

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 06-043737 - 00003-0000

Fecha: 2008-03-13 17:57:33 Dep: 2020 NUECREACION
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Act: 538 PETICION Folios: 2

AS: 101.110

Señores

**SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES**

E. S. D.

REF.: Expediente No. 06 043.737 - Solicitud de Patente

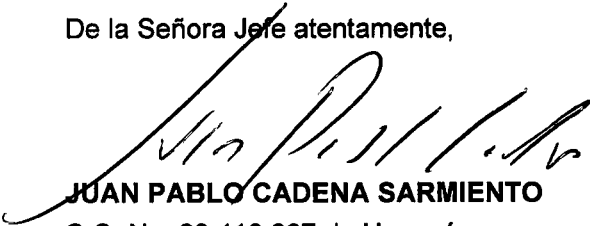
a nombre de: **COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY.**

Titulada: BARRA DE JABÓN ENVUELTA, CON FRAGANCIA DETECTABLE.

JUAN PABLO CADENA SARMIENTO, vecino de Bogotá, portador de la tarjeta profesional No. 57492 del Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, obrando como apoderado de la Sociedad **COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY**, según lo acredita el documento de poder presentado en esa División, de acuerdo con el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, me permito solicitar que se examine si la invención contenida en la solicitud en referencia es patentable.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, me permito anexar el recibo oficial de caja No. 08-6,303 por valor de \$420.000.

De la Señora Jefe atentamente,



JUAN PABLO CADENA SARMIENTO

C.C. No. 80.410.337 de Usaquén

T.P. No. 57492 del C.S.J.

Cra 7 No. 71-21 Torre B, Piso 4

Bogotá, 13 de marzo de 2008

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TRA 2 PATENTES
Act 538 PETICION

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Folios: 2

Y COMERCIO
REGISTRACION
REGDEPOSITO

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 08 - 6,303
FECHA : ENERO 23 DE 2008

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
BRIGARD & CASTRO LTDA	CONSIGNACION	BANCO DE BOGOTA	062754387	128206	23/01/2008	31,370,000.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT.	RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1	50005-01-01	SOLICITUDES	
		85 EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE INVEN	420,000.00
		TOTAL :	\$ 420,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS VEINTE MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

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DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 06-43737

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCION**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **584** DE

FECHA **31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2007** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA

LEY EXPIRA EL **31 DE MARZO DE 2008**

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____

NO X

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**SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES**

2020

Bogotá, D. C., 3 de septiembre de 2009

Doctor

Juan Pablo Cadena Sarmiento

Representante **Colgate Palmolive Company**

ASUNTO

Radicación **06-43737**

Trámite 002

Evento 001

Actuación 430

Oficio 10741

Folios **007**

Patente de Invención

☒

Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

☐

Vía Nacional

☒

Vía PCT (fase nacional)

☐

Cap. I

☐

Cap. II

☐

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

- 1.1. Descripción: Folios: 5 a 20 tal como se radicó inicialmente
- 1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folios 1 a 40 tal como se radicó inicialmente
- 1.3. Dibujos: Folios 28 a 32 tal como se radicó inicialmente
- 1.4. Prioridad: Ninguna

2. Objeto de la invención

- Título de la solicitud (folio 1) **Barra de Jabón Envuelta, con Fragancia Detectable**
- Las reivindicaciones 1 a 40 de la solicitud en estudio se refieren a
 - 1.- *Un método para envasar una barra de jabón para proporcionar transmisión de fragancia desde el envase, que comprende proporcionar una fuente de suministro de un material de película; remover continuamente dicho material de película desde dicha fuente de suministro; formar una pluralidad de orificios en dicho material de película en áreas predeterminadas de dicho material de película; transportar dicho material de película con orificios para ponerlo en contacto con una barra de jabón que contiene fragancia; envolver dicho material de película con orificios alrededor de la barra de jabón; y sellar dicho material de película envuelto alrededor de la barra de jabón.*
 - 19.- *Una barra de jabón envuelta como en la reivindicación 16, en la cual dichos orificios son de un tamaño para emitir menos de*

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aproximadamente 60 por ciento del contenido de fragancia de dicha barra de jabón y menos de 50 por ciento del contenido de humedad en un periodo de 6 meses.

- El anterior procedimiento y el producto obtenido buscan proporcionar una barra de jabón envasada que permita percibir cierta fragancia.
- La Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (IPC) para esta solicitud es B65D65/00.

3. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

- La fecha que se ha tenido en cuenta para determinar el estado de la técnica es 9 de mayo de 2006
- Teniendo en cuenta la fecha indicada se realizó la búsqueda en el estado de la técnica de documentos relacionados con la solicitud encontrándose los siguientes documentos más relevantes:

Nº	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación*
D1	US 2005/019192	Fragrance detectable wrapped soap bar	01.09.2005

4. Análisis de patentabilidad (Artículo 14 D. 486)

4.1. Novedad (Artículo 16 D. 486)

La presente solicitud corresponde a una traducción al español del documento US 2005/019192, publicado el 1 de septiembre de 2005 que es fecha anterior a la solicitud hecha en Colombia y objeto del presente estudio. Por lo anterior, la presente solicitud carece de novedad.

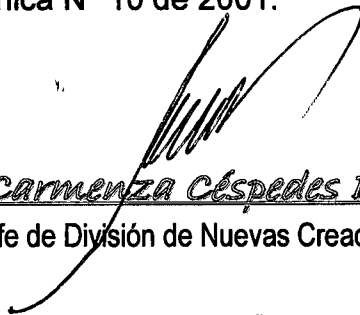
5. Conclusión:

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encuentran afectados así:

Nº	Documento Nº	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
D1	US 2005/0192192	1 -40	Novedad
			Nivel Inventivo

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de SESENTA días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única Nº 10 de 2001.


Alix Carmenza Céspedes De Vergel
Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

Concepto Técnico No. **3068**
Examinador Técnico **202003**

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha _____

24 SET. 2009



US 2005/0192192A1

(19) United States

(12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2005/0192192 A1
Bouzas et al. (43) Pub. Date: Sep. 1, 2005

(54) FRAGRANCE DETECTABLE WRAPPED SOAP BAR (52) U.S. CL. 510/141

(76) Inventors: Camilo Bouzas, Mexico DF (MX);
Todd Van Gordon, Basking Ridge, NJ (US) (57) ABSTRACTCorrespondence Address:
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY
909 RIVER ROAD
PISCATAWAY, NJ 08855 (US)

(21) Appl. No.: 11/077,721

(22) Filed: Mar. 11, 2005

Related U.S. Application Data

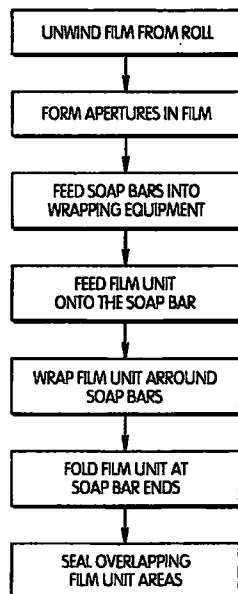
(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. PCT/US04/16234, filed on May 21, 2004.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/473,053, filed on May 23, 2003.

Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ A61K 7/50

Methods for placing apertures in a film material wrapping of soap bars so that the soap bar fragrance can be readily detected outside of the packaged soap bar. The apertures can be shaped apertures or slit apertures. The apertures can be placed in the film material at the time of the decoration of the film material or at the time of feeding the film material to be placed around the soap bar. The apertures can be any surface of the wrapped soap bar, but should be of an overall surface area to emit not more than 60% of the fragrance or 50% of the moisture content of the soap bar over a period of 6 months. In addition the surface of the film material adjacent the soap bar may contain a coating of the fragrance of the soap bar, or in the alternative the surface of an inner insert material such as a stiffener can contain a coating of the fragrance of the soap bar. Further the apertures can be coordinated with the decoration and when the decoration is a botanical the fragrance of the soap bar and that of the botanical can be coordinated.



Patent Application Publication Sep. 1, 2005 Sheet 1 of 5

US 2005/0192192 A1

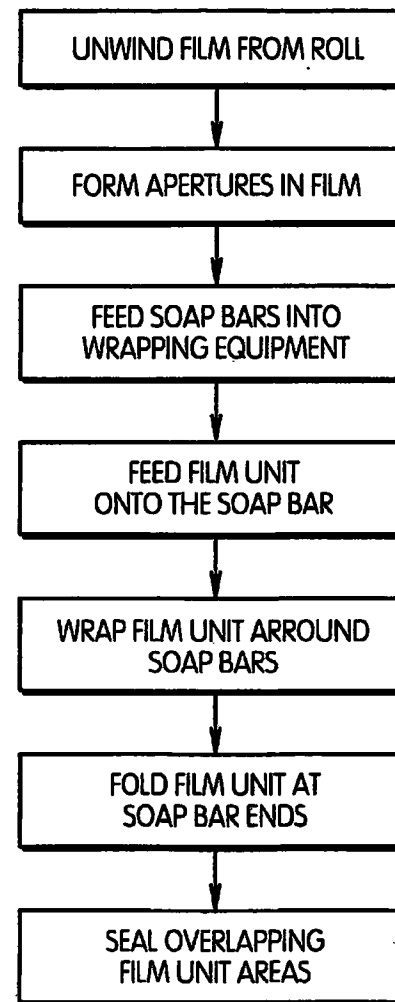


Fig. 1

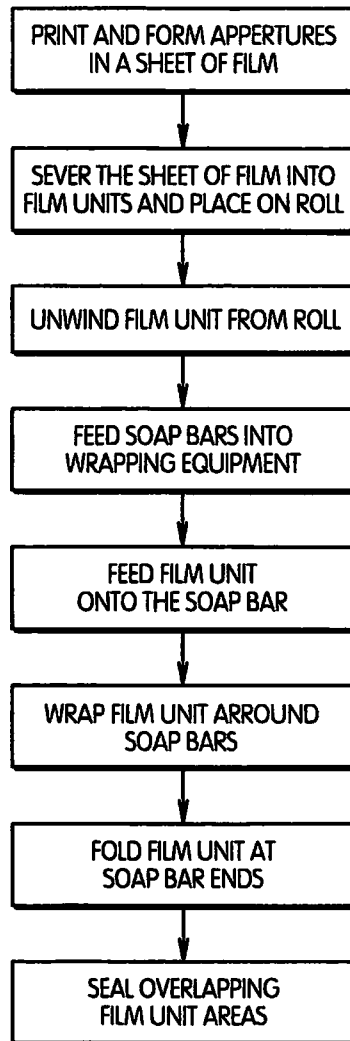


Fig. 2

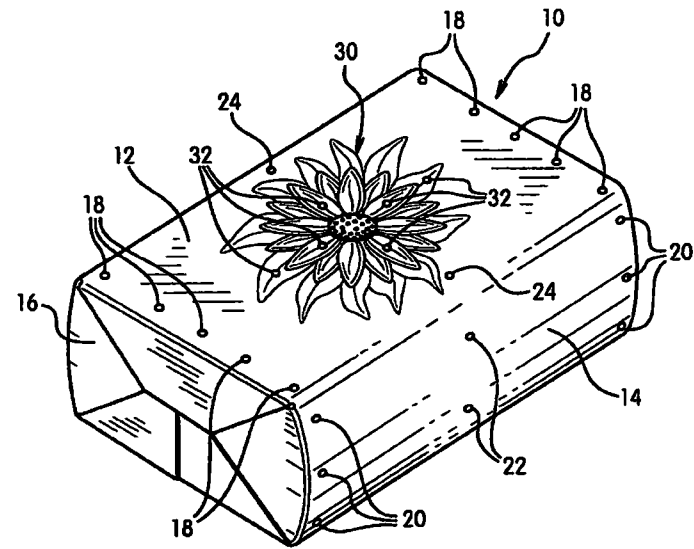


Fig. 3

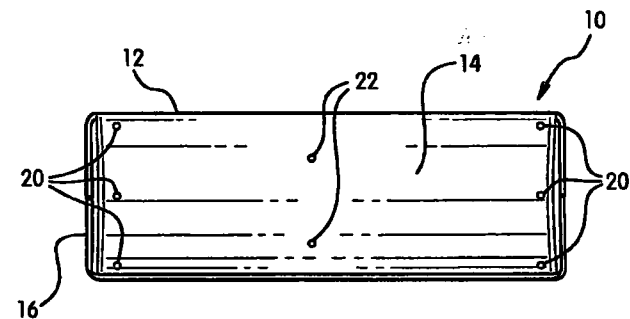


Fig. 4

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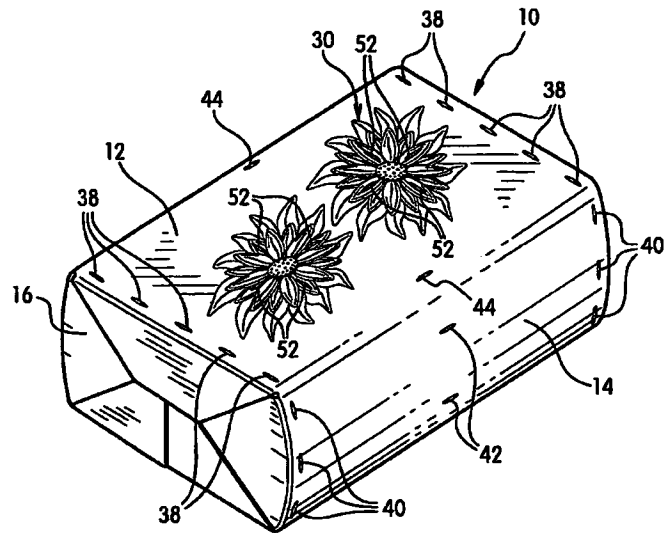


Fig. 5

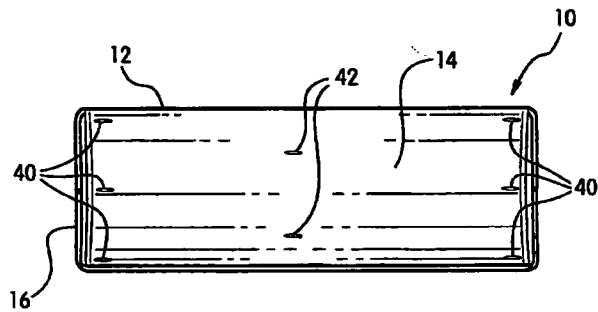


Fig. 6

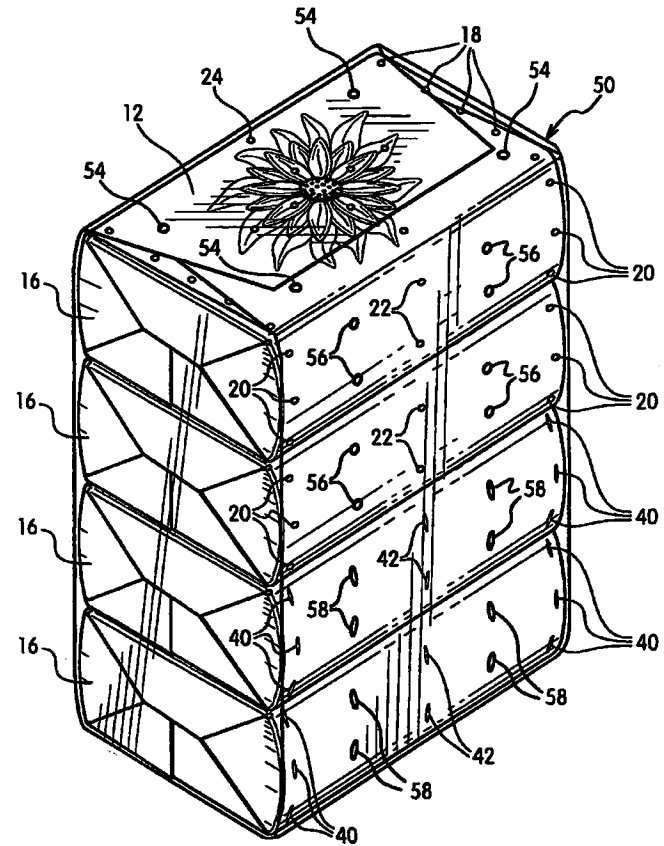


Fig. 7

FRAGRANCE DETECTABLE WRAPPED SOAP BAR

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of application PCT/US2004/016234, filed May 21, 2004 which is a priority filing of Provisional Application U.S. 60/473,053 filed May 23, 2003.

[0002] This invention relates to a wrapped soap bar where the fragrance of the soap can be detected outside of the wrapped soap bar. More particularly this invention relates to wrapping soap bars with a film that contains apertures for the detection of the soap bar fragrance at the point of purchase.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The fragrance is very important to the purchasers of soap bars. The customer wants to know the fragrance of the soap bar prior to purchase. When packaged in paper-board cartons, a paper wrapper or loosely packaged in a plastic wrap some of the fragrance will escape the package. However, in more tightly packaged soap bars in plastic materials very little of the fragrance will escape the package. In order to be detected effectively for a purchase decision, more of the fragrance needs to be available to the purchaser. This has been done by "fragrance releasing" attachments to the exterior of the package. The fragrance releasing attachments are effective but add to the cost of the package. An overall objective is to provide the purchaser with sufficient information about the fragrance of the soap bar without any significant increase in finished product cost.

[0004] This has been done through a coordination of the soap bar and the package. The package is designed to emit an amount of fragrance during a given period of time. The soap bar formula is adjusted to contain a sufficient amount of fragrance for this given period of time and to have a sufficient amount of fragrance remaining for satisfaction of the user during use of the soap bar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The invention is directed to a packaged soap bar where the soap bar will emit some fragrance through the package and the methods of making this package.

[0006] The soap bar is wrapped in a film material that has a plurality of apertures in the form of shaped openings or slits. Shaped openings have a geometric shape such as a circular, elliptical, triangular, quadrangular or other polygonal shape as well as the shape of a manufactured or natural article. The soap bar has a specified amount of fragrance. The wrapped soap bar has a top surface, bottom surface, side surfaces and end surfaces. The apertures are on one or more of these surfaces. These are apertures of a calculated overall surface area per soap bar to allow some of the soap bar fragrance to be emitted from the package. The overall surface area of shaped opening apertures is about 50 sq. mm to about 1000 sq. mm, and preferably about 100 sq. mm to about 750 sq. mm. When the apertures are slits these will be of a combined overall length of about 10 mm to about 300 mm, and preferably about 30 mm to about 240 mm. The surface area of apertures and the length of slits will depend to a degree on size of the soap bar and consequently the size of the soap bar. The apertures, both shaped openings and slit openings in the film material, are of an overall surface area or length so that the soap bar retains at least about than about

[0014] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the soap bar with shaped opening apertures in the film wrapping.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a side elevation view of the soap bar of FIG. 3.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the soap bar with slit apertures in the film wrapping.

[0017] FIG. 6 is a side elevation view of the soap bar of FIG. 5.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a multi-pack soap bar package.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0019] The invention will be described in more detail with reference to the drawings. The invention will be described in preferred embodiments with the understanding that the inventive concept can be modified but yet embody the essence of the present invention.

[0020] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of one process for producing the film to wrap the present soap bars. The soap bars can be square, rectangular or generally rectangular where the edges and sides, ends, top and bottom surfaces are curved. The soap bar package can be comprised of a single wrapper film or there can be an inner stiffener sheet and an outer wrapper film. The present invention is directed primarily to the wrapper film material and to methods for the wrapper to emit some fragrance from a wrapped soap bar.

[0021] FIG. 1 is a schematic of a process starting with a unit of film on a roll which film has been printed and is ready to be registered with soap bars entering an automatic soap bar wrapping machine such as one available from Azomaria Construzioni Macchine Automatiche A.C.M.A.S.p.A., Binaschi & CO. or Guerze Srl. These machines will wrap soap bars at speeds of from about 100 to about 400 soap bars per minute.

[0022] The film is unwound from the reel and is fed to an aperture forming station. Shaped apertures will be of a size in the diameter range of 0.1 mm to 10 mm, and preferably 0.2 mm to 8 mm. The total surface area of the shaped apertures for a wrapped soap bar will be about 50 sq. mm to about 1000 sq. mm, and preferably about 100 sq. mm to about 750 sq. mm. When the apertures are slits these will be in a combined overall length of about 10 mm to about 300 mm, and preferably about 30 mm to about 240 mm. The fragrance content of a soap bar usually is in the range of about 0.25% to about 4% by weight and preferably about 0.5% to about 2% by weight. However, the fragrance content can exceed 4% by weight. Such a soap bar should retain at least about 40% to about 90% of the original fragrance content, and preferably at least about 50% to about 80% six months after the time of packaging which is at the time of manufacturing. Further a soap bar will contain about 12% to about 20% moisture, and preferably about 14% to about 18%. Such a soap bar should retain at least about 50%, and preferably at least about 60% of the original moisture content six months after the time of packaging. This allows for some fragrance and some moisture to be emitted through the soap bar wrapper film. However, the amount of fragrance and moisture that is emitted over a given period of time must

be controlled so that the soap bar can contain a sufficient amount of fragrance and moisture at the time of use to satisfy the user.

[0023] The apertures in the film can be made using several different techniques. These include the preferred techniques of mechanically, thermally and optically forming the apertures. Mechanically formed apertures are punched in the film through the use of a die and anvil arrangement, and optically through the use of a laser device. In forming the apertures using a laser it has been found that some of the plastic removed to form the aperture makes a ring around the aperture and reinforces the periphery of the aperture.

[0024] At the same time, soap bars that have been produced on a soap bar production line, are conveyed to the soap bar wrapping machine. The unit of film, in the form of a strip of film, is fed into the soap bar wrapping machine. Typically it is laid over the soap bar with the leading edge tucked under the soap bar. Essentially simultaneously the segment to wrap that soap bar is cut from the unit of film material. The film trailing edge is tucked under the soap bar and overlaps the front edge. At the same time the ends are folded over and sealed. The overlapping front and trailing edges below the soap bar are also sealed at this time.

[0025] In the in-line embodiment of FIG. 1 the film which usually has been printed is unwound from the storage reel and instead at the station for forming apertures in the film. In the in-line operation the apertures are aligned with the printing on the film, which can include designs. The apertures are formed in the film material at the aperture forming station and the film material is then fed onto a soap bar in the wrapping machine. The film material is cut to length and wrapped laterally around the soap bar by tucking the front leading edge under the soap bar and then tucking the following rear edge under the soap bar and overlapping the leading edge. The sides of the film material are folded over the longitudinal sides of the soap bar and sealed and substantially simultaneously the overlapping front and rear edges are sealed.

[0026] FIG. 2 shows in a schematic diagram of the process where the apertures are made off-line. The apertures can be made to a wide sheet of film material while it is being printed, or the apertures can be made in the film prior to or after printing. The film material used to wrap a soap bar is about 10 cm to about 25 cm wide depending on the width of the soap bar. However the wrapper film is printed in wide sheets from about 50 cm to about 200 cm wide or more. These wide sheets will be about 5 to about 10 soap bar wrapper widths of film material wide. The film after printing and the forming of apertures is cut into units of film material and placed on rolls. The apertures also can be made at this time when the film material is being placed onto the rolls. Each unit of film material is a width sufficient to package a soap bar. These rolls then are set to be fed to aperture forming and soap bar wrapping as is set out in the schematic diagram of FIG. 2.

[0027] The schematic of FIG. 2 sets out one off-line process for producing a film material with apertures and subsequently wrapping this film around the soap bar. In this process a wide sheet of film material of from about 50 cm to about 200 cm is printed and the apertures formed in the film material. The apertures can be formed simultaneously with the printing operation, or just prior to or subsequent to

the printing operation. The resulting sheet of film then is slit into individual strips each with a width needed to wrap a particular soap bar. Each of these individual strips is wound onto a reel and used later for use later in wrapping soap bars. At the time of use a roll of the film is placed on the soap bar wrapping machine and fed onto soap bars that are also fed into the soap bar wrapping machine. The subsequent process steps are the same as the last five steps set out in the schematic for the on-line process of FIG. 1 and discussed above.

[0029] FIGS. 3 and 4 show a packaged soap bar with a soap bar wrapper with apertures that are of a given number and size to emit a given amount of fragrance. In FIG. 3 the packaged soap bar is shown in a top perspective view. Some of the apertures are in the flower design while others are in different parts of the wrapper surface. The designs on the exterior of a wrapper will in many instances relate to the soap bar fragrance. A lily flower will be on a package where the soap bar fragrance is that of a lily. Likewise a rose floral display on the wrapper will be on a package where the soap bar fragrance is that of a rose. In such cases at least some of the apertures should be in the flower. All of the apertures can be in the flower or other decoration. The combination of the flower plus the fragrance of that particular flower will enhance the pleasant perception of the soap bar.

[0030] In more detail in FIGS. 3 and 4 there is shown wrapped soap bar 10. In FIG. 3 there is shown top surface 12, a side surface 14 and an end surface 16 of the wrapped soap bar. Adjacent each lateral edge of the top surface are apertures 18. Adjacent a longitudinal edge are apertures 24. In the center of the top surface is a flower 30 with apertures 32. In parts of the flower, The side surface 14 has lateral edge apertures 20 and other apertures 22. The end surface 16 is formed by material from the top, bottom and side surfaces being folded in an overlapping arrangement. This is a typical end surface for a wrapped soap bar. The side and end surfaces that are not shown will have the same structures. FIG. 4 shows the side surface in more detail.

[0031] FIGS. 5 and 6 show a soap bar with slit apertures in place of formed shape apertures. Here wrapped soap bar 10 has top surface 12 and longitudinal side surface 14. Also seen in FIG. 5 is end surface 16. In the top surface there are slits 38 along the lateral edges and longitudinal slits 44. In the top surface also there are flowers 30 with slit apertures 32. Side surface 14 has lateral edge slits 40 and additional slits 42. FIG. 6 shows the side surface 14 in more detail.

[0032] In addition in order to enhance the delivery of the soap bar fragrance there can be a coating of the fragrance on the inner surface of the wrapper film. Further, if an inner insert material, such as a paperboard, or plastic film, such as to be used as a stiffener, is used, this insert material can contain some of the soap bar fragrance in addition to, or in place of, the fragrance on the inner surface of the wrapper film. The carrier for the fragrance will be a polymer, or blends of polymers, such as polyethylene, polypropylene, or polyvinylchloride. Commercially available fragrances and polymeric fragrance carriers are available from International Flavors and Fragrances under the POLYMER® product line. Further, just prior to packaging the soap bar can be oversprayed with the fragrance of the soap bar to enhance the delivery of some fragrance from the wrapped soap bar.

[0033] In addition when a plurality of soap bars are packaged into a multi-pack the multi-pack package should

likewise have apertures to assure that the fragrance the is emitted from the individual packaged soap bars can be detected outside of the multi-pack package. The film material of the multi-pack will have the same aperture characteristics as the film material of the soap bar packages. These can be shaped apertures or slit apertures. FIG. 7 shows a bundle pack 50 with four packaged soap bars, two FIG. 3 soap bars and two FIG. 5 soap bars. There are shaped apertures 54 on the top surface and shaped apertures 56 on the side surface. In addition there are slit apertures 58 on a lower part of the multi-pack.

[0037] The wrapper film material will have a thickness of about 25 micron to about 100 micron, and preferably about 50 microns to about 75 microns. Essentially any thermoplastic film, and laminates, thereof can be used as the wrapper film. These include polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinylchloride, polystyrene and polyethylene terephthalate. Further they can be coated with materials to enhance the properties of the film and to enhance the functional performance during the packaging process and in distribution.

EXAMPLE

[0034] Palmolive Aroma soap bars were placed in closed collection vessels with a 500 cc. head space and equilibrated for two hours. Tenax adsorption tubes were fitted to the side parts of the vessels and a charcoal trap was fitted to the port on the vessel lids. From each vessel 200 cc. of head space was collected at 50 cc/min.

[0035] The procedure was carried out in triplicate using a fresh soap bar, packaged or no package. The soap bars were (a) no package; (b) packaged with 12 slit apertures 5 mm per slit aperture; (c) packaged with 12 shaped apertures 25 sq. mm. each; and (d) packaged with 12 shaped apertures. The package was a 76 micron bilaterally oriented polypropylene film material sealed at each end and across the longitudinal bottom seal.

[0036] The Tenax traps were described on a General TDS System to an Agilent 6850 gas chromatograph with a Karas Concept mass spectrometry detector. The General System was operated at a standby temperature of 50 C and a transfer temperature of 325 C. The valve temperature was 20 C. The first rate was 60 C/min. with a final temperature of 260 C and a final time of 5 minutes. The Agilent 6890 used a CDS Inlet System at a pressure of 15.59 psi, flow rate of 2.0 ml/min and an average velocity of 30 cm/sec. The gas type was helium. The purge flow was 99.4 ml/min, a purge time of 1 minute and a purge flow of 104.4 ml/min. The gas chromatograph column was an HP 190912-115 (50 m length and 0.32 mm ID, and film thickness of 0.32 micron) operated at an initial temperature of 75 C with a first rate of 2 C/min, a first final temperature of 250 C, and a final time of 12.50 min. The run time was 100 min. The FID detector was at 310 C with a hydrogen flow of 40 ml/min and an air flow of 450 ml/min.

[0037] The gas chromatograph results consisting of the area under the adsorption curve was as follows:

[0038] (a) soap bar—no package—129,298

[0039] (b) package with slit apertures—31,656

[0040] (c) package with shaped apertures—48,744

[0041] (d) package—no apertures—14,487

[0042] In a panel test for the perception by individuals the fragrance intensity was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being without the perception of any fragrance and 7 being a very strong perception of a fragrance. The samples were aged for 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 weeks. Soap bars (b) above were rated a 3 level for the first 4 weeks and a 4 level for the remaining 8 weeks. Soap bars (c) were rated a 5 level for all 12 weeks. The soap bars (d) were rated a 1 level for the first 4 weeks and a 2 level for the remaining 8 weeks. The results relate well with the gas chromatographic data.

1. A method of packaging a soap bar to provide fragrance transmission from the package comprising providing a supply source of a film material, continuously removing said film material from said supply source, forming a plurality of apertures in said film material at pre-determined areas of said film material, conveying said film material with apertures into contact with a fragrance containing soap bar, wrapping said film material with apertures around the soap bar, and sealing said film material wrapped around the soap bar.

2. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are in at least one surface of the film material wrapped around the soap bar.

3. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are in at least one of a top surface and a bottom surface of the film material wrapped around the soap bar.

4. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are adjacent the junction of at least one of a top surface and a bottom surface and an end surface of the film material wrapped around the soap bar.

5. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are within a decoration on said film material.

6. A method as in claim 5 wherein the decoration is a botanical plant and the fragrance of said soap bar is substantially the same as that of said botanical plant.

7. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are one of circular, elliptical or polygonal shaped apertures, or slits.

8. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are formed mechanically or optically.

9. (cancelled)

10. A method as in claim 1 wherein apertures are shaped apertures, the surface area of shaped apertures have a surface of about 50 sq. mm to about 1000 sq. mm.

11. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are slits, the overall length of the length of the slits for the wrapped soap bar being about 10 mm to about 300 mm.

12. A method as in claim 1 wherein the apertures are of a size to emit less than 60 percent of the fragrance content of said soap bar and less 50 percent of the moisture content of said soap bar within a period of 6 months.

13. A method as in claim 1 wherein said film material on the surface to be adjacent the soap bar when wrapped around the soap bar has a coating of a fragrance substantially the same as that contained in said soap bar.

14. A method as in claim 1 wherein said wrapped soap bar contains an insert material between the soap bar and the film

material, said insert material containing a fragrance that is substantially the same as the fragrance in said soap bar.

15. A method as in claim 1 wherein prior to contact with said film material said soap bar is over-sprayed with the fragrance of said soap bar.

16. A wrapped soap bar comprising a soap bar which contains a fragrance, said soap bar encased by a film material having a top surface, a bottom surface, and at least one side surface, apertures in said film material to allow a predetermined portion of fragrance to be emitted from the enclosed soap bar to the exterior of the wrapped soap bar.

17. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein said apertures are shaped apertures, said shaped apertures have a surface area of about 50 sq. mm to about 1000 sq. mm.

18. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein the apertures are slits, the overall length of the length of the slits for the wrapped soap bar being about 10 mm to about 300 mm.

19. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein said aperture are of a size to emit less than about 60 percent of the fragrance content of said soap bar and less than 50 percent of the moisture content within a period of 6 months.

20. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein a surface of said film material that is adjacent the soap bar is coated thereon the fragrance of said soap bar.

21. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein there is an insert material, between said film material and the soap bar, said insert material at least partially surrounding said soap bar, at least a surface of said insert material containing the fragrance of said soap bar.

22. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 16 wherein the plurality of apertures are conditioned with a decoration on said film material.

23. A wrapped soap bar as in claim 20 wherein the decoration is a botanical plant and the fragrance of said soap bar is substantially the same as that of said botanical plant

24. (cancelled)

25. (cancelled)

26. (cancelled)

27. (cancelled)

28. (cancelled)

29. (cancelled)

30. (cancelled)

31. (cancelled)

32. (cancelled)

33. (cancelled)

34. (cancelled)

35. (cancelled)

36. (cancelled)

37. (cancelled)

38. A multi-pack of a plurality of soap bars of claim 16 comprising a plurality of wrapped soap bars developed in a multi-pack film material, the multi-pack film material having a plurality of apertures.

39. A multi-pack as in claim 38 wherein the apertures are one of circular, elliptical or polygonal shaped apertures.

40. A multi-pack as in claim 38 wherein the apertures are slits.

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