



The invention relates to fragrance precursors. In particular, the invention relates to the use of several classes of compounds which can act as fragrance precursors e.g. in cosmetic products such as deodorants and antiperspirants and in laundry products such as detergents and fabric
5 softeners. These compounds are normally odorless or nearly so, but upon contacting the skin as for example, in skin care compositions or in personal care compositions, produce fragrances. The compounds also produce fragrances when used in the presence of lipases, e.g. as used in (laundry) detergents, thus providing a prolongation of the fabric scenting effect.

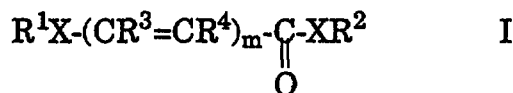
10 A principal strategy currently employed in imparting odours to consumer products is the admixing of the fragrance directly into the product. There are however, several drawbacks to this strategy. The fragrance material can be too volatile, resulting in fragrance loss during manufacturing, storage, and use. Many fragrance materials are also
15 unstable over time. This again results in loss during storage.

In some cases, fragrances are microencapsulated or treated with cyclodextrins to form inclusion complexes to help decrease volatility and improve stability. However, these methods are for a number of reasons often not successful. In addition, cyclodextrins can be too expensive.

20 In many consumer products it is desirable for the fragrance to be released slowly over time. Microencapsulation and cyclodextrins have been used to provide slow-release properties, however, they are subject to the same limitations as above.

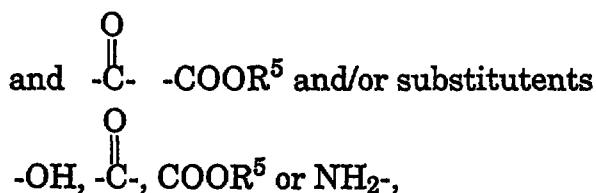
The present invention now provides compounds which show a low level
25 of odour, or are even odourless, prior to application to the skin, but which release odorant molecules after application to the skin (that is, they provide a delayed release of the fragrance), in particular to the skin in the axilla. The compounds of the present invention also release odorant molecules when used in the presence of lipase-containing products, and, this way, provide a
30 prolongation of the fabric scenting effect.

The compounds under consideration are compounds of the formula



wherein R^1 and R^2 which be the same or different, are the radicals of
 fragrant alcohols or fragrant mercaptans R^1XH and R^2XH , and, if only one
 of the radicals R^1 and R^2 is a fragrant alcohol, the other radical R^1 or R^2 is
 5 an optionally substituted C_{1-40} -alkyl or C_{2-40} -alkenyl radical, a carbocyclic
 or aromatic radical,

whereby this radical R^1 or R^2 may in addition contain one or more
 hetero atoms, such as O, N, S, P, and groups such as $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$,



10 or is a polyalcohol or a sugar radical, of which one or more of the
 hydroxyl functions may be substituted as carbonates XR^1 and/or XR^2 as
 depicted above, and R^3 and R^4 , which are the same or different, are H, C_{1-6} -
 alkyl or, together, form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring, and R^5 is R^1 or R^2 ,

$X = O$ or S ,

15 $m = 0, 1$ or 2 , and n is $1 - 20$.

Examples of alcohols R^1XH or R^2XH are primary or secondary alcohols
 or phenols

- such as: ,

amyl alcohol

20 hexyl alcohol*

2-hexyl alcohol*

heptyl alcohol*

octyl alcohol*

nonyl alcohol*

25 decyl alcohol*

undecyl alcohol*

lauryl alcohol*

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



- myristic alcohol
- 3-methyl-but-2-en-1-ol*
- 3-methyl-1-pentanol
- cis-3-hexenol*
- 5 cis-4-hexenol*
- 3,5,5-trimethyl hexanol
- 3,4,5,6,6-pentamethylheptan-2-ol (Kohinool, International Flavors & Fragrances)*
- citronellol*
- 10 geraniol*
- oct-1-en-3-ol
- 2,5,7-trimethyl octan-3-ol (Corps Abricot, Givaudan-Roure)
- 2-cis-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol
- 6-ethyl-3-methyl-5-octen-1-ol (Meo Parf, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 15 3,7-dimethyl-oct-3,6-dienol*
- 3,7-dimethyloctanol (Pelargol, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 7-methoxy-3,7-dimethyl-octan-2-ol (Osyrol, BBA)*
- cis-6-nonenol*
- 5-ethyl-2-nonanol
- 20 6,8-dimethyl-2-nonanol (Nonadyl, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 2,2,8-trimethyl-7 (8)-nonene-3-ol (Corps Lavande, Givaudan-Roure)
- nona-2,6-dien-1-ol
- 4-methyl-3-decen-5-ol (Undecavertol, Givaudan-Roure)*
- dec-9-en-1-ol
- 25 benzylalcohol
- 2-methyl undecanol
- 10-undecen-1-ol
- 1-phenyl ethanol*
- 2-phenyl ethanol*



- 2-methyl-3-phenyl-3-propenol
2-phenyl propanol*
3-phenyl propanol*
4-phenyl-2-butanol
- 5 2-methyl-5-phenyl pentanol (Rosaphen, H+R)*
2-methyl-4-phenyl-pentanol (Pamplefleur, International Flavors & Fragrances)*
3-methyl-5-phenyl-pentanol (Phenoxanol, International Flavors & Fragrances)*
- 10 2-(2-methylphenyl)-ethanol*
4-(1-methylethyl)benzene methanol (International Flavors & Fragrances)
4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)butan-2-one*
2-phenoxy ethanol*
4-(1-methylethyl)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl benzene
- 15 2-methoxy-4-methyl phenol
4-methyl phenol
anisic alcohol*
p-tolyl alcohol*
cinnamic alcohol*
- 20 vanillin*
ethyl vanillin*
eugenol*
isoeugenol*
thymol
- 25 anethol*
decahydro 2-naphthalenol
borneol*
cedrenol (Givaudan-Roure)*
farnesol*
- 30 fenchyl alcohol*

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



- menthol*
- 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatrien-1-ol
- alpha ionol*
- tetrahydro ionol*
- 5 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexanol*
- 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexanol*
- 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexanol*
- 4-isopropyl cyclohexanol (Folrosia® Givaudan-Roure)
- 6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo [3.3.1]hept-2-ene-2-ethanol (Diheptol, Dragoco)
- 10 6,6-dimethyl-bicyclo [3.1.1]hept-2-ene-methanol (Myrtenol, BBA)*
- p-menth-8-en-3-ol (Isopulegol, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 3,3,5-trimethyl cyclohexanol
- 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexenyl-methanol*
- 4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexyl-methanol (Mayol, Firmenich)*
- 15 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexanol
- 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-cyclohexanol (Verdol, International Flavors & Fragrances)
- 2,2,6-trimethyl-alpha-propyl cyclohexane propanol (Timberol, Dragoco)*
- 5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopentenyl)-3-methyl pentan-2-ol
- 20 (Sandalore®Givaudan-Roure)*
- 3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl cyclopentyl-3-enyl)pent-4-en-2-ol(Ebanol, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 2-ethyl-4(2,2,3-trimethyl cyclopentyl-3-enyl)but-2-en-1-ol (Radjanol, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 25 4-(5,5,6-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1] hept-2-yl)-cyclohexanol (Sandela, Givaudan-Roure)*
- 2-(2-methylpropyl)-4-hydroxy-4-methyl-tetrahydropyran* (Florosa Q, Quest)*
- 2-cyclohexyl propanol*
- 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl cyclohexanol (Rootanol, BASF)*
- 30 1-(2-tert-butyl-cyclohexyloxy)-2-butanol (Amber Core, Kao)*



1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexyl)-ethanol (Mugetanol, H&R)*

etc.

Examples of thiols R^1XH or R^2XH are:

3-mercapto-1-hexanol

5 2-(1-mercapto-1-methylethyl)-5-methylcyclohexanone

methoxy-4-methyl-2-butane-2-thiol

thioglycerol

thioisopreneol.

* preferred alcohols

10 It is a matter of course, that it is not possible to give a complete list of the odoriferous alcohols and mercaptans R^1XH and R^2XH , which alcohols and mercaptans are liberated as a result of the desired cleavage of the carbonates I by bacteria, in particular axilla bacteria, or lipases and which alcohols are then capable of imparting agreeable odours.

15 The skilled artisan is, however, quite aware of those alcohols and mercaptans, which provide a positive contribution to the fragrance compositions.

Consequently, Examples of

20 - R^1 and R^2 are C_{1-40} -alkyls, namely linear or branched, are in particular any of these alkyl radicals being the subject of the above molecules.

- C_{2-40} -alkenyls, namely linear or branched, with one or more unsaturations, are in particular any of these alkenyls as outlined above.

- C_{1-6} -alkyl is any C_{1-6} , linear or branched material alkyl radical.

25 Examples of vinylous derivatives are derivative of acrylic acid, etc.

The carbocycles encompass in particular, optionally substituted

cycloalkanes

cycloalkenes

polycycloalkanes

30 polycycloalkenes.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



The aromatic rings encompass in particular, optionally substituted



one or more benzene rings
naphthalene.

The heterocycles encompass in particular, optionally substituted

- 5 pyridine
- pyrrole
- pyrrolidine
- pyrimidine
- furane
- 10 thiophene
- dihydrofuran
- dihdropyran
- tetrahydrofuran
- tetrahydropyran
- 15 quinoline
- furanose
- pyranose, etc.

Examples of polyalcohols are diols, e.g.

- 20 diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyglycols, triols,
e.g. glycerol, etc.

Examples of sugars are furanoside and pyranoside sugars, e.g glucose, fructose, etc.

- The compounds I may preferably be used as sustained release odorants
- 25 but also to mask or attenuate undesirable odours or to provide additional
odours not initially present in consumer products, i.e. cosmetic products
destined for application to human skin such as underarm deodorants or
antiperspirants or other deodorants contacting the body, or in hand lotions,
baby powders, baby lotions, ointments, foot products, facial cleansers, body
 - 30 wipes, facial make-up, colognes, after-shave lotions, shaving creams, etc.
Additional applications include laundry detergents, fabric softeners, fabric
softener sheets, automatic dishwasher detergents, and other lipase-
containing consumer products.

- The compounds I are virtually odourless under normal temperature
- 35 and atmospheric conditions, i.e. about 10 - 50 degrees Celsius and about 20 to
100 % relative humidity. However, when applied to the body or when used in



an application in the presence of lipases, they undergo a transformation in which the fragrant alcohol is released.

The compounds I are not limited to any particular isomers, all possible stereo- as well as geometric isomers as well as mixtures thereof are thus
5 included within the scope of formula I.

The compounds I, upon cleavage, provide alcohols having organoleptic properties and therefore permit the development of methods useful in enhancing the odour of consumer products. These compounds may be used individually in an amount effective to enhance the characteristic odour of a
10 material. More commonly, however, the compounds are mixed with other fragrance components in an amount sufficient to provide the desired odour characteristics.

The amount required to produce the desired, overall effect varies depending upon the particular compounds I chosen, the product in which it
15 will be used, and the particular effect desired.

For example, depending upon the selection and concentration of the compound chosen, when I is added either singly or as a mixture e.g. to a deodorant or laundry product composition at levels ranging from about 0.1 to about 10 % by weight, or most preferred about 0.25 to about 4 % by weight, an
20 odorant, i.e. an odoriferous alcohol in an "organoleptically effective amount" is released when the product is used. This newly formed odorant serves to enhance the odour of the fragrance.

The compounds I can accordingly be used in the manufacture of odorant compositions used in the preparation of cosmetic and laundry
25 products e.g. deodorants, antiperspirants, laundry detergents, fabric softeners, and as is evident from the above compilation, a broad range of known odorants or odorant mixtures can be used. In the manufacture of such compositions the known odorants or odorant mixtures set forth above can be used according to methods known to the perfumer, such as e.g. from
30 W.A. Poucher, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Soaps, 2, 7th Edition, Chapman and Hall, London 1974.

The compounds I can be prepared by using standard methods known to the skilled chemist. These standard methods can be found in the chemical literature. For example, carbonates can be synthesized by reaction of a
35 carbonic acid equivalent, phosgene, or a chemical equivalent of phosgene,



with one or more alcohols or mercaptans in the presence of base.

Alternatively, reaction of a chloroformate which is another such carbonic acid equivalent and an alcohol or mercaptan R^1XH or R^2XH , in the presence of base, also yields a carbonate. This reaction is the substitution of a

- 5 chloroformate by R^1X or R^2X ; see Comprehensive Organic Chemistry, Vol. 2 D. Barton, W. D. Ollis, Ed. p. 1070.

The vinylogous carbonates can be prepared by β -addition of mercaptans or alcohols to propiolic acid esters, preferentially catalysed by tertiary amines, such as trimethylamine or triethylamine, etc.

- 10 Convenient methods are outlined in the Examples.

Example 1

Carbonic acid bis-(2-phenyl-ethyl)ester

- To a solution of 10.72 g triphosgene in 80 ml dichloromethane, 26.51 g phenethyl alcohol was added. While cooling in an ice bath, 17.16 g pyridine
15 was dropped in over 45 minutes. Then the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 62 hours. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane, washed with aqueous HCl and aqueous $NaHCO_3$. The organic phase was dried, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting crystals were recrystallized from 60 ml hexanes and then a second time from hexane:
20 methyl t.-butyl ether (50 ml : 50 ml) to yield 15.48 g of colourless crystals.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7,34 - 7,18 (m,10H), 4,31 (t, $J=7,18$ Hz,4H), 3,00
 (t, $J= 7,17$ Hz,4H).

Example 2

- Carbonic acid 2,3-bis-hex-3-enyloxycarbonyloxy-propyl ester hex-3-enyl
25 ester

- To a solution of 32.30 g triphosgene in 100 ml dichloromethane 34.45 g cis-3-hexenol was dropped in over 10 minutes while cooling in an ice/salt-bath. Then 26.46 g pyridine was dropped in over 1 h 45 min. After stirring the reaction for 21 hours at room temperature it was diluted with 200 ml
30 pentane, filtered and evaporated to dryness to yield 51.14 g of a yellow oil. The raw product was then dropped in an ice cooled solution of 4.8 g glycerine and 30 ml pyridine in 100 ml dichloromethane over 1 h 45 min. After stirring the reaction for 48 h at room temperature, it was diluted with 200 ml ether and

washed with 2 x 200 ml HCl 2N. The water phase was extracted with ether, then the combined organic phases were washed with NaHCO₃ and brine, dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by distilling off starting material first and then silica gel chromatography to yield 19.5 g of
5 an oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5,60 - 5,25 (m,6H), 5,16 - 5,06 (m,1H), 4,47 - 4,23 (m,4H),
4,18 - 4,07 (m,6H), 2,48 - 2,37 (m,6H), 2,13 - 1,99 (m,6H),
0,97 (t, J=7,48 Hz, 9H).

According to the same procedure, the following compound was
10 prepared:

Example 3

Carbonic acid 2,3-bis-phenethyloxycarbonyloxy-propyl ester phenethyl ester

Starting from phenethyl alcohol and glycerol;

15 NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7,35 - 7,20 (m,15H), 5,13 - 5,03 (m,1H), 4,41 - 4,19 (m,10H),
2,97 (t, J=7,17 Hz, 6H).

Example 4

Carbonic acid benzyl ester phenethyl ester

To a mixture of 29.96 g phenethyl alcohol and 30 ml pyridine in 150 ml
20 dichloromethane, 60.5 g benzylchloroformate was dropped in over 1 h 45
min while cooling in an ice-bath. After stirring over night at room
temperature, the reaction was diluted with ether, washed with 2N HCl,
NaHCO₃ and water. After extraction with ether, the combined organic
layers were dried and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by
25 silica gel chromatography to yield the product: 52.5 g of a colourless oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7,37 - 7,16 (m,10H), 5,13 (s,2H), 4,34 (t, J=7,17 Hz, 2H),
2,96 (t, J=7,17 Hz, 2H).

According to the same procedure, the following compounds were
prepared:



Example 5

Carbonic acid benzyl ester hex-3-enyl ester

Starting from cis-3-hexenol and benzylchloroformate;

5 NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7,41 - 7,29 (m,5H), 5,58 - 5,44
(m,2H), 5,15 (s, 2H),
4,13 (t, J=7,02, 2H),
2,47 - 2,36 (m,2H), 2,11 - 1,97
(m,2H), 0,95 (t, J=7,5 Hz,3H).

Example 6

10 Carbonic acid benzyl ester dec-9-enyl ester

Starting from dec-9-en-1-ol and benzyl chloroformate;

Example 7

Carbonic acid 4-allyl-2-methoxy-phenyl ester benzyl ester

Starting from Eugenol and benzyl chloroformate;

15 NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7,44 - 7,26 (m,5H), 7,04 - 6,70 (m,3H), 6,03 - 5,83 (m,1H),
5,24 (s,2H), 5,14 - 5,02 (m,2H), 3,75 (s,3H), 3,34 (d, J=6,71
Hz,2H).

Example 8

20 Carbonic acid hex-3-enyl ester 2-(2-hex-3-enyloxy-carbonyloxy-ethoxy)-ethyl
ester

Starting from cis-3-hexenol and diethylene glycol-bis-chloroformate;

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5,59 - 5,25 (m,4H), 4,30 - 4,25 (m,4H), 4,12 (t, J=7,01
Hz,4H), 3,78 - 3,70 (m,4H), 2,47 - 2,37 (m,4H), 2,13 - 1,99
(m,4H), 0,97 t, J=7,63 Hz,6H).



Example 9

Carbonic acid 3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyl ester 2-[2-(3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyloxycarbonyloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl ester

Starting from citronellol and diethylene glycol-bis-chloroformate;

- 5 NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.12-5.04 (m, 2H), 4.30-4.14 (m, 8H), 3.75-3.70 (m, 4H),
2.04-1.91 (m, 4H), 1.74-1.15 (m, 22H), 0.92 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 6H).

Example 10

(E)-3-Phenylethyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

- 10 The reaction was performed in standard glassware under an atmosphere of N₂. To 100 ml of diethylether were added 9.8 g [0.1 mol] of propiolic acid ethyl ester, 12.2 g [0.1 mol] phenylethanol and 10.1 g [0.1 mol] of N-methylmorpholine. This solution was kept without stirring at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was evaporated under vacuum and
15 the residue purified by bulb to bulb distillation (bp: 70 - 75°C, 0.006 mbar) to yield 15.7 g (88%) of an oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, 1H); 7.37-7.13 (m, 5H); 5.20 (d, 1H); 4.15 (q, 2H);
4.04 (t, 2H); 3.00 (t, 2H); 1.26 (t, 3H).

Example 11

- 20 (E)-Hex-(Z)-3-enyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

- The reaction was performed in standard glassware under an atmosphere of N₂. To 100 ml of diethylether were added 9.8 g [0.1 mol] propiolic acid ethyl ester, 10.2 g [0.1 mol] (Z)-3-hexenol and 10.1 g [0.1 mol] N-methylmorpholine. This solution was kept without stirring at room
25 temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was evaporated under vacuum and the residue purified by bulb to bulb distillation (bp: 60-65°C; 0.006 mbar) to yield 17.5 g (88%) of an oil.

- NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, 1H); 5.65-5.45 (m, 1H); 5.41-5.24 (m, 1H); 5.10 (d, 1H);
4.17 (q, 2H); 3.83 (t, 2H); 2.46 (q, 2H); 2.06 (qui, 2H);
30 1.28 (t, 3H); 0.98 (t, 3H).



In the same way, 3-phenethyloxy-acrylic acid phenethyl ester was obtained from phenethyl alcohol and propiolic acid phenethyl ester.

Example 12

(E)-3-(3,7-Dimethyl-oct-6-enyloxy)-acrylic acid ethyl ester

5 The reaction was performed in standard glassware under an atmosphere of N₂. To 100 ml of diethylether were added 8.0g [0.82 mol] propiolic acid ethyl ester, 12.8 g [0.82 mol] 3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-en-1-ol and 8.3 g [0.82 mol] N-methylmorpholine. This solution was kept without stirring at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was evaporated under vacuum
10 and the residue purified by bulb to bulb distillation (bp: 70-75°C; 0.006 mbar) to yield 19.4 g (76%) of an oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, 1H); 5.20 (d, 1H); 5.14-4.98 (m, 1H); 4.16 (q, 2H);
 3.89 (t, 2H); 2.10-1.00 (m, 7H), overlapped: 1.69 (s, 3H);
 1.60 (s, 3H), 1.28 (t, 3H); 0.92 (d, 3H).

15 Example 13

(E)-3-Dec-9-enyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

 The reaction was performed in standard glassware under an atmosphere of N₂. To 150 ml of diethylether were added 9.8 g [0.1 mol] propiolic acid ethyl ester, 15.6g [0.1 mol] dec-9-en-1-ol and 10.1 g [0.1 mol] N-
20 methylmorpholine. This solution was kept without stirring at room temperature for 24 hours. The mixture was evaporated under vacuum and the residue purified by bulb to bulb distillation (bp: 85-90°C; 0.006 mbar) to yield 23.2 g (916%) of an oil.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, 1H); 5.92-5.70 (m, 1H); 5.18 (d, 1H); 5.06-4.87 (m,
25 2H); 4.16 (q, 2H); 3.83 (t, 2H); 2.12-1.96 (m, 2H); 1.80-1.58 (m, 2H); 1.50-1.16 (m, 13H).

Example 14

The following sulfur compounds were prepared:

 Thiocarbonic acid 0-ethyl ester S-[1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-2-oxo-
30 cyclohexyl)-ethyl]ester from thio-dihydro-carvon and chloro formic acid ethylester.



4-Propyl-[1,3]oxathian-2-one from 3-mercapto-hexanol-1 and phosgene.

Carbonic acid 3-ethoxycarbonylsulfanyl-hexyl ester ethyl ester from 3-mercapto-hexanol-1 and chloro formic acid ethyl ester.

Additionally, the compounds listed below were prepared:

5 **Example 15**

R ¹ OH	Synthesis via Example x from:	Product
cis-3-hexenol	x = 1 cis-3-hexenol; triphosgene	Carbonic acid dihex-3-enyl ester
citronellol	x = 1 citronellol; triphosgene	Carbonic acid bis-(3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyl)ester
Rosalva (dec-9-en-1-ol)	x = 1 dec-9-en-1-ol; triphosgene	Carbonic acid didec-9-enyl ester
phenylethyl alcohol	x = 4 phenylethyl alcohol; 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl ester phenethyl ester
geraniol	x = 4 geraniol; 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl ester 3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyl ester
geraniol	x = 8 geraniol; diethylene glycol-bis-chloroformate	Carbonic acid 3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyl ester 2-[(3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyloxy-carbonyloxy)ethoxy]-ethyl ester
phenylethyl alcohol	x = 4 phenylethyl alcohol; butyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid butyl ester phenethyl ester
cis-3-hexenol	x = 4 cis-3-hexenol; butyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid butyl ester hex-3-enyl ester
geraniol	x = 4 geraniol; butyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid butyl ester 3,7-dimethyl-oct-2,6-dienyl ester





benzyl alcohol	x = 4 1,6-hexanediol; benzyl chloroformate	Carbonic acid benzyl ester 6-benzyloxycarbonyloxy- hexyl ester
ethyl vanillin	x = 7 ethyl vanillin; benzyl chloro- formate	Carbonic acid benzyl ester 2-ethoxy-4-formylphenyl ester

Example 16

Test cloth was washed with a lipase-containing detergent to which one or more delayed release fragrances had been added. Headspace analysis of
 5 the wet and dry laundry indicated the presence of the fragrant alcohols. The alcohol level was higher than when the test cloth was washed with a lipase-containing detergent to which one or more fragrant alcohols were added.

Example 17

Test cloth was washed with a lipase-containing detergent and then a
 10 fabric softener, containing one or more delayed release fragrances, was added to the rinse cycle. Headspace analysis of the wet and dry laundry indicated the presence of the fragrant alcohols. The alcohol level was higher than when the test cloth was washed with a lipase-containing detergent and then a fabric softener, containing one or more delayed fragrant alcohols,
 15 was added to the rinse cycle.

Example 18

Axilla bacteria cultures containing 0.1 % precursor I were incubated for 20 hours at 30 °C. After filtration from the cells, the presence of the parent alcohol was in each case detected by headspace-GC techniques and/or
 20 the majority of an 18 member panel.

The same tests were carried out with inactivated cultures (85°/20 min). The odour of the parent alcohols could not be detected after incubation, excluding therefore a hydrolysis by the medium or the culture.

Example 19

25 The following set forth examples for the use of the delayed release fragrances of the present invention in various products. The methods of forming the following compositions are well known to those skilled in the

art. All formulations may contain additional ingredients known to those skilled in the art, e.g. colorants, opacifiers, buffers, antioxidants, vitamins, emulsifiers, UV absorbers, silicones and the like. All products can also be buffered to the desired pH. All values are % w/w.

5	Deo-colognes				
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.5	1.5	2.5	6.0
	Fragrance	0.5	1.5	2.5	6.0
	Triclosan Ciba Geigy)	1.0	-	0.75	1.0
	Alcohol to	100	100	100	100
10	Deo-Sticks:				
	Antiperspirant				
	Ethylene Glycol Monostearate	7.0			
	Shea butter	3.0			
	Neobee 1053 (PVO International)	12.0			
15	Generol 122 (Henkel)	5.0			
	Kesscowax B (Akzo)	17.0			
	Dimethicone Dow Corning 345	35.0			
	Aluminum Sesquichlorhydrate	20.0			
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.5			
20	Fragrance	0.5			
	Antiperspirant				
	Steary Alcohol	17.0			
	Castor Wax	3.0			
25	Talc .	5.0			
	Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorhydrate	20.0			
	Delayed Release Fragrances	1.0			
	Fragrance	1.0			
30	Dimethicone Dow 245	to 100.0			
	Clear Deodorant Stick				
	Witconol APM	43.0			
	Propylene Glycol	20.0			
35	Alcohol 39C	20.0			
	Demin water	7.0			
	Monamid 150ADD	5.0			

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



	Millithix 925	2.0
	Ottasept Extra	0.5
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.75
	Fragrance	0.75
5	Deodorant Stick	
	Propylene Glycol	69.0
	Demin Water	21.8
	Triclosan	0.2
10	Sodium Stearate	8.0
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.5
	Fragrance	0.5
	Alcohol free Deodorant Stick	
15	PPG-3 Myristyl Ether (Witconol APM)	36.0
	Propylene Glycol	36.0
	Demin Water	19.0
	Triclosan	0.25
	Sodium Stearate	7.75
20	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.5
	Fragrance	0.5
	Antiperspirant Aerosol	
	Absolute Ethanol	15.0
25	Zirconium Aluminum tetrachlorhydrate	5.0
	Bentone 38	1.5
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.75
	Fragrance	0.75
30	S-31 Hydrocarbon propellant to	100.0
	Antiperspirant Pump	
	Demin water	57.5
	Aluminum Sesquichlorhydrate	20.0
35	Triton X-102 (Union Carbide)	2.0
	Dimethyl Isosorbide (ICI)	20.0

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



Delayed Release Fragrances	0.25
Fragrance	0.25

Roll-On

5	Dimethicone DC 354 (Dow Corning)	69.0
	Bentone 38	10.0
	Rezal 36 GP (Reheis Chem. Co.)	20.0
	Delayed Release Fragrances	0.5
	Fragrance	0.5
10	In the above, the following components were used:	
	Triclosan	5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol
	Neobee 1053	glycerol tricaprates/caprylates
	Generol 122	soya sterol
	Kesscowax B	cetyl alcohol and glycol polymer
15	Witconol APM	polypropylene glycol-3 myristyl ether
	Monamid 150 ADD	cocoamide diethanolamine
	Millithix 925	dibenzylidene sorbitol
	Ottasept Extra	quaternium 18 hectorite
	Bentone 38	quaternium 18 hectorite
20	Triton X-102	octoxynol-13
	Dimethicone DC 354	mixture of fully methylated linear siloxanepolymers end-blocked with trimethylsiloxy units
	Rezal 36 GP	Aluminium zirconium tetrachlorohydroxyglycine
25		

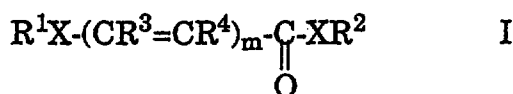
This Sheet Has Been Replaced





Claims

1. A fragrance precursor composition, preferably a composition for application to human skin, containing an organoleptically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

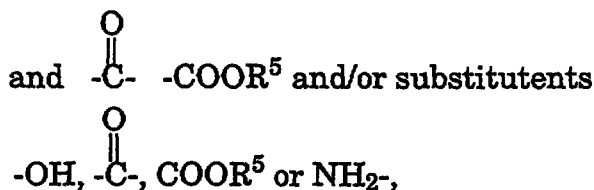


5

wherein R^1 and R^2 which be the same or different, are the radicals of fragrant alcohols or fragrant mercaptans R^1XH and R^2XH , and, if only one of the radicals R^1 and R^2 is a fragrant alcohol, the other radical R^1 or R^2 is an optionally substituted C_{1-40} -alkyl or C_{2-40} -alkenyl radical, a carbocyclic or aromatic radical,

10

whereby this radical R^1 or R^2 may in addition contain one or more hetero atoms, such as O, N, S, P, and groups such as $(OCH_2CH_2)_n$,



or is a polyalcohol or a sugar radical, of which one or more of the hydroxyl functions may be substituted as carbonates XR^1 and/or XR^2 as depicted above, and R^3 and R^4 , which are the same or different, are H, C_{1-6} -alkyl or, together, form a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring, and R^5 is R^1 or R^2 ,

15

$X = O$ or S

$m = 0, 1$ or 2 , and n is $1 - 20$

20

suitably in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

2. A composition according to Claim 1, where in the compounds of formula I, $m = 0$.

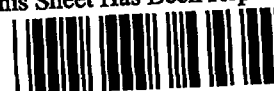
3. A composition according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of

25

Carbonic acid bis-(2-phenyl-ethyl)ester

Carbonic acid 2,3-bis-hex-3-enyloxycarbonyloxy-propyl ester hex-3-enyl ester

This Sheet Has Been Replaced





Carbonic acid 2,3-bis-phenethyloxycarbonyloxy-propyl ester phenethyl ester

Carbonic acid benzyl ester phenethyl ester

Carbonic acid benzyl ester hex-3-enyl ester

5 Carbonic acid benzyl ester dec-9-enyl ester

Carbonic acid 4-allyl-2-methoxy-phenyl ester benzyl ester

Carbonic acid hex-3-enyl ester 2-(2-hex-3-enyloxy-carbonyloxy-ethoxy)-ethyl ester

10 Carbonic acid 3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyl ester 2-[2-(3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyloxycarbonyloxy)-ethoxy]-ethyl ester

(E)-3-Phenylethyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

(E)-Hex-(Z)-3-enyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

(E)-3-(3,7-Dimethyl-oct-6-enyloxy)-acrylic acid ethyl ester

(E)-3-Dec-9-enyloxy-acrylic acid ethyl ester

15 Thiocarbonic acid 0-ethyl ester S-[1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-2-oxo-cyclohexyl)-ethyl]ester

4-Propyl-[1,3]oxathian-2-one

Carbonic acid 3-ethoxycarbonylsulfanyl-hexyl ester ethyl ester.

4. A composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the compound of
20 formula I is selected from the group consisting of

Carbonic acid dihex-3-enyl ester

Carbonic acid bis-(3,7-dimethyl-oct-6-enyl)ester

Carbonic acid didec-9-enyl ester

Carbonic acid 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl ester phenethyl ester

25 Carbonic acid 4-tert-butyl-cyclohexyl ester 3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyl ester

Carbonic acid 3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyl ester 2-[(3,7-dimethyl-octa-2,6-dienyloxycarbonyloxy)ethoxy]-ethyl ester

Carbonic acid butyl ester phenethyl ester

30 Carbonic acid butyl ester hex-3-enyl ester

Carbonic acid butyl ester 3,7-dimethyl-oct-2,6-dienyl ester

Carbonic acid benzyl ester 6-benzyloxycarbonyloxy-hexyl ester

Carbonic acid benzyl ester 2-ethoxy-4-formylphenyl ester.





5. A fragrance precursor product, e.g. a cosmetic product, e.g. a personal body deodorant or antiperspirant article, containing at least one compound I as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3.

6. A compound of formula I as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3 and as
5 illustrated in Examples 1 to 14.

7. A compound of formula I as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3 and as illustrated in Example 15..

8. Process for prolonging the effect of diffusion of the characteristic odour of an odoriferous compound R^1XH and/or R^2XH , preferably on human skin,
10 comprising applying a composition as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3.

9. A method of suppressing human body malodour by means of compounds of the formula I as defined in claim I, which comprises the application to human skin of a fragrance precursor product, preferably a cosmetic product as defined in Claim 5.

15 10. The use of a compound I as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3 as a fragrance precursor composition, preferably in a composition for application to human skin, e.g. in a personal body deodorant or antiperspirant composition.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

