine Value" (hereinafter referred as "IV", as measured by the standard AOCS method). The IV of the sucrose esters suitable for use herein ranges from about 1 to about 150, or from about 2 to about 100, or from about 5 to about 85. The R^1 moieties may be hydrogenated to reduce the degree of unsaturation. In the case where a higher IV is preferred, such as from about 40 to about 95, then oleic acid and fatty acids derived from soybean oil and canola oil are the starting materials.

In a further embodiment, the unsaturated R^1 moieties may comprise a mixture of "cis" and "trans" forms about the unsaturated sites. The "cis" / "trans" ratios may range from about 1:1 to about 50:1, or from about 2:1 to about 40:1, or from about 3:1 to about 30:1, or from about 4:1 to about 20:1.

Dispersible Polyolefins

Generally, all dispersible polyolefins that provide fabric care benefits can be used as water insoluble fabric care benefit agents in the present invention. The polyolefins can be in the format of waxes, emulsions, dispersions or suspensions. Non-limiting examples are discussed below.

In one embodiment, the polyolefin is chosen from a polyethylene, polypropylene, or a combination thereof. The polyolefin may be at least partially modified to contain various functional groups, such as carboxyl, alkylamide, sulfonic acid or amide groups. In another embodiment, the polyolefin is at least partially carboxyl modified or, in other words, oxidized.

For ease of formulation, the dispersible polyolefin may be introduced as a suspension or an emulsion of polyolefin dispersed by use of an emulsifying agent. The polyolefin suspension or emulsion may comprise from about 1% to about 60%, alternatively from about 10% to about 55%, alternatively from about 20% to about 50% by weight of polyolefin. The polyolefin may have a wax dropping point (see ASTM D3954- 94, volume 15.04 --- "Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Waxes") from about 20° to about 170°C, alternatively from about 50° to about 140°C. Suitable polyethylene waxes are available commercially from suppliers including but not limited to Honeywell (A-C polyethylene), Clariant (Velustrol® emulsion), and BASF (LUWAX®).

When an emulsion is employed with the dispersible polyolefin, the emulsifier may be any suitable emulsification agent. Non-limiting examples include an anionic, cationic, nonionic

surfactant, or a combination thereof. However, almost any suitable surfactant or suspending agent may be employed as the emulsification agent. The dispersible polyolefin is dispersed by use of an emulsification agent in a ratio to polyolefin wax of about 1:100 to about 1:2, alternatively from about 1:50 to about 1:5, respectively.

Polymer Latexes

Polymer latex is made by an emulsion polymerization which includes one or more monomers, one or more emulsifiers, an initiator, and other components familiar to those of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, all polymer latexes that provide fabric care benefits can be used as water insoluble fabric care benefit agents of the present invention. Additional non-limiting examples include the monomers used in producing polymer latexes such as: (1) 100% or pure butylacrylate; (2) butylacrylate and butadiene mixtures with at least 20% (weight monomer ratio) of butylacrylate; (3) butylacrylate and less than 20% (weight monomer ratio) of other monomers excluding butadiene; (4) alkylacrylate with an alkyl carbon chain at or greater than C_6; (5) alkylacrylate with an alkyl carbon chain at or greater than C_6 and less than 50% (weight monomer ratio) of other monomers; (6) a third monomer (less than 20% weight monomer ratio) added into an aforementioned monomer systems; and (7) combinations thereof.

Polymer latexes that are suitable fabric care benefit agents in the present invention may include those having a glass transition temperature of from about –120°C to about 120°C, alternatively from about –80°C to about 60°C. Suitable emulsifiers include anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric surfactants. Suitable initiators include initiators that are suitable for emulsion polymerization of polymer latexes. The particle size diameter (χ_{50}) of the polymer latexes can be from about 1 nm to about 10 µm, alternatively from about 10 nm to about 1 µm, or even from about 10 nm to about 20 nm.

Fatty Acid

One aspect of the invention provides a fabric softening composition comprising a fatty acid, such as a free fatty acid. The term “fatty acid” is used herein in the broadest sense to include unprotonated or protonated forms of a fatty acid; and includes fatty acid that is bound or unbound to another chemical moiety as well as the various combinations of these species of fatty acid. One skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the pH of an aqueous composition will dictate, in part, whether a fatty acid is protonated or unprotonated. In another embodiment, the fatty acid is in its unprotonated, or salt form, together with a counter ion, such as, but not limited to, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and the like. The term “free fatty acid” means a fatty acid that is not bound to another chemical moiety (covalently or otherwise) to another chemical moiety.

The fabric care compositions of the present invention may comprise fatty acid at a level of from about 0.001% to about 5%. In one embodiment, the fatty acid may include those containing from about 12 to about 25, from about 13 to about 22, or even from about 16 to about 20, total carbon atoms, with the fatty moiety containing from about 10 to about 22, from about 12 to about 18, or even from about 14 (mid-cut) to about 18 carbon atoms.

The fatty acids of the present invention may be derived from (1) an animal fat, and/or a partially hydrogenated animal fat, such as beef tallow, lard, etc.; (2) a vegetable oil, and/or a partially hydrogenated vegetable oil such as canola oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, sunflower oil, sesame seed oil, rapeseed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, soybean oil, tall oil, rice bran oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, coconut oil, other tropical palm oils, linseed oil, tung oil, etc.; (3) processed and/or bodied oils, such as linseed oil or tung oil via thermal, pressure, alkali-isomerization and catalytic treatments; (4) a mixture thereof, to yield saturated (e.g. stearic acid), unsaturated (e.g. oleic acid), polyunsaturated (linoleic acid), branched (e.g. isostearic acid) or cyclic (e.g. saturated or unsaturated □□disubstituted cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl derivatives of polyunsaturated acids) fatty acids.

Mixtures of fatty acids from different fat sources can be used.

In one aspect, at least a majority of the fatty acid that is present in the fabric softening composition of the present invention is unsaturated, e.g., from about 40% to 100%, from about 55% to about 99%, or even from about 60% to about 98%, by weight of the total weight of the fatty acid present in the composition, although fully saturated and partially saturated fatty acids can be used. As such, the total level of polyunsaturated fatty acids (TPU) of the total fatty acid of the inventive composition may be from about 0% to about 75% by weight of the total weight of the fatty acid present in the composition.

The cis/trans ratio for the unsaturated fatty acids may be important, with the cis/trans ratio (of the C18:1 material) being from at least about 1:1, at least about 3:1, from about 4:1or even from about 9:1 or higher.

Branched fatty acids such as isostearic acid are also suitable since they may be more stable with respect to oxidation and the resulting degradation of color and odor quality.

The Iodine Value or "IV" measures the degree of unsaturation in the fatty acid. In one embodiment of the invention, the fatty acid has an IV from about 10 to about 140, from about 15 to about 100 or even from about 15 to about 60.

Another class of fatty ester fabric care actives is softening oils, which include but are not limited to, vegetable oils (such as soybean, sunflower, and canola), hydrocarbon based oils (natural and synthetic petroleum lubricants, in one aspect polyolefins, isoparaffins, and cyclic paraffins), triolein, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, fatty amines, fatty amides, and fatty ester amines. Oils can be combined with fatty acid softening agents, clays, and silicones.

<u>Clays</u>

In one embodiment of the invention, the fabric care composition may comprise a clay as a fabric care active. In one embodiment clay can be a softener or co-softeners with another softening active, for example, silicone. Suitable clays include those materials classified geologically smectites.

Silicone

In one embodiment, the fabric softening composition comprises a silicone. Suitable levels of silicone may comprise from about 0.1% to about 70%, alternatively from about 0.3% to about 40%, alternatively from about 0.5% to about 30%, alternatively from about 1% to about 20% by weight of the composition. Useful silicones can be any silicone comprising compound. In one embodiment, the silicone polymer is selected from the group consisting of cyclic silicones, polydimethylsiloxanes, aminosilicones, cationic silicones, silicone polyethers, silicone resins, silicone urethanes, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, the silicone is a polydialkylsilicone, alternatively a polydimethyl silicone (polydimethyl siloxane or "PDMS"), or a derivative thereof. In another embodiment, the silicone is chosen from an aminofunctional silicone, amino-polyether silicone, alkyloxylated silicone, cationic silicone, ethoxylated silicone, propoxylated silicone, ethoxylated/propoxylated silicone, quaternary silicone, or combinations thereof.

In another embodiment, the silicone may be chosen from a random or blocky organosilicone polymer having the following formula:

$$[R_1R_2R_3SiO_{1/2}]_{(j+2)}[(R_4Si(X\text{-}Z)O_{2/2}]_k[R_4R_4SiO_{2/2}]_m[R_4SiO_{3/2}]_j$$

wherein:

j is an integer from 0 to about 98; in one aspect j is an integer from 0 to about 48; in one aspect, j is 0;

k is an integer from 0 to about 200, in one aspect k is an integer from 0 to about 50; when k = 0, at least one of R_1, R_2 or R_3 is –X—Z;

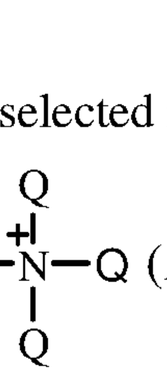
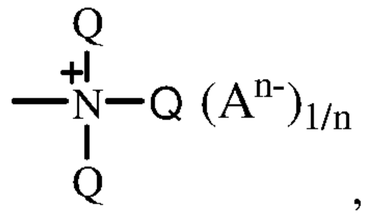
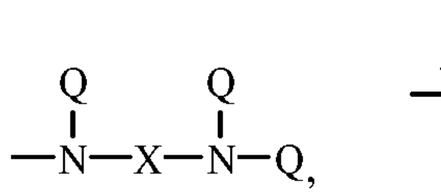
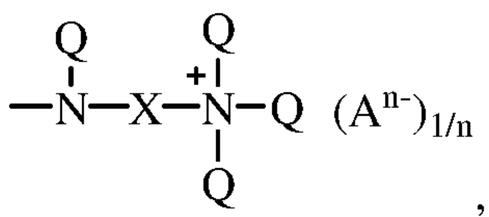
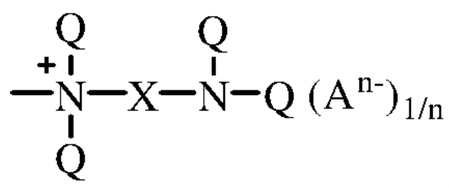
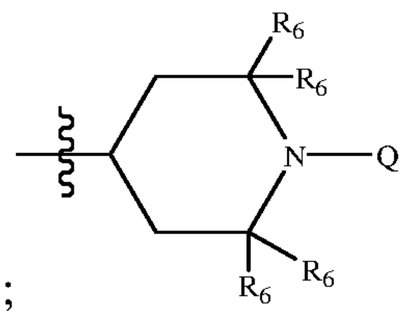
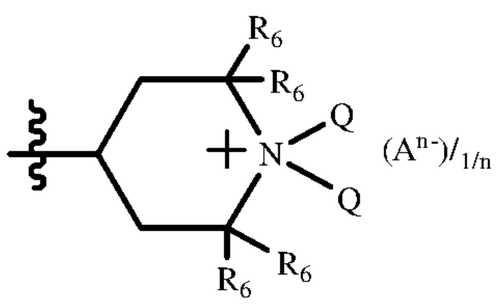
m is an integer from 4 to about 5,000; in one aspect m is an integer from about 10 to about 4,000; in another aspect m is an integer from about 50 to about 2,000;

R_1, R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-

C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy and X-Z;

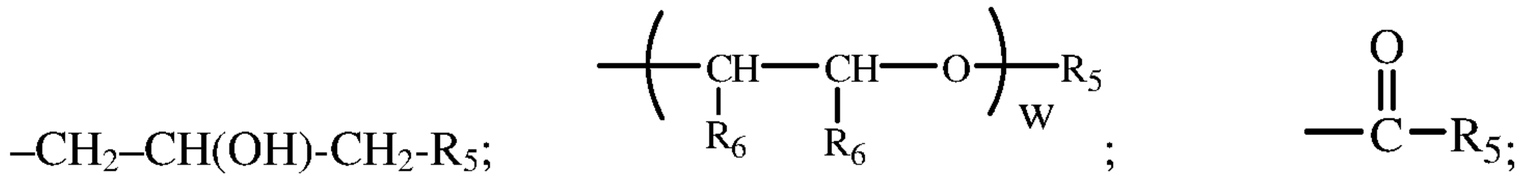
each R_4 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy and C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy;

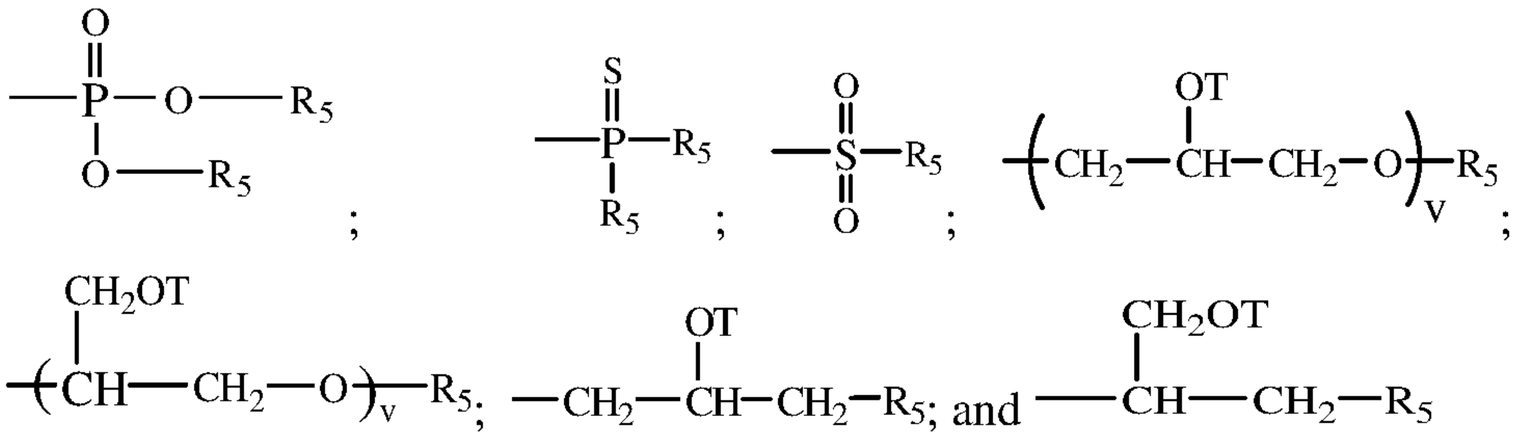
each X in said alkyl siloxane polymer comprises a substituted or unsubstituted divalent alkylene radical comprising 2-12 carbon atoms, in one aspect each divalent alkylene radical is independently selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_s-$ wherein s is an integer from about 2 to about 8, from about 2 to about 4; in one aspect, each X in said alkyl siloxane polymer comprises a substituted divalent alkylene radical selected from the group consisting of: $–CH_2–CH(OH)-CH_2–$; $–CH_2–CH_2-CH(OH)–$; and ;

each Z is selected independently from the group consisting of , , , , ;  and 

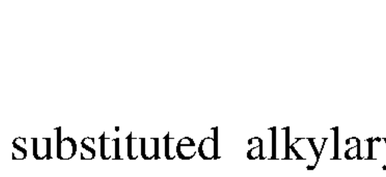
with the proviso that when Z is a quat, Q cannot be an amide, imine, or urea moiety and if Q is an amide, imine, or urea moiety, then any additional Q bonded to the same nitrogen as said amide, imine, or urea moiety must be H or a C_1-C_6 alkyl, in one aspect, said additional Q is H; for Z A^{n-} is a suitable charge balancing anion. In one aspect A^{n-} is selected from the group consisting of Cl^-, Br^-,I^-, methylsulfate, toluene sulfonate, carboxylate and phosphate; and at least

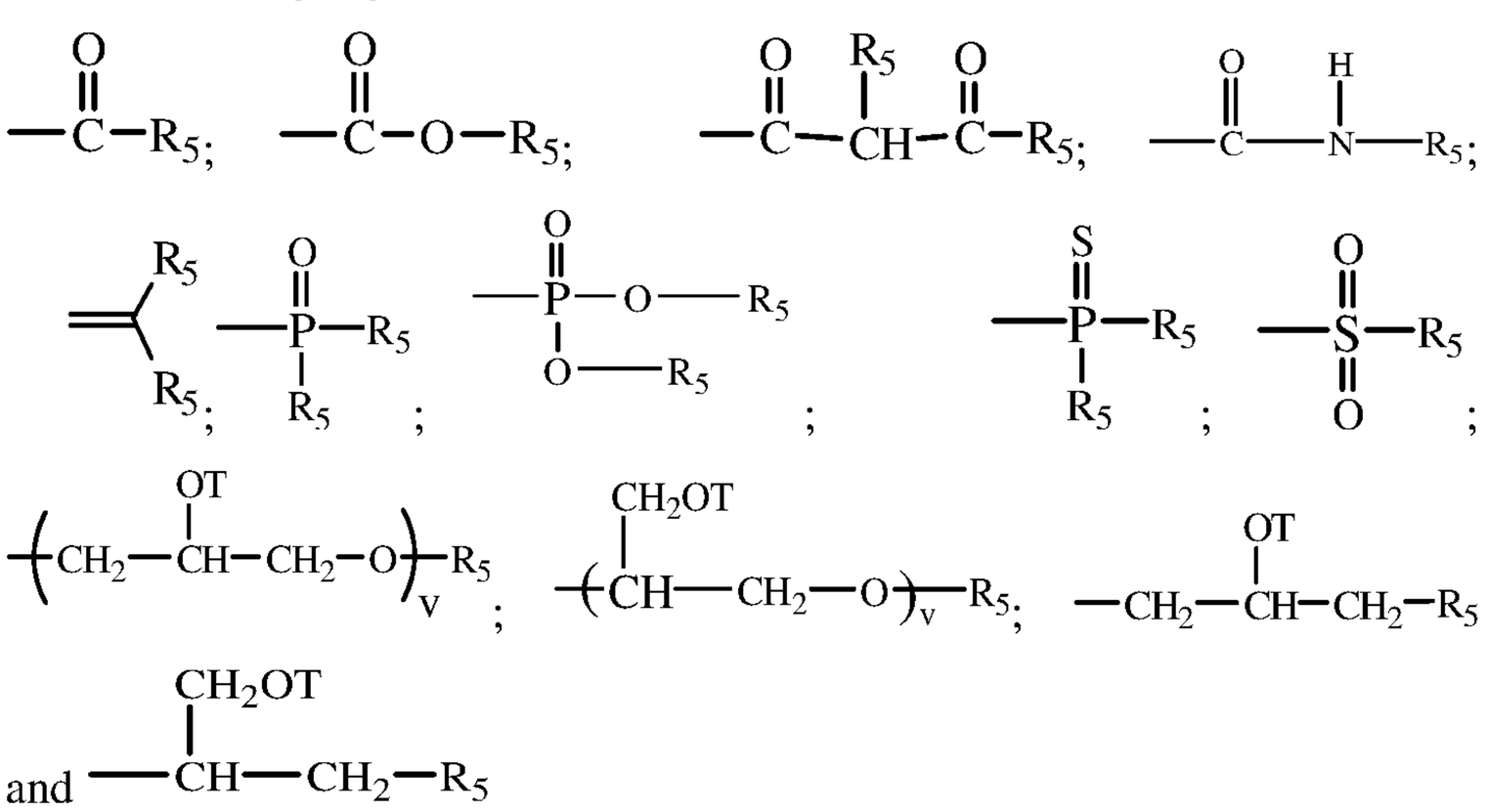
one Q in said organosilicone is independently selected from





each additional Q in said organosilicone is independently selected from the group comprising of H, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, –CH_2–CH(OH)-CH_2-R_5;





each R_5 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, –$(CHR_6$-CHR_6-O-$)_w$-L and a siloxyl residue;

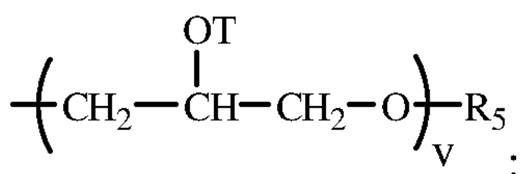
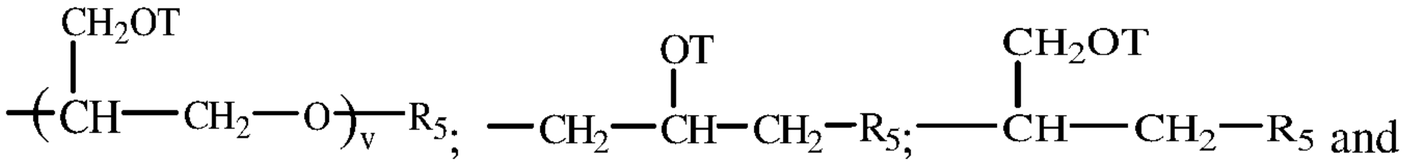
each R_6 is independently selected from H, C_1-C_{18} alkyl

each L is independently selected from –C(O)-R_7 or

R_7;

w is an integer from 0 to about 500, in one aspect w is an integer from about 1 to about 200; in one aspect w is an integer from about 1 to about 50;

each R_7 is selected independently from the group consisting of H; C_1-C_{32} alkyl; C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl; C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl and a siloxyl residue;

each T is independently selected from H, and ; 

wherein each v in said organosilicone is an integer from 1 to about 10, in one aspect, v is an integer from 1 to about 5 and the sum of all v indices in each Q in the said organosilicone is an integer from 1 to about 30 or from 1 to about 20 or even from 1 to about 10.

In another embodiment, the silicone may be chosen from a random or blocky organosilicone polymer having the following formula:

$$[R_1R_2R_3SiO_{1/2}]_{(j+2)}[(R_4Si(X\text{-}Z)O_{2/2}]_k[R_4R_4SiO_{2/2}]_m[R_4SiO_{3/2}]_j$$

wherein

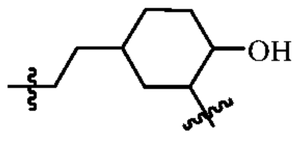
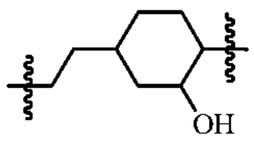
j is an integer from 0 to about 98; in one aspect j is an integer from 0 to about 48; in one aspect, j is 0;

k is an integer from 0 to about 200; when k = 0, at least one of R_1, R_2 or R_3= -X-Z, in one aspect, k is an integer from 0 to about 50

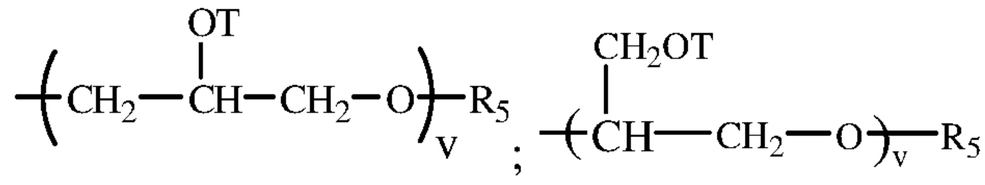
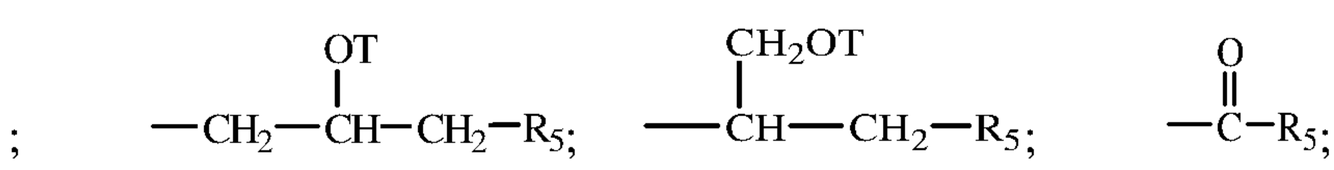
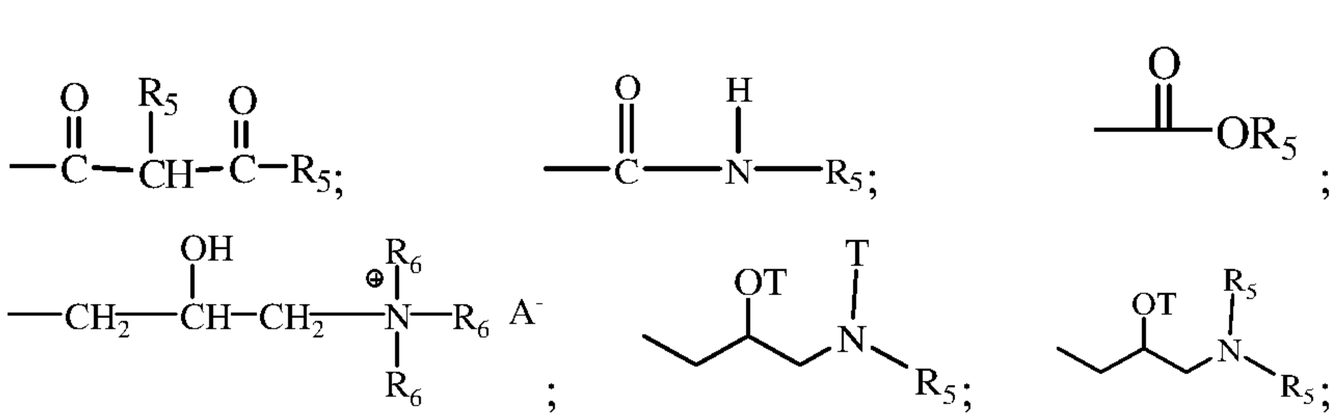
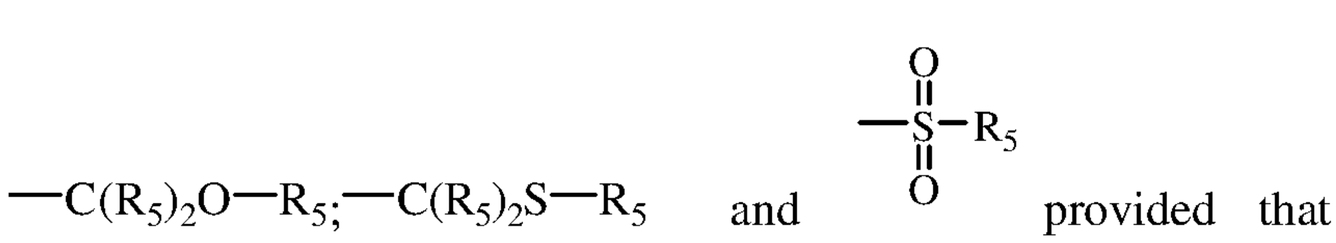
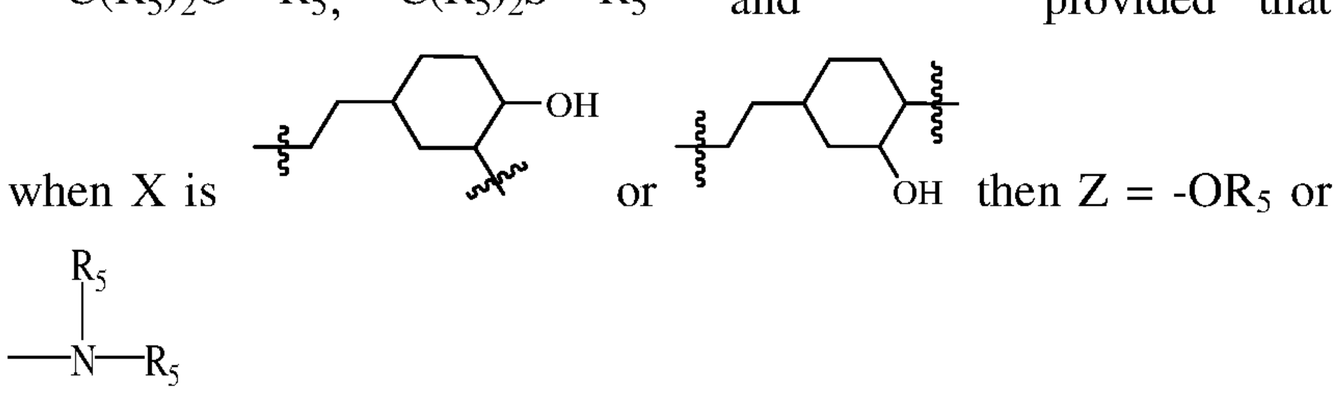
m is an integer from 4 to about 5,000; in one aspect m is an integer from about 10 to about 4,000; in another aspect m is an integer from about 50 to about 2,000;

R_1, R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy and X-Z;

each R_4 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy and C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy;

each X comprises of a substituted or unsubstituted divalent alkylene radical comprising 2-12 carbon atoms; in one aspect each X is independently selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_s-O-$; $-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2-O-$;   and 

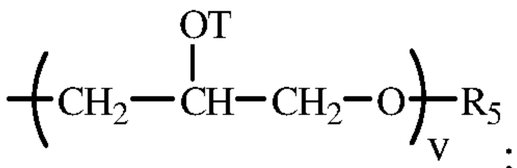
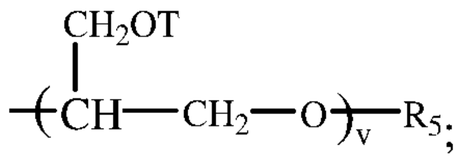
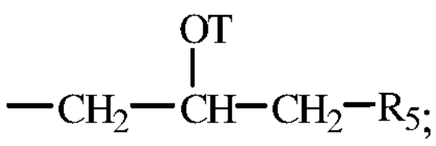
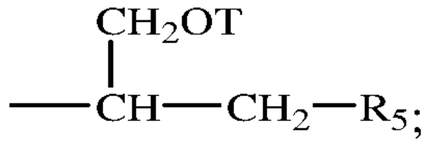
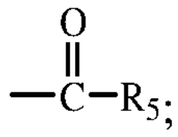
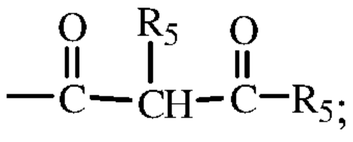
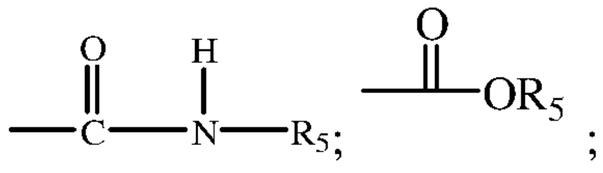
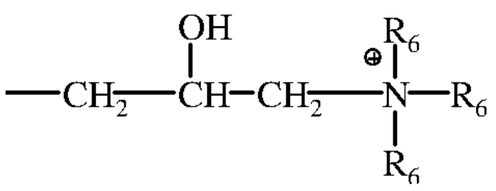
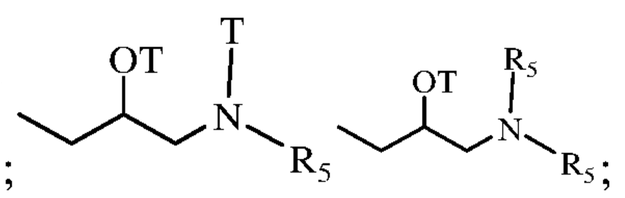
wherein each s independently is an integer from about 2 to about 8, in one aspect s is an integer from about 2 to about 4;

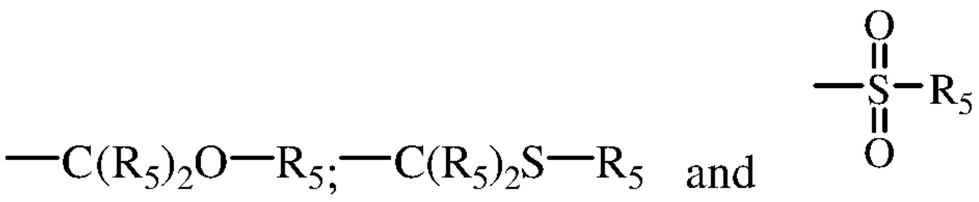
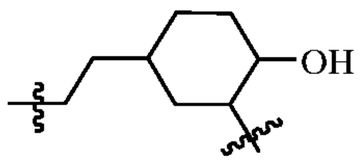
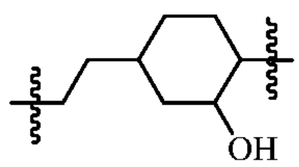
At least one Z in the said organosiloxane is selected from the group consisting of R_5;  ;  ;  ;  ;  ; ; ; $-C(R_5)_2O-R_5$; $-C(R_5)_2S-R_5$ and provided that when X is or then Z = $-OR_5$ or

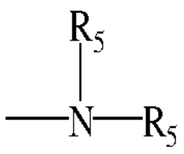
wherein A^- is a suitable charge balancing anion. In one aspect A^- is selected from the group consisting of Cl^-, Br^-,

I^-, methylsulfate, toluene sulfonate, carboxylate and phosphate and

each additional Z in said organosilicone is independently selected from the group comprising of H, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, R_5,

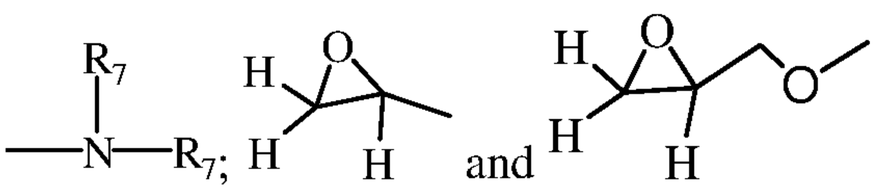

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;


and

or

then Z = $-OR_5$ or



each R_5 is independently selected from the group consisting of H; C_1-C_{32} alkyl; C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl or C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, or C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl,

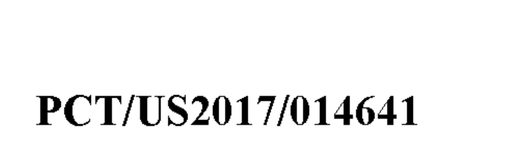
$-(CHR_6\text{-}CHR_6\text{-}O\text{-})_w\text{-}CHR_6\text{-}CHR_6\text{-}L$ and siloxyl residue wherein each L is independently selected from $-O\text{–}C(O)\text{-}R_7$ or $–O\text{-}R_7$;

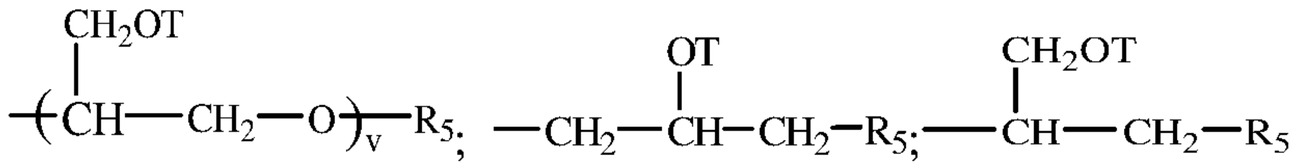


w is an integer from 0 to about 500, in one aspect w is an integer from 0 to about 200, one aspect w is an integer from 0 to about 50;

each R_6 is independently selected from H or C_1-C_{18} alkyl;

each R_7 is independently selected from the group consisting of H; C_1-C_{32} alkyl; C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, and C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, and a siloxyl residue;

each T is independently selected from H; ;



wherein each v in said organosilicone is an integer from 1 to about 10, in one aspect, v is an integer from 1 to about 5 and the sum of all v indices in each Z in the said organosilicone is an integer from 1 to about 30 or from 1 to about 20 or even from 1 to about 10.

In one embodiment, the silicone is one comprising a relatively high molecular weight. A suitable way to describe the molecular weight of a silicone includes describing its viscosity. A high molecular weight silicone is one having a viscosity of from about 10 cSt to about 3,000,000 cSt, or from about100 cSt to about 1,000,000 cSt, or from about 1,000 cSt to about 600,000 cSt, or even from about 6,000 cSt to about 300,000 cSt.

In one embodiment, the silicone comprises a blocky cationic organopolysiloxane having the formula:

$$M_wD_xT_yQ_z$$

wherein:

M = $[SiR_1R_2R_3O_{1/2}]$, $[SiR_1R_2G_1O_{1/2}]$, $[SiR_1G_1G_2O_{1/2}]$, $[SiG_1G_2G_3O_{1/2}]$, or combinations thereof;

D = $[SiR_1R_2O_{2/2}]$, $[SiR_1G_1O_{2/2}]$, $[SiG_1G_2O_{2/2}]$ or combinations thereof;

T = $[SiR_1O_{3/2}]$, $[SiG_1O_{3/2}]$ or combinations thereof;

Q = $[SiO_{4/2}]$;

w = is an integer from 1 to (2+y+2z);

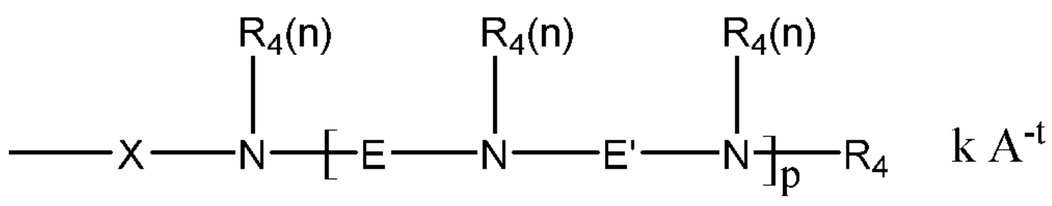
x = is an integer from 5 to 15,000;

y = is an integer from 0 to 98;

z = is an integer from 0 to 98;

R_1, R_2 and R_3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, OH, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} alkylamino, and C_1-C_{32} substituted alkylamino;

at least one of M, D, or T incorporates at least one moiety G_1, G_2 or G_3; and G_1, G_2, and G_3 are each independently selected from the formula:



wherein:

X comprises a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{32} alkylene, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} arylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted arylene, C_6-C_{32} arylalkylene, C_6-C_{32} substituted arylalkylene, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} alkyleneamino, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyleneamino, ring-opened epoxide, and ring-opened glycidyl, with the proviso that if X does not comprise a repeating alkylene oxide moiety then X can further comprise a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of P, N and O;

each R_4 comprises identical or different monovalent radicals selected from the group consisting of H, C_1-C_{32} alkyl, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} aryl, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted aryl, C_6-C_{32} alkylaryl, and C_6-C_{32} substituted alkylaryl;

E comprises a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{32} alkylene, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} arylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted arylene, C_6-C_{32} arylalkylene, C_6-C_{32} substituted arylalkylene, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} alkyleneamino, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyleneamino, ring-opened epoxide and ring-opened glycidyl, with the proviso that if E does not comprise a repeating alkylene oxide moiety then E can further comprise a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of P, N, and O;

E' comprises a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{32} alkylene, C_1-C_{32}

substituted alkylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} arylene, C_5-C_{32} or C_6-C_{32} substituted arylene, C_6-C_{32} arylalkylene, C_6-C_{32} substituted arylalkylene, C_1-C_{32} alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkoxy, C_1-C_{32} alkyleneamino, C_1-C_{32} substituted alkyleneamino, ring-opened epoxide and ring-opened glycidyl, with the proviso that if E' does not comprise a repeating alkylene oxide moiety then E' can further comprise a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of P, N, and O;

p is an integer independently selected from 1 to 50;

n is an integer independently selected from 1 or 2;

when at least one of G_1, G_2, or G_3 is positively charged, A^{-t} is a suitable charge balancing anion or anions such that the total charge, k, of the charge-balancing anion or anions is equal to and opposite from the net charge on the moiety G_1, G_2 or G_3; wherein t is an integer independently selected from 1, 2, or 3; and $k \leq (p*2/t) + 1$; such that the total number of cationic charges balances the total number of anionic charges in the organopolysiloxane molecule;
and wherein at least one E does not comprise an ethylene moiety.

Process of Making Polymers

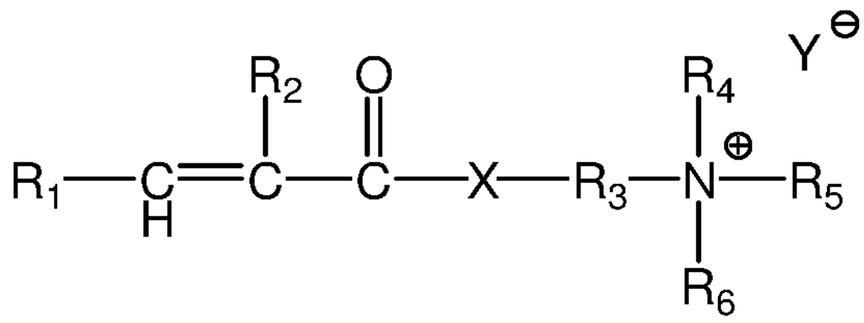
Polymers useful in the present invention can be made by one skilled in the art. Examples of processes for making polymers include, but are not limited, solution polymerization, emulsion polymerization, inverse emulsion polymerization, inverse dispersion polymerization, and liquid dispersion polymer technology. In one aspect, a method of making a polymer having a chain transfer agent (CTA) value in a range greater than 10,000 ppm by weight of the polymer is disclosed. Another aspect of the invention is directed to providing a polymer having a cross linker level greater than 5 ppm, alternatively greater than 45 ppm, by weight of the polymer.

In one aspect of making a polymer, the CTA is present in a range greater than about 100 ppm based on the weight of the polymer. In one aspect, the CTA is from about 100 ppm to about 10,000 ppm, alternatively from about 500 ppm to about 4,000 ppm, alternatively from about 1,000 ppm to about 3,500 ppm, alternatively from about 1,500 ppm to about 3,000 ppm, alternatively from about 1,500 ppm to about 2,500 ppm, alternatively combinations thereof based on the weight of the polymer. In yet another aspect, the CTA is greater than about 1,000 based on the weight of the polymer. It is also suitable to use mixtures of chain transfer agents.

In one aspect of the invention, the polymer comprises 5-100% by weight (wt-%) of at least one cationic monomer and 5-95 wt-% of at least one non-ionic monomer. The weight percentages relate to the total weight of the copolymer. In another aspect of the invention, the polymer comprises 0-50% by weight (wt-%) of an anionic monomer.

Cationic Monomers for Polymers

Suitable cationic monomers include dialkyl ammonium halides or compounds according to formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R_1 is chosen from hydrogen, or $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, in one aspect, R_1 is hydrogen or methyl;

R_2 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl, in one aspect, R_1 is hydrogen

R_3 is chosen from $C_1 - C_4$ alkylene, in one aspect, R_3 is ethylene;

R_4, R_5, and R_6 are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl alcohol, or C_1-C_4 alkoxy, in one aspect, R_4, R_5, and R_6 are methyl;

X is chosen from -O-, or -NH-, in one aspect, X is -O-; and

Y is chosen from Cl, Br, I, hydrogensulfate or methylsulfate, in one aspect, Y is Cl.

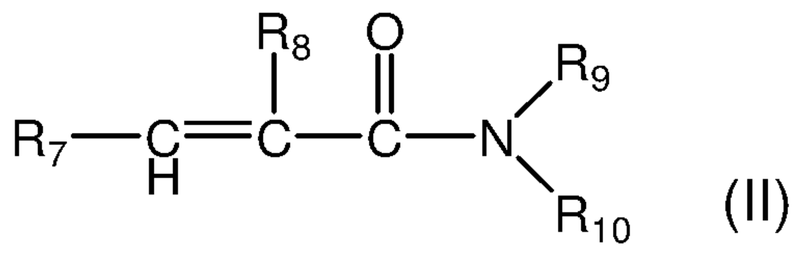
The alkyl and alkoxy groups may be linear or branched. The alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, and isopropyl.

In one aspect, the cationic monomer of formula (I) is dimethyl aminoethyl acrylate methyl chloride. In another aspect, the cationic monomer of formula (I) is dimethyl aminoethyl methacrylate methyl chloride.

In another aspect, the cationic monomer is dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride.

Non-ionic Monomers for Polymers

Suitable non-ionic monomers include compounds of formula (II) wherein



(II)

wherein:

R_7 is chosen from hydrogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl; in one aspect R_7 is hydrogen;

R_8 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl; in one aspect, R_8 is hydrogen; and

R_9 and R_{10} are each independently chosen from hydrogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl, C_1 – C_4 alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy; in one aspect, R_9 and R_{10} are each independently chosen from hydrogen or methyl.

In one aspect, the non-ionic monomer is acrylamide.

In another aspect, the non-ionic monomer is hydroxyethyl acrylate.

Anionic Monomers for Polymers

Suitable anionic monomer may include the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, as well as monomers performing a sulfonic acid or phosphonic acid functions, such as 2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid (ATBS), and their salts.

Cross-linking Agent for Polymers

The cross-linking agent contains at least two ethylenically unsaturated moieties. In one aspect, the cross-linking agent contains at least two or more ethylenically unsaturated moieties; in one aspect, the cross-linking agent contains at least three or more ethylenically unsaturated moieties.

Suitable cross-linking agents include divinyl benzene, tetraallylammonium chloride; allyl acrylates; allyl acrylates and methacrylates, diacrylates and dimethacrylates of glycols and polyglycols, allyl methacrylates; and tri- and tetramethacrylates of polyglycols; or polyol polyallyl ethers such as polyallyl sucrose or pentaerythritol triallyl ether, butadiene, 1,7-octadiene, allyl-acrylamides and allyl-methacrylamides, bisacrylamidoacetic acid, N,N′-methylene-bisacrylamide and polyol polyallylethers, such as polyallylsaccharose and pentaerythrol triallylether, ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate ethoxylated, pentaerythrityl tetramethacrylate, pentaerythrityl

triacrylate, pentaerythrityl triacrylate ethoxylate, triethanolamine trimethacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate ethoxylate, trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione triacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione trimethacrylate, dipentaerythrityl pentaacrylate, 3-(3-{[dimethyl-(vinyl)-silyl]-oxy}-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-1,5-divinyl-3-trisiloxanyl)-propyl methacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, 1-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)-methyl]-butane, trimethacrylic acid-1,3,5-triazin-2,4,6-triyltri-2,1-ethandiyl ester, glycerine triacrylate propoxylate, 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, pentaerythrityl tetravinyl ether, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, (Ethoxy)-trivinylsilane, (Methyl)-trivinylsilane, 1,1,3,5,5-pentamethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclotrisilazane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-2,4,6-trivinylcyclotrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisilazane, tris-(2-butanone oxime)-vinylsilane, 1,2,4-trivinylcyclohexane, trivinylphosphine, trivinylsilane, methyltriallylsilane, pentaerythrityl triallyl ether, phenyltriallylsilane, triallylamine, triallyl citrate, triallyl phosphate, triallylphosphine, triallyl phosphite, triallylsilane, 1,3,5-triallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, trimellitic acid triallyl ester, trimethallyl isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris-(allyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,2-Bis-(diallylamino)-ethane, pentaerythrityl tetratallate, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, tris-[(2-acryloyloxy)-ethyl]-phosphate, vinylboronic anhydride pyridine, 2,4,6-trivinylcyclotriboroxanepyridine, tetraallylsilane, tetraallyloxysilane, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetravinylcyclotetrasilazane. Preferred compounds include alkyltrimethylammonium chloride, pentaerythrityl triacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate, tetrallylammonium chloride, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate, or a mixture thereof. These preferred compounds can also be ethoxylated and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, the cross-linking agents are chosen from tetraallyl ammonium chloride, allyl-acrylamides and allyl-methacrylamides, bisacrylamidoacetic acid, and N,N′-methylene-bisacrylamide, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, the cross-linking agent is tetraallyl ammonium chloride. In another aspect, the cross-linking agent is a mixture of pentaerythrityl triacrylate and pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate.

For Polymer 1, the crosslinker(s) is (are) included in the range of from about 45 ppm to about 5,000 ppm, alternatively from about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm; alternatively from about 100 ppm to about 450 ppm, alternately from about 250 ppm to about 400 ppm, alternatively from about 500 ppm to about 4,500 ppm, alternatively from about 550 ppm to about 4,000 ppm based on the weight of the polymer.

For Polymer 2, the crosslinker(s) is (are) included in the range from 0 ppm to about 40 ppm, alternatively from 0 ppm to about 20 ppm; alternatively from about 0 ppm to about 10 ppm based on the weight of the polymer.

Chain Transfer Agent (CTA) for Polymers

The chain transfer agent includes mercaptans, malic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, isopropanol and hypophosphites, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, the CTA is formic acid.

The CTA is present in a range greater than about 100 ppm based on the weight of the polymer. In one aspect, the CTA is present from about 100 ppm to about 10,000 ppm, alternatively from about 500 ppm to about 4,000 ppm, alternatively from about 1,000 ppm to about 3,500 ppm, alternatively from about 1,500 ppm to about 3,000 ppm, alternatively from about 1,500 ppm to about 2,500 ppm, alternatively combinations thereof based on the weight of the polymer. In yet another aspect, the CTA level is greater than about 1,000 based on the weight of the polymer. It is also suitable to use mixtures of chain transfer agents.

In another embodiment, the chain transfer agent is present from 0 ppm to about 4000 ppm, alternatively, from 0 ppm to about 1000 ppm.

Molecular Weight Range for Polymers

In one aspect, the polymer comprises a Number Average Molecular Weight (Mn) from about 10,000 Daltons to about 15,000,000 Daltons, alternatively from about 1,500,000 Daltons to about 2,500,000 Daltons.

In another aspect, the polymer comprises a Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) from about 4,000,000 Daltons to about 11,000,000 Daltons, alternatively from about 4,000,000 Daltons to about 6,000,000 Daltons.

Stabilizing agents for polymer synthesis and examples

Stabilizing agent A (nonionic block copolymer): Polyglyceryl-dipolyhydroxystearate with CAS-No. 144470-58-6

Stabilizing agent B is a nonionic ABA-block copolymer with molecular weight of about 5000g/mol, and a hydrophobic lipophilic balance value (HLB) of 5 to 6, wherein the A block is based on polyhydroxystearic acid and the B block on polyalkylene oxide.

Stabilizing agent C (nonionic block copolymer): PEG-30 Dipolyhydroxystearate, with CAS-Nr. 70142-34-6

Stabilizing agent D (nonionic block copolymer): Alcyd Polyethylenglycol Poly-isobutene stabilizing surfactant with HLB 5-7.

Adjunct Materials

While not essential for the purposes of the present invention, the non-limiting list of adjuncts illustrated hereinafter are suitable for use in the instant compositions and may be desirably incorporated in certain aspects of the invention, for example to assist or enhance cleaning performance, 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. 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 fabric treatment operation for which it is to be used. Suitable adjunct materials include, but are not limited to, surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, hueing dyes, perfumes, perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, carriers, structurants, hydrotropes, processing aids, solvents and/or pigments.

As stated, the adjunct ingredients are not essential to Applicants' compositions. Thus, certain aspects of Applicants' compositions do not contain one or more of the following adjuncts materials: surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, hueing dyes, perfumes, perfume delivery systems structure elasticizing agents, carriers, hydrotropes, processing aids, solvents and/or pigments. However, when one or more adjuncts are present, such one or more adjuncts may be present as detailed below.

Hueing Dye - The liquid laundry detergent composition may comprise a hueing dye. The hueing dyes employed in the present laundry care compositions may comprise polymeric or non-polymeric dyes, organic or inorganic pigments, or mixtures thereof. Preferably the hueing dye comprises a polymeric dye, comprising a chromophore constituent and a polymeric constituent. The chromophore constituent is characterized in that it absorbs light in the wavelength range of blue, red, violet, purple, or combinations thereof upon exposure to light. In one aspect, the chromophore constituent exhibits an absorbance spectrum maximum from about 520 nanometers

to about 640 nanometers in water and/or methanol, and in another aspect, from about 560 nanometers to about 610 nanometers in water and/or methanol.

Although any suitable chromophore may be used, the dye chromophore is preferably selected from benzodifuranes, methine, triphenylmethanes, napthalimides, pyrazole, napthoquinone, anthraquinone, azo, oxazine, azine, xanthene, triphenodioxazine and phthalocyanine dye chromophores. Mono and di-azo dye chromophores are may be preferred.

The hueing dye may comprise a dye polymer comprising a chromophore covalently bound to one or more of at least three consecutive repeat units. It should be understood that the repeat units themselves do not need to comprise a chromophore. The dye polymer may comprise at least 5, or at least 10, or even at least 20 consecutive repeat units.

Surfactants

The compositions according to the present invention may comprise a surfactant or surfactant system wherein the surfactant can be selected from nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, semi-polar nonionic surfactants and mixtures thereof.

The surfactant is typically present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 60%, from about 0.1% to about 60%, from about 1% to about 50% or even from about 5% to about 40% by weight of the subject composition. Alternatively, the surfactant may be present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 60%, from about 0.01% to about 50%, from about 0.01% to about 40%, from about 0.1% to about 25%, from about 1% to about 10%, by weight of the subject composition.

Chelating Agents - The compositions herein may contain a chelating agent. Suitable chelating agents include copper, iron and/or manganese chelating agents and mixtures thereof. When a chelating agent is used, the composition may comprise from about 0.1% to about 15% or even from about 3.0% to about 10% chelating agent by weight of the subject composition.

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, polyvinyloxazolidones and polyvinylimidazoles or mixtures thereof.

Dispersants - The compositions of the present invention can also contain dispersants. Suitable water-soluble organic materials include the homo- or co-polymeric acids or their salts, in

which the polycarboxylic acid comprises at least two carboxyl radicals separated from each other by not more than two carbon atoms.

Perfumes – The dispersed phase may comprise a perfume that may include materials selected from the group consisting of perfumes such as 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-2-methyl propanal, 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-propanal, 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal, and 2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenal, alpha-damascone, beta-damascone, gamma-damascone, beta-damascenone, 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone, methyl-7,3-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepine-3-one, 2-[2-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl-1-yl)propyl]cyclopentan-2-one, 2-sec-butylcyclohexanone, and beta-dihydro ionone, linalool, ethyllinalool, tetrahydrolinalool, and dihydromyrcenol.

Perfume Delivery Technologies - The fluid fabric enhancer compositions may comprise one or more perfume delivery technologies that stabilize and enhance the deposition and release of perfume ingredients from treated substrate. Such perfume delivery technologies can also be used to increase the longevity of perfume release from the treated substrate. Perfume delivery technologies, methods of making certain perfume delivery technologies and the uses of such perfume delivery technologies are disclosed in US 2007/0275866 A1.

In one aspect, the fluid fabric enhancer composition may comprise from about 0.001% to about 20%, or from about 0.01% to about 10%, or from about 0.05% to about 5%, or even from about 0.1% to about 0.5% by weight of the perfume delivery technology. In one aspect, said perfume delivery technologies may be selected from the group consisting of: perfume microcapsules, pro-perfumes, polymer particles, functionalized silicones, polymer assisted delivery, molecule assisted delivery, fiber assisted delivery, amine assisted delivery, cyclodextrins, starch encapsulated accord, zeolite and inorganic carrier, and mixtures thereof.

Perfume microcapsules:

The composition comprises, based upon total composition weight a population of perfume microcapsules wherein said population of perfume microcapsules comprises a microcapsule wall material comprising one or more polyacrylate polymers.

Said microcapsules are formed by at least partially surrounding a benefit agent with a wall material.

Said benefit agent may include materials selected from the group consisting of perfumes such as 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-2-methyl propanal, 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-propanal, 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal, 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal, and 2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenal, α-damascone, β-damascone, δ-damascone, β-damascenone, 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone, methyl-7,3-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepine-3-one, 2-[2-

(4-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl-1-yl)propyl]cyclopentan-2-one, 2-sec-butylcyclohexanone, and β-dihydro ionone, linalool, ethyllinalool, tetrahydrolinalool, and dihydromyrcenol; silicone oils, waxes such as polyethylene waxes; essential oils such as fish oils, jasmine, camphor, lavender; skin coolants such as menthol, methyl lactate; vitamins such as Vitamin A and E; sunscreens; glycerine; catalysts such as manganese catalysts or bleach catalysts; bleach particles such as perborates; silicon dioxide particles; antiperspirant actives; cationic polymers and mixtures thereof. Suitable benefit agents can be obtained from Givaudan Corp. of Mount Olive, New Jersey, USA, International Flavors & Fragrances Corp. of South Brunswick, New Jersey, USA, or Firmenich Company of Geneva, Switzerland.

In one aspect, the microcapsule wall material may comprise: melamine, polyacrylamide, silicones, silica, polystyrene, polyurea, polyurethanes, polyacrylate based materials, gelatin, styrene malic anhydride, polyamides, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said melamine wall material may comprise melamine crosslinked with formaldehyde, melamine-dimethoxyethanol crosslinked with formaldehyde, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said polystyrene wall material may comprise polyestyrene cross-linked with divinylbenzene. In one aspect, said polyurea wall material may comprise urea crosslinked with formaldehyde, urea crosslinked with gluteraldehyde, polyisocyanate reacted with a polyamine, a polyamine reacted with an aldehyde, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said polyacrylate based materials may comprise polyacrylate formed from methylmethacrylate/dimethylaminomethyl methacrylate, polyacrylate formed from amine acrylate and/or methacrylate and strong acid, polyacrylate formed from carboxylic acid acrylate and/or methacrylate monomer and strong base, polyacrylate formed from an amine acrylate and/or methacrylate monomer and a carboxylic acid acrylate and/or carboxylic acid methacrylate monomer, and mixtures thereof.

In one aspect, the perfume microcapsule may be coated with a deposition aid, a cationic polymer, a non-ionic polymer, an anionic polymer, or mixtures thereof. Suitable polymers may be selected from the group consisting of: polyvinylformaldehyde, partially hydroxylated polyvinylformaldehyde, polyvinylamine, polyethyleneimine, ethoxylated polyethyleneimine, polyvinylalcohol, polyacrylates, and combinations thereof. In one aspect, one or more types of microcapsules, for examples two microcapsules types, wherein one of the first or second microcapsules (a) has a wall made of a different wall material than the other; (b) has a wall that includes a different amount of wall material or monomer than the other; or (c) contains a different amount perfume oil ingredient than the other; or (d) contains a different perfume oil, may be used.

In one aspect of said composition, the wall of said perfume microcapsules comprises a polyacrylate, preferably said wall comprises from about 50% to about 100%, more preferably from about 70% to about 100%, most preferably from about 80% to about 100% of said polyacrylate polymer, preferably said polyacrylate comprises a polyacrylate cross linked polymer.

In one aspect of said composition, said wall of said perfume microcapsules comprises a polymer derived from a material that comprises one or more multifunctional acrylate moieties; preferably said multifunctional acrylate moiety is selected from group consisting of tri-functional acrylate, tetra- functional acrylate, penta-functional acrylate, hexa-functional acrylate, hepta-functional acrylate and mixtures thereof; and optionally a polyacrylate that comprises a moiety selected from the group consisting of an amine acrylate moiety, methacrylate moiety, a carboxylic acid acrylate moiety, carboxylic acid methacrylate moiety and combinations thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said wall of said perfume microcapsules comprises a polymer derived from a material that comprises one or more multifunctional acrylate and/or methacrylate moieties, preferably the ratio of material that comprises one or more multifunctional acrylate moieties to material that comprises one or more methacrylate moieties is 999:1 to about 6:4, more preferably from about 99:1 to about 8:1, from about 99:1 to about 8.5:1; preferably said multifunctional acrylate moiety is selected from group consisting of tri-functional acrylate, tetra- functional acrylate, penta-functional acrylate, hexa-functional acrylate, hepta-functional acrylate and mixtures thereof; and optionally a polyacrylate that comprises a moiety selected from the group consisting of an amine acrylate moiety, methacrylate moiety, a carboxylic acid acrylate moiety, carboxylic acid methacrylate moiety and combinations thereof.

In one aspect of said composition, said microcapsule wall material comprises said core comprising, based on total core weight, greater than 20%, preferably from greater than 20% to about 80%, from greater than 20% to about 70%, more preferably from greater than 20% to about 60%, more preferably from about 30% to about 60%, most preferably from about 30% to about 50% of a partitioning modifier that comprises a material selected from the group consisting of vegetable oil, modified vegetable oil, propan-2-yl tetradecanoate and mixtures thereof, preferably said modified vegetable oil is esterified and/or brominated, preferably said vegetable oil comprises castor oil and/or soy bean oil;

In one aspect, said perfume microcapsules have a volume weighted mean particle size from about, from about 0.5 microns to about 100 microns, preferably from about 1microns to about 60 microns, or alternatively a volume weighted mean particle size from about, from about 25 microns to about 60 microns, more preferably from about 25 microns to about 60 microns

In one aspect of said composition, said perfume microcapsules are produced by a radical polymerization process that comprises the step of combining, based on total radical polymerization process acrylate monomer reactants, from about 50% to about 100% of a hexa-functional urethane acrylate and /or a penta-functional urethane acrylate, from about 0% to about 25% of a methacrylate that comprises an amino moiety and from about 0% to about 25% of an acrylate comprising a carboxyl moiety, with the proviso that the sum of the hexa-functional urethane acrylate and/or penta-functional urethane acrylate, methacrylate that comprises an amino moiety and acrylate comprising a carboxyl moiety, will always be 100%.

In one aspect of said composition, said methacrylate that comprises an amino moiety comprises tertiarybutylaminoethyl methacrylate and said acrylate comprising a carboxyl moiety comprises beta carboxyethyl acrylate.

In one aspect of said composition, at least 75% of said perfume microcapsules have a volume weighted mean particle size from about, from about 0.5 microns to about 100 microns, preferably from about 1microns to about 60 microns, or alternatively a volume weighted mean particle size from about, from about 25 microns to about 60 microns, more preferably from about 25 microns to about 60 microns. In one aspect of said composition, at least 75% of said perfume microcapsules have a particle wall thickness of from about 10 nm to about 250 nm, from about 20 nm to about 200 nm, or from 25 nm to about 180 nm.

Said population of perfume microcapsules may comprise one or more polyacrylate polymers and, based on total benefit agent delivery particle weight, from about 0.5% to about 40% polyvinyl alcohol, more preferably 0.8% to 5% polyvinyl alcohol said polyvinyl alcohol preferably having the following properties:

(i) a hydrolysis degree from about 55% to about 99%, preferably from about 75% to about 95%, more preferably from about 85% to about 90%, most preferably from about 87% to about 89%; and

(ii) a viscosity of from about 40 cps to about 80 cps, preferably from about 45 cps to about 72 cps, more preferably from about 45 cps to about 60 cps, most preferably 45 cps to 55 cps in 4% water solution at 20°C; a degree of polymerization of from about 1500 to about 2500, preferably from about 1600 to about 2200, more preferably from about 1600 to about 1900, most preferably from about 1600 to about 1800, a weight average molecular weight of from about 130,000 to about 204,000, preferably from about 146,000 to about 186,000, more preferably from about 146,000 to about 160,000, most preferably from about 146,000 to about 155,000, and/or a number average molecular weight of from about 65,000 to about 110,000, preferably from about 70,000 to about 101,000, more

preferably from about 70,000 to about 90,000, most preferably from about 70,000 to about 80,000.

Process of making the perfume microcapsules

A process of making a perfume microcapsule, said process comprising heating, in one or more heating steps, an emulsion, said emulsion produced by emulsifying the combination of:

a) a first composition formed by combining a first oil and a second oil, said first oil comprising a perfume, an initiator, and a partitioning modifier, preferably said partitioning modifier that comprises a material selected from the group consisting of vegetable oil, modified vegetable oil, propan-2-yl tetradecanoate and mixtures thereof, preferably said modified vegetable oil is esterified and/or brominated, preferably said vegetable oil comprises castor oil and/or soy bean oil; preferably said partitioning modifier comprises propan-2-yl tetradecanoate;

said second oil comprising

(i) an oil soluble aminoalkylacylate and/or methacrylate monomer;

(ii) a hydroxy alkyl acrylate monomer and/or oligomer;

(iii) a material selected from the group consisting of a multifunctional acrylate monomer, multifunctional methacrylate monomer, multifunctional methacrylate oligomer, multifunctional acrylate oligomer and mixtures thereof;

(iv) a perfume; and

b) a second composition comprising water, a pH adjuster, an emulsifier, preferably an anionic emulsifier, preferably said emulsifier comprises polyvinyl alcohol and optionally an initiator, is disclosed.

In one aspect of said process, said heating step comprises heating said emulsion from about 1 hour to about 20 hours, preferably from about 2 hours to about 15 hours, more preferably about 4 hours to about 10 hours, most preferably from about 5 to about 7 hours sufficiently to transfer from about 500 joules/kg of said emulsion to about 5000 joules/kg of emulsion from about 1000 joules/kg of said emulsion to about 4500 joules/kg of emulsion from about 2900 joules/kg of said emulsion to about 4000 joules/kg of emulsion.

In one aspect of said process, said emulsion has, prior to said heating step, a volume weighted mean particle size from about 0.5 microns to about 100 microns, preferably from about 1 microns to about 60 microns, more preferably from about 5 microns to about 30 microns, most preferably from about 10 microns to about 25 microns of from about 0.5 microns to about 10 microns.

In one aspect of said process, the ratio of said first composition to said second composition is from about 1:9 to about 1:1, preferably from about 3:7 to about 4:6, and the ration of first oil to second oil is 99:1 to about 1:99, preferably 9:1 to about 1:9, more preferably 6:4 to about 8:2.

In one aspect, said perfume delivery technology may comprise an amine reaction product (ARP) or a thiol reaction product. One may also use "reactive" polymeric amines and or polymeric thiols in which the amine and/or thiol functionality is pre-reacted with one or more PRMs to form a reaction product. 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 (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 and/or sulfur, for example oxygen, 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 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.

Processes of Making Products

The compositions of the present invention can be formulated into any suitable form and prepared by any process chosen by the formulator, non-limiting examples of which are described in Applicants examples and in US 2013/0109612 A1 which is incorporated herein by reference.

In one aspect, the compositions disclosed herein may be prepared by combining the components thereof in any convenient order and by mixing, e.g., agitating, the resulting component combination to form a phase stable fabric and/ or home care composition. In one aspect, a fluid matrix may be formed containing at least a major proportion, or even substantially all, of the fluid components with the fluid components being thoroughly admixed by imparting shear agitation to this liquid combination. For example, rapid stirring with a mechanical stirrer may be employed.

Method of Use

The compositions of the present invention may be used in any conventional manner. In short, they may be used in the same manner as products that are designed and produced by conventional methods and processes. For example, compositions of the present invention can be used to treat a situs inter alia a surface or fabric. Typically at least a portion of the situs is contacted with an aspect of Applicants' composition, in neat form or diluted in a wash liquor, and then the situs is 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 any fabric capable of being laundered in normal consumer use conditions. 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 mass ratio is typically from about 1:1 to about 100:1.

The consumer products of the present invention may be used as liquid fabric enhancers wherein they are applied to a fabric and the fabric is then dried via line drying and/or drying the an automatic dryer.

In one aspect a liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + x(b) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent of fabric softener active other than silicone polymer in said composition, preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent; b is the weight percent silicone polymer in said composition, preferably b is from about 0 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably b is from about 0.5 to about 5 weight percent, most preferably b is from about 1 to about 3 weight percent; c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; x is a number from about 1 to about 5, preferably x is a number about 2; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more

preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4, is disclosed. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer is a composition that is disclosed and/or claimed herein. In one aspect, said liquor may comprise an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant. In one aspect of said liquor a divided by b is a number from about 0.5 to about 10, preferably a divided by b is a number from about 1 to about 10, more preferably a divided by b is a number from about 1 to about 4, most preferably a divided by b is a number from about 2 to about 3.

In one aspect a method of treating a fabric comprising optionally washing, rinsing and/or drying a fabric then contacting said fabric with a liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + x(b) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent of fabric softener active other than silicone polymer in said composition, preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent; b is the weight percent silicone polymer in said composition, preferably b is from about 0 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably b is from about 0.5 to about 5 weight percent, most preferably b is from about 1 to about 3 weight percent; c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; x is a number from about 1 to about 5, preferably x is a number about 2; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer is a composition that is disclosed and/or claimed herein. In one aspect, said liquor may comprise an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant. In one aspect of said method a divided by b is a

number from about 0.5 to about 10, preferably a divided by b is a number from about 1 to about 10, more preferably a divided by b is a number from about 1 to about 4, most preferably a divided by b is a number from about 2 to about 3.

In one aspect a method of treating a fabric comprising optionally washing, rinsing and/or drying a fabric then contacting said fabric with a liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent fabric softener active in said composition, preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent; c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4, is disclosed. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer is a composition disclosed and/or claimed herein. In one aspect, said liquor may comprise an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant.

In one aspect a liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent fabric softener active in said composition, preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent;

c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer is a composition that is disclosed and/or claimed herein. In one aspect, said liquor may comprise an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant.

A liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + x(b) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent of fabric softener active other than silicone polymer in said composition is disclosed. Preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent; b is the weight percent silicone polymer in said composition, preferably b is from about 0 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably b is from about 0.5 to about 5 weight percent, most preferably b is from about 1 to about 3 weight percent; c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; x is a number from about 1 to about 5, preferably x is a number about 2; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active, a silicone polymer and a cationic polymer is a composition according to any preceding claim. Preferably, said

liquor comprises an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant.

A liquor that comprises a sufficient amount of a composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer, to satisfy the following equation:

$$[(a) + y(c)]w = z$$

wherein, a is a weight percent fabric softener active in said composition is disclosed. Preferably a is from about 0 to about 20 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 1 to about 15 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 3 to about 10 weight percent, more preferably a is from about 5 to about 10 weight percent, most preferably a is from about 7 to about 10 weight percent; c is the weight percent of cationic polymer in said composition, preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent, more preferably c is from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent, most preferably c is from about 0.03 to about 0.5 weight percent; wherein said weight percentages are, for purposes of said equation, converted to decimal values; w is the dose in grams divided by 1 gram, preferably w is a number from about 10 to about 45, more preferably w is a number from about 15 to about 40; y is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably y is a number from about 1 to about 5, more preferably y is a number about 2; z is a number from about 1 to about 10, preferably z is a number from about 1 to about 7, more preferably, z is a number from about 2 to about 4. Preferably, said composition that comprises a fabric softener active and a cationic polymer is a composition according the composition's disclosed by Applicants in this specification. Preferably, said liquor comprises an anionic surfactant, preferably 1 ppm to 1000 ppm, more preferably 1 ppm to 100 ppm of an anionic surfactant.

Test Methods

Viscosity Slope Method 1

rate at which the viscosity increases as a function of increasing polymer concentration. The viscosity slope of a single polymer or of a dual polymer system is determined from viscosity measurements conducted on a series of aqueous solutions which span a range of polymer concentrations. The viscosity slope of a polymer is determined from a series of aqueous polymer solutions and which are termed polymer solvent solutions. The aqueous phase is prepared gravimetrically by adding hydrochloric acid to deionized water to reach a pH of about 3.0. A

series of polymer solvent solutions are prepared to logarithmically span between 0.01 and 1 weight percent of the polymer in the aqueous phase. Each polymer solvent solutions is prepared gravimetrically by mixing the polymer and solvent with a SpeedMixer DAC 150 FVZ-K (made by FlackTek Inc. of Landrum, South Carolina) for 1 minute at 2,500 RPM in a Max 60 cup or Max 100 cup to the target polymer weight percent of the polymer solvent solution. Polymer solvent solutions are allowed to come to equilibrium by resting for at least 24 hours. Viscosity as a function of shear rate of each polymer solvent solution is measured at 40 different shear rates using an Anton Paar Rheometer with a DSR 301 measuring head and concentric cylinder geometry. The time differential for each measurement is logarithmic over the range of 180 and 10 seconds and the shear rate range for the measurements is 0.001 to 500 1/seconds (measurements taken from the low shear rate to the high shear rate).

Viscosity at a shear rate of 0.01 1/seconds as a function of polymer weight percent of the polymer solvent solution is fit using the equation $Y = bX^a$ wherein X is the polymer concentration in the solvent polymer solution, Y is the polymer solvent solution viscosity, b is the extrapolated solvent polymer solution viscosity when X is extrapolated to unity and the exponent a is polymer concentration viscosity scaling power over the polymer concentration range where the exponent a is the highest value. All viscosity measurements for the test method above are done with samples having a temperature of 21 °C.

Viscosity Slope Method 2

The viscosity slope value quantifies the rate at which the viscosity increases as a function of increasing polymer concentration. The viscosity slope of a single polymer or of a dual polymer system is determined from viscosity measurements conducted on a series of aqueous solutions which span a range of polymer concentrations and which are termed polymer solvent solutions. Viscosity analyses are conducted using an Anton Paar Dynamic Shear Rheometer model DSR 301 Measuring Head, equipped with a 32-place Automatic Sample Changer (ASC) with reusable metal concentric cylinder geometry sample holders, and Rheoplus software version 3.62 (all from Anton Paar GmbH., Graz, Austria). All polymer solutions are mixed using a high-speed motorized mixer, such as a Dual Asymmetric Centrifuge SpeedMixer model DAC 150 FVZ-K (FlackTek Inc., Landrum, South Carolina, USA) or equivalent.

The aqueous phase diluent for all of the aqueous polymer solutions is prepared by adding sufficient concentrated hydrochloric acid (e.g. 16 Baume, or 23% HCl) to deionized water until a pH of about 3.0 is achieved. The polymer(s) are combined with the aqueous phase diluent in a mixer cup (such as the Flacktek Speedmixer Max 100 or Max 60) that is compatible with the

mixer to be used and is of a suitable size to hold a sample volume of 35 mL to 100 mL. Sufficient polymer is added to the aqueous phase diluent to achieve a concentration of between 8000 - 10000 ppm of the single polymer, or of the polymer 2 in the case of a dual polymer system, and to yield a volume of between 35 mL to 100 mL. The mixture of the polymer(s) and the aqueous phase is mixed for 4 minutes at a speed of 3500 RPM. After mixing, this initial polymer solvent solution is put aside to rest in a sealed container for at least 24 hours.

A single viscosity measurement is obtained from each of 32 polymer solvent solutions wherein each solution has a different concentration of polymer. These 32 polymer solvent solutions comprise a series of solutions that span the concentration range of 1000 ppm to 4000 ppm, with the solutions spaced at concentration intervals of approximately every 100 ppm. Each of the 32 polymer solvent solution concentrations is prepared gravimetrically by mixing the initial 8000 - 10000 ppm polymer solvent solution with sufficient additional aqueous phase diluent to result in a solution having the required target concentration and a volume of 35 mL to 100 mL, which is then mixed for 2 minutes at a speed of 3500 RPM. All of the resultant polymer solvent solutions are put aside to rest in a sealed cup for at least 24 hours. Polymer solutions are loaded into the concentric cylinder sample holders of the rheometer's ASC, using a pipette to fill each cylinder up to the line indicating a volume of 23 mL. The samples are stored in the ASC of the rheometer at a temperature of approximately 21 °C for up to 36 hours until measured. The viscosity of each of the 32 polymer solvent solutions is measured at the shear rate of 0.0105 1/s, and the viscosity value in units of Pa·s is recorded as soon as the value being measured is stable and consistent.

The recorded viscosity values measured at a shear rate of 0.0105 1/s are paired with the value of the respective concentration of the polymer solvent solution measured. The resultant paired data values are plotted as 32 data points on a graph with viscosity in units of Pa·s on the x-axis, and polymer concentration in units of ppm on the y-axis. This data set is subsampled repeatedly to yield 30 subsets, wherein each subset comprises three consecutive data points. The subset creation process begins with the data point at the lowest polymer concentration and advances in sequence increasing toward the highest polymer concentration, until 30 unique subsets have been created. The subset creation process advances up to higher concentrations in steps of 1 data point at a time.

The three data points in each subset are fit with the following linear equation, using linear least squares regression, to determine the value of the exponent "a" for each of the 30 subsets:

$$Y = bX^a$$

wherein;

X is the polymer concentration in the solvent polymer solution (in ppm),

Y is the polymer solvent solution viscosity (in Pa·s)

b is the extrapolated solvent polymer solution viscosity (in Pa·s) when X is extrapolated to the value of 1 ppm,

and the exponent a is a unitless parameter.

The Viscosity Slope value reported for the material being tested is the highest value calculated for the exponent "a", of all of the 30 values calculated for the exponent "a" from the 30 subsets. All viscosity measurements for the test method above are done with samples having a temperature of 21 °C.

Brookfield Viscosity

Brookfield viscosity is measured using a Brookfield DV-E viscometer with samples having a temperature of 25 °C. The liquid is contained in a glass jar, where the width of the glass jar is from about 5.5 to 6.5 cm and the height of the glass jar is from about 9 to about 11cm. For viscosities below 500 cPs, use spindle LV2 at 60 RPM, and to measure viscosities from 500 to 2,000 cPs, use spindle LV3 at 60 RPM. The test is conducted in accordance with the instrument's instructions. Initial Brookfield viscosity is defined as the Brookfield viscosity measured within 24 hours of making the subject composition.

Physical Stability

Physical stability is assessed by visual observation of the product in an undisturbed glass jar, where the width of the glass jar is from about 5.5 to 6.5 cm and the height of the glass jar is from about 9 to about 11cm, after 4 weeks at 25 °C. Using a ruler with millimeter graduation, the height of the liquid in the jar and the height of any visually observed phase separation are measured. The Stability Index is defined as the height of the phase split divided by the height of the liquid in the glass jar. A product with no visually observable phase split is given a stability index of zero.

K value for Polymer 2

The sample consists of a solution of 1% on polymer and 3% on NaCl. With this purpose the calculated amount of sample is weighted in a 50 mL volumetric flask, dissolved initially with a

small amount of the 3%-NaCl solution and then the flask is filled until the calibration mark (under the meniscus). A magnetic bar is introduced in the flask and stirred for 30 min. (There should be no visible supernatant, otherwise, the sample should be filtered). Finally, the solution is transferred to the Ubeholde Viscometer and attached to the machine. The sample is tempered for 10 min in the machine at 25 °C and four measurements are carried out. The machine pumps the sample solution through the capillary and waits 10 min before the measurement starts. Subsequently the fourfold measurement takes place (if an outlier occurs, a new measurement takes place automatically).

Method for Determining Weight Percent Water Soluble Fraction for optional Polymer 1

For the determination of soluble and insoluble parts of the polymer, fractionation experiments using Analytical ultracentrifugation were performed. Sedimentation velocity runs using a Beckman Optima XL-I (Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, USA) with interference optical detection system (wavelength 675 nm) was used. The samples have been measured at polymer concentrations below critical polymer overlap concentration using salt solution to insure polyelectrolyte screening effect. The centrifugation speed was varied between 1000 rpm and 45,000 rpm.

The sedimentation coefficient, defined as a median value for each fraction, and the concentration of one sedimenting fraction were determined using a standard analysis Software (SEDFIT) using the density and viscosity of the solvent, and a specific refractive index increment of the polymer. The sedimentation coefficient is in units of Sved (1Sved = 10^{-13} seconds). The standard deviation for the determination of weight fraction and sedimentation coefficients of water soluble and crosslinked water-swellable polymers is 3%, 10% and up to 30% respectively. The weight percent of soluble polymer is the AUC value.

Measurement of Weight Average Molecular Weight (Mw) for Polymer 2

The weight average molecular weights of the cationic polymers of the present invention are determined by the technique of Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC). SEC separation is carried out under conditions including three hydrophilic vinyl polymer network Novema gel columns, in distilled water ion the presence of 0.1% (w/w) trifluoroacetate and 0.1 M NaCl at 35°C. Calibration is conducted with narrowly distributed poly(2-vinylpyridine)-standard of company PSS, Deutschland with molecular weights Mw = 839 to M = 2.070.000.

Method for measuring the Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balance (HLB)

The Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balance (HLB) values are calculated according to the widely used standard methodology contained in the following published article: "The HLB System", 1987, ICI Americas Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA.

Determination of Hydrolysis Degree of Polyvinyl Alcohol.

The hydrolysis degree, defined as percent hydrolysis means mole % hydrolysis of polyvinyl alcohol determined as follows. This measurement is a measure of the number of acetate groups that are replaced by hydroxyl groups during alcoholysis. A saponification number is also determined directly proportional to the percent hydrolysis.

Weigh a sample on an analytical balance and record the weight. Transfer the weighed material into a 500 ml flask and place a magnetic stir bar in the flask. Add 200 ml of methanol/water solution to the flask. Methanol/distilled water solution, 25% methanol, 75% distilled water v/v, prepared by adding reagent grade methanol to distilled water. Place the flask on a magnetic stirrer and slurry for 5 to 10 minutes. Add 5 drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution to the flask. The indicator solution is 1% Phenolphthalein in an ethanol water solution (w/v). The water ethanol solution comprises 50% ethanol and 50% distilled water.

Add 10 ml of 0.5N NaOH to the flask. Heat the contents of the flask to boiling and reflux for 30 minutes minimum and until the polyvinyl alcohol is completely dissolved. Rinse the condenser walls with 20-30 ml of distilled water. Cool the flask to room temperature. Zero the burette, and titrate the solution to a colorless endpoint. Record the titration volumes in ml.

Net volume of HCL titration in ml = (blank HCL titration in ml) - (sample HCL titration in ml)

$$\text{Hydrolysis (mole \%)} = \frac{(1 - \frac{(44) \times (S)}{(56100 - (42 \times S))}) \times 100}{}$$

Saponification Number = (net volume of HCL titration in ml) x (N HCL x (56.1)) / (sample wt) x (% solids expressed as a decimal)

where:

S = Saponification Number,

N HCL=

Weight % solids expressed as a decimal

Average Number Molecular Weight of Polyvinyl Alcohol

A weight % of PVOH in water solution is prepared and the sample is injected into a GPC instrument:

Malvern Viscotek GPCmax VE 2001 sample module connected to a Malvern Viscotek Model 305 TDA (Triple Detector Array)

Instrument Settings during analysis:

Solvent: water

Column Set: SOLDEX SB804+802.5

Flow rate: 0.750 ml/min

Injection Volume: 100 ul

Detector Temp: 30 deg C

Degree of Polymerization

Degree of polymerization is determined from the molecular weight data of the Average Number Molecular Weight test. Using the output from the GPC instrument, Degree of Polymerization is calculated from GPC value for M_n

$$\text{Degree of Polymerization} = \frac{Mn}{(86 - 0.42 \times Degree\ of\ hydrolysis)}$$

Viscosity of Polyvinyl Alcohol

Viscosity

Viscosity of polyvinylalcohol is measured using an AR 550 rheometer / viscometer from TA instruments (New Castle, DE, USA), using parallel steel plates of 40 mm diameter and a gap size of 500 µm. The high shear viscosity at 20 s^{-1} and low shear viscosity at 0.05 s^{-1} is obtained from a logarithmic shear rate sweep from 0.1 s^{-1} to 25 s^{-1} in 3 minutes time at 21 °C.

Examples

Example 1: Synthesis of Polymer 1 (P1.1)

An aqueous phase of water soluble components is prepared by admixing together the following components:

2.26 g (0.5 pphm) of citric acid-1-hydrate,

2.25 g (0.2 pphm) of an aqueous solution (40%) of pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate,

179.91 g (39.98 pphm) of water,

0.90 g (0.2 pphm) of formic acid (Chain transfer agent)

337.5 g (60.0 pphm) of methyl chloride quaternised dimethylaminoethylacrylate (DMA3*MeCl, 80% aqueous solution), and

360.00 g (40.0 pphm) of acrylamide (50% aqueous solution).

An oil phase is prepared by admixing together the following components:

73.47 g (2.45 pphm) of stabilizing agent B (15% in solvent) as stabilizing surfactant,

124.58 g (5.22 pphm) of a polymeric stabiliser stearyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer (18.87% in solvent),

354.15 g (78.7 pphm) of 2-ethylhexyl stearate, and

105.93 g (23.54 pphm) of dearomatised hydrocarbon solvent with a boiling point between 160°C till 190°C.

4.50g (0.01pphm) Pentaerythrityl tri/tetraacrylate (PETIA) (1% i-Propanol solution).

The two phases are mixed together in a ratio of 43 parts oil phase to 57 parts aqueous phase under high shear to form a water-in-oil emulsion. The resulting water-in-oil emulsion is transferred to a reactor equipped with nitrogen sparge tube, stirrer and thermometer. 0.11g (0.025 pphm) 2,2-Azobis(2-methylbutyronitril)is added and the emulsion is purged with nitrogen to remove oxygen.

Polymerisation is effected by addition of a redox couple of sodium metabisulphite and tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (one shot: 2.25g(1% in solvent / 0,005pphm) stepwise such that is a temperature increase of 1.5°C/min. After the isotherm is completed the emulsion held at 85°C for 60 minutes. Then residual monomer reduction with 18.25 g (0.25 pphm) tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (6.16% in solvent) and 21.56 g (0.25 pphm) sodium metabisulphite (5.22% in emulsion) is started (1.5 hours feeding time).

Vacuum distillation is carried out to remove water and volatile solvent to give a final product, i.e. a dispersion containing 50% polymer solids.

To this product addition is made of 63.0g (14.0 pphm) of a fatty alcohol alkoxylate [alcohol C_6-C_{17}(secondary) poly(3-6)ethoxylate: 97% secondary alcohol ethoxylate + 3% poly(ethylene oxide)], (CAS No. 84133-50-6).

Examples P1.1.1 to P1.1.14 in Table 1 are prepared according to the same process as the one described above for Example 1.

Example 2: Synthesis of Polymer 2 (P1.2)

An aqueous phase of water soluble components is prepared by admixing together the following components:

2.26 g (0.5 pphm) of citric acid-1-hydrate,

2.25 g (0.2 pphm) of an aqueous solution (40%) of pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate,

170.55 g (37.90 pphm) of water,

9.00 g (0.10pphm) of tetraallylammonium chloride (TAAC) (5% aqueous solution)

0.90 g (0.2 pphm) of formic acid

337.5 g (60.0 pphm) of methyl chloride quaternised dimethylaminoethylacrylate (DMA3*MeCl 80% aqueous solution), and

360.00 g (40.0 pphm) of acrylamide (50% aqueous solution).

An oil phase is prepared by admixing together the following components:

73.47 g (2.45 pphm) of stabilizing agent B (15% in solvent) as stabilizing surfactant,

124.58 g (5.22 pphm) of a polymeric stabiliser stearyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer (18.87% in solvent),

354.15 g (78.7 pphm) of 2-ethylhexyl stearate, and

111.65 g (24.81 pphm) of dearomatised hydrocarbon solvent with a boiling point between 160°C till 190°C.

The two phases are mixed together in a ratio of 43 parts oil phase to 57 parts aqueous phase under high shear to form a water-in-oil emulsion. The resulting water-in-oil emulsion is transferred to a reactor equipped with nitrogen sparge tube, stirrer and thermometer. 0.11g (0.025 pphm) 2,2-Azobis(2-methylbutyronitril) is added and the emulsion is purged with nitrogen to remove oxygen.

Polymerisation is effected by addition of a redox couple of sodium metabisulphite and tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (one shot: 2.25g (1% in solvent / 0,005pphm)) stepwise such that is a temperature increase of 1.5°C/min. After the isotherm is completed the emulsion held at 85°C for 60 minutes. Then residual monomer reduction with 18.25 g (0.25 pphm) tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (6.16% in solvent) and 21.56 g (0.25 pphm) sodium metabisulphite (5.22% in emulsion) is started (1.5 hours feeding time).

Vacuum distillation is carried out to remove water and volatile solvent to give a final product, i.e. a dispersion containing 50% polymer solids.

To this product addition is made of 63.0g (14.0 pphm) of a fatty alcohol alkoxylate [alcohol C_6-C_{17}(secondary) poly(3-6)ethoxylate: 97% secondary alcohol ethoxylate + 3% poly(ethylene oxide)], (CAS No. 84133-50-6).

Examples P1.2.1 to P1.2.28 in Table 1 are prepared according to the same process as the one described above for Example 2.

Example 3: Synthesis of Polymer 1 (P1.3)

An aqueous phase of water soluble components is prepared by admixing together the following components:

2.26 g (0.5 pphm) of citric acid-1-hydrate,

2.25 g (0.2 pphm) of a aqueous solution (40%) of pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate,

170.55 g (37.90 pphm) of water,

9.00g (0.10pphm) of Trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate (TMPTA EOx) (5% aqueous solution)

0.90 g (0.2 pphm) of formic acid

337.50 g (60.0 pphm) of methyl chloride quaternised dimethylaminoethylacrylate (DMA3*MeCl 80% aqueous solution), and

360.00 g (40.0 pphm) of acrylamide (50% aqueous solution).

An oil phase is prepared by admixing together the following components:

73.47 g (2.45 pphm) of stabilizing agent B (15% in solvent) as stabilizing surfactant,

124.58 g (5.22 pphm) of a polymeric stabiliser stearyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer (18.87% in solvent),

354.15 g (78.7 pphm) of 2-ethylhexyl stearate, and

111.65 g (24.81 pphm) of dearomatised hydrocarbon solvent with a boiling point between 160°C till 190°C.

The two phases are mixed together in a ratio of 43 parts oil phase to 57 parts aqueous phase under high shear to form a water-in-oil emulsion. The resulting water-in-oil emulsion is transferred to a reactor equipped with nitrogen sparge tube, stirrer and thermometer. 0.11g (0.025 pphm) 2,2-Azobis(2-methylbutyronitril)is added and the emulsion is purged with nitrogen to remove oxygen.

Polymerisation is effected by addition of a redox couple of sodium metabisulphite and tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (one shot: 2.25 g (1% in solvent / 0,005pphm) stepwise such that is a temperature increase of 1.5°C/min. After the isotherm is completed the emulsion held at 85°C for 60 minutes. Then residual monomer reduction with 18.25 g (0.25 pphm) tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (6.16% in solvent) and 21.56 g (0.25 pphm) sodium metabisulphite (5.22% in emulsion) is started (1.5 hours feeding time).

Vacuum distillation is carried out to remove water and volatile solvent to give a final product, i.e. a dispersion containing 50% polymer solids.

To this product addition is made of 63.0g (14.0 pphm) of a fatty alcohol alkoxylate [alcohol C6-C17(secondary) poly(3-6)ethoxylate: 97% secondary alcohol ethoxylate + 3% poly(ethylene oxide)], (CAS No. 84133-50-6).

Examples P1.3.1 to P1.3.2 in Table 1 is prepared according to the same process as the one described above for Example 3.

Table 1: Examples of Polymer 1

Example	Stabilizing agent B (pphm)	DMA3* MeCl (pphm)	Acryl amide (pphm)	Methy-len bis acryl-amide	PETIA (pphm)	TAAC (pphm)	TMPTA -EOx (pphm)	Chain transfer agent (pphm)	Reaction -speed °C/min.

				(pphm)					
P1.1	2.45	60	40		0.01			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.1	2.45	60	40		0.05			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.2	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.3	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.4	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.5	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.2	+1.5
P1.1.6	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.1	+1.5
P1.1.7	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.05	+1.5
P1.1.8	2.45	60	40		0.04			0.1	+1.5
P1.1.9	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.085	+1.5
P1.1.10	2.45	60	40		0.025				+1.5
P1.1.11	2.45	60	40		0.035			0.07	+1.5
P1.1.12	2.45	40	60			0.02		0.05	+1.5
P1.1.13	2.45	DADMAC 40	HEA 60			0.03		0.1	+1.5
P1.1.14	2.45	DMAEMA*MeCl 60	40		0.035			0.2	+1.5
P1.2	2.45	60	40			0.1		0.2	+1.5
P1.2.1	2.45	60	40			0.075		0.2	+1.5
P1.2.2	2.45	60	40			0.075		0.2	+1.5
P1.2.3	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.1	+1.5
P1.2.4	2.45	60	40			0.049		0	+1
P1.2.5	2.45	60	40			0.045		0.05	+1.5
P1.2.6	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.7	2.45	60	40			0.045		0.0375	+1.5
P1.2.8	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.9	2.45	60	40			0.045		0.0375	+1.5
P1.2.10	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.11	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.12	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.13	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.025	+1.5
P1.2.14	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.15	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.16	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.17	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.18	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0188	+1.5
P1.2.19	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.20	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.21	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.22						0.04		0.0125	+1.5
P1.2.23	2.45	MAPTAC 70	AM 30			0.03		0.02	+1.5
P1.2.24	2.45	70	30			0.01		0.02	+1.5
P1.2.25	2.45	60	40	0.07				0.02	+1.5
P1.2.26	2.45	60	40			0.049			+1.5
P1.2.27	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.125	+1.5
P1.2.28	2.45	60	40			0.04		0.125	+1.0

P1.3.1	2.45	60	40				0.1	0.2	+1.5
P1.3.2	2.45	60	40				0.04	0.05	+1.5

DMA3*MeCl = Dimethylamino Ethyl Acrylate methochloride

DMAEMA*MeCl = DimethylAmino Ethyl MethAcrylate methochloride

AM = Acrylamide

HEA = Hydroxyethyl acrylate

MAPTAC = Trimethylaminopropyl ammonium acrylamide chloride

PETIA = pentaerythrityl triacrylate / pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate

TAAC = tetraallylammonium chloride

TMPTA = trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate

Example 4: Synthesis For Polymer 2 That Are Made By Solution Polymerization

Into a 2 L glass reactor equipped with a thermometer, an anchor stirrer, a nitrogen feed and a reflux condenser, 0.57 g of a 40% aqueous solution of Trilon C, 10.96 g (0.057 mole) of citric acid and 747 g of ion exchanged water were charged. Thereafter, the solution was purged by a flow of nitrogen gas and the inner temperature was elevated to 70° C. Afterwards 0.57g of Wako V50 in 36.09 g of ion exchanged water were added thereto, 90.06 g (0.634 mole) of 50% aqueous acrylamide solution and 230.05 g (1.188 mole) of a 84% solution of dimethylaminoethylacrylate-methochloride in 25.56 g of ion exchanged water were added continuously to the reaction system over 2 hours 45 min while keeping the inner temperature at 70° C. Thereafter, the inner temperature was kept at 70° C for 1 hour to complete the reaction. Afterwards 1.15 g of Wako V50 in 7.16 g of ion exchanged water were added at once and the reaction stirred for 2 h, before cooling down. The obtained product is a 21.9% aqueous polymer solution having a pH of 2.8 and a K-value of 55.5.

Example 5: Synthesis For Polymer 2 That Are Made By Solution Polymerization

Into a 2 L glass reactor equipped with a thermometer, an anchor stirrer, a nitrogen feed and a reflux condenser, 0.58 g of a 40% aqueous solution of Trilon C, 4.16 g (0.09 mole) of formic acid and 300 g of ion exchanged water were charged. Thereafter, the solution was purged by a flow of nitrogen gas and the inner temperature was elevated to 65° C. Afterwards 0.35g of Wako V50 in 22.37 g of ion exchanged water were added thereto, 90.43 g (0.636 mole) of 50% aqueous acrylamide solution and 230.98 g (0.954 mole) of a 8% solution of dimethylaminoethylacrylate-methochloride in 25.66 g of ion exchanged water were added continuously to the reaction system over 3 hours 45 min while keeping the inner temperature at 65° C. Thereafter, the inner temperature was kept at 65° C for 1 hour to complete the reaction.

Afterwards 1.15 g of Wako V50 in 7.16 g of ion exchanged water were added at once and the reaction stirred for 2 h, before cooling down. The obtained product is a 35.5% aqueous polymer solution having a pH of 2.68 and a K-value of 52.9.

Table 2. Examples of Polymer Two

Polymer	Polymerization Method	Mono 1 Type	Mono 2 Type	Mono 1 (wt.%)	Mono 2 (wt. %)	Cross-linker Type	Cross-linker Level [ppm]	K Value
P2.1	Emulsion	DMA3MeCl	AM	70	30	TAAC	100	
P2.2	Emulsion	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	40	MBA	700	
P2.3	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	40	N/A	0	55
P2.4	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	40	N/A	0	40
P2.5	Emulsion	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	40	N/A	0	50
P2.6	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	40	60	N/A	0	60
P2.7	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	50	50	N/A	0	30
P2.8	Solution	DMAEMA	AM	60	40	N/A	0	50
P2.9	Solution	DADMAC	AA	80	20	N/A	0	
P2.10	Solution	DADMAC	AA	97.7	2.3	N/A	0	
P2.11	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	70	30	MBA	5	
P2.12	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	60	N/A	0	30
P2.13	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	40	60	N/A	0	25
P2.14	Solution	DMA3MeCl	AM	60	40	N/A	0	20

Dimethylamino Ethyl Acrylate methochloride (DMA3MeCl)

DimethylAmino Ethyl MethAcrylate methochloride (DMAEMA)

Acrylamide (AM)

Hydroxyethyl acrylate (HEA)

Dialkyldimethyl ammonium chloride (DADMAC)

Trimethylaminopropyl ammonium acrylamide chloride (MAPTAC)

Tetra allyl ammonium chloride (TAAC)

Methylene bisacrylamide (MBA)

Acrylic Acid (AA)

Example 6. Compositions having the listed amounts of materials are made by combining the ammonium quat active with water using shear then the other materials are combined with the ammonium quat/water and mixed to form a fabric softener composition. Adjunct ingredients such as perfume, dye and stabilizer may be added as desired.

Silicone Active	Ammonium Quat Active	Polymer 1 From Table 1	Polymer 2 From Table 2
0 – 6.0%; 0.5 – 3.0%; or 1.5– 2.5%	1 – 18%; 2 – 12%; 7 – 10%; or 4 - 8%	0.01 – 1.0%; 0.04 – 0.40%; or 0.08 – 0.25%	0 – 0.35%; 0 – 0.15%; or 0 – 0.12%
0 – 6.0%; 0.5 – 3.0%; or 1.5– 2.5%	1 – 18%; 2 – 12%; 7 – 10%; or 4 - 8%	0.01 – 1.0%; 0.04 – 0.40%; or 0.08 – 0.25%	0 – 0.35%; 0 – 0.15%; or 0 – 0.12%

Example 7. Fabric softener products

(%wt)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FSA [a]	11.2	7	9	-	-	-
FSA [b]	-	-	-	-	-	6
FSA [c]	-	-	-	14.5	7	-
Coco oil	0.6	0.5	0.45	-	-	-
Low MW Alcohol [d]	1.11	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.5
Perfume	1.75	0.6	2.1	1.5	2	1.2
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.19	0.6	0.5	0.25	0.6	0.4
Calcium Chloride	0.06	0.03	0.025	0.12	0.06	-
Chelant [f]	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006
Preservative [g]	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.051	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	-
Antifoam [h]						0.05
Polymer 1 [q]	-	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.16	-
Polymer 1 [i]	0.16	0.08	-	-	0.04	0.06
Polymer 2 [i]	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.35
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.20	0.18	0.08	0.32	0.06	0.16
Dispersant [k]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
PDMS emulsion [m]	-	-	0.5		2	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	3	2	-	1	-	-
Dye	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02
Hydrochloric Acid	0.0075	0.0075	0.008	0.01	0.01	0.01
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12
FSA [a]	12.0	9.5	8.0	6.5	5.3	2.5
FSA [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSA [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coco oil	0.6	0.475	0.4	0.325	0.265	0.125
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.9	1.11	0.95	1.05	0.78	0.35
Perfume	3	1.41	1.00	0.55	1.55	1
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.6	0.15	0.25	0.62	0.98	0.25
Calcium Chloride	0.07	0.23	0.16	-	-	-
Chelant [f]	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Preservative [g]	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	-
Antifoam [h]		-	-	-	-	-
Polymer 1 [i]	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08
Polymer 2 [i]	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.15
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.12	0.15	0.08	-	0.16	0.44
Structurant [t]	0.15	0.10	-	0.18	0.08	0.06
Dispersant [k]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	-	-	-	-
PDMS emulsion [m]	2	-	-	-	-	3
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dye	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Hydrochloric Acid	0.005	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F13	F14	F15	F16	F17	F18
FSA [a]	14.7	11.1	11.1	9.5	6.25	5.1
FSA [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSA [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coco oil	0.73	0.75	0.56	0.48	0.31	0.22
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.88	0.58	0.45	0.52	0.33	0.22
Perfume	1.85	1.46	1.11	1.4	3.12	0.65
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.20	0.36	0.66	1.1	0.26	0.75
Calcium Chloride	0.23	0.23	0.1	0.05	-	-
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	-	0.001	-	0.001	0.001	0.001
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
Polymer 1 [i]	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Polymer 2 [i]	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.09
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.15	0.28	0.22	0.34	0.12	0.20
Structurant [t]	0.21	0.15	0.48	-	-	0.12
Dispersant [k]	-	-	-	-	0.44	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	-	-	0.12	-
PDMS emulsion [m]	-	1.12	-	-	-	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	-	-	2.2	3.1	1.8
Dye	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydrochloric Acid	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F19	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
FSA [a]	14.7	6.25	10.2	5	11	15
FSA [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSA [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coco oil	0.735	0.313	0.51	0.3	0.6	0.8
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.58	0.11	0.58	0.95	0.95	0.95
Perfume	1.65	0.35	1.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.26	1.33	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcium Chloride	0.23	0.42	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	0.06
Antifoam [h]	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Polymer 1 [i]	0.03	-	0.01	-	-	-

Polymer 2 [i]	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.14	0.11
Structurant [t]	0.06	0.18	-	0.14	0.08	0.32
Dispersant [k]	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	0.45	-	-	-
PDMS emulsion [m]	1.12	-	0.85	-	-	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	3.1	0.95	-	-	-
Dye	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydrochloric Acid	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F25	F26	F27	F28
FSA [a]	15	11	8.0	5.0
FSA [b]	-	-	-	-
FSA [c]	-	-	-	-
Coco oil	0.8	-	0.4	0.3
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Perfume	1.30	1.78	1.12	0.65
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.22	0.16	0.48	0.65
Calcium Chloride	0.12	-	0.12	0.12
Chelant [f]	0.005	-	0.005	0.005
Preservative [g]	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.02	-	0.02	0.02
Polymer 1 [q]	0.12	0.03	0.22	0.06
Polymer 2 [i]	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.06
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.16	0.19	0.06	0.12
Structurant [t]	0.09	0.14	-	0.08
Dispersant [k]	-	-	-	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	-	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	1.0	-	-	-
Dye	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Hydrochloric Acid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F29	F30	F31	F32	F33	F34
FSA [a]	3.5	-	9.5	8.0	5.5	-
FSA [b]	-	7.5	-	-	-	7.5
Coco oil	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
Low MW Alcohol [d]	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.5
Perfume	1.75	0.6	1.0	0.65	2.5	1.2
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.19	0.65	0.35	0.25	0.11	0.4
Calcium Chloride	0.06	0.03	0.025	0.12	0.06	-
Magnesium Chloride	-	-	-	0.3	0.08	0.5
Chelant [f]	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006
Preservative [g]	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.051	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	-
Antifoam [h]	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
Polymer 1 [i]	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Polymer 2 [i]	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.15
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.22	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.18	-
Cationic Scavenging Agent [q]	0.08	-	0.06	-	-	0.20
Structurant [t]	-	0.26	-	0.09	0.09	-
PDMS emulsion [m]	-	-	-	-	2	-

Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Dye	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02
Hydrochloric Acid	0.0075	0.0075	0.008	0.01	0.01	0.01
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F35	F36	F37	F38	F39
FSA [a]	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.5
Perfume	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Calcium Chloride	-	-	-	-	0.075
Magnesium Chloride	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Formic Acid	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Polymer 1 [i]	-	-	-	-	-
Polymer 2 [i]	0.22	0.03	0.06	0.075	-
Cationic Scavenging Agent [j]	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.18
Structurant [t]	0.45	0.26	-	0.09	0.09
Dye	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04
Hydrochloric Acid	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F40	F41	F42	F43	F44	F45
FSA [a]	9.2	7	-	-	-	-
FSA [b]	-	-	-	9.3	12.5	-
FSA [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSA [n]	-	-	5	-	-	8.5
Coco oil	0.735	0.1	0.51	0.3	0.6	0.8
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.58	0.11	0.58	0.95	0.95	0.95
Perfume	1.65	3.5	1.65	1.00	1.60	1.00
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.26	1.33	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcium Chloride	0.12	0.05	-	0.12	0.16	0.07
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	0.06
Antifoam [h]	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Polymer 1 [i]	-	-	-	0.06	0.12	0.18
Polymer 2 [i]	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.12	0.20	0.29	0.22	0.14	0.08
Structurant [t]	0.13	0.18	-	0.16	-	-
Dispersant [k]	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.10
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	0.45	0.50	0.1	0.10
Stabilizing Surfactant [p]	-	-	0.10	-	0.25	-
Floc preventing agent [o]	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.12
PDMS emulsion [m]	1.12	-	0.85	-	-	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	3.1	0.95	-	-	-
Dye	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.03

Hydrochloric Acid	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F46	F47	F48	F49	F50	F51
FSA [r]	4.3	7	9	11	14.7	18
Coco oil	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Low MW Alcohol [d]	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Perfume	0.7	2.2	2.2	3.3	1.60	1.2
Perfume encapsulate [e]	-	1.33	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcium Chloride	-	0.03	0.045	0.12	0.15	0.2
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	0.06
Antifoam [h]	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Polymer 1 [i]	0.03	-	0.01	-	-	-
Polymer 2 [i]	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.12
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.2	0.11	0.2	0.40	0.10	-
Structurant [t]	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	0.18	0.18
Dispersant [k]	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.10
Stabilizing Surfactant [l]	-	-	0.1	0.156	-	-
Stabilizing Surfactant [p]	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
Floc preventing agent [o]	0.40	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Amino-functional Organosiloxane Polymer	-	3.1	0.95	-	-	-
Dye	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydrochloric Acid	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.035	0.035
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F52	F53	F54	F55
FSA [a]	15	11	8	5
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Perfume	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcium Chloride(ppm)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Polymer 1 [q]	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Polymer 2 [i]	-	-	-	-
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Structurant [t]	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Dye (ppm)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydrochloric Acid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

(%wt)	F56	F57	F58	F59
FSA [a]	15	11	8	5
Low MW Alcohol [d]	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Perfume	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Perfume encapsulate [e]	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcium Chloride(ppm)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Chelant [f]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Preservative [g]	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Acidulent (Formic Acid)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Polymer 1 [q]	-	-	-	-
Polymer 2 [i]	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Cationic Scavenging Agent [s]	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Structurant [t]	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Dye (ppm)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hydrochloric Acid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Deionized Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

[a] reaction product of Methyl-diethanolamine with fatty acids, in molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with methylchloride. The fatty acid has a chain length distribution comprising about 35-55% saturated C18 chains, 10-25% mono-unsaturated C18 chains, and has an iodine value of about 20. Material available from Evonik.

[b] reaction product of Tri-ethanolamine with fatty acids in molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with dimethylsulphate. The fatty acid has a chain length distribution of about 35-55% saturated C18 chains, 15-25% mono-unsaturated C18 chains, and an iodine value of about 40. Material available from Stepan.

[c] reaction product of Methyl-diethanolamine with fatty acids, in molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with methylchloride. The fatty acid has a chain length distribution comprising about 35-55% saturated C18 chains, 10-25% mono-unsaturated C18 chains, and an iodine value of about 56. Material available from Evonik.

[d] Low molecular weight alcohol such as ethanol or isopropanol.

[e] Perfume microcapsules available ex Appleton Papers, Inc.

[f] Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid or hydroxyl ethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

[g] 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-ONE (BIT) under the trade name Proxel available from Lonza.

[h] Silicone antifoam agent available from Dow Corning® under the trade name DC2310.

[i] Polymer 1 are chosen from Table 1 and Polymer 2 are chosen from Table 2.

[k] Non-ionic surfactant from BASF under the trade name Lutensol® XL-70.

[l] Non-ionic surfactant, such as TWEEN 20™ , Lutensol AT25 (ethoxylated alcohol with an average degree of ethoxylation of 25 from BASF).

[m] Polydimethylsiloxane emulsion from Dow Corning under the trade name DC346®.

[n] reaction product of Methyl-diisopropanolamine with fatty acids, mixed in a molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with dimethylsulphate. The fatty acid has a chain length distribution comprising less than 10% saturated C18 chains, about 20-30% mono-

unsaturated C18 chains, about 50-70% C16 chains, and an iodine of about 35. Material available from Evonik.

[o] Nonionic surfactant such as Lutensol AT80 (ethoxylated alcohol with an average degree of ethoxylation of 80 from BASF) or Genapol T680 (ethoxylated alcohol with an average degree of ethoxylation of 68 from Clariant).

[p] ethoxylated cationic surfactant such as Berol R648 (average degree of ethoxylation of 15 from Akzo Nobel) or Variquat K1215 (average degree of ethoxylation of 15 from Evonik).

[q] Rheovis CDE® commercially available from BASF.

[r]reaction product of Methyl-diisopropanolamine with fatty acids, mixed in a molar ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:2, fully or partially quaternized with dimethylsulphate. The fatty acid has a chain length distribution comprising about 35-55% saturated C18 chains, 10-25% mono-unsaturated C18 chains, and has an iodine value of about 20. Material available from Evonik.

[s] Water soluble dialkyl quat such as didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride from Lonza under the trade name Bardac® 2280 or Uniquat™ 2280, or Hydrogenated tallowalkyl(2-ethylhexyl)dimethyl ammonium methylsulfate from AkzoNobel under the trade name Arquad® HTL8-MS.

[t] Cellulosic fiber extracted from vegetables, fruits or wood, such as commercially available Avicel® from FMC, Citri-Fi from Fiberstar or Betafib from Cosun; or bacterial-derived microfibrous cellulose from CP Kelco U.S., Inc. (US 9045716 B2).

Example 8. Fabric preparation example

Fabrics are assessed using Kenmore FS 600 and/or 80 series washer machines. Wash Machines are set at: 32˚C/15˚C wash/rinse temperature, 6 gpg hardness, normal cycle, and medium load (64 liters). Fabric bundles consist of 2.5 kilograms of clean fabric consisting of 100% cotton. Test swatches are included with this bundle and comprise of 100% cotton Euro Touch terrycloth towels (purchased from Standard Textile, Inc. Cincinnati, OH). Prior to treatment with any test products, the fabric bundles are stripped according to the Fabric Preparation-Stripping and Desizing procedure before running the test. Tide Free liquid detergent (1x recommended dose) is added under the surface of the water after the machine is at least half full. Once the water stops flowing and the washer begins to agitate, the clean fabric bundle is added. When the machine is almost full with rinse water, and before agitation has begun, the fabric care testing composition is slowly added (1x dose), ensuring that none of the fabric care testing composition comes in direct contact with the test swatches or fabric bundle. When the wash/rinse cycle is complete, each wet fabric bundle is transferred to a corresponding dryer.

The dryer used is a Maytag commercial series (or equivalent) electric dryer, with the timer set for 55 minutes on the cotton/high heat/timed dry setting. This process is repeated for a total of three (3) complete wash-dry cycles. After the third drying cycle and once the dryer stops, 12 Terry towels from each fabric bundle are removed for actives deposition analysis. The fabrics are then placed in a constant Temperature/Relative Humidity (21°C, 50% relative humidity) controlled grading room for 12-24 hours and then graded for softness and/or actives deposition.

The Fabric Preparation-Stripping and Desizing procedure includes washing the clean fabric bundle (2.5 Kg of fabric comprising 100% cotton) including the test swatches of 100% cotton EuroTouch terrycloth towels for 5 consecutive wash cycles followed by a drying cycle. AATCC (American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists) High Efficiency (HE) liquid detergent is used to strip/de-size the test swatch fabrics and clean fabric bundle (1x recommended dose per wash cycle). The wash conditions are as follows: Kenmore FS 600 and/or 80 series wash machines (or equivalent), set at: 48°C/48°C wash/rinse temperature, water hardness equal to 0 gpg, normal wash cycle, and medium sized load (64 liters). The dryer timer is set for 55 minutes on the cotton/high/timed dry setting.

Example 9: Silicone on Fabric Measurement Method

Silicone is extracted from approximately 0.5 grams of fabric (previously treated according to the test swatch treatment procedure) with 12 mL of either 50:50 toluene:methylisobutyl ketone or 15:85 ethanol:methylisobutyl ketone in 20 mL scintillation vials. The vials are agitated on a pulsed vortexer for 30 minutes. The silicone in the extract is quantified using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). ICP calibration standards of known silicone concentration are made using the same or a structurally comparable type of silicone raw material as the products being tested. The working range of the method is 8 – 2300 µg silicone per gram of fabric. Concentrations greater than 2300 µg silicone per gram of fabric can be assessed by subsequent dilution. Deposition efficiency index of silicone is determined by calculating as a percentage, how much silicone is recovered, via the aforementioned extraction and measurement technique, versus how much is delivered via the formulation examples. The analysis is performed on terrycloth towels (EuroSoft towel, sourced from Standard Textile, Inc, Cincinnati, OH) that are treated according to the wash procedure outlined herein.

Example 10: Example for Determining the Recovery Index for Organo Siloxane Polymer.

The Recovery Index is measured using a Tensile and Compression Tester Instrument, such as the Instron Model 5565 (Instron Corp., Norwood, Massachusetts, U.S.A.). The instrument is configured by selecting the following settings: the mode is Tensile Extension; the Waveform Shape is Triangle; the Maximum Strain is 10%, the Rate is 0.83mm/sec, the number of Cycles is 4; and the Hold time is 15 seconds between cycles.

1) Determine the weight of one approximately 25.4cm square swatch of 100% cotton woven fabric, (a suitable fabric is the Mercerized Combed Cotton Warp Sateen, Product Code 479, available from Testfabrics Inc., West Pittston, PA, USA).
2) Determine the amount of organo siloxane polymer required to deposit 5mg of the polymer per gram of fabric swatch and weigh that amount into a 50ml plastic centrifuge tube with a lid.
3) Dilute the organo siloxane polymer to 1.3 times the weight of the swatch with a solvent that completely dissolves or disperses the organo siloxane polymer (examples: isopropyl alcohol, THF, N,N-dimethylacetamide, water).
4) Thoroughly disperse or dissolve organo siloxane with shaking or vortex stirring as needed.
5) Place fabric swatch lying flat into a stainless steel tray that is larger than the swatch.
6) Pour the organo siloxane polymer solution over the entire swatch as evenly as possible.
7) Fold the swatch twice to quarter, then roll it up while gently squeezing to disperse solution to the entire swatch.
8) Unfold and repeat Step 7, folding in the opposite direction
9) To make a control swatch, repeat the procedure described above using 1.3X weight of solvent only (nil active).
10) Lay each swatch on a separate piece of aluminum foil and place in a fume hood to dry overnight.
11) Cure each swatch in an oven with appropriate ventilation at 90 °C for 5 minutes, (a suitable oven is the Mathis Labdryer, with1500 rpm fan rotation) (Werner Mathis AG, Oberhasli, Switzerland).
12) Condition fabrics in a constant temperature (21°C +/- 2 °C) and humidity (50% RH +/- 5% RH) room for at least 6 hours.
13) With scissors, cut the edge of one entire side of each swatch in the warp direction and carefully remove fabric threads one at a time without stressing the fabric until an even edge is achieved.

14) Cut 4 strips of fabric from each swatch (die or rotary cut), parallel to the even edge, that are 2.54 cm wide and at least 10 cm long

15) Evenly clamp the top and bottom (narrower edges) of the fabric strip into the 2.54cm grips on the tensile tester instrument with a 2.54 cm gap setting, loading a small amount of force (0.1N - 0.2N) on the sample.

16) Strain to 10% at 0.83 mm/s and return to 2.54 cm gap at the same rate.

17) Release bottom clamp and re-clamp sample during the hold cycle, loading 0.1N-0.2N of force on the sample.

18) Repeat Steps 15-16 until 4 hysteresis cycles have been completed for the sample.

19) Analyze 4 fabric samples per treatment swatch by the above method and average the tensile strain values recorded at 0.1N unload for Cycle 4. Recovery is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{(10 - \text{Tensile Strain at 0.1N})}{10} \times 100$$

20) $$\text{Recovery Index} = \frac{\% \text{ Recovery of Treatment}}{\% \text{ Recovery of Control}}$$

Example 11: Fabric Friction Measures Example

For the examples cited a Thwing-Albert FP2250 Friction/Peel Tester with a 2 kilogram force load cell is used to measure fabric to fabric friction. (Thwing Albert Instrument Company, West Berlin, NJ). The sled is a clamping style sled with a 6.4 by 6.4 cm footprint and weighs 200 g (Thwing Albert Model Number 00225-218). A comparable instrument to measure fabric to fabric friction would be an instrument capable of measuring frictional properties of a horizontal surface. A 200 gram sled that has footprint of 6.4 cm by 6.4 cm and has a way to securely clamp the fabric without stretching it would be comparable. It is important, though, that the sled remains parallel to and in contact with the fabric during the measurement. The distance between the load cell to the sled is set at 10.2cm. The crosshead arm height to the sample stage is adjusted to 25mm (measured from the bottom of the cross arm to the top of the stage) to ensure that the sled remains parallel to and in contact with the fabric during the measurement. The following settings are used to make the measure:

T2 (Kinetic Measure):	10.0 sec

Total Time:	20.0 sec
Test Rate:	20.0 cm/min

The 11.4cm x 6.4cm cut fabric piece is attached to the clamping sled with the face down (so that the face of the fabric on the sled is pulled across the face of the fabric on the sample plate) which corresponds to friction sled cut. The loops of the fabric on the sled are oriented such that when the sled is pulled, the fabric is pulled against the nap of the loops of the test fabric cloth. The fabric from which the sled sample is cut is attached to the sample table such that the sled drags over the "Friction Drag Area". The loop orientation is such that when the sled is pulled over the fabric it is pulled against the loops.

The sled is placed on the fabric and attached to the load cell. The crosshead is moved until the load cell registers between ~1.0 – 2.0gf, and is then moved back until the load reads 0.0gf. At this point the sled drag is commenced and the Kinetic Coefficient of Friction (kCOF) recorded at least every second during the sled drag. The kinetic coefficient of friction is averaged over the time frame starting at 10 seconds and ending at 20 seconds for the sled speed set at 20.0 cm/min. For each treatment, at least ten replicate fabrics are measured.

Example 12: Perfume release from headspace over fabric measurement method.

Fabrics were treated with compositions of the current invention using the Fabric Preparation method described within. The perfume release over fabric data was generated using standard dynamic purge and trap analysis of fabric headspace with gas chromatography (GC) and detector to measure perfume headspace levels. The headspace analysis was performed on wet and dry fabric and total perfume counts were normalized to one of the test legs to show the relative benefit of compositions of the present invention. For example, a wet fabric perfume headspace (normalized to 1.0) shows that Leg C has 50% more perfume headspace above the wet fabric than Leg A.

GC – Detector Analysis of Fabric Samples for Perfume Release: A total of 3 pieces of treated fabric 1"x2" in size are placed into 3 clean 40 ml bottles (for a total of 9 fabrics) and allowed to equilibrate for about 1 hour. The fabric pieces are cut from different fabrics within each load to account for fabric-to-fabric variability. Instrument conditions should be modified to achieve adequate PRM signal detection while avoiding peak saturation. A DB 5 column was used with 20 sec sample collection with a ramp of 40-180° C at 5-10 deg/sec and a detector temperature of 35° C.

Example 13

Fabrics are treated with compositions of the current invention using the Fabric Preparation method described within. The softness of the fabrics on a 1-10 scale are then evaluated by at least 20 panelists. The results are show below in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3

Softener Active 45 g Dose Level (%)	Polymer 1 [q] (%)	Polymer 1 [i] (%)	Polymer 2 [i] (%)	Structurant [t] (%)	Cationic Scavenging Agent [s] (%)	Softness (1-10)	Dry Fabric Perfume Headspace (Normalized to 1.0)
9.5	0.08	--	--	--	--	5	1.1x
8.0	0.08	--	--	--	--	4	1.0x
8.0	--	--	0.08	--	--	5	1.1x
8.0	--	--	0.08	--	0.16	6	1.3x
8.0	--	--	0.08	0.08	0.16	6	1.3x
8.0	0.08	--	0.08	--	0.08	6	1.4x
8.0	--	0.08	0.08	--	0.08	7	1.6x
8.0	--	0.08	0.08	--	--	6	1.4x

Table 4

Formula are from Example 7 (45 g Dose)	Dry Fabric Perfume Headspace (Normalized to 1.0)
F52	1.0
F53	1.1
F54	0.8
F55	0.7
F56	0.9
F57	1.2
F58	1.5
F59	1.4

Example 14

Fabrics are treated with compositions of the current invention. The polymers in the fabric softener compositions are characterized using the methods described within. After treatment and

drying for three consecutive times, the amount of silicone deposited on the fabrics is measured using the silicone extraction example described within. The results are shown below in Table 5.

Table 5. Fabric softener composition examples for 24 g of product dosed/ 2700 g fabric treated

Example	Formula from Example 7	Polymer 1 Type from Table 1	Polymer 2 Type from Table 2	Viscosity Slope of Polymer 1	Polymer 1 AUC value	Silicone Deposition [ug silicone/ g fabric]
1	F1	P1.1.5	P.2.4	5.0	34%	340
2	F1	P1.1.10	P.2.4	4.4	25%	250
3	F1	P1.2.26	P.2.4	3.6	22%	230
4	F1	P1.2.27	P.2.4		31%	290
5	F1	P1.2.28	P.2.4	4.1	18%	230
6	F1	P1.3.1	P.2.4	3.6	27%	320
CE1	F1	Rheovis CDE®	P.2.4			140

Rheovis CDE® commercially available from BASF

Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride from Lonza under the trade name Uniquat™ 2280

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

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 in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to the term in this written document shall govern.

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

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising, based upon total composition weight:

a) from 0.01% to 1% of a polymeric material comprising selected from groups (i) through (v) and mixtures of such groups:

(i) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 2,000 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;
said second polymer is derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

(ii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 310 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;
said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

(iii) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer; said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm

to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent, with the proviso that said optional first polymer does not comprise an acrylamide unit and/or a methacrylamide unit;

said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

(iv) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 1 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

(v) an optional first polymer, and a second polymer, said optional first polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 100 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 50 ppm to 1,950 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising three or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

said second polymer being derived from the polymerization of from 5 to 99 mole percent of a cationic vinyl addition monomer, from 0 to 95 mole percent of a non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, from 1 to 49 percent of an anionic vinyl addition monomer, with the proviso that the sum of the cationic vinyl addition monomer,

non-ionic vinyl addition monomer, and anionic vinyl addition monomer will not exceed 100 mole percent; from 0 ppm to 45 ppm of a cross-linking agent comprising two or more ethylenic functions, 0 ppm to 10,000 ppm chain transfer agent;

b) from 0% to 35% of a fabric softener active;

c) a cationic scavenging agent;

d) an optional structurant; and

e) optionally, from 0.01% to 10% of a nonionic surfactant,

said composition being a fabric and home care product.

2. The composition of Claim 1 comprising a fabric enhancer and wherein, said fabric softener active is selected from the group consisting of a quaternary ammonium compound, a silicone polymer, a polysaccharide, a clay, an amine, a fatty ester, a dispersible polyolefin, a polymer latex and mixtures thereof, preferably:

a.) said quaternary ammonium compound comprises an alkyl quaternary ammonium compound; preferably

b.) said silicone polymer is selected from the group consisting of cyclic silicones, polydimethylsiloxanes, aminosilicones, cationic silicones, silicone polyethers, silicone resins, silicone urethanes, and mixtures thereof;

c.) said polysaccharide comprises a cationic starch;

d.) said dispersible polyolefin is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene and mixtures thereof; and

e.) said fatty ester is selected from the group consisting of a polyglycerol ester, a sucrose ester, a glycerol ester and mixtures thereof.

3. The composition of Claim 2 wherein said fabric softener active comprises a material selected from the group consisting of monoesterquats, diesterquats, triesterquats, and mixtures thereof. In one aspect, said monoesterquats and diesterquats are selected from the group consisting of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and isomers of bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)-dimethylammonium methylsulfate fatty acid ester and/or mixtures thereof, 1,2-di(acyloxy)-3-trimethylammoniopropane chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(tallowoyl-oxy-ethyl) N,N-dimethyl ammonium chloride, N,N-bis(stearoyl-oxy-ethyl)-N-(2 hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl ammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis−(stearoyl-2−hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate,

N,N-bis–(tallowoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(palmitoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium methylsulfate, N,N-bis–(stearoyl-2–hydroxypropyl)-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride, 1,2-di-(stearoyl-oxy)-3-trimethyl ammoniumpropane chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium chloride, di(hard)tallowdimethylammonium chloride, dicanoladimethylammonium methylsulfate, 1-methyl-1-stearoylamidoethyl-2-stearoylimidazolinium methylsulfate, 1-tallowylamidoethyl-2-tallowylimidazoline, dipalmylmethyl hydroxyethylammonium methylsulfate and mixtures thereof.

4. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said fabric softening active has an Iodine Value of between 0-140.

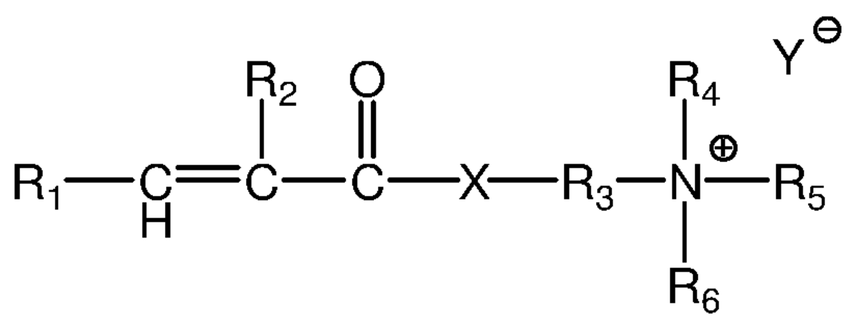
5. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said composition comprising a quaternary ammonium compound and a silicone polymer.

6. The composition of any preceding claim wherein, said composition comprises, in addition to said fabric softener active, from 0.001 % to 5%, of a stabilizer that comprises a alkyl quaternary ammonium compound.

7. The composition of any preceding claim wherein, for each of said polymers for Groups (i) through (v) said polymers are derived from:

a.) a monomer selected from the group consisting of

(i) a cationic monomer according to formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R_1 is chosen from hydrogen, or $C_1 – C_4$ alkyl;

R_2 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

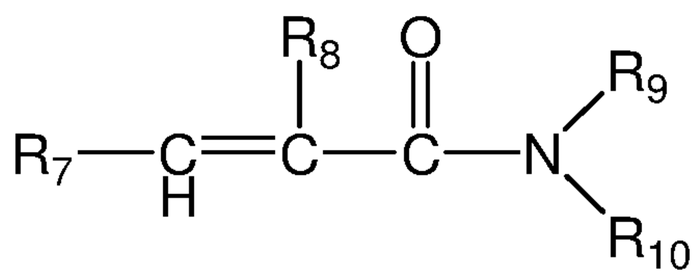
R_3 is chosen from $C_1 – C_4$ alkylene;

R_4, R_5, and R_6 are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 – C_4$ alkyl, $C_1 – C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy;

X is chosen from -O-, or -NH-; and

Y is chosen from Cl, Br, I, hydrogensulfate or methylsulfate,

(ii) a non-ionic monomer having formula (II)



(II)

wherein:

R_7 is chosen from hydrogen or $C_1 – C_4$ alkyl;

R_8 is chosen from hydrogen or methyl;

R_9 and R_{10} are each independently chosen from hydrogen, $C_1 – C_{30}$ alkyl, $C_1 – C_4$ alkyl alcohol or C_1-C_4 alkoxy,

(iii) an anionic monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, as well as monomers performing a sulfonic acid or phosphonic acid functions;

b.) wherein said cross-linking agent selected from the group consisting of methylene bisacrylamide, ethylene glycol diacrylate, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diacryamide, triallylamine, cyanomethylacrylate, vinyl oxyethylacrylate or methacrylate and formaldehyde, glyoxal, divinylbenzene, tetraallylammonium chloride, allyl acrylates, allyl methacrylates, diacrylates and dimethacrylates of glycols or polyglycols, butadiene, 1,7-octadiene, allylacrylamides or allylmethacrylamides, bisacrylamidoacetic acid, N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide or polyol polyallyl ethers, pentaerythrityl triacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane tri(meth)acrylate and tri- and tetramethacrylates of polyglycols; or polyol polyallyl ethers such as polyallyl sucrose or pentaerythritol triallyl ether, ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate, pentaerythrityl tetraacrylate ethoxylate, pentaerythrityl tetramethacrylate, pentaerythrityl triacrylate ethoxylate, triethanolamine trimethacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane triacrylate ethoxylate, trimethylolpropane tris(polyethylene glycol ether) triacrylate, 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione triacrylate, tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trione trimethacrylate, dipentaerythrityl pentaacrylate, 3-(3-{[dimethyl-(vinyl)-silyl]-

oxy}-1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-1,5-divinyl-3-trisiloxanyl)-propyl methacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, 1-(2-propenyloxy)-2,2-bis[(2-propenyloxy)-methyl]-butane, trimethacrylic acid-1,3,5-triazin-2,4,6-triyltri-2,1-ethandiyl ester, glycerine triacrylate propoxylate, 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, pentaerythrityl tetravinyl ether, 1,3-dimethyl-1,1,3,3-tetravinyldisiloxane, (Ethoxy)-trivinylsilane, (Methyl)-trivinylsilane, 1,1,3,5,5-pentamethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinylcyclotrisilazane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-2,4,6-trivinylcyclotrisiloxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-trivinyltrisilazane, tris-(2-butanone oxime)-vinylsilane, 1,2,4-trivinylcyclohexane, trivinylphosphine, trivinylsilane, methyltriallylsilane, pentaerythrityl triallyl ether, phenyltriallylsilane, triallylamine, triallyl citrate, triallyl phosphate, triallylphosphine, triallyl phosphite, triallylsilane, 1,3,5-triallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, trimellitic acid triallyl ester, trimethallyl isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris-(allyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,2-Bis-(diallylamino)-ethane, pentaerythrityl tetratallate, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 1,3,5,7-tetravinyl-1,3,5,7-tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane, tris-[(2-acryloyloxy)-ethyl]-phosphate, vinylboronic anhydride pyridine, 2,4,6-trivinylcyclotriboroxanepyridine, tetraallylsilane, tetraallyloxysilane, 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetravinylcyclotetrasilazane the ethoxylated compounds thereof and mixtures there of;

c.) said chain transfer agent is selected from the group consisting of mercaptanes, malic acid, lactic acid, formic acid, isopropanol and hypophosphites, and mixtures thereof.

8. The composition of any preceding claim wherein, said the cationic monomers are selected from the group consisting of methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium acrylate, methyl chloride quaternized dimethyl aminoethylammonium methacrylate and mixtures thereof, and the non-ionic monomers are selected from the group consisting of acrylamide, dimethyl acrylamide and mixtures thereof.

9. The composition of any preceding claim, said composition having a Brookfield viscosity of from 20 cps to 1000 cps.

10. The composition of any preceding claim comprising from 0.001% to 5% of a free fatty acid.

11. The composition of any preceding claim, said composition comprising an adjunct material selected from the group consisting of surfactants, builders, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibiting agents, dispersants, enzymes, and enzyme stabilizers, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric dispersing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, hueing dyes, perfumes, perfume delivery systems, structure elasticizing agents, carriers, structurants, hydrotropes, processing aids, solvents and/or pigments and mixtures thereof.

12. The composition of any preceding claim wherein, said composition comprises perfume and/or a perfume delivery system.

13. The composition of any preceding claim wherein, said composition comprises one or more types of perfume microcapsules.

14. The composition of any preceding claim, said composition having a pH from 2 to 4.