unaffected, but anti-pilling properties were nevertheless improved over multiple wash-cycles, by adding effective levels of a cellulase enzyme to the composition.

Cationic surfactants present in fabric conditioner compositions are derived from non-renewable petrochemical resources. Accordingly, another advantage of the present invention resides in the discovery that fabric conditioner composition can be rendered more sustainable by reducing the cationic surfactant load. The inventors achieved this by with the addition of a cellulase enzyme. Furthermore, a more sustainable composition can be obtained while not only maintaining but actually improving the performance of the perfume in the composition.

In contrast to many cationic surfactants used in fabric conditioner compositions, cellulases can be obtained from renewable agricultural sources, naturally found in the environment and readily biodegradable. The replacement of cationic surfactants by cellulases addresses the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 12 "Responsible consumption and production": replacing cationic surfactants with cellulase allows the producer - and thus the end user - to move from a potential fossil feedstock to a renewable feedstock and reduce the volume of persistent chemicals emitted to the environment.

The use of enzymes in surface-treatment compositions is commonly known in the art. By way of example, enzymes have been known to be useful as alternatives to chemical as optical whiteners. Furthermore, certain cellulase enzymes have been employed to remove fuzz and pills from fabric surfaces. And further still, in WO 2019/057758 the use of cellulases has been proposed to promote water-absorbency on fabrics treated with cationic surfactants. Indeed, the technical teaching in WO 2019/057758 that cellulase enzymes promote the penetration of water into treated fabric, teaches away from the present invention. If a cellulase is employed to promote the penetration of water into a fabric, this implies that the cellulase acts to render the surface of a fabric more hydrophilic to allow water to wet its surface. Counter-intuitively, in the present invention cellulase enzymes are employed to promote the deposition of fragrance ingredients, which are generally lipophilic materials, onto the surface of a textile.

Enzymes useful in exercise of the present invention are cellulase enzymes, in particular family GH45 cellulases. It has not previously been shown that using a cellulase, such as a family GH45 cellulase, in softeners can improve deposition of fragrance onto a textile. As can be seen in the examples of the present invention, deposition of fragrance is improved when a cellulase has been added to the softener.