SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

DELEGATURA PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL

División de Nuevas Creaciones

PCT

SOLICITUD

PATENTE DE INVENCION

ENTRADA EN FASE NACIONAL

21. **EXPEDIENTE No.** 04-94962

54 **TITULO** COMPOSICION DE UN JABON

51 **CLASIFICACION INTERNACIONAL**

71 **SOLICITANTE** COLGATE - PALMOLIVE COMPANY

DOMICILIO NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

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(FORMA P 10)

Oficina de Comunicaciones

PETITORIO

AS 95 128

Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 04094962 00000000 Folios: 86
Fecha (AMD): 2004-09-23 15 40:27
Tramite : 811 PCT-PATENT 379 FASE NACI 411 PRESENTAC
Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

FORMULARIO UNICO DE SOLICITUD DE PATENTE

PCT

ENTRADA EN FASE NACIONAL

1 SOLICITUD DE

☒ Patente de Invención ☐ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

☐ Capítulo I ☒ Capítulo II

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3 REPRESENTANTE O APODERADO	Nombre RAMIRO CASTRO DUQUE Dirección Cra. 7 No 16-56 Piso 9 Teléfono 380-2200 Fax. 380-2700 E-mail	**IDENTIFICACION** CC ☒ NIT ☐ CE ☐ Otro ☐ Cual_____ Número 170.322 TP 1003
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5 PCT (86)
Solicitud Internacional No PCT/US03/06332 Fecha 27-02-2003
Publicación Internacional No WO 03/072692 A1 Fecha 04-09-2003

7 Título (54): COMPOSICIÓN translúcida o transparente en barra a base de jabón compuesta por sales solubles de esteravato Monoetanolamina (Ver folio 90)

7 Clasificación Internacional (51) C11D 17/00

8 Prioridad SI ☒ NO ☐	(33) País de Origen	(32) Fecha	(31) Número de Solicitud
	US	28-02-2002	60/360.396
	US	11-02-2003	10/364.044

9 Comprobante de pago No. 04-62.151 **Fecha** 23-09-2004

Instrucciones para el diligenciamiento del presente formulario, ver reverso de esta página

10 ANEXOS

- [x] Comprobante de pago de la tasa de presentación de la solicitud $422.000
- [ ] Documento que acredita la existencia y representación legal cuando el solicitante sea persona jurídica.
- [x] Poderes, si fuere el caso. Protocolo No. 131
- [ ] Documento de cesión del inventor al solicitante o a su causante.
- [ ] Declaraciones.
- [x] Copia de la solicitud internacional. (Resumen, descripción reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- [x] Traducción de la solicitud internacional al castellano. (Resumen, descripción, reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- [x] Copia del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- [x] Traducción del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- [ ] De ser el caso, copia del contrato de acceso.
- [ ] De ser el caso, documento que acredite la licencia o autorización de uso de conocimientos tradicionales de las comunidades indígenas.
- [ ] De ser el caso, certificado de depósito del material biológico.
- [ ] Arte final 12x12.
- [ ] De ser el caso, información sobre otras solicitudes de patente o títulos obtenidos en el extranjero por el mismo titular o su causante, relacionadas parcial o totalmente con la invención de esta solicitud
- [x] Otros Tarjeta de Propietarios

11 FIGURA CARACTERÍSTICA.

12 Solicito la concesión de la patente,

NOMBRE. RAMIRO CASTRO DUQUE

FIRMA. _____

C C 170.322 de Bogotá T.P 1003 del C S.J

Instrucciones para la presentación de los anexos, ver reverso de esta página

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SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 8001760[illegible] Radicacion 04094962 00000000 Folios 06
Fecha (AMD) 2004-09-23 16:48:27
Tramite 011 PCT-PATENT 379 FASE NACI 411 PRESENTAC
Dependencia 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 04 - 62,151
FECHA AGOSTO 4 DE 2004

C O N S I G N A C I O N

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr PAGO
BRIGARD & CASTRO LTDA	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	12685616	03/09/2004	22,693,000 00

C O N C E P T O

CANT	RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1	50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	1 TRAMITES DE SOL DE PATENTE DE IN	422,000 00
		TOTAL $	422,000 00

SON CUATROCIENTOS VEINTIDOS MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No _____

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
4 September 2003 (04 09 2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/072692 A1

(51) International Patent Classification[7] C11D 17/00
10/04, 3/20 3/22 3/02

(21) International Application Number PCT/US03/06332

(22) International Filing Date 27 February 2003 (27 02 2003)

(25) Filing Language English

(26) Publication Language English

(30) Priority Data
60/360 396 28 February 2002 (28 02 2002) US
10/364 044 11 February 2003 (11 02 2003) US

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(81) Designated States *(national)* AE AG, AL, AM, AT AU AZ, BA BB BG BR BY BZ, CA CH CN CO CR, CU CZ, DE, DK DM DZ, EC EE, ES FI GB GD GE, GH GM HR, HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR, KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ, NO NZ, OM PH PL, PT RO RU SD SE, SG SK SL, TJ, TM TN TR TT TZ, UA UG UZ, VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(84) Designated States *(regional)* ARIPO patent (GH GM KE, LS MW MZ SD SL, SZ, TZ, UG ZM ZW), Eurasian patent (AM AZ, BY KG KZ, MD RU TJ TM), European patent (AT BE BG CH CY CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES FI FR, GB GR, IE, IT LU MC NL PT SE, SI SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE, SN TD TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17

— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4 17(ii)) for all designations*

— *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4 17(iii)) for all designations*

Published

— *with international search report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette

WO 03/072692 A1

(54) Title SOAP COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract A translucent or transparent composition comprising a. about 3 to about 40 wt % soap b. about 4 to about 40 wt. % of at least one synthetic surfactant, c about 14 to about 45 wt. % water, d from 0 to about 3 wt. % lower monohydric alcohol e about 5 to about 60 wt. % of a humectant, f from 0 to about 5 wt. % of a structurant, g from 0 to about 10 wt. % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

SOAP COMPOSITION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There have been many attempts to make a better soap containing bar that combines the beauty of transparency or translucency with an appropriate level of cleansing ability Frequently, the concept of cleansing ability is associated with the quantity of lather obtained with the bar during the aqueous washing period Such a bar should also be mild to the skin, have good rinsability and be able to deliver a fragrance to the bar user

It has now been discovered that certain ranges and combination of soap, synthetic surfactant, water, lower monohydric alcohol, humectant, structurant and gellant can bring about an excellent combination of desirable characteristics

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the composition, there is a translucent or transparent cleansing composition comprising

a about 3 to about 40 wt % soap,

b about 4 to about 40 wt % of at least one synthetic surfactant,

c about 14 to about 45 wt % water,

d from 0 to about 3 wt % lower monohydric alcohol,

e about 5 to about 60 wt. % of a humectant,

f from 0 to about 5 wt % of a structurant,

6

g from 0 to about 10 wt % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The soap bar components can bring about a combination of desirable characteristics such as better fragrance delivery when a fragrance is employed in the bar, improved mildness, and better rinsability The bar is transparent or preferably translucent By translucent is meant the visual perception of transmittance of any light through a ¼ inch thick portion of the bar By transparency is meant the ability to read 14 point type though a quarter inch thick section of the bar

The amount of soap, that is a long chain alkyl with some unsaturation possible, up to 20% of bonds as a carboxylic acid salt (sodium, potassium, ammonium or hydroxyethyl ammonium cations) is a minimum of about 3, 4, 5, 10 or 1 wt % of the composition, and up to about 25, 30, 35 or 40 wt % maximum of soap in the composition

Other surfactants can be present in the composition as well Examples of such surfactants are the anionic, amphoteric, nonionic and cationic surfactants Examples of anionic surfactants include but are not limited to soaps, alkyl sulfates, anionic acyl sarcosinates, methyl acyl taurates, N-acyl glutamates, acyl isethionates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alkyl phosphate esters, ethoxylated alkyl phosphate esters, trideceth sulfates, protein condensates, mixtures of ethoxylated alkyl sulfates and the like

Alkyl chains for these surfactants are C_8-C_{22}, preferably C_{10}-C_{18}, more preferably C_{12}-C_{14}

Anionic non-soap surfactants can be exemplified by the alkali metal salts of organic sulfate having in their molecular structure an alkyl radical containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms and a sulfonic acid or sulfuric acid ester radical (included in the term alkyl is the alkyl portion of higher acyl radicals) Preferred are the sodium, ammonium, potassium or triethanolamine alkyl sulfates, especially those obtained by sulfating the higher alcohols (C_8-C_{18} carbon atoms), sodium coconut oil fatty acid monoglyceride sulfates and sulfonates, sodium or potassium salts of sulfuric acid esters of the reaction product of 1 mole of a higher fatty alcohol (e g , tallow or coconut oil alcohols) and 1 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide, sodium or potassium salts of alkyl phenol ethylene oxide ether sulfate with 1 to 10 units of ethylene oxide per molecule and in which the alkyl radicals contain from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, sodium alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates, the reaction product of fatty acids having from 10 to 22 carbon atoms esterified with isethionic acid and neutralized with sodium hydroxide, water soluble salts of condensation products of fatty acids with sarcosine, and others known in the art.

Zwitterionic surfactants can be exemplified by those which can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight chain or branched and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water-solubilizing group, e g , carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate A general formula for these compounds is

$$R^2—Y^{(+)}—CH_2—R^4—Z^{(-)}$$
$$|$$
$$(R^3)_x$$

wherein R^2 contains an alkyl, alkenyl, or hydroxy alkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, Y is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur atoms, R3 is an alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl group containing 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, X is 1 when Y is a sulfur atom and 2 when Y is a nitrogen or phosphorus atom, R^4 is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene of from 0 to about 4 carbon atoms and Z is a radical selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphonate, and phosphate groups

Examples include 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate, 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio] -3 hydroxypentane-1-sulfate, 3-[P,P-P-diethyl-P 3,6,9 trioxatetradecyl- phosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate, 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3 dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane-l-phosphonate, 3-(N,N-di- methyl-N-hexadecylammonio) propane-1-sulfonate, 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxypropane-1-sulfonate, 4-(N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2 hydroxydodecyl) ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate, 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate, 3-(P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio)-propane-1-phosphonate, and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate

Examples of amphoteric surfactants which can be used in the compositions of the present invention are those which can be broadly described as derivatives of

aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which the aliphatic radical can be straight chain or branched and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water solubilizing group, e g , carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines, such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U S Patent No 2,658,072, N-higher alkyl aspartic acids, such as those produced according to the teaching of U S Patent No 2,438,091, and the products sold under the trade name "Miranol" and described in U S Patent No 2,528,378 Other amphotenics such as betaines are also useful in the present composition

Examples of betaines useful herein include the high alkyl betaines such as coco dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl carboxy-methyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl alpha-carboxyethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)carboxy methyl betaine, stearyl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl) carboxymethyl betaine, oleyl dimethyl gamma-carboxypropyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydro-xypropyl) alpha-carboxyethyl betaine, etc The sulfobetaines may be represented by coco dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, amido betaines, amidosulfobetaines, and the like

Many cationic surfactants are known to the art. By way of example, the following may be mentioned

- stearyldimenthylbenzyl ammonium chlonde,
- dodecyltnmethylammonium chlonde,
- nonylbenzylethyldimethyl ammonium nitrate,

- tetradecylpyridinium bromide,
- laurylpyridinium chloride,
- cetylpyridinium chloride
- laurylpyridinium chloride,
- laurylisoquinolium bromide,
- ditallow(Hydrogenated)dimethyl ammonium chloride,
- dilauryldimethyl ammonium chloride, and
- stearalkonium chloride

Additional cationic surfactants are disclosed in USP 4,303,543 see column 4, lines 58 and column 5, lines 1-42, incorporated herein by references Also see CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 4th Edition 1991, pages 509-514 for various long chain alkyl cationic surfactants, incorporated herein by references

Nonionic surfactants can be broadly defined as compounds produced by the condensation of alkylene oxide groups (hydrophilic in nature) with an organic hydrophobic compound, which may be aliphatic or alkyl aromatic in nature Examples of preferred classes of nonionic surfactants are

1 The polyethylene oxide condensates of alkyl phenols, e g , the condensation products of alkyl phenols having an alkyl group containing from about 6 to 12 carbon atoms in either a straight chain or branched chain configuration, with ethylene oxide, the said ethylene oxide being present in amounts equal to 10 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alkyl phenol The alkyl substituent in such compounds may be derived from polymerized propylene, diisobutylene, octane, or nonane, for example

2 Those derived from the condensation of ethylene oxide with the product resulting from the reaction of propylene oxide and ethylene diamine products which may be varied in composition depending upon the balance between the hydrophobic and hydrophilic elements which is desired For example, compounds containing from about 40% to about 80% polyoxyethylene by weight and having a molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 11,000 resulting from the reaction of ethylene oxide groups with a hydrophobic base constituted of the reaction product of ethylene diamine and excess propylene oxide, said base having a molecular weight of the order of 2,500 to 3,000, are satisfactory

3 The condensation product of aliphatic alcohols having from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, in either straight chain or branched chain configuration with ethylene oxide, e g , a coconut alcohol ethylene oxide condensate having from 10 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of coconut alcohol, the coconut alcohol fraction having from 10 to 14 carbon atoms Other ethylene oxide condensation products are ethoxylated fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols (e g , Tween 20-polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate)

4 Long chain tertiary amine oxides corresponding to the following general formula

$$R_1R_2R_3N\rightarrow O$$

wherein R_1 contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxy alkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties, and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, and, R_2 and R_3 contain from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms and from 0 to about 1 hydroxy group, e g , methyl, ethyl, propyl, hydroxy ethyl, or hydroxy propyl radicals The arrow in the

formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond Examples of amine oxides suitable for use in this invention include dimethyldodecylamine oxide, oleyl-di(2-hydroxyethyl) amine oxide, dimethyloctylamine oxide, dimethyldecylamine oxide, dimethyltetradecylamine oxide, 3,6,9 trioxaheptadecyldiethylamine oxide, di(2-hydroxyethyl)-tetradecylamine oxide, 2-dodecoxyethyldimethylamine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyldi(3-hydroxypropyl)amine oxide, dimethylhexadecylamine oxide

Long chain tertiary phosphine oxides corresponding to the following general formula

$$RR'R''P\rightarrow O$$

wherein R contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxyalkyl radical ranging from 8 to 20 carbon atoms in chain length, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety and R' and R" are each alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl groups containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms The arrow in the formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond Examples of suitable phosphine oxides are dodecyldimethylphosphine oxide, tetradecylmethylethylphosphine oxide, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecyldimethylphosphine oxide, cetyldimethylphosphine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyldi(2-hydroxyethyl) phosphine oxide stearyldimethylphosphine oxide, cetylethyl propylphosphine oxide, oleyldiethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldiethylphosphine oxide, tetradecyldiethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldipropylphosphine oxide, dodecyldi(hydroxymethyl)phosphine oxide, dodecyldi(2-hydroxyethyl)phosphine oxide, tetradecylmethyl-2-hydroxypropylphosphine

oxide, oleyldimethylphosphine oxide, 2-hydroxydodecyldimethylphosphine oxide

6 Long chain dialkyl sulfoxides containing one short chain alkyl or hydroxy alkyl radical of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms (usually methyl) and one long hydrophobic chain which contain alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxy alkyl, or keto alkyl radicals containing from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl molety Examples include octadecyl methyl sulfoxide, 2-ketotridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecyl 2-hydroxyethyl sulfoxide, dodecyl methyl sulfoxide, oleyl 3-hydroxypropyl sulfoxide, tetradecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3 methoxytridecylmethyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxytridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxy-4-dodecoxybutyl methyl sulfoxide

7 Alkylated polyglycosides wherein the alkyl group is from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms and the degree of polymerization of the glycoside is from about 1 to about 3, preferably about 1 3 to about 2 0

The quantity of synthetic surfactant in the bar composition, if present, is a minimum of about 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 9 wt % and a maximum of about 40, 20 or 12 wt % or even lower such as about 10 wt %

Water present in the bar composition is a minimum of about 14, 15 or 17 wt % and a maximum of about 20, 25, 30, 35 or 45 wt % of the bar composition

Lower monohydric alkanols can also be present in the composition Exemplary of lower monohydric alkanols are methanol, ethanol, propanol,

isopropanol, and the like The quantity of lower monohydric alkanol present in the composition is a minimum of 0, about 0 1 or 0 2 wt. % The maximum quantity is about 3, 2, or 1 wt %

A humectant is a polyhydric alcohol organic material which assists in solubilizing soap Exemplary of these materials is propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, xylitol, hexylene glycol, and the like A minimum of humectant in the composition is about 5, 8, 10, 15 or 20 wt % A maximum is about 60, 50, 40, or 30 wt % of the composition

A structurant, a material that makes the bar harder can be present in the composition Exemplary of a structurant is alkali halides and alkali metal sulfates such as sodium chloride and sodium sulfate Levels of structurant are 0 or at least about 0 1 or 0 2 wt % of the bar Maximum quantities of structurant are about 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 wt % It is preferable that the structurant be above 0

Also present in the composition can be a gellant which is generally a nonionic or polymeric agent which assists in hardening the bar Exemplary of gellants is guar gums, polyamides, and the like Quantities of gellant can be 0 or at least 0 1, 0 2, 0 3 or 0 5 wt. % Maximum quantities of gellant are about 5, 2 or 1 wt % Neither the gellant nor the structurant should be zero at the same time The gellant is preferably about zero

Optional ingredients which can be present in the composition include fragrance, dyes, chelating agents such as EDTA, antimicrobial materials such as triclocarban, triclosan and the like, preservatives such as hydantoins, imidazolines

and the like The fragrance can be absent or be present at about 0 001 to about 2 wt % of the composition The fragrance can include any active agent such as a phenolic, aldehyde, alcohol, nitrile, ether, ketone or ester and the like

When the fragrance is present in the composition, the lower monohydric alcohol can enhance the delivery of the fragrance to the soap bar user With its volatility, the alcohol assists in making the user aware and appreciative of the fragrance

The presence of the synthetic surfactant brings about good lathering and feel to the skin Preferred surfactants are acyl isethionates, alkyl ether sulfates and alkyl sulfosuccinates Rinsability is also enhanced with the total composition components

The bars are prepared by standard procedures The translucent bars are prepared by pressing (molding) or pouring (cast) methodologies, i e , placing a liquid into a mold The transparent bars are generally prepared by pouring (casting) procedures

Below are example(s) of the invention

Example 1	Wt %	Example 2	Wt %
Propylene Glycol	12	Propylene Glycol	16
Glycerin	5	Glycerin	6
Sorbitol	7	Dipropylene Glycol	4
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	12	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	10
Cocoamido Propyl Betaine	2	Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate	5
Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate	8	Cocoamido Propyl Betaine	3
Sodium Chloride	1 5	Sodium Chloride	2
Stearic Acid	9 5	Stearic Acid	10
Myristic Acid	4 2	Myristic Acid	5 0
Coconut Acid	3 2	Coconut Acid	3 0
Sodium Hydroxide	5 5	Sodium Hydroxide	5 6
Sucrose	2 0	Sucrose	2 0
Triethanolamine	1 5	Ethanol	1 5
Ethanol	0 5	Fragrance	1 0
Fragrance	1 0	Water	25 9
Water	25 1		

A further preferred composition has the following ranges and provides a solid composition, preferably a bar, which is translucent

Component	wt %
Soap	10 – 30
Synthetic Surfactant	15 – 25
Water	15 – 25
Monohydric alcohol	0 20 – 1
Humectant	15 – 30
Structuant	0 5 – 1 5
Gellant	0 - 3
Water	QS

Generally, the soap is comprised of soluble salts of stearate, myristate, and cocoate Translucency is enhanced by using ratios of stearate myristate (longer chain to shorter chain) of about 1 5 to 3 5 1, preferably about 1 6 to 2 25 1

Skin conditioning can be achieved while maintaining the translucency of the composition For example, various fats and oils can be used for increased skin feel Examples include soybean oil, sunflower oil, canola oil, various unsaturated long chain oils and fats in general, shea butter and the like Quantities of these fats and oils can be a minimum that provides a skin feel up to a maximum that provides skin feel while still achieving translucency of the composition Generally, this is about 0 5 to about 4 wt % of the composition preferably about 1 0 to about 3 0 wt %

Other emollients can also be in the composition Examples of these materials include silicone quats such as silicone quaternium-8, and the like,lanolin quats such as Quarternium 33 and cationic polymers such as polyquat-6 and polyquat-7 Additionally, lather affecting reagents such as polyethylene oxide (Polyox ®) from Union Carbide can also be employed

These materials can be used at relatively minor quantities that are from about 0 05 to about 3 to 4 wt % of each of these as long as skin feel and translucency is

maintained Mixtures of conditioning agents can be used Below are various emollients, fats and oils, as in general skin conditioning agents, which maintained translucency and provided skin feel when added to a translucent composition of the invention at a level of 2 wt %

Fats and Oils

Soybean oil
Sunflower seed oil
Meadowfoam seed oil
Shea butter
Mineral oil

Emollients

Di-PPG-2 myreth-10 adipate
Glycereth-7 lactate
IPDI/PEG-15 cocamine copolymer
Propylene glycol isostearate
PEG-75 meadowfoam oil

PPG-3 hydroxyethyl soyamide
Acetylated lanolin alcohol
C12-15 alkyl benzoate

PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides
PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate
Lanolin quat (quaternium-33)
Silicone quaternium-8
Quaternized hydrogenated wheat protein

Quats

Polyquaternium-7
Polyquaternium-6
Polyquaternium-44

Hydrocarb ns

Petrolatum

PEG-45M (polyox WSR N60K)

Mixtures of two or more of these emollients can be used

A preferred skin composition is shown below

Component	Wt.
Water	QS
Propylene glycol	16
Dipropylene glycol	6
Cocoamidopropyl betaine	7
Sodium chloride	1
Stearic acid	14
Myristic acid	7 3
Coconut acid	6 23
Caustic soda (50%)	8 54
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodium laureth sulfate	12
Cocamide MEA	1
Disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate	4 5
Sodium lauryl sulfate	4
Sucrose	4
Soybean oil	2 5
Lanolin quat	1
Polyquat-6 (28%)	0 7
Fragrance and minors	1 5

Below are the results on clarity and bar hardness (penetration of a needle under controlled conditions) the lower the number the harder and more preferred the bar

Soap Ratios

Sodium Stearate	Sodium Myristate	Sodium Cocoate	Stearate/ Myristate	Clarity	Bar Hardness (mm)
13	5	6	2 6	Translucent	7 45
13	0	11	—	Opaque	8 07
13	2	9	6 5	Opaque	7 18
13	4	7	3 25	Translucent	5 85
13	8	3	1 6	Transparent	5 45

The following base formula is used in sensory panel evaluation

Component	Wt
Water	QS
Propylene glycol	16
Dipropylene glycol	8
Cocoamidopropyl betaine	7
Sodium chloride	1
Stearic acid	12
Myristic acid	4 56
Coconut acid	8 95
Caustic Soda (50%)	7 9
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodium laureth sulfate	11
Cocamide MEA	1
Disodium lauryl solfosuccinate	4 5
Sodium lauryl sulfate	4
Sucrose	3
Fragrance and minors	1 5

To one portion of the formula is added 2 wt % soybean oil and 1 wt %quaternium-33 To a second portion of the formula is added 1 wt % quaternium-33 and 1 wt % petrolatum To a third portion of the formula is added 1 wt % petrolatum and 1 wt % silicone quaternium-8 The formulas are then evaluated Quaternium-33 alone or in combination with another conditioning agent is preferred

CLAIMS

1 A translucent or transparent composition comprising

a about 3 to about 40 wt. % soap,

b about 4 to about 40 wt % of at least one synthetic surfactant,

c about 14 to about 45 wt % water,

d from 0 to about 3 wt % lower monohydric alcohol,

e about 5 to about 60 wt. % of a humectant,

f from 0 to about 5 wt % of a structurant,

g from 0 to about 10 wt % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

2 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein soap is about 4 to about 35 wt %

3 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein soap is about 15 to about 35 wt %

4 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein it is a bar

(12) SOLICITUD INTERNACIONAL PUBLICADA BAJO EL TRATADO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA PATENTES (PCT)

(19) Organización Mundial de Propiedad Intelectual
Oficina Internacional

(43) Fecha de Publicación Internacional
Septiembre 4 de 2003 (04 09 2003)

(10)) Número de Publicación Internacional
PCT WO 03/072692 A1

(51) Clasificación Internacional de Patente[7] C11D 17/00 10/04, 3/20 3/22 3/02

(21) Número de Solicitud Internacional PCT/US03/06332

(22) Fecha de Presentación Internacional
27 de febrero de 2003 (27 02 2003)

(25) Idioma de la Presentación Inglés

(26) Idioma de Publicación Inglés

(30) Datos de la Prioridad
60/360 396 28 de Febrero 2002 (28 02 2002) USA
10/364,044 11 de Febrero 2003 (11 02 2003) USA

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(81) Estados Designados *(nacional)* AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA BB, BG, BR, BY BZ, CA CH, CN CO, CR CU CZ DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC EE, ES, FI GB GD GE, GH GM HR, HU ID IL, IN IS JP KE, KG KP KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT LU LV, MA, MD MG, MK, MN MW, MX, MZ, NO NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG UZ VC VN, YU ZA ZM, ZW

(84) Estados Designados *(regional)* Patente ARIPO (GH GM KE, LS, MW MZ SD, SL SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW) patente Euroasiática (AM AZ, BY KG KZ MD, RU, TJ, TM), patente Europea (AT, BE, BG, CH CY CZ, DE, DK, EE ES, FI FR, GB GR, IE, IT LU MC, NL, PT SE, SI SK, TR), patente OAPI (BF, BJ CF CG, CI CM GA GN GQ, GW ML, MR, NE SN TD TG)

Declaración bajo la regla 4 17
— *en cuanto al derecho del solicitante a solicitar y recibir una patente (Regla 4 17(ii)) para todas las designaciones*
— *en cuanto al derecho del solicitante de reivindicar la prioridad de la solicitud anterior (Regla 4 17 (iii)) para todas las designaciones*

Publicada
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Para códigos de dos letras y otras abreviaturas consulte las "Notas de Guía sobre Códigos y Abreviaturas" que aparece al principio de cada ejemplar regular de la Gaceta de PCT

WO 03/072692 A1

(54) Título COMPOSICIÓN DE UN JABÓN

(57) Extracto Una composición translúcida o transparente comprendiendo a alrededor de 3 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de jabón, b alrededor de 4 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de por lo menos un tensioactivo sintético, c alrededor de 14 hasta alrededor de 45 % en peso de agua, d alrededor de 0 hasta alrededor de 3 % en peso de alcohol monohídrico inferior, e alrededor de 5 hasta alrededor de 60 % en peso de un humectante, f alrededor de 0 hasta alrededor de 5 % en peso de un estructurante, g. alrededor de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 % en peso de un gelante con la condición de que el estructurante y el gelante no sean 0 al mismo tiempo

COMPOSICIÓN DE UN JABÓN

ANTECEDENTES DE LA INVENCIÓN

En varias oportunidades se ha tratado de fabricar un jabón en barra mejor, que combine la belleza de la transparencia o la translucidez y una capacidad de limpieza de nivel adecuado Con frecuencia el concepto de capacidad de limpieza se asocia con la cantidad de espuma obtenida con la barra durante el periodo de lavado con agua Igualmente la citada barra debe ser suave para la piel, debe enjuagarse con facilidad y el usuario de la barra debe percibir una fragancia

Ahora se ha descubierto que ciertos rangos y combinaciones de jabon, tensioactivo sintetico, agua, alcohol monohidrico inferior, humectante, estructurante y gelante pueden producir una excelente combinación de características deseables

RESUMEN DE LA INVENCIÓN

De conformidad con la composición, hay una composición translucida o transparente de limpieza que comprende

a alrededor de 3 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de jabon,

b alrededor de 4 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de por lo menos un tensioactivo sintético,

c alrededor de 14 hasta alrededor de 45 % en peso de agua,

d de 0 hasta alrededor de 3 % en peso de alcohol monohídrico inferior,

e alrededor de 5 hasta alrededor de 60 % en peso de un humectante,

f de 0 hasta alrededor de 5 % en peso de un estructurante,

g de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 % en peso de un gelante con la condición de que el estructurante y el gelante no sean 0 al mismo

tiempo

DESCRIPCIÓN DETALLADA DE LA INVENCIÓN

Los componentes de la barra de jabon pueden producir una combinacion de características deseables como una mejor percepción de la fragancia, cuando se emplea una fragancia en la barra, una mayor suavidad y un enjuague más fácil La barra es transparente o preferiblemente translucida Translucida significa una percepción visual de la transmision de cualquier luz a traves de una porción de la barra con un espesor de ¼ de pulgada Transparencia significa que es posible leer un tipo de letra de 14 puntos a traves de una seccion de la barra de un cuarto de pulgada

La cantidad de jabon, que es una larga cadena alquilo donde cierta insaturación es posible, hasta el 20% de los enlaces como una sal de ácido carboxílico (sodio, potasio, amonio o cationes de hidroxietilo amonio) es un mínimo de alrededor de 3, 4, 5, 10 o 1 % en peso de la composicion, y hasta alrededor de 25, 30, 35 o 40 % en peso máximo de jabon en la composicion

Otros tensioactivos también pueden estar presentes en la composición Ejemplos de dichos tensioactivos son los tensioactivos anionicos, anfoteros, no iónicos y cationicos Ejemplos tensioactivos anionicos incluyen pero no se limitan a jabones, alquilo sulfatos, acilo sarcosinatos anionicos, metilo acilo tauratos, N-acilo glutamatos, acilo isetionatos, alquilo éter sulfatos, alquilo sulfosuccinatos, alquilo fosfato ésteres, alquilo fosfato esteres etoxilados, tridecet sulfatos, condensados de proteína, mezclas de alquilo sulfatos etoxilados y similares

Las cadenas alquilo de estos tensioactivos son C_8-C_{22}, preferiblemente C_{10}-C_{18}, más preferiblemente C_{12}-C_{14}

Los tensioactivos anionicos no jabonosos se pueden ejemplificar por las sales de metales alcalinos de sulfato orgánico que contienen un radical alcalino en su estructura molecular conteniendo de alrededor de 8 hasta

alrededor de 22 atomos de carbón y un ácido sulfónico o radicales de ester de ácido sulfurico (en el término alquilo se incluye la porción alquilo de los radicales acilo superiores) Se prefiere el sodio, amonio, potasio o trietanolamina alquilo sulfatos, especialmente aquellos obtenidos al sulfatar los alcoholes superiores (C_8-C_{18} átomos de carbono), sulfatos monoglicerídos de ácido graso de sodio de aceite de coco y sulfonatos, sales de sodio o potasio de ésteres de acido sulfúrico del producto de la reacción de 1 mol de alcohol graso superior (por ejemplo alcoholes de sebo o de aceite de coco) y de 1 a 12 moles de óxido de etileno, sales de sodio o potasio de sulfato de óxido de éter alquilo fenol etileno con entre 1 a 10 unidades de oxido de etileno por molecula, y en las cuales los radicales alquilo contienen de 8 a 12 átomos de carbono, sulfonatos de éter de sodio alquilo glicerilo, el producto de la reacción de los acidos grasos teniendo de 10 a 22 átomos de carbono esterificados con ácido isetionico y neutralizados con hidroxido de sodio, sales de la condensación de los productos de ácidos grasos con sarcosina solubles en agua soluble y otros conocidos en el arte

Los tensioactivos ionicos bipolares se pueden ejemplificar por aquellos ampliamente descritos como derivados de compuestos de amonio, fosfonio y sulfonio alifaticos cuaternarios, en los cuales los radicales alifáticos pueden ser cadenas lineales o ramificadas, y donde uno de los radicales alifaticos contiene de alrededor de 8 a 18 átomos de carbono y uno contiene un grupo anionico soluble en agua, por ejemplo carboxi, sulfonato, sulfato, fosfato o fosfonato Una fórmula general de estos compuestos es

$$R^2—Y(+)(R^3)x—CH_2—R^4—Z(-)$$

donde R^2 contiene un alquilo, un alquenilo o un radical hidroxi alquilo de alrededor de 8 hasta alrededor de 18 atomos de carbono, de 0 hasta

alrededor de 10 fracciones de óxido de etileno y de 0 a 1 fracción de glicerilo, Y se selecciona entre el grupo conformado por átomos de nitrogeno, fosforados y de sulfuro, R^3 es un grupo alquilo o monohidroxialquilo conteniendo de 1 hasta alrededor de 3 atomos de carbono, X es 1 cuando Y es un atomo de sulfuro y 2 cuando Y es un átomo de nitrogeno o fosforado, R^4 es un alquiloeno o hidroxialquiloeno de 0 hasta alrededor de 4 átomos de carbono y Z es un radical seleccionado entre el grupo conformado por carboxilato, sulfonato, sulfato, fosfonato y grupos fosfato

Ejemplos incluyen 4-[N,N-di(2-hidroxietil)-N-octadecilamonio] - butano-1-carboxilato, 5-[S-3-hidroxipropil-S-hexadecilsulfonio]-3 hidroxipentano-1-sulfato, 3-[P,P-P-dietil-P 3,6,9 trioxatetradecil- fosfonio]-2-hidroxipropan-1-fosfato, 3-[N,N-dipropil-N-3 dodecoxi-2-hidroxipropilamonio]-propano-l-fosfonato, 3-(N,N-di- metil-N-hexadecilamonio) propano-1-sulfonato, 3-(N,N-dimetil-N-hexadecilamonio)-2-hidroxipropano-1-sulfonato, 4-(N,N-di(2-hidroxietil)-N-(2 hidroxidodecil) amonio]-butano-1-carboxilato, 3-[S-etil-S-(3-dodecoxi-2-hidroxipropil)sulfonio]-propano-1-fosfato, 3-(P,P-dimetil-P-dodecilfosfonio)-propano-1-fosfonato, y 5-[N,N-di(3-hidroxipropil)-N-hexadecilamonio]-2-hidroxi-pentano-1-sulfato

Ejemplos de tensioactivos anfóteros que se pueden emplear en las composiciones de la presente invención son aquellos que se pueden describir ampliamente como derivados de aminas alifáticas terciarias y cuaternarias donde el radical alifatico puede ser una cadena lineal o ramificada, y donde uno de los radicales alifaticos contiene un grupo anionico soluble en agua, por ejemplo carboxi, sulfonato, sulfato, fosfato o fosfonato Ejemplos de compuestos que se incluyen en esta definicion son sodio 3-dodecilaminapropionato, sodio 3-dodecilaminapropano sulfonato, N-alquilotaurinos, como el que se prepara al hacer reaccionar dodecilamina con isetionato de sodio de acuerdo con lo enseñado en la patente de Estados

Unidos No 2,658,072, acidos aspárticos alquilo N-superior, tales como aquellos producidos de acuerdo con lo enseñado en la patente de Estados Unidos No 2,438,091, y los productos que se venden bajo la marca registrada "Miranol" y que se describen en la patente de Estados Unidos No 2,528,378 Otros anfóteros como las betaínas también son utiles en la presente composición

Ejemplos de betainas utiles en la presente incluyen las alquilo betaínas superiores tales como coco dimetil carboximetil betaina, laurilo dimetil carboxi-metil betaína, laurilo dimetil alfa-carboxietilo betaina, cetil dimetil carboximetil betaína, laurilo bis-(2-hidroxietilo)carboxi metil betaina, esterarilo bis-(2-hidroxipropil) carboximetil betaína, oleil dimetil gamma-carboxipropil betaina, laurilo bis-(2-hidro-xipropil) alfa-carboxietil betaina, etc Las sulfobetainas pueden estar representadas por coco dimetil sulfopropil betaina, estearilo dimetil sulfopropil betaina, amida betainas, amidasulfobetainas y similares

En el arte se conocen muchos tensioactivos cationicos A modo de ejemplo, se pueden citar los siguientes

- Cloruro de estearilodimentilbenzil amonio,
- Cloruro de dodeciltrimetilamonio,
- Nitrato de nonilbenziletildimetil amonio,
- Bromuro de tetradecilpiridinio,
- Cloruro de laurilpiridinio,
- Cloruro de cetilpiridinio,
- Cloruro de laurilpiridinio,
- Bromuro de laurilisoquinolio,
- Cloruro bisebo(hidrogenado)dimetil amonio,
- Cloruro de dilaurildimetil amonio, y
- Cloruro de estearalconio

Unos tensioactivos cationicos adicionales se divulgan en USP

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4,303,543 consultar columna 4, línea 58 y columna 5, lineas 1-42, incorporadas a la presente por referencia Consultar también el CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 4 Edición 1991, paginas 509-514 sobre diversos tensioactivos cationicos alquilo de cadena larga, incorporados a la presente por referencia

Los tensioactivos no iónicos se pueden definir ampliamente como unos compuestos producidos por la condensación de grupos de oxido alquileno (de naturaleza hidrofila) con un compuesto orgánico hidrófobo, que puede ser de naturaleza alifatica o alquilo aromática. Los ejemplos de las clases preferidas de tensioactivos no iónicos son

1 Los condensados de oxidos de polietileno de alquilo fenoles, por ejemplo los productos de la condensacion de alquilo fenoles que tienen un grupo alquilo conteniendo de alrededor de 6 hasta 12 atomos de carbono con una configuracion lineal o ramificada, con oxido de etileno, el citado oxido de etileno estando presente en unas cantidades iguales a entre 10 y 60 moles de óxido de etileno por mol de alquilo fenol El radical alquilo de los citados compuestos se puede derivar de propileno polimerizado, diisobutileno, octano o nonano, por ejemplo
2 Aquellos derivados de la condensación del oxido de etileno con el producto que resulta de la reacción del óxido de propileno y productos de diamina de etileno los cuales se pueden variar en la composición, dependiendo del equilibrio entre los elementos hidrófobos e hidrofilos que se desea Por ejemplo, compuestos conteniendo de alrededor de 40% hasta alrededor de 80% de polioxietileno en peso y teniendo un peso molecular de alrededor de 5,000 hasta alrededor de 11,000 que resultan de la reacción de los grupos de oxido de etileno con una base hidrófoba constituida a partir del producto de la reaccion de diamina de etileno y un exceso de oxido de propileno, la citada base teniendo un peso molecular del orden de 2,500 a 3,000, son satisfactorios

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3 El producto de la condensacion de alcoholes alifaticos teniendo de 8 a 18 átomos de carbono, con una configuración de cadena lineal o ramificada con oxido de etileno, por ejemplo un condensado de alcohol de coco óxido de etileno teniendo de 10 a 30 moles de óxido de etileno por mol de alcohol de coco, la fracción del alcohol de coco teniendo de 10 a 14 atomos de carbono Otros productos de condensación del óxido de etileno son los ésteres etoxilados de los ácidos grasos de alcoholes polihidricos (por ejemplo, Tween 20-polioxietileno (20) sorbitan monolaurato)

4 Óxidos de amina terciarias de cadena larga correspondientes a la siguiente fórmula general

$$R_1R_2R_3N\rightarrow O$$

donde R_1 contiene un alquilo, un alquenilo o un radical monohidroxi alquilo de alrededor de 8 hasta alrededor de 18 atomos de carbono, de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 fracciones de oxido de etileno y de 0 a 1 fraccion de glicerilo, y R_2 y R_3 contienen de 1 hasta alrededor de 3 átomos de carbono y de 0 hasta alrededor de 1 grupo hidroxi, por ejemplo, metilo, etilo, propilo, hidroxi etilo o radicales hidroxilo propilo La flecha en la formula es una representación convencional de un enlace semipolar Los ejemplos de óxidos de amina apropiados para el uso en esta invención incluyen óxido de dimetildodecilamina, óxido de oleil-di(2-hidroxietil) amina, oxido de dimetiloctilamina, oxido de dimetildecilamina, óxido de dimetiltetradecilamina, óxido de 3,6,9 trioxaheptadecildietilamina, oxido de di(2-hidroxietil)-tetradecilamina, óxido de 2-dodecoxietildimetilamina, óxido de 3-dodecoxi-2-hidroxipropildi(3-hidroxipropil)amina, óxido de dimetilhexadecilamina

5 Óxidos de fosfina terciaria de cadena larga que corresponden a la siguiente fórmula general

$$RR'R''P\rightarrow O$$

donde R contiene un alquilo, un alquenilo o un radical monohidroxialquilo que varia entre de 8 a 20 atomos de carbono en la longitud de la cadena, de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 fracciones de oxido de etileno y de 0 a 1 fraccion de glicerilo y R' y R" son cada uno grupos alquilo o monohidroxialquilo conteniendo de 1 a 3 atomos de carbono La flecha en la formula es una representacion convencional de un enlace semipolar Los ejemplos de óxidos de fosfina apropiados son óxido de dodecildimetilfosfina, óxido de tetradecilmetiletilfosfina, óxido de 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecildimetilfosfina, oxido de cetildimetilfosfina, óxido de 3-dodecoxi-2-hidroxipropildi(2-hidroxietilo) fosfina, óxido de estearildimetilfosfina, oxido de cetiletil propilfosfina, oxido de oleildietilfosfina, óxido de dodecildietilfosfina, óxido de tetradecildietilfosfina, óxido de dodecildipropilfosfina, óxido de dodecildi(hidroximetil)fosfina, óxido de dodecildi(2-hidroxietil)fosfina, oxido de tetradecilmetil-2-hidroxipropilfosfina, óxido de oleildimetilfosfina, óxido de 2-hidroxidodecildimetilfosfina

6 Sulfoxidos dialquilos de cadena larga conteniendo una cadena corta alquilo o un radical hidroxi alquilo de 1 hasta alrededor de 3 átomos de carbono (usualmente metilo) y una cadena hidrófoba larga que contiene alquilo, alquenilo, hidroxi alquilo, o radicales ceto alquilo conteniendo de alrededor de 8 hasta alrededor de 20 atomos de carbono, de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 fracciones de óxido de etileno y de 0 a 1 fraccion de glicerilo Los ejemplos incluyen octadecil metil sulfoxido, 2-cetotridecil metil sulfoxido, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecil 2-hidroxietil sulfóxido, dodecil metil sulfoxido, oleil 3-hidroxipropil sulfóxido, tetradecil metil sulfóxido, 3 metoxitridecilmetil sulfoxido, 3-hidroxitridecil metil sulfóxido, 3-hidroxi-4-dodecoxibutil metil sulfoxido

7 Los poliglucósidos alquilados donde el grupo alquilo es de alrededor de 8 hasta alrededor de 20 atomos de carbono, preferiblemente alrededor de 10 hasta alrededor de 18 atomos de carbono y el grado

de polimerización del glucósido es de alrededor de 1 hasta alrededor de 3, preferiblemente alrededor de 1 3 hasta alrededor de 2 0

La cantidad de tensioactivo sintético en la composicion de la barra, si llegara a estar presente, es como minimo de alrededor de 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 o 9 % en peso y como máximo de alrededor de 40, 20 o 12 % en peso o incluso inferior, como de alrededor de 10 % en peso

El agua presente en la composición de la barra es como minimo de alrededor de 14, 15 o 17 % en peso y como maximo de alrededor de 20, 25, 30, 35 o 45 % en peso de la composición de la barra

Los alcanoles monohidricos inferiores también pueden estar presentes en la composicion Ejemplos de los alcanoles monohidricos inferiores son metanol, etanol, propanol, isopropanol y similares La cantidad de alcanoles monohídricos inferiores presente en la composición es un mínimo de 0, alrededor de 0 1 o 0 2 % en peso La cantidad máxima es de alrededor de 3, 2, o 1 % en peso

Un humectante es un material organico alcohol polihidrico que contribuye a la solubilizacion del jabón Ejemplos de estos materiales son propilenglicol, dipropilenglicol, glicerina, sorbitol, manitol, xilitol, hexileno glicol, y similares Un mínimo de humectante en la composición es alrededor de 5, 8, 10, 15 o 20 % en peso Un maximo es de alrededor de 60, 50, 40, o 30 % en peso de la composicion

Un estructurante, un material que endurece la barra, puede estar presente en la composición Ejemplos de estructurantes son alcali haluros y alcali metal sulfatos como el cloruro de sodio y el sulfato de sodio Los niveles de estructurante son 0 o por lo menos alrededor de 0 1 o 0 2 % en peso de la barra Unas cantidades máximas de estructurante son alrededor de 5, 4, 3, 2 o 1 % en peso Es preferible que el estructurante sea mayor a 0

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Igualmente en la composición puede estar presente un gelante que por lo general es un agente no iónico o polimérico que ayuda a endurecer la barra. Ejemplos de gelantes son las gomas guar, poliamidas y similares Las cantidades de gelante pueden ser 0 o por lo menos 0 1, 0 2, 0 3 o 0 5 % en peso Las cantidades maximas de gelante son alrededor de 5, 2 o 1 % en peso Ni el gelante ni el estructurante deben ser 0 al mismo tiempo El gelante es preferiblemente alrededor de cero

Unos ingredientes opcionales que pueden estar presentes en la composición incluyen fragancias, colorantes, agentes quelantes como EDTA, materiales antibacterianos como triclocarbán, triclosan y similares, conservantes tales como hidantoinas, imidazolinas y similares La fragancia puede estar ausente o presente a alrededor de 0 001 hasta alrededor de 2 % en peso de la composicion La fragancia puede incluir cualquier agente activo como un fenólico, aldehído, alcohol, nitrilo, eter, cetona o éster y similares

Cuando la fragancia esta presente en la composicion, el alcohol monohidrico inferior puede aumentar la percepción de la fragancia de la barra de jabon para el usuario Debido a su volatilidad, el alcohol ayuda a que el usuario perciba y aprecie la fragancia

La presencia del tensioactivo sintetico contribuye a aumentar la espuma y la sensación en la piel Los tensioactivos preferidos son acil isetionatos, alquilo éter sulfatos y alquilo sulfosuccinatos Igualmente la totalidad de los componentes de la composicion ayudan al enjuague

Las barras se preparan por medio de unos procedimientos estándar Las barras translucidas se preparan mediante metodologias de presion (moldeo) o de vertimiento (vaciado), es decir colocando un líquido en un molde Por lo general, las barras transparentes se preparan mediante

procedimientos de vertimientos (vaciado)

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A continuación se encuentran unos ejemplos de la invención

Ejemplo 1	% en	Ejemplo 2	% en
Propilenglicol	12	Propilenglicol	16
Glicerina	5	Glicerina	6
Sorbitol	7	Dipropilenglicol	4
Sodio Lauret Sulfato	12	Sodio Lauret Sulfato	10
Cocoamida Propil Betaína	2	Sodio Cocoil Isetionato	5
Disodio Laurilo Sulfosuccinato	8	Cocoamida Propil Betaína	3
Cloruro de Sodio	1 5	Cloruro de Sodio	2
Ácido Estearico	9 5	Ácido Estearico	10
Ácido Mirístico	4 2	Ácido Mirístico	5 0
Ácido de Coco	3 2	Ácido de Coco	3 0
Hidroxido de Sodio	5 5	Hidroxido de Sodio	5 6
Sacarosa	2 0	Sacarosa	2 0
Trietanolamina	1 5	Etanol	1 5
Etanol	0 5	Fragancia	1 0
Fragancia	1 0	Agua	25 9
Agua	25 1		

Otra composicion preferida tiene los siguientes rangos y provee una composicion sólida, preferiblemente una barra, que es translúcida

Componente	% en peso
Jabón	10-30
Tensioactivo sintetico	15-25
Agua	15-25
Alcohol Monohídrico	0 20-1
Humectante	15-30
Estructurante	0 5-1 5
Gelante	0-3
Agua	QS

Generalmente el jabón esta compuesto por sales solubles de estearato, miristato y cocoato La translucidez se mejora empleando unas proporciones de estearato miristato (cadena más larga a cadena mas corta) de alrededor de 1 5 a 3 5 1, preferiblemente alrededor de 1 6 a 2 25 1

Se puede obtener el acondicionamiento de la piel preservando igualmente la translucidez de la composición Por ejemplo se pueden emplear varias grasas y aceites para aumentar la sensación sobre la piel Ejemplos incluyen aceite de soya, aceite de girasol, aceite de canola, varios aceites y grasas insaturadas de cadenas largas en general, mantequilla de shea y similares Las cantidades de estas grasas y aceites pueden ser mínimas para obtener una agradable sensacion en la piel hasta un máximo que produce una sensación en la piel preservando la translucidez de la composicion Generalmente estas son alrededor de 0 5 hasta alrededor de 4 % en peso de la composición, preferiblemente alrededor de 1 0 hasta alrededor de 3 0 % en peso

También se pueden incluir otros emolientes en la composición Ejemplos de estos materiales incluyen cuaternarios de silicona como cuaternarios-8 de silicona y similares, cuaternarios de lanolina como Quarternium 33 y polimeros catiónicos como policuaternario-6 y

policuaternario-7 Adicionalmente se pueden emplear reactivos que afectan la espuma como el polióxido de etileno (Políox ®) de Union Carbide

Estos materiales se pueden utilizar en cantidades relativamente menores que son de alrededor de 0 05 hasta alrededor de 3 a 4 % en peso de cada uno de estos, siempre que se preserve la sensacion en la piel y la translucidez Se pueden emplear mezclas de agentes acondicionadores A continuacion encontrarán varios emolientes, grasas y aceites como agentes generales de acondicionamiento de la piel, que preservaron la translucidez y contribuyeron a la sensacion en la piel cuando se agregaron a una composición translucida de la invencion a un nivel de 2 % en peso

Grasas y Aceites

Aceite de soya

Aceite de girasol

Aceite de la semilla de Meadowfoam

Mantequilla de shea

Aceite mineral

Emolientes

Di-PPG-2 myreth-10 adipato

Glicerato-7 lactato

IPDI/PEG-15 copolímero cocoamino

Propilenglicol isoestearato

PEG-75 aceite de meadowfoam

PPG-3 hidroxietilo soyamida

alcohol acetilado de lanolina

C12-15 alquilo benzoato

PEG-6 glicéridos caprílicos / cápricos

PEG-7 glicerilo cocoato

Cuaternario de lanolina (quaternium-33)

Quaternium-8 de silicona

Proteina de trigo cuaternaria hidrogenada

38

Cuaternarios

Poliquatemium-7

Poliquatemium-6

Poliquaternium-44

Hidrocarburos

Petrolato

PEG-45M (polıox WSR N60K)

Se pueden emplear mezclas de dos o más de estos emolientes

A continuacion se muestra una composicion preferida para piel

Componente	Peso
Agua	QS
Propilenglicol	16
Dipropilenglicol	6
Cocoamidapropil betaina	7
Cloruro de sodio	1
Acido estearico	14
Ácido miristico	7 3
Ácido de coco	6 23
Soda cáustica (50%)	8 54
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodio lauret sulfato	12
Cocamida MEA	1
Disodio laurilo sulfosuccinato	4 5
Sodio laurilo sulfato	4
Sacarosa	4
Aceite de soya	2 5
Cuaternario de lanolina	1
Poliquat-6 (28%)	0 7
Fragancia y menores	1 5

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Abajo se encuentran los resultados sobre la claridad y la dureza de las barra (penetración de una aguja bajo condiciones controladas) a menor numero más dura y más preferida la barra.

Proporciones del Jabón

Estearato de sodio	Miristato de sodio	Cocoato de sodio	Estearato/ Miristato	Claridad	Dureza barra (mm)
13	5	6	2 6	Translucida	7 45
13	0	11	---	Opaca	8 07
13	2	9	6 5	Opaca	7 18
13	4	7	3 25	Translucida	5 85
13	8	3	1 6	Transparente	5 45

La siguiente formula de base se emplea en el panel de evaluación de sensaciones

Componente	Peso
Agua	QS
Propilenglicol	16
Dipropilenglicol	8
Cocoamidapropil betaina	7
Cloruro de sodio	1
Ácido estearico	12
Ácido mirístico	4 56
Ácido de coco	8 95
Soda caustica(50%)	7 9
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodio lauret sulfato	11
Cocamida MEA	1
Disodio laurilo sulfosuccinato	4 5
Sodio laurilo sulfato	4
Sacarosa	3
Fragancia y menores	1 5

A una porcion de la fórmula se agrega 2 % en peso de aceite de soya y

40

1 % en peso de cuaternario-33 A una segunda porcion de la fórmula se agrega 1 % en peso de cuaternario-33 y 1 % en peso de petrolato A una tercera porcion de la formula se agrega 1 % en peso de petrolato y 1 % en peso de silicona cuaternario-8 Luego se evalúan las fórmulas Se prefiere el cuaternario-33 solo o en conjunto con otro agente acondicionador

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REIVINDICACIONES

1 Una composicion translucida o transparente comprendiendo

a alrededor de 3 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de jabon,

b alrededor de 4 hasta alrededor de 40 % en peso de por lo menos un tensioactivo sintético,

c alrededor de 14 hasta alrededor de 45 % en peso de agua,

d de 0 hasta alrededor de 3 % en peso de alcohol monohídrico inferior,

e alrededor de 5 hasta alrededor de 60 % en peso de un humectante,

f de 0 hasta alrededor de 5 % en peso de un estructurante,

g de 0 hasta alrededor de 10 % en peso de un gelante con la condición de que el estructurante y el gelante no sean 0 al mismo tiempo

2 La composición de conformidad con la reivindicación 1 donde el jabón es alrededor de 4 hasta alrededor de 35 % en peso

3 La composicion de conformidad con la reivindicación 1 donde el jabón es alrededor de 15 hasta alrededor de 35 % en peso

4 La composicion de conformidad con la reivindicacion 1 donde es una barra

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To

MIANO, Rosemary M
COLGATE PALMOLIVE COMPANY
909 River Road, P O Box 1343
Piscataway, New Jersey 08855-1343
ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Rule 71 1)

	Date of mailing *(day/month/year)* 23 07 2004
Applicant's or agent's file reference IR 6854-00	**IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION**

International application No	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/US 03/06332	27 02 2003	28 02 2002

Applicant
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY

1 The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international application

2 A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices

3 Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices

4 **REMINDER**

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices) (Article 39(1)) (see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301)

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide

The applicant's attention is drawn to Article 33(5), which provides that the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability described in Article 33(2) to (4) merely serve the purposes of international preliminary examination and that "any Contracting State may apply additional or different criteria for the purposes of deciding whether, in that State, the claimed invention is patentable or not" (see also Article 27(5)) Such additional criteria may relate, for example, to exemptions from patentability, requirements for enabling disclosure, clarity and support for the claims

Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority	Authorized Officer
European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel +49 89 2399 0 Tx 523656 epmu d Fax +49 89 2399 4465	Hanrieder-Kreuzer, K Tel +49 89 2399-8081

Form PCT/IPEA/416 (January 2004)

95 128

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference IR 6854-00	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/US 03/06332	International filing date *(day/month/year)* 27 02 2003	Priority date *(day/month/year)* 28 02 2002
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC C11D17/00		
Applicant COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY		

1 This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36

2 This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i e sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70 16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT)

These annexes consist of a total of sheets

3 This report contains indications relating to the following items

- I ☒ Basis of the opinion
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non establishment of opinion with regard to novelty inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 66 2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report
25 09 2003	23 07 2004
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel +49 89 2399 0 Tx. 523656 epmu d Fax +49 89 2399 4465	Authorized Officer Pfannenstein, H Telephone No +49 89 2399-8217

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Cover Sheet) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No PCT/US 03/06332

I Basis of the report

1 With regard to the **elements** of the international application *(Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70 16 and 70 17))*

Description, Pages

1-17 as originally filed

Claims, Numbers

1-4 as originally filed

2 With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language , which is

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23 1(b))
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48 3(b))
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55 3)

3 With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

4 The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of

- ☐ the description, pages
- ☐ the claims Nos
- ☐ the drawings, sheets

5 ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70 2(c))

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report)

6 Additional observations, if necessary

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V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1 Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes	Claims	
	No	Claims	1-4
Inventive step (IS)	Yes	Claims	
	No	Claims	1-4
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes	Claims	1-4
	No	Claims	

2 Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

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Re Item V

1) Reference is made to the following documents
   D1 US-A-5529714
   D2 US-B-6297205
   D3 US-A-5786311
   D4 WO-A-9604360
   D5 WO-A-9814559

2) The examples at pages 15-16 show that if there is no myristate or the ratio stearate /myristate is 6,5 the bars are opaque, i e there is no inventive step over the whole claimed range, since the compositions should be transparent or translucent (Article 33(3) PCT)

   At page 13 there is a statement that the translucency is enhanced if the ratio stearate / myristate is 1,5-3,5 / 1, which is supported by the examples

3) According to the description the composition is a bar
   Since independent claim 1 does not contain this feature it does not meet the requirement following from Article 6 PCT taken in combination with Rule 6 3(b) PCT that any independent claim must contain all the technical features essential to the definition of the invention

4) D1 (claims, examples, table at col 4) describes transparent soap compositions comprising 31,36% polyol, 19% fatty acid including 5,32% stearic and 2,95% myristic, 12,33% laurylsulfate, 3,88% cocisethionate, 7,65% NaOH (50%), 0,71% NaCl, 0,66% alkoxylated cetylalcohol and 15-20% water Thus the subject-matter of claims 1-4 is not novel (Articles 33(2) PCT)

   D2 (examples 7-9, claims) describes transparent compositions comprising 45-49% humectant (glycol, glycerin), 11-12% stearate, 7,7 or 12% surfactant, 0-3% laurylsulfate, 3-4% betaine surfactant, 1% NaCl to increase hardness, 21-23% water Thus the subject-matter of claims 1-4 is not novel

   D3 (claims, examples) and D4 (claims, examples) describe transparent bar compositions comprising soap, surfactants, glycol, glycerin, NaCl, K2SO4 and 14-32% water Thus the subject-matter of claims 1-4 is not novel

D5 (tables V, VII, VIII, claims) describes transparent bar compositions comprising stearate, anionic surfactants, glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, APG, and 14-17% water Thus the subject-matter of claims 1-4 is not novel

TRATADO DE COOPERACIÓN EN MATERIA DE PATENTES

A	Remitente
MIANO, Rosemary M COLGATE PALMOLIVE COMPANY 909 River Road, P O Box 1343 Piscataway, New Jersey 08855-1343 ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	OFICINA ENCARGADA DEL EXAMEN PRELIMINAR INTERNACIONAL PCT

COMUNICACIÓN SOBRE EL ENVÍO DEL INFORME DE EXAMEN PRELIMINAR INTERNACIONAL

(PCT Regla 71 1)

	Fecha de envío *(Día/Mes/Año)* 23 07 2004
No de Expediente del Solicitante o Apoderado IR 6854-00	**COMUNICACIÓN IMPORTANTE**

No de Solicitud Internacional	Fecha Internacional de Presentación *(día/mes/año)*	Fecha de Prioridad *(día/mes/año)*
PCT/US 03/06332	27 02 2003	28 02 2002

Solicitante

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY

1 Se comunica al solicitante que la oficina encargada del Examen Preliminar Internacional le envía con el presente el informe de examen preliminar internacional, elaborado para la solicitud internacional, en caso dado con los anexos correspondientes

2 Una copia del informe en caso dado con los anexos correspondientes se hace llegar a la Oficina Internacional para su envío posterior a todas las oficinas seleccionadas

3 A solicitud de una de las Oficinas Seleccionadas, la Oficina Internacional preparará una traducción del informe (pero no de los anexos) al inglés y la remitirá a esas oficinas

4 **RECORDATORIO**
Para ingresar en la fase nacional el solicitante, dentro de los 30 meses a partir de la fecha de prioridad (o en algunas oficinas incluso después), tiene que realizar ante cada oficina seleccionada ciertos actos (entrega de traducciones y desembolso de honorarios nacionales) (Artículo 39 (1)) (véase también el recordatorio remitido por la Oficina Internacional en el Formulario PCT/IB/301)

Si se tiene que enviar a una Oficina Seleccionada una traducción de la solicitud internacional, entonces esta traducción tiene que incluir traducciones de todos los anexos al informe de examen preliminar internacional Es obligación del solicitante elaborar dichas traducciones y hacerlas llegar directamente a cada Oficina Seleccionada respectiva

Mayores detalles en cuanto a los plazos normativos y los requisitos de las Oficinas Seleccionadas se desprenden del Volumen II de la guía PCT para solicitantes

Para efectos de decidir si la invención reivindicada es patentable o no las Oficinas Seleccionadas pueden aplicar criterios adicionales a, o diferentes de, los criterios en los cuales se basa el informe de examen preliminar internacional (véanse Artículos 27 (5), 33 (5)) Los criterios adicionales pueden incluir, por ejemplo, exención de patentabilidad y los requerimientos, si se permite la divulgación, y de claridad y soporte de las reivindicaciones

Nombre y dirección postal de la Oficina Encargada del Examen Preliminar Internacional	Empleado Autorizado
Oficina Europea de Patentes D-80298 Munich Tel +49 89 2399 – 0 Tx 523656 epmu d Fax +49 89 2399 - 4465	Hanrieder-Kreuzer, K Tel +49 89 2399 – 8081

Formulario PCT/IPEA/416 (Enero 2004)

TRATADO DE COOPERACIÓN EN MATERIA DE PATENTES

PCT

INFORME DE EXAMEN PRELIMINAR INTERNACIONAL
(Artículo 36 y Regla 70 PCT)

No de Expediente del Solicitante o Apoderado IR 6854-00	**PROCEDIMIENTO POSTERIOR** Véase comunicación sobre el envío del informe de examen preliminar internacional (Formulario PCT/IPEA/416)	
No Solicitud Internacional PCT/US 03/06332	Fecha Internacional de Presentación *(día/mes/año)* 27 02 2003	Fecha de Prioridad *(día/mes/año)* 28 02 2002
Clasificación Internacional de Patente (IPC) o Clasificación Nacional e IPC C11D17/00		
Solicitante COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY		

1 Este informe de examen preliminar internacional fue elaborado por esta Oficina Encargada del Examen Preliminar Internacional y se envía al solicitante según Artículo 36.

2. Este INFORME comprende un total de 5 hojas inclusive esta portada

☐ Además se adjuntan ANEXOS al informe en este caso se trata de hojas con descripciones reivindicaciones y/o dibujos, que se modificaron y que sirven de base para este informe y/o hojas con correcciones efectuadas por esta oficina (véase Regla 70 16 y Sección 607 de las Instrucciones administrativas bajo el PCT)

Estos anexos comprenden un total de hojas

3. Este informe contiene datos con respecto a los siguientes puntos

I	☒	Base del informe
II	☐	Prioridad
III	☐	Sin elaboración de un dictamen sobre novedad actividad inventiva y posibilidad de aplicación industrial
IV	☐	Falta de unidad de la invención
V	☒	Comprobación justificada según Artículo 35(2) con respecto a la novedad la actividad inventiva y la posibilidad de aplicación industrial documentos y explicaciones sustentando esta comprobación
VI	☐	Ciertos documentos enumerados
VII	☐	Ciertas deficiencias del registro internacional
VIII	☐	Ciertas observaciones relacionadas con la solicitud internacional

Fecha de presentación de la petición	Fecha de la conclusión de este informe
25 09 2003	23 07 2004
Nombre y dirección postal de la Oficina Encargada del Examen Preliminar Internacional (IPEA) Oficina Europea de Patentes D-80298 Munich Tel +49 89 2399 – 0 Tx 523656 epmu d Fax. +49 89 2399 - 4465	Empleado Autorizado **Pfannenstein, H** Tel +49 89 2399 – 8217

Formulario PCT/IPEA/409 (Portada) (Enero 2004)

INFORME DE EXAMEN PRELIMINAR INTERNACIONAL Solicitud Internacional No PCT/US 03/06322

I **Bases del Informe**

1 Con respecto a los **elementos** de la solicitud internacional *(hojas intercambiables que se han suministrado a la Oficina receptora en respuesta a una invitación bajo Artículo 14 se mencionan en este informe como "presentadas originalmente" y no se anexan a este informe puesto que no contienen correcciones (Reglas 70 16 y 70 17))*

Descripción, páginas

1-17 como presentadas originalmente

Reivindicaciones, No

1-4 como presentadas originalmente

2 En lo concerniente al **idioma**, todos los elementos indicados más arriba estuvieron a disposición de esta Administración o le fueron enviados en el idioma en el cual se radicó la solicitud internacional, salvo indicación en contrario consignada bajo este punto

Estos elementos estuvieron a disposición de esta Administración o le fueron enviados en el idioma siguiente que es

- ☐ el idioma de una traducción enviada para efectos de la búsqueda internacional (según la regla 23 1 (b))
- ☐ el idioma de publicación de la solicitud internacional (según la regla 48 3 (b))
- ☐ el idioma de la traducción enviada para efectos del examen preliminar internacional (según la regla 55 2 y/o 55 3)

3 En lo que concierne a cualquier **secuencia de nucleótidos y/o aminoácidos** divulgada en la solicitud internacional, el examen preliminar internacional se llevó a cabo sobre la base del listado de secuencias

- ☐ contenido en la solicitud internacional, por escrito
- ☐ presentado con la solicitud internacional, en formato de lectura por computador
- ☐ remitido posteriormente a la administración, por escrito
- ☐ remitido posteriormente a la administración, en formato de lectura por computador
- ☐ se ha rendido la declaración, según la cual el listado de secuencias por escrito y suministrado posteriormente no va más allá de la divulgación hecha en la solicitud tal como se radicó
- ☐ se ha rendido la declaración, según la cual las informaciones registradas en formato de lectura por computador son idénticas a las de los listados de secuencias, presentados por escrito

4 Las modificaciones han acarreado la anulación

- ☐ de la descripción, páginas
- ☐ de las reivindicaciones, Nos
- ☐ de los dibujos hojas

5 ☐ El presente informe se preparó sin tener en cuenta (algunas de) las modificaciones, que se consideraron que van más allá de la exposición de la invención (regla 70 2 (c))

(Toda hoja intercambiable que incluya modificaciones de esta índole debe indicarse en el punto 1 y anexarse al presente informe)

6 Observaciones adicionales, si son necesarias

V Declaración motivada bajo Artículo 35(2) en cuanto a la novedad, la actividad inventiva y la posibilidad de aplicación industrial, citas y explicaciones sustentando esta declaración

1 Declaración

Novedad (N)	Sí	Reivindicaciones	1-4
	No	Reivindicaciones	
Actividad Inventiva (IS)	Sí	Reivindicaciones	
	No	Reivindicaciones	1-4
Posibilidad de Aplicación Industrial (IA)	Sí	Reivindicaciones	1-4
	No	Reivindicaciones	

2 Citas y explicaciones
Véase hoja separada

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En relación con el Ítem V

1) Se hace referencia a los siguientes documentos
   D1 US-A-5529714
   D2 US-B-6297205
   D3 US-A-5786311
   D4 WO-A-9604360
   D5 WO-A-9814559

2) Los ejemplos de las páginas 15-16 muestran que no hay mirsitato o que la proporción de estearato / mirstato es de 6,5 las barras están opacas, es decir que no hay una actividad inventiva en relación con todo el rango reivindicado, puesto que las composiciones deben ser transparentes o translucidas (Artículo 33(3)PCT)

   En la página 13 se afirma que la translucidez se aumenta si la proporción estearato / mirstato es de1,5-3,5 /1, lo cual se soporta en los ejemplos

3) De acuerdo con la descripción, la composición es una barra
   Puesto que la reivindicación independiente 1 no posee esta característica, no satisface los requisitos del Artículo 6 PCT tomado conjuntamente con la Regla 6 3(b) PCT que cualquier reivindicación independiente debe contener todas las características técnicas esenciales para la definición de la invención

4) D1 (reivindicaciones, ejemplos, tabla en la col 4) describe composiciones transparentes de jabón comprendiendo 1,36% poliol, 19% ácido graso incluyendo 5,32% esteárico y 2,95% mirístico 12,33% laurilsulfato, 3,88% cocoil isetionato 7,65% NaOH (50%), 0,71% NaCl, 0,66% alcohol cetílico alcoxilado y 15-20% agua Por lo tanto, el tema materia de las reivindicaciones 1-4 no es novedoso (Artículos 33(2) PCT)

   D2 (ejemplos 7-9, reivindicaciones) describen composiciones transparentes comprendiendo 45-49% humectante (glicol, glicerina), 11-12% estearato, 7,7 o 12% tensioactivo, 0-3% laurilsulfato, 3-4% tensioactivo de betaína, 1% NaCl para aumentar la dureza, 21-23% agua Por lo tanto, el tema materia de las reivindicaciones 1-4 no es novedoso
   D3 (reivindicaciones, ejemplos) y D4 (reivindicaciones, ejemplos) describen composiciones de barras transparentes comprendiendo jabón, tensioactivos, glicol, glicerina NaCl, K2SO4 y 14-32% agua Por lo tanto, el tema materia de las reivindicaciones 1-4 no es novedoso

   D5 (tablas V, VII, VIII, reivindicaciones) describen composiciones de barras transparentes comprendiendo estearato, tensioactivos aniónicos, glicol, glicerina, sorbitol, APG y 14-17% agua Por lo tanto, el tema materia de las reivindicaciones 1-4 no es novedoso

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 03/06332

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C11D17/00 C11D10/04 C11D3/20 C11D3/22 C11D3/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C11D

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 529 714 A (TOKOSH RICHARD) 25 June 1996 (1996-06-25) claims, examples	1-4
X	US 6 297 205 B1 (LUKE WILLIAM M ET AL) 2 October 2001 (2001-10-02) claims, examples 7-9	1-4
X	US 5 786 311 A (BRUNSMAN MICHAEL AUGUST ET AL) 28 July 1998 (1998-07-28) claims, examples	1-4
X	WO 96 04360 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 15 February 1996 (1996-02-15) claims, examples	1-4

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

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

Special categories of cited documents

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 May 2003	30/05/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Pfannenstein, H

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 14559 A (DIAL CORP) 9 April 1998 (1998-04-09) claims, tables V,VII,VIII	1-4
A	US 6 310 015 B1 (GARCIA MARIA MERCEDES ET AL) 30 October 2001 (2001-10-30) claims, example 6	1-4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 03/06332

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 5529714	A	25-06-1996	US	5417876 A	23-05-1995
US 6297205	B1	02-10-2001	US	2001034311 A1	25-10-2001
US 5786311	A	28-07-1998	US	5703025 A	30-12-1997
			AU	3200995 A	04-03-1996
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			WO	0111001 A1	15-02-2001

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6854-00

PCT REQUEST

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0	For receiving Office use only	
0-1	International Application No	
0-2	International Filing Date	
0-3	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application	
0-4	Form - PCT/RO/101 PCT Request	
0-4-1	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.92 (updated 01.06.2002)
0-5	Petition The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty	
0-6	Receiving Office (specified by the applicant)	United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (RO/US)
0-7	Applicant's or agent's file reference	6854-00
I	Title of invention	SOAP COMPOSITION
II	Applicant	
II 1	This person is	applicant only
II 2	Applicant for	all designated States
II-4	Name	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY
II 5	Address	300 Park Avenue New York, NY 10022 United States of America
II-6	State of nationality	US
II 7	State of residence	US
II-8	Telephone No.	732-878-7492
II-9	Facsimile No	732-878-7853
III-1	Applicant and/or inventor	
III-1 1	This person is	inventor only
III 1-4	Name (LAST First)	SACHDEV, Amit
III 1-5	Address	53 Clydesdale Road Scotch Plains, NJ 07076 United States of America

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IV 1	Agent or common representative, or address for correspondence The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as	agent
IV 1 1	Name (LAST First)	BARANCIK, Martin, B.
IV 1-2	Address	Colgate-Palmolive Company 909 River Road P.O. Box 1343 Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 United States of America
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IV 1-4	Facsimile No	732-878-7853
IV 1-5	e-mail	martin_barancik@colpal com
IV 1-5	Agent's registration No	25,189
IV-2	Additional agent(s)	agent
IV 2-1	Name (LAST First)	MC GREAL, Michael, J
IV 2-2	Address	909 River Road P.O. Box 1343 Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 United States of America
IV 2-3	Telephone No	732-878-7152
IV 2-4	Facsimile No	732-878-7853
IV 2-5	e-mail	mike_mcgreal@colpal com
IV 2-6	Agent's registration No	25,356
V	Designation of States	
V 1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	AP: GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT EA: AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT EP: AT BE BG CH&LI CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT OA: BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG and any other State which is a member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT

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V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH&LI CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
V-5	Precautionary Designation Statement In addition to the designations made under Items V 1 V 2 and V-3 the applicant also makes under Rule 4 9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under Item V-5 below The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.	
V-6	Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations	NONE
VI-1	Priority claim of earlier national application	
VI 1 1	Filing date	28 February 2002 (28.02.2002)
VI-1 2	Number	60/360,396
VI 1-3	Country	US
VI-2	Priority claim of earlier national application	
VI-2 1	Filing date	11 February 2003 (11.02.2003)
VI 2-2	Number	10/364,044
VI 2-3	Country	US
VI-3	Priority document request The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) identified above as Item(s)	VI-1, VI-2
VII-1	International Searching Authority Chosen	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)

VIII	Declarations	Number of declarations	
VIII 1	Declaration as to the identity of the inventor	-	
VIII 2	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date to apply for and be granted a patent	2	
VIII-3	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application	2	
VIII-4	Declaration of inventorship (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)	-	
VIII-5	Declaration as to non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty	-	

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6854-00

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VIII-2-1	Declaration Entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis 1(a)(ii)) In a case where the declaration under Rule 4 17(iv) is not appropriate Name	in relation t this international application COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY is entitled to apply for and be granted a patent by virtue of the following:
VIII-2 1 (iv)		an assignment from SACHDEV, Amit to COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, dated 11 February 2003 (11.02 2003)
VIII 2 1 (ix)	This declaration is made for the purposes of:	all designations

PCT REQUEST

60 6854-0

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VIII-2-2	Declaration Entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4 17(ii) and 51bis 1(a)(ii)) in a case where the declaration under Rule 4 17(iv) is not appropriate Name	in relation to this international application COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY is entitled to apply for and be granted a patent by virtue of the following:
VIII 2 2 (iv)		an assignment from SACHDEV, Amit to COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, dated 11 February 2003 (11.02.2003)
VIII 2 2 (ix)	This declaration is made for the purposes of	all designations

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PCT REQUEST

6854-00

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VIII-3-1	Declaration Entitlement to claim priority Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date to claim the priority of the earlier application specified below where the applicant is not the applicant who filed the earlier application or where the applicant's name has changed since the filing of the earlier application (Rules 4 17(ii) and 51bis 1(a)(ii)) Name	in relation t this international application COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY is entitled to claim priority of earlier application No 60/360,396 by virtue of the following:
VIII-3-1 (iv)		an assignment from SACHDEV, Amit to COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, dated 11 February 2003 (11.02.2003)
VIII 3-1 (ix)	This declaration is made for the purposes of:	all designations

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VIII-3-2	Declaration Entitlement to claim priority Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date to claim the priority of the earlier application specified below where the applicant is not the applicant who filed the earlier application or where the applicant's name has changed since the filing of the earlier application (Rules 4 17(iii) and 51bis 1(a)(iii)) Name	in relation t this international application COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY is entitled to claim priority of earlier application No. TO BE ASSIGNED by virtue of the following:
VIII-3-2 (iv)		an assignment from SACHDEV, Amit to COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, dated 11 February 2003 (11.02.2003)
VIII 3-2 (ix)	This declaration is made for the purposes of	all designations

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PCT REQUEST 6654-00

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IX	Check list	number of sheets	electronic file(s) attached
IX 1	Request (including declaration sheets)	8	-
IX 2	Description	17	-
IX-3	Claims	1	-
IX-4	Abstract	1	EZABST00.TXT
IX-5	Drawings	0	-
IX 7	TOTAL	27	
	Accompanying Items	paper document(s) attached	electronic file(s) attached
IX-8	Fee calculation sheet	✓	-
IX 17	PCT EASY diskette	-	Diskette
IX-19	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract		
IX-20	Language of filing of the International application	English	
X-1	Signature of applicant, agent or common representative		
X 1 1	Name (LAST First)	MC GREAL, Michael, J	

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10-1	Date of actual receipt of the purported International application	
10-2	Drawings	
10-2 1	Received	
10-2-2	Not received	
10-3	Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application	
10-4	Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2)	
10-5	International Searching Authority	ISA/EP
10-6	Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid	

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11 1	Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau	

SOAP COMPOSITION

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There have been many attempts to make a better soap containing bar that combines the beauty of transparency or translucency with an appropriate level of cleansing ability Frequently, the concept of cleansing ability is associated with the quantity of lather obtained with the bar during the aqueous washing period Such a bar should also be mild to the skin, have good rinsability and be able to deliver a fragrance to the bar user

It has now been discovered that certain ranges and combination of soap, synthetic surfactant, water, lower monohydric alcohol, humectant, structurant and gellant can bring about an excellent combination of desirable characteristics

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the composition, there is a translucent or transparent cleansing composition comprising

a about 3 to about 40 wt % soap,

b about 4 to about 40 wt % of at least one synthetic surfactant,

c about 14 to about 45 wt % water,

d from 0 to about 3 wt % lower monohydric alcohol,

e about 5 to about 60 wt % of a humectant,

f from 0 to about 5 wt % of a structurant,

g from 0 to about 10 wt % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The soap bar components can bring about a combination of desirable characteristics such as better fragrance delivery when a fragrance is employed in the bar, improved mildness, and better rinsability The bar is transparent or preferably translucent By translucent is meant the visual perception of transmittance of any light through a ¼ inch thick portion of the bar By transparency is meant the ability to read 14 point type though a quarter inch thick section of the bar

The amount of soap, that is a long chain alkyl with some unsaturation possible, up to 20% of bonds as a carboxylic acid salt (sodium, potassium, ammonium or hydroxyethyl ammonium cations) is a minimum of about 3, 4, 5, 10 or 1 wt % of the composition, and up to about 25, 30, 35 or 40 wt % maximum of soap in the composition

Other surfactants can be present in the composition as well Examples of such surfactants are the anionic, amphoteric, nonionic and cationic surfactants Examples of anionic surfactants include but are not limited to soaps, alkyl sulfates, anionic acyl sarcosinates, methyl acyl taurates, N-acyl glutamates, acyl isethionates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alkyl phosphate esters, ethoxylated alkyl phosphate esters, trideceth sulfates, protein condensates, mixtures of ethoxylated alkyl sulfates and the like

Alkyl chains for these surfactants are C_8-C_{22}, preferably C_{10}-C_{18}, more preferably C_{12}-C_{14}

Anionic non-soap surfactants can be exemplified by the alkali metal salts of organic sulfate having in their molecular structure an alkyl radical containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms and a sulfonic acid or sulfuric acid ester radical (included in the term alkyl is the alkyl portion of higher acyl radicals) Preferred are the sodium, ammonium, potassium or triethanolamine alkyl sulfates, especially those obtained by sulfating the higher alcohols (C_8-C_{18} carbon atoms), sodium coconut oil fatty acid monoglyceride sulfates and sulfonates, sodium or potassium salts of sulfuric acid esters of the reaction product of 1 mole of a higher fatty alcohol (e g , tallow or coconut oil alcohols) and 1 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide, sodium or potassium salts of alkyl phenol ethylene oxide ether sulfate with 1 to 10 units of ethylene oxide per molecule and in which the alkyl radicals contain from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, sodium alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates, the reaction product of fatty acids having from 10 to 22 carbon atoms esterified with isethionic acid and neutralized with sodium hydroxide, water soluble salts of condensation products of fatty acids with sarcosine, and others known in the art

Zwitterionic surfactants can be exemplified by those which can be broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight chain or branched and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water-solubilizing group, e g , carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate A general formula for these compounds is

$$R^2\_\_Y^{(+)}\_\_CH_2\_\_R^4\_\_Z^{(-)}$$
$$|$$
$$(R^3)_x$$

wherein R^2 contains an alkyl, alkenyl, or hydroxy alkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, Y is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur atoms, R3 is an alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl group containing 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, X is 1 when Y is a sulfur atom and 2 when Y is a nitrogen or phosphorus atom, R^4 is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene of from 0 to about 4 carbon atoms and Z is a radical selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphonate, and phosphate groups

Examples include 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate, 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio] -3 hydroxypentane-1-sulfate, 3-[P,P-P-diethyl-P 3,6,9 trioxatetradecyl- phosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate, 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3 dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane-l-phosphonate, 3-(N,N-di- methyl-N-hexadecylammonio) propane-1-sulfonate, 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxypropane-1-sulfonate, 4-(N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2 hydroxydodecyl) ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate, 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate, 3-(P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio)-propane-1-phosphonate, and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate

Examples of amphoteric surfactants which can be used in the compositions of the present invention are those which can be broadly described as derivatives of

aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which the aliphatic radical can be straight chain or branched and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water solubilizing group, e g , carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines, such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U S Patent No 2,658,072, N-higher alkyl aspartic acids, such as those produced according to the teaching of U S Patent No 2,438,091, and the products sold under the trade name "Miranol" and described in U S Patent No 2,528,378 Other amphotencs such as betaines are also useful in the present composition

Examples of betaines useful herein include the high alkyl betaines such as coco dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl carboxy-methyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl alpha-carboxyethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)carboxy methyl betaine, stearyl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl) carboxymethyl betaine, oleyl dimethyl gamma-carboxypropyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydro-xypropyl) alpha-carboxyethyl betaine, etc The sulfobetaines may be represented by coco dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, amido betaines, amidosulfobetaines, and the like

Many cationic surfactants are known to the art By way of example, the following may be mentioned

- stearyldimenthylbenzyl ammonium chlonde,
- dodecyltrimethylammonium chlonde,
- nonylbenzylethyldimethyl ammonium nitrate,

- tetradecylpyridinium bromide,
- laurylpyridinium chloride,
- cetylpyridinium chloride
- laurylpyridinium chloride,
- laurylisoquinolium bromide,
- ditallow(Hydrogenated)dimethyl ammonium chloride,
- dilauryldimethyl ammonium chloride, and
- stearalkonium chloride

Additional cationic surfactants are disclosed in USP 4,303,543 see column 4, lines 58 and column 5, lines 1-42, incorporated herein by references Also see CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 4th Edition 1991, pages 509-514 for various long chain alkyl cationic surfactants, incorporated herein by references

Nonionic surfactants can be broadly defined as compounds produced by the condensation of alkylene oxide groups (hydrophilic in nature) with an organic hydrophobic compound, which may be aliphatic or alkyl aromatic in nature Examples of preferred classes of nonionic surfactants are

1 The polyethylene oxide condensates of alkyl phenols, e g , the condensation products of alkyl phenols having an alkyl group containing from about 6 to 12 carbon atoms in either a straight chain or branched chain configuration, with ethylene oxide, the said ethylene oxide being present in amounts equal to 10 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alkyl phenol The alkyl substituent in such compounds may be derived from polymerized propylene, diisobutylene, octane, or nonane, for example

2 Those derived from the condensation of ethylene oxide with the product resulting from the reaction of propylene oxide and ethylene diamine products which may be varied in composition depending upon the balance between the hydrophobic and hydrophilic elements which is desired For example, compounds containing from about 40% to about 80% polyoxyethylene by weight and having a molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 11,000 resulting from the reaction of ethylene oxide groups with a hydrophobic base constituted of the reaction product of ethylene diamine and excess propylene oxide, said base having a molecular weight of the order of 2,500 to 3,000, are satisfactory

3 The condensation product of aliphatic alcohols having from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, in either straight chain or branched chain configuration with ethylene oxide, e g , a coconut alcohol ethylene oxide condensate having from 10 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of coconut alcohol, the coconut alcohol fraction having from 10 to 14 carbon atoms Other ethylene oxide condensation products are ethoxylated fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols (e g , Tween 20-polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate)

4 Long chain tertiary amine oxides corresponding to the following general formula

$$R_1R_2R_3N\rightarrow O$$

wherein R_1 contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxy alkyl radical of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties, and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety, and, R_2 and R_3 contain from 1 to about 3 carbon atoms and from 0 to about 1 hydroxy group, e g , methyl, ethyl, propyl, hydroxy ethyl, or hydroxy propyl radicals The arrow in the

formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond Examples of amine oxides suitable for use in this invention include dimethyldodecylamine oxide, oleyl-di(2-hydroxyethyl) amine oxide, dimethyloctylamine oxide, dimethyldecylamine oxide, dimethyltetradecylamine oxide, 3,6,9 trioxaheptadecyldiethylamine oxide, di(2-hydroxyethyl)-tetradecylamine oxide, 2-dodecoxyethyldimethylamine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyldi(3-hydroxypropyl)amine oxide, dimethylhexadecylamine oxide

Long chain tertiary phosphine oxides corresponding to the following general formula

$$RR'R''P\rightarrow O$$

wherein R contains an alkyl, alkenyl or monohydroxyalkyl radical ranging from 8 to 20 carbon atoms in chain length, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety and R' and R" are each alkyl or monohydroxyalkyl groups containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms The arrow in the formula is a conventional representation of a semipolar bond Examples of suitable phosphine oxides are dodecyldimethylphosphine oxide, tetradecylmethylethylphosphine oxide, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecyldimethylphosphine oxide, cetyldimethylphosphine oxide, 3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyldi(2-hydroxyethyl) phosphine oxide stearyldimethylphosphine oxide, cetylethyl propylphosphine oxide, oleyldiethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldiethylphosphine oxide, tetradecyldiethylphosphine oxide, dodecyldipropylphosphine oxide, dodecyldi(hydroxymethyl)phosphine oxide, dodecyldi(2-hydroxyethyl)phosphine oxide, tetradecylmethyl-2-hydroxypropylphosphine

oxide, oleyldimethylphosphine oxide, 2-hydroxydodecyldimethylphosphine oxide

6 Long chain dialkyl sulfoxides containing one short chain alkyl or hydroxy alkyl radical of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms (usually methyl) and one long hydrophobic chain which contain alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxy alkyl, or keto alkyl radicals containing from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, from 0 to about 10 ethylene oxide moieties and from 0 to 1 glyceryl moiety Examples include octadecyl methyl sulfoxide, 2-ketotridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3,6,9-trioxaoctadecyl 2-hydroxyethyl sulfoxide, dodecyl methyl sulfoxide, oleyl 3-hydroxypropyl sulfoxide, tetradecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3 methoxytridecylmethyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxytridecyl methyl sulfoxide, 3-hydroxy-4-dodecoxybutyl methyl sulfoxide

7 Alkylated polyglycosides wherein the alkyl group is from about 8 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably about 10 to about 18 carbon atoms and the degree of polymerization of the glycoside is from about 1 to about 3, preferably about 1 3 to about 2 0

The quantity of synthetic surfactant in the bar composition, if present, is a minimum of about 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 9 wt % and a maximum of about 40, 20 or 12 wt % or even lower such as about 10 wt %

Water present in the bar composition is a minimum of about 14, 15 or 17 wt % and a maximum of about 20, 25, 30, 35 or 45 wt % of the bar composition

Lower monohydric alkanols can also be present in the composition Exemplary of lower monohydric alkanols are methanol, ethanol, propanol,

isopropanol, and the like The quantity of lower monohydric alkanol present in the composition is a minimum of 0, about 0 1 or 0 2 wt % The maximum quantity is about 3, 2, or 1 wt %

A humectant is a polyhydric alcohol organic material which assists in solubilizing soap Exemplary of these materials is propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, xylitol, hexylene glycol, and the like A minimum of humectant in the composition is about 5, 8, 10, 15 or 20 wt % A maximum is about 60, 50, 40, or 30 wt % of the composition

A structurant, a material that makes the bar harder can be present in the composition Exemplary of a structurant is alkali halides and alkali metal sulfates such as sodium chloride and sodium sulfate Levels of structurant are 0 or at least about 0 1 or 0 2 wt % of the bar Maximum quantities of structurant are about 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 wt % It is preferable that the structurant be above 0

Also present in the composition can be a gellant which is generally a nonionic or polymeric agent which assists in hardening the bar Exemplary of gellants is guar gums, polyamides, and the like Quantities of gellant can be 0 or at least 0 1, 0 2, 0 3 or 0 5 wt % Maximum quantities of gellant are about 5, 2 or 1 wt % Neither the gellant nor the structurant should be zero at the same time The gellant is preferably about zero

Optional ingredients which can be present in the composition include fragrance, dyes, chelating agents such as EDTA, antimicrobial materials such as triclocarban, triclosan and the like, preservatives such as hydantoins, imidazolines

and the like The fragrance can be absent or be present at about 0 001 to about 2 wt % of the composition The fragrance can include any active agent such as a phenolic, aldehyde, alcohol, nitrile, ether, ketone or ester and the like

When the fragrance is present in the composition, the lower monohydric alcohol can enhance the delivery of the fragrance to the soap bar user With its volatility, the alcohol assists in making the user aware and appreciative of the fragrance

The presence of the synthetic surfactant brings about good lathering and feel to the skin Preferred surfactants are acyl isethionates, alkyl ether sulfates and alkyl sulfosuccinates Rinsability is also enhanced with the total composition components

The bars are prepared by standard procedures The translucent bars are prepared by pressing (molding) or pouring (cast) methodologies, i e , placing a liquid into a mold The transparent bars are generally prepared by pouring (casting) procedures

Below are example(s) of the invention

Example 1	Wt. %	Example 2	Wt %
Propylene Glycol	12	Propylene Glycol	16
Glycerin	5	Glycerin	6
Sorbitol	7	Dipropylene Glycol	4
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	12	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	10
Cocoamido Propyl Betaine	2	Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate	5
Disodium Lauryl Sulfosuccinate	8	Cocoamido Propyl Betaine	3
Sodium Chloride	1 5	Sodium Chloride	2
Stearic Acid	9 5	Stearic Acid	10
Myristic Acid	4 2	Myristic Acid	5 0
Coconut Acid	3 2	Coconut Acid	3 0
Sodium Hydroxide	5 5	Sodium Hydroxide	5 6
Sucrose	2 0	Sucrose	2 0
Triethanolamine	1 5	Ethanol	1 5
Ethanol	0 5	Fragrance	1 0
Fragrance	1 0	Water	25 9
Water	25 1		

A further preferred composition has the following ranges and provides a solid composition, preferably a bar, which is translucent

Component	wt %
Soap	10 – 30
Synthetic Surfactant	15 – 25
Water	15 – 25
Monohydric alcohol	0 20 – 1
Humectant	15 – 30
Structuant	0 5 – 1 5
Gellant	0 - 3
Water	QS

Generally, the soap is comprised of soluble salts of stearate, myristate, and cocoate Translucency is enhanced by using ratios of stearate myristate (longer chain to shorter chain) of about 1 5 to 3 5 1, preferably about 1 6 to 2 25 1

Skin conditioning can be achieved while maintaining the translucency of the composition For example, various fats and oils can be used for increased skin feel Examples include soybean oil, sunflower oil, canola oil, various unsaturated long chain oils and fats in general, shea butter and the like Quantities of these fats and oils can be a minimum that provides a skin feel up to a maximum that provides skin feel while still achieving translucency of the composition Generally, this is about 0 5 to about 4 wt % of the composition preferably about 1 0 to about 3 0 wt %

Other emollients can also be in the composition Examples of these materials include silicone quats such as silicone quaternium-8, and the like,lanolin quats such as Quarternium 33 and cationic polymers such as polyquat-6 and polyquat-7 Additionally, lather affecting reagents such as polyethylene oxide (Polyox ®) from Union Carbide can also be employed

These materials can be used at relatively minor quantities that are from about 0 05 to about 3 to 4 wt % of each of these as long as skin feel and translucency is

maintained Mixtures of conditioning agents can be used Below are various emollients, fats and oils, as in general skin conditioning agents, which maintained translucency and provided skin feel when added to a translucent composition of the invention at a level of 2 wt %

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Fats and Oils

Soybean oil

Sunflower seed oil

Meadowfoam seed oil

Shea butter

Mineral oil

Emollients

Di-PPG-2 myreth-10 adipate

Glycereth-7 lactate

IPDI/PEG-15 cocamine copolymer

Propylene glycol isostearate

PEG-75 meadowfoam oil

PPG-3 hydroxyethyl soyamide

Acetylated lanolin alcohol

C12-15 alkyl benzoate

PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides

PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate

Lanolin quat (quaternium-33)

Silicone quaternium-8

Quaternized hydrogenated wheat protein

Quats

Polyquaternium-7

Polyquaternium-6

Polyquaternium-44

Hydrocarbons

Petrolatum

PEG-45M (polyox WSR N60K)

Mixtures of two or more of these emollients can be used

A preferred skin composition is shown below

Component	Wt
Water	QS
Propylene glycol	16
Dipropylene glycol	6
Cocoamidopropyl betaine	7
Sodium chloride	1
Stearic acid	14
Myristic acid	7 3
Coconut acid	6 23
Caustic soda (50%)	8 54
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodium laureth sulfate	12
Cocamide MEA	1
Disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate	4 5
Sodium lauryl sulfate	4
Sucrose	4
Soybean oil	2 5
Lanolin quat	1
Polyquat-6 (28%)	0 7
Fragrance and minors	1 5

Below are the results on clarity and bar hardness (penetration of a needle under controlled conditions) the lower the number the harder and more preferred the bar

Soap Ratios

Sodium Stearate	Sodium Myristate	Sodium Cocoate	Stearate/ Myristate	Clarity	Bar Hardness (mm)
13	5	6	2 6	Translucent	7 45
13	0	11	—	Opaque	8 07
13	2	9	6 5	Opaque	7 18
13	4	7	3 25	Translucent	5 85
13	8	3	1 6	Transparent	5 45

The following base formula is used in sensory panel evaluation

Component	Wt
Water	QS
Propylene glycol	16
Dipropylene glycol	8
Cocoamidopropyl betaine	7
Sodium chloride	1
Stearic acid	12
Myristic acid	4 56
Coconut acid	8 95
Caustic Soda (50%)	7 9
SD Alcohol 3-C	0 2
Sodium laureth sulfate	11
Cocamide MEA	1
Disodium lauryl solfosuccinate	4 5
Sodium lauryl sulfate	4
Sucrose	3
Fragrance and minors	1 5

To one portion of the formula is added 2 wt % soybean oil and 1 wt %quaternium-33 To a second portion of the formula is added 1 wt % quaternium-33 and 1 wt % petrolatum To a third portion of the formula is added 1 wt % petrolatum and 1 wt % silicone quaternium-8 The formulas are then evaluated Quaternium-33 alone or in combination with another conditioning agent is preferred

CLAIMS

1 A translucent or transparent composition comprising

a about 3 to about 40 wt % soap,

b about 4 to about 40 wt % of at least one synthetic surfactant,

c about 14 to about 45 wt % water,

d from 0 to about 3 wt % lower monohydric alcohol,

e about 5 to about 60 wt % of a humectant,

f from 0 to about 5 wt % of a structurant,

g from 0 to about 10 wt % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

2 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein soap is about 4 to about 35 wt %

3 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein soap is about 15 to about 35 wt %

4 The composition in accordance with claim 1 wherein it is a bar

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A translucent or transparent composition comprising

a about 3 to about 40 wt % soap,

b about 4 to about 40 wt % of at least one synthetic surfactant,

c about 14 to about 45 wt % water,

d from 0 to about 3 wt % lower monohydric alcohol,

e about 5 to about 60 wt. % of a humectant,

f from 0 to about 5 wt % of a structurant,

g from 0 to about 10 wt % of a gellant with the proviso that the structurant and gellant are not 0 at the same time

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

(for several international applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 90.5)

The undersigned person(s)
(Family name followed by given name, for a full legal entity full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY
300 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
United States of America

hereby appoint(s) the following person as: ☒ agent ☐ common representative

Name and address
(Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

Martin B Barancik, Henry S Goldfine Bernard Lieberman Michael J. McGreal, Rosemary M Miano Richard E. Nanfeldt and Paul Shapiro of

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY
909 River Road
P O Box 1343
Piscataway, New Jersey 08855-1343
United States of America

to represent the undersigned before ☒ all the competent International Authorities
☐ the International Searching Authority only
☐ the International Preliminary Examining Authority only

in connection with any and all international applications filed by the undersigned with the following Office

RO/US _____ as receiving Office

and to make or receive payments on behalf of the undersigned.

Signature(s) *(where there are several persons, each of them must sign, next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs if such capacity is not obvious from reading this power)*

Paul Shapiro
Vice President
Chief Patent Counsel

Date: November 1 2000

6854-00 84

PCT (ANNEX - FEE CALCULATION SHEET)

Original (for SUBMISSION) printed on 27.02.2003 02:20:24 PM

(This sheet is not part of and does not count as a sheet of the international application)

0	For receiving Office use only	
0-1	International Application No	
0-2	Date stamp of the receiving Office	

0-4	Form PCT/RO/101 (Annex) PCT Fee Calculation Sheet				
0-4-1	Prepared using		PCT-EASY Version 2.92 (updated 01.06.2002)		
0-9	Applicant's or agent's file reference		6854-00		
2	Applicant		COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY		
12	Calculation of prescribed fees		fee amount/multiplier	Total amounts (USD)	
12-1	Transmittal fee	T	⇨	240	
12 2-1	Search fee	S	⇨	936	
12-2 2	International search to be carried out by		EP		
12-3	International fee				
	Basic fee				
	(first 30 sheets)	b1	407		
12-4	Remaining sheets		0		
12-5	Additional amount	(X)	9		
12-6	Total additional amount	b2	0		
12 7	b1 + b2 =	B	407		
12 8	Designation fees				
	Number of designations contained in international application		93		
12-9	Number of designation fees payable (maximum 5)		5		
12 10	Amount of designation fee	(X)	88		
12-11	Total designation fees	D	440		
12 12	PCT EASY fee reduction	R	-125		
12-13	Total international fee (B+D-R)	I	⇨	722	
12 14	Fee for priority document				
	Number of priority documents requested		2		
12 15	Fee per document	(X)	15		
12-16	Total priority document fee	P	⇨	30	
12-17	TOTAL FEES PAYABLE (T+S+I+P)		⇨	1,928	
12-19	Mode of payment		authorization to charge deposit account		
12-20	Deposit account instructions				
	The receiving Office		United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (RO/US)		
12-20-1	Authorization to charge the total fees indicated above		✓		

PCT (ANNEX - FEE CALCULATION SHEET) 6854-00

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 27 02 2003 02 20 24 PM

12-20-2	Authorization to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment in the total fees indicated above	✓
12-20-3	Authorization to charge the fee for priority document.	✓
12-21	Deposit account No	03-2457
12-22	Date	27 February 2003 (27.02.2003)
12-23	Name and signature	DUNNE, Elizabeth, M. Elizabeth M Dunne

VALIDATION LOG AND REMARKS

13-2-2	Validation messages States	Green? More designations could be made. The following States have not been designated: US. Please verify.
13-2-4	Validation messages Priority	Yellow Priority 2: Application No. is missing
13-2-6	Validation messages Declarations	Green? Manually inputted data. Please verify the contents of the information provided
13-2-7	Validation messages Contents	Yellow! The power of attorney or a copy of the general power of attorney will need to be furnished unless all applicants sign the request form.
		Green? The international application contains no drawings. Please verify.
13-2-9	Validation messages Payment	Green? Please ensure that you have a valid deposit account with the receiving Office selected

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SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 04094962 00000000 Folios: 86
Fecha (AMD): 2004-09-23 16:48:27
Tramite 011 PCT-PATENT 379 FASE NACI 411 PRESENTA
Dependencia 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

REQUISITOS NECESARIOS PARA PRESENTACIÓN Y AGILIZACIÓN DEL TRAMITE

	USUARIO	RADICADOR
PATENTE DE INVENCIÓN ✓ MODELO DE UTILIDAD	( )	(✓)
Indicación de que se solicita la concesión de una patente	( )	(✓
Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que se presenta la solicitud.	( )	(✓
Descripción de la invención.	( )	(✓
Dibujos de ser estos pertinentes. X	( )	(✓
Comprobante de Pago de las tasas establecidas		
COMPLETA ( ) **INCOMPLETA**	( )	( )
~~DISEÑO INDUSTRIAL ( )~~		
Indicación de que se solicita el registro de Diseño Industrial	( )	( )
Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta la solicitud	( )	( )
Representación gráfica o fotográfica del Diseño Industrial o muestra del Material que incorpora el diseño	( )	( )
Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas	( )	( )
COMPLETA (✓) **INCOMPLETA**	( )	( )
ESQUEMA DE TRAZADO ( )		
Indicación de que solicita el registro de un Esquema de trazado	( )	( )
Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta, La solicitud	( )	( )
Representación gráfica del esquema de trazado	( )	( )
Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas	( )	( )
COMPLETA ( ) **INCOMPLETA**	( )	( )

Firma Responsable Claudia M Neva

Fecha

88 87

RAD 04-94962

MANTENIMIENTO DE PROTOCOLOS
Numero 131
Fecha 02/08/1972
Conferido COLGATE PALMOLIVE COMPANY
Pais US ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Ciudad 2 NEW YORK, NEW YORK
Represent S Sustituir S Desistir S
No Radicacion Clase Seev Seac

scncia	Codigo	Ctr	Nombre
1	340	A	CASTRO DUQUE RAMIRO
2	340	B	BERNAL SALAMANCA RAFAEL

Encontrados (1/1) registro(s)

88

Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

2020
Bogotá, D C ,

Doctor
RAMIRO CASTRO DUQUE
Apoderado
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY

Oficio N° 00583

ASUNTO		
	Radicación N°	04-94962
	Solicitud internacional	PCT/US2003/06332
	Fecha inicio fase nacional	28/09/2004
	Trámite	011
	Evento	379
	Actuación	430
	Folios	001

Como resultado del examen de forma, realizado con fundamento el el artículo 38 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, artículo 27 del Tratado de Cooperación en Materia de Patentes (PCT), regla 51 bis del Reglamento y Circular Unica de la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio, se le comunica que

- El solicitante debe presentar un nuevo titulo que permita identificar la materia de la cual trata la solicitud, ya que el titulo relacionado no se encuentra con la precisión necesaria para identificar claramente el objeto de la solicitud de patente (Regla 4 3 PCT, Art 26-27 D-486, Circular unica 5 2 9)

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por el artículo 39 de la Decisión 486, se le requiere para que dentro del término de dos meses siguientes a la fecha de notificación del presente oficio, complete los requisitos anteriormente enunciados En caso de no dar cumplimiento al presente requerimiento, la solicitud se considerará abandonada y perderá su prelación

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5 2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Unica N° 10 de 2001

ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la División de Nuevas Creaciones

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista de fecha, 15 OCT. 2004

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