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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET – Page 1 of 2

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

Express Mail Label No. _____

INVENTOR(S)		
Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
David Arthur	Sturgis	Montgomery, Ohio
Additional inventors are being named on the _____ separately numbered sheets attached hereto.		
TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max):		
ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITIONS		
Direct all correspondence to: CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS		
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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)		
☒ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76. ☐ CD(s), Number of CDs _____		
☒ Drawing(s) Number of Sheets <u>2</u> ☐ Other (specify) _____		
☒ Specification (e.g., description of the invention) Number of Pages <u>36</u>		
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET – Page 2 of 2

The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

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SIGNATURE /Kathleen Y. Carter/ DATE June 30, 2017

TYPED OR PRINTED NAME Kathleen Y. Carter REGISTRATION NO. 60,583
(if appropriate)

TELEPHONE 513-983-2114 DOCKET NUMBER 14861P

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ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present disclosure relates to antiperspirant compositions and methods relating thereto.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many antiperspirant and deodorants use actives that are astringent metallic salts, or in particular, aluminum salts. While aluminum is highly effective as an active, there is consumer
10 interest in antiperspirants and deodorants that do not contain aluminum.

Piroctone olamine is an anti-dandruff active used in shampoos, conditioners, and other treatments. Piroctone olamine can be an effective antimicrobial, but used alone as an active, it may not deliver the hoped for consumer performance. The inventors of the present invention have found, surprisingly, that the combination of piroctone olamine and other antimicrobials can provide
15 significant antimicrobial activity against two of the most common underarm odor bacteria *C. mucofaciens* and *S. epidermidis*, which results in consumer odor protection on par or greater than some of the commonly used commercial deodorants available today.

Also to consider is that impurities can reduce the efficacy of piroctone olamine. Therefore, there is a need to develop products that mitigate this phenomenon and provide higher efficacy. The
20 inventors of the present invention have found that select combinations of chelators and piroctone olamine, such as in an anhydrous formulation or in particular ratios, can provide significantly higher levels of anti-fungal activity than either material alone.

Furthermore, while antimicrobials in antiperspirants and deodorants are known to be able to reduce the microbes on the skin, microbes within hair follicles may still remain and contribute
25 to malodor. The inventors of the present invention have found that piroctone olamine and other antimicrobial powders, if used at a size that can fit into a hair follicle, can deliver surprisingly superior antimicrobial activity.

By utilizing piroctone olamine in combination with appropriate antimicrobials, chelators, and/or at particular particle sizes, the present invention delivers compositions and products with
30 superior antimicrobial performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A cosmetic deodorant stick comprising a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material and at least one material selected from the group consisting of hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, and combinations thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an illustration of a hair and hair follicle along with larger antimicrobial particles.

Figure 2 is an illustration of a hair and hair follicle along with smaller antimicrobial particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

While the specification concludes with claims that particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention, it is believed the present invention will be better understood from the following description.

The present invention can comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of the essential elements and limitations of the invention described herein, as well any of the additional or optional ingredients, components, or limitations described herein.

All percentages, parts and ratios are based upon the total weight of the compositions of the present invention, unless otherwise specified. All such weights as they pertain to listed ingredients are based on the active level and, therefore do not include carriers or by-products that may be included in commercially available materials.

The components and/or steps, including those which may optionally be added, of the various embodiments of the present invention, are described in detail below.

All documents cited are, in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference; the citation of any document is not to be construed as an admission that it is prior art with respect to the present invention.

All ratios are weight ratios unless specifically stated otherwise.

All temperatures are in degrees Celsius, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Except as otherwise noted, all amounts including quantities, percentages, portions, and proportions, are understood to be modified by the word “about”, and amounts are not intended to indicate significant digits.

Except as otherwise noted, the articles “a”, “an”, and “the” mean “one or more”.

Herein, “comprising” means that other steps and other ingredients which do not affect the end result can be added. This term encompasses the terms “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of”. The compositions and methods/processes of the present invention can comprise, consist of, and consist essentially of the essential elements and limitations of the invention described herein, as well as any of the additional or optional ingredients, components, steps, or limitations described herein.

Herein, “effective” means an amount of a subject active high enough to provide a significant positive modification of the condition to be treated. An effective amount of the subject active will vary with the particular condition being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment, the nature of concurrent treatment, and like factors.

The term “anhydrous” as used herein means substantially free of added or free water. From a formulation standpoint, this means that the anhydrous antiperspirant stick compositions of the present invention contain less than about 1%, and more specifically zero percent, by weight of free or added water, other than the water of hydration typically associated with the particulate antiperspirant active prior to formulation.

The term “ambient conditions” as used herein refers to surrounding conditions under about one atmosphere of pressure, at about 50% relative humidity, and at about 25 °C, unless otherwise specified. All values, amounts, and measurements described herein are obtained under ambient conditions unless otherwise specified.

The term “majority” refers to greater than about 51% of the stated component or parameter.

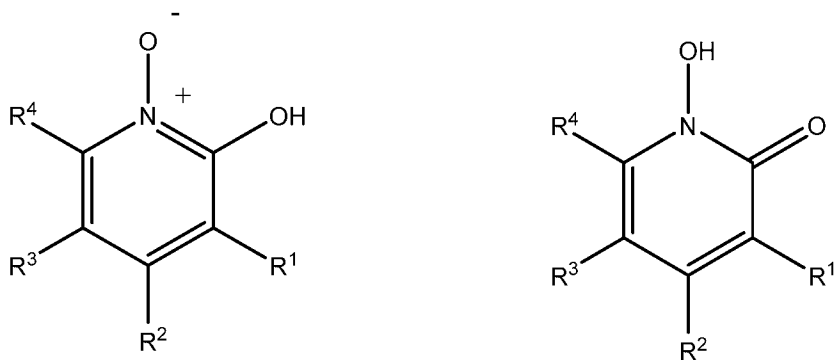
The term “polarity” as used herein is defined by the Hansen Solubility Parameter for solubility.

“Substantially free of” refers to about 2% or less, about 1% or less, or about 0.1% or less of a stated ingredient. “Free of” refers to no detectable amount of the stated ingredient or thing.

The term “volatile” as used herein refers to those materials that have a measurable vapor pressure at 25 °C. Such vapor pressures typically range from about 0.01 millimeters of Mercury (mm Hg) to about 6 mmHg, more typically from about 0.02 mmHg to about 1.5 mmHg; and have an average boiling point at one (1) atmosphere of pressure of less than about 250 °C, more typically less than about 235 °C. Conversely, the term “non-volatile” refers to those materials that are not “volatile” as defined herein.

A. 2-Pyridinol-N-Oxide Materials

2-Pyridinol-N-oxide materials suitable for use in this invention include a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material or a salt thereof. Included within the scope of this invention are tautomers of this material, e.g., 1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone. The substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material and its corresponding tautomeric form, 1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone, are shown below:



where R¹, R², R³, R⁴ groups are independently selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, Br, I, F, NO, NO₂, and (CH₂)_nG, where each G is independently selected from the group consisting of (O)_mSO₃M³, (O)_mCO₂M³, (O)_mC(O)(R⁵), (O)_mC(O)N(R⁵R⁶), (O)_mCN, (O)_m(R⁵), and N(R⁵R⁶), where m is 0 or 1, n is an integer from 0 to 4, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently selected from the group consisting of H and a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₂ organic group, and M³ is selected from the group consisting of H, a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₂ organic group, ⁺N(R⁷R⁸R⁹R¹⁰), and 1/q M' ^{q+} where M' is selected from the group consisting of an alkali metal of charge q and an alkaline earth metal of charge q, where R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ are independently selected from the group consisting of H and a substituted or unsubstituted C₁-C₁₂ organic group, and where any pair of vicinal groups, R¹ and R², R² and R³, R³ and R⁴ may be taken together to form another five- or six-membered aromatic or aliphatic ring optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I, F, NO, NO₂, CN, (CH₂)_nG, and mixtures thereof. Suitable organic groups include (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, (C₂-C₁₂)alkenyl, and (C₂-C₁₂)alkynyl. The organic group may optionally be substituted and suitable substituent groups include a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, and an amino group. 2-pyridinol-N-oxide is also known, for example, as 2-hydroxypyridine-N-oxide, 2-pyridinol-1-oxide, or 2-hydroxypyridine-1-oxide.

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material or tautomer thereof according to the formula(s) above, where R¹, R², R³, R⁴ are independently selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, and (CH₂)_nG, where G is independently selected from the group

consisting of $(O)_mSO_3M^3$, $(O)_mCO_2M^3$, $(O)_mC(O)(R^5)$, $(O)_mCN$, and $(O)_m(R^5)$, where m is 0 or 1. In other aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material according to the formula above, where R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, SO_3M^3 , and CO_2M^3 . In still other aspects, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, SO_3M^3 , and CO_2M^3 , where no more than one R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 is SO_3M^3 or CO_2M^3 .

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is the salt of a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material. In these aspects, the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group of the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material may be substituted with a suitable charge-balancing cation. In these aspects, non-limiting examples of the hydrogen-substituting cation include Na^+ , Li^+ , K^+ , $\frac{1}{2}Mg^{2+}$, or $\frac{1}{2}Ca^{2+}$, substituted ammonium, such as C_1 - C_6 alkanolammonium, mono-ethanolamine (MEA), tri-ethanolamine (TEA), di-ethanolamine (DEA), or any mixture thereof. In some aspects, in solution, the cation may be dissociated from the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide or the 1-hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone anion.

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is of a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material. Salts for use herein include those formed from the polyvalent metals barium, bismuth, strontium, copper, zinc, cadmium, zirconium and mixtures thereof.

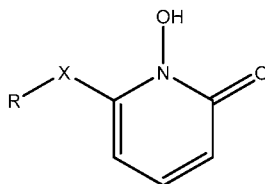
In some aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is selected from the group consisting of: 6-hydroxy-3-pyridinesulfonic acid, 1-oxide (CAS 191672-18-1); 2-hydroxypyridine-1-oxide (CAS 13161-30-3); 2-hydroxy-4-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1-oxide (CAS 13602-64-7); 5-ethoxy-2-pyridinol, 2-acetate, 1-oxide (CAS 51984-49-7); 1-(3-hydroxy-2-oxido-4-isoquinoliny)-ethanone (CAS 65417-65-4); 6-hydroxy-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1-oxide (CAS 90037-89-1); 2-methoxy-4-quinolinecarbonitrile, 1-oxide (CAS 379722-76-6); 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 1-oxide (CAS 1094194-45-2); 3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, 1-oxide (CAS 408538-43-2); 2-pyridinol, 3-nitro-, 1-oxide (CAS 282102-08-3); 3-pyridinepropanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-, 1-oxide (193605-60-6); 3-pyridineethanol, 2-hydroxy-, 3-acetate, 1-oxide (CAS 193605-56-0); 2-pyridinol, 4-bromo-, 1-oxide (CAS 170875-41-9); 2-pyridinol, 4,6-dibromo-, 2-acetate, 1-oxide (CAS 170875-40-8); 2-pyridinol, 4,6-dibromo, 1-oxide (CAS 170875-38-4); 2-pyridinol, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-, 1-oxide (CAS 154403-93-7); 2-pyridinol, 5-(2-aminoethyl)-, 1-oxide (CAS 154403-92-6); 3-pyridinepropanoic acid, α -amino-6-hydroxy-, 1-oxide (CAS 134419-61-7); 2-pyridinol, 3,5-dimethyl, 1-oxide (CAS 102074-62-4); 2-pyridinol, 3-methyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 99969-07-0); 2-pyridinol, 3,5-dinitro, 1-oxide (CAS 98136-47-1); 2-pyridinol, 3,5-dibromo-, 1-oxide (CAS 98136-29-9); 2-pyridinol, 4-methyl-6-(2-methylpropyl)-, 1-oxide (CAS 91408-77-4);

2-pyridinol, 3-bromo-4,6-dimethyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 91408-76-3); 2-pyridinol, 4,5,6-trimethyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 91408-75-2); 2-pyridinol, 6-heptyl-4-methyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 91408-73-0); 2-pyridinol, 6-(cyclohexylmethyl)-4-methyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 91408-72-9); 2-pyridinol, 6-bromo-, 1-oxide (CAS 89284-00-4); 2-pyridinol, 5-bromo-, 1-oxide (CAS 89283-99-8); 2-pyridinol, 3,5-dichloro-4,6-difluoro-, 1-oxide (CAS 33693-37-7); 2-pyridinol, 3,4,5,6-tetrachloro-, 1-oxide (CAS 32835-63-5); 2-pyridinol, 6-methyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 14420-62-3); 2-pyridinol, 5-nitro-, 1-oxide (CAS 14396-03-3); 2-pyridinol, 4-methyl-5-nitro-, 1-oxide (CAS 13602-77-2); 2-pyridinol, 4-chloro-5-nitro-, 1-oxide (CAS 13602-73-8); 2-pyridinol, 4-chloro-, 1-oxide (CAS 13602-65-8); 2-pyridinol, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide (CAS 13602-63-6); and 2-pyridinol, 4-methyl-, 1-oxide (CAS 1952-64-3), and mixtures thereof. These materials are commercially available from, for example, Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) and/or Aces Pharma (Branford, CT).

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material selected from the group consisting of: 2-hydroxypyridine-1-oxide; 3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, 1-oxide; 6-hydroxy-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1-oxide; 2-hydroxy-4-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1-oxide; 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 6-hydroxy-, 1-oxide; 6-hydroxy-3-pyridinesulfonic acid, 1-oxide; and mixtures thereof.

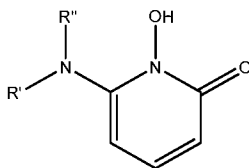
In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 1-Hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone material selected from the group consisting of: 1-Hydroxy-2(1H)-pyridinone (CAS 822-89-9); 1,6-dihydro-1-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (CAS 677763-18-7); 1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (CAS 119736-22-0); 1,6-dihydro-1-hydroxy-6-oxo-2-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (CAS 94781-89-2); 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2(1H)-Pyridinone (CAS 50650-76-5); 6-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2(1H)-Pyridinone (CAS 29342-10-7); 1-hydroxy-4,6-dimethyl-2(1H)-Pyridinone (CAS 29342-02-7); 1-Hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone monoethanolamine (CAS 68890-66-4); 1-hydroxy-6-(octyloxy)-2(1H)-Pyridinone (CAS 162912-64-3); 1-Hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexyl-2-pyridinone ethanolamine salt (CAS 41621-49-2); 1-Hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexyl-2-pyridinone (CAS 29342-05-0); 6-ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, methyl ester (CAS 36979-78-9); 1-hydroxy-5-nitro-2(1H)-Pyridinone (CAS 45939-70-6); and mixtures thereof. These materials are commercially available from, for example, Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO), Princeton Building Blocks (Monmouth Junction, NJ), 3B Scientific Corporation (Libertyville, IL), SynFine Research (Richmond Hill, ON), Ryan Scientific, Inc. (Mt. Pleasant, SC), and/or Aces Pharma (Branford, CT).

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material or tautomer thereof according to the formula(s) below:



where X is an oxygen or sulfur moiety and R is a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group having between 1 and 20 carbon atoms. Materials of this class can be synthesized following the procedure disclosed in US 5,675,013.

In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is a 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material or tautomer thereof according to the formula(s) below:



Wherein R' and R'' are independently either hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon group having between 1 and 20 carbon atoms. Materials of this class can be synthesized following the procedure disclosed in US 5,675,013. In certain aspects, the 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is 1-Hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone monoethanolamine salt.

The amount of 2-pyridinol-N-oxide (which may throughout this disclosure sometimes be referred to as piroctone olamine) in antiperspirant formulations of the present invention may be from about 0.04% to about 1.0% by weight, in some embodiments from about 0.05% to about 0.6% by weight, and in some embodiments from about 0.05% to about 0.5% by weight.

B. Chelators

In the present invention, iron chelators may have, but are not limited to, the following characteristics:

1. An affinity for iron ions in either the ferrous (iron II) or ferric (III) forms;
2. Materials of Description 1 (above) that have a denticity of four or higher (denticity is the number of groups of a molecule that bind to the iron);
3. Chemical descriptions that are a subset of Description 2:
 - a. Either natural or synthetic materials;
 - b. Materials of the following chemical classes:

where b is an integer from 1 to 7 wherein any of the CH₂ groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, F, Br or I)

where R¹⁶ is H or (CH₂)_n, where n is an integer from 1 to 6 or is a CH₂ linker unit that may be further substituted at any CH₂ group in the chain with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, F, Br, or I).

Specific and/or additional chelators in the present invention may include, but are not limited to, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), desferrioxamine, their salts and combinations thereof, EDTA, DPTA, EDDS, enterobactin, desferrioxamine, HBED, and combinations thereof.

While piroctone olamine can be an effective antimicrobial for antiperspirant, the presence of iron and other impurities may reduce piroctone olamine's effectiveness. As such, the inventors of the present invention have found that including a chelant to bond with iron, for example, can reduce the occurrence of piroctone olamine itself bonding with the iron, essentially freeing the piroctone olamine to be effective against bacteria.

This is particularly true in anhydrous formulations. In an aqueous formulation comprising piroctone olamine and a chelant, the chelant can improve piroctone olamine's efficacy because the chelant should have more affinity for the iron than the piroctone olamine has affinity for the iron. In addition, in an anhydrous formulation, with little or no water, the water solubility of the materials comes into play when sweat meets the formulation. Piroctone olamine typically has a lower water solubility than a chelant, meaning that in an anhydrous formulation, the chelant's higher water solubility results in the chelant more quickly getting into solution and bonding with iron, i.e., before the piroctone olamine gets into solution. This further advantage only exists in an anhydrous formulation, as in an aqueous formulation, everything is fully in solution from the beginning.

Table 1 below shows the intrinsic water solubility independent of pH (LogWS₀) of piroctone olamine and EDTA as an example. The lower LogWS₀ of piroctone olamine indicates that it will get into solution more slowly than a chelant such as EDTA, and the chelant will have more of an opportunity to bond with iron than the piroctone olamine will.

Table 1

CAS Number	Name	LogWS _o
6153824	Piroctone olamine	-3.22
6153825	EDTA	-1.4

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Furthermore, the inventors of the present invention have found that the ratio of chelant to piroctone olamine is especially important. In some embodiments, the improved efficacy of a chelant with piroctone olamine can be seen when the ratio of chelant to piroctone is at least about 4:1, in some embodiments at least 6:1, and in some embodiments, at least 8:1.

10

C. Additional Antimicrobials

In addition to piroctone olamine, the present invention may include other antimicrobial compositions. For example, other antimicrobials may include, without being limited to, hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt (a combination of magnesium hydroxide and magnesium carbonate), calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, phenoxyethanol, eugenol, linolenic acid, dimethyl succinate, citral, triethyl citrate, sepiwhite, and combinations thereof.

Any of the antimicrobials of the present invention may be used as powders. It is believed that antimicrobial powders may provide a better deposition and have more longevity on the skin than antimicrobials delivered in a different form. In addition, it is believed that antimicrobial powders of a certain average particle size, typically from about 1 micron to about 5 microns, may provide a significant increase in antimicrobial efficacy.

Many antimicrobials can be effective at minimizing the skin surface bacteria. However, as a leave-on product where odor may not occur until later, even hours after application, antiperspirant antimicrobials are needed that will be effective for long periods of time. So while antiperspirant antimicrobials may be effective immediately upon application on the skin, it is believed that odor comes back quickly because the bacteria living around the hair follicle can quickly repopulate the skin surface bacteria. Historical approaches using high skin penetrating liquid antimicrobials to affect this region (for example, hexanediol) can cause irritation. Therefore, the present invention is able to target methods and mechanisms that can more effectively deliver antimicrobials not only

to the skin surface, but to the bacteria in and around the hair follicle. While not wanting to be bound to the theory, the inventors of the present invention believe that powders, specifically powders with an average particle size of less than about 10 microns, in some cases from about 1 micron to about 5 microns, are more efficient at getting into the hair follicle where the bacteria live and repopulate the skin surface.

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, a hair 100 is partly above the skin surface and partly below the skin surface in the hair follicle 110. The antimicrobial particles, 50 and 150, upon application, may be on the surface of the skin at the skin secretion/air/sweat interface 20 and where there is bacteria 10. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the sebaceous gland 30 and the apocrine gland 32 in the skin have secretions that are in the hair follicle 110. Bacteria 12 and odor precursors 40 are embedded in the secretions. In Figure 1, the larger antimicrobial particles 50 are too big to fit into the hair follicle, leaving the secretions inside the hair follicle untouched. The antimicrobial particles 50 come in contact with bacteria only on the surface of the skin. In Figures 2, however, the antimicrobial particles 50 are sized to fit within the hair follicle and deliver antimicrobial activity not only to the surface of the skin, but also directly and immediately to the hair follicle secretions 12 and 40. Having the antimicrobial particles be in the range of about 1 to about 10 microns, in some embodiments about 1 to about 5 microns, provides better odor protection later in the day hours after application of the antiperspirant when other good antimicrobial materials and other sizes of antimicrobial materials are not as effective against this rebound in bacteria population from the follicle.

D. Antimicrobial Activity

Table 2 below shows the raw material microbial inhibition concentration data tested against two key underarm bacteria strains. As can be seen, the first three listed antimicrobials, lupamin, hexamidine, and piroctone olamine, perform particularly well against the bacteria as raw materials. Also performing well as raw materials are phenoxyethanol, eugenol, linolenic acid, dimethyl succinate, citral, triethyl citrate, and sepiwhite. Also performing moderately well against the bacteria as raw materials were dead sea salt (magnesium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide) and calcium carbonate.

TABLE 2:

Antimicrobial	<i>C. mucofaciens</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i>
Lupamin	<2 ppm	4 ppm
Hexamidine 36mg/ml H ₂ O	<2 ppm	7 ppm
100 mg/ml piroctone olamine in H ₂ O	< 5 ppm	10 ppm
100% Phenoxyethanol	400 ppm	800 ppm%
Eugenol 99% ETOH	773 ppm	773 ppm
Linolenic Acid 70% ETOH	1093 ppm	1093 ppm
Dimethyl Succinate 98% ETOH	1531 ppm	3062 ppm
Citral 96% ETOH	1500 ppm	1500 ppm
100% Triethyl citrate	1600 ppm	1600 ppm
Sepiwhite 40 mg/ml H ₂ O ins	2000 ppm	1000 ppm
Magnesium Carbonate & Magnesium Hydroxide 50 mg/ml H ₂ O ins	>2500 ppm	>2500 ppm
Ca Carbonate 50 mg/ml H ₂ O ins	>2500 ppm	>2500 ppm
Linoleic acid 100% ETOH	3125 ppm	3125 ppm
Conarom B (beta Bio) 100% ETOH	3125 ppm	3125 ppm
Hexyl Decanol 97% ETOH	6062 ppm	3031 ppm
Ajowan oil 50% ETOH	12500 ppm	6300 ppm
Oregano oil 50% ETOH	12500 ppm	6300 ppm
100% Ethylhexyl glycerin	12500 ppm	12500 ppm
Mineral oil 50% in ETOH	12500 ppm	>50000 ppm
ACH 50% in H ₂ O	25000 ppm	25000 ppm
NaCl 250mg/ml H ₂ O	>25000 ppm	>25000 ppm
Farnesol 95% ETOH	47500 ppm	5937 ppm
Phytol 97% ETOH	>49000 ppm	>49000 ppm
Nerolidol 98% ETOH	>49000 ppm	>49000 ppm
CaCl 500mg/ml H ₂ O	>50000 ppm	>50000 ppm
Isopropyl Myristate 98% ETOH	>59000 ppm	>59000 ppm

While numerous antimicrobials exhibit efficacy against two main bacteria strains that antiperspirants try to address, due to regulatory and safety reasons, there are sometimes limits as to how much of a particular antimicrobial may be put into an antiperspirant formula. Therefore, there is a need for multiple antimicrobials to work together in a formula to deliver enough long-term odor protection. The inventors of the present invention believe that piroctone olamine is an ideal antimicrobial to combine with other antimicrobials.

Table 3 is a summary of in-use Consumer Data for Males and Females for Odor Protection. Inventive Formula 1 (shown in the examples in Table 4) includes a combination of several antimicrobials, specifically piroctone olamine combined with hexamidine and dead sea salt. As seen in Table 3, the inventive formula 1 performed better than competitive products in keeping underarms from malodor (Competitive DO #1 is Tom's of Maine, Apricot, Competitive DO #2 is Schmidt's, Bergamot + Lime, and Competitive DO #3 is Lavanila, Vanilla and Lemon.) Consumer

data test method: Phase 1 was four days of soap washing only (no underarm product use). Both phase 2 and 3 included once per day application of test products for eight days. The desired dose was 0.9g. Subjects were asked to complete twice daily self-assessed odor evaluations and once daily discomfort evaluation.

- 5 Inventive Formulas 2-5 in Table 4 are additional combinations of piroctone olamine with additional antimicrobials.

Table 3:

Males (n=36-48)	Keeping Underarms from Malodor (% who answered Excellent or Very Good)	Keeping Underarms from Malodor (% who answered Fair or Poor or Very Good)
Inventive Formula #1	80	4.4
Competitive DO #1	79.2	10.4
Competitive DO #2	62.8	16.3
Competitive DO #3	69	16.7
Females (n=64-71)	Keeping Underarms from Malodor (% who answered Excellent or Very Good)	Keeping Underarms from Malodor (% who answered Fair or Poor or Very Good)
Inventive Formula #1	78.1	9.4
Competitive DO #1	63.8	23.2
Competitive DO #2	87.5	6.3
Competitive DO #3	53.8	21.5

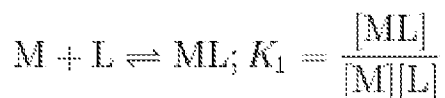
E. Examples – Table 4

	Inventive Formula #1	Inventive Formula #2	Inventive Formula #3	Inventive Formula #4	Inventive Formula #5
Cyclopentasiloxane	37.3	40.3	40.25		
Caprylic / Capric Triglyceride				67.05	52.9
Mineral Oil	8	8	8		
Dimethicone	10	10	10		
PPG-14 butyl ether	5	5	5		
Silica Dimethyl Silate	0.25	0.25			
Silica Silylate			0.25	0.25	0.5
Starch				6	20
Zinc Carbonate				2	3
Stearyl Alcohol	13.5	13.5	13.5		
Castor Wax	4.5	4.5	4.5		
Behenyl Alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2		
C20-40 Pareth 10	2				
EDTA			0.1	0.1	
Ozokerite	1.6	1.6	1.6	12	9
Talc	8	12	4	8	
Magnesium Carbonate & Magnesium Hydroxide (Dead sea salt – average particle size 2 microns)	4				8
Lupamin			8		
Cyclodextrin	4	4	4	4	4
thymol	0.05	0.05			
Hexamidine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Octopirox (Piroctone Olamine)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fragrance	1				2
	100	100	100	100	100

F. Iron Affinity - log K₁

- 5 The strength of the association between a ligand and metal, in this case iron, can be termed iron affinity. A high iron binding affinity is required for chelators to effectively compete with iron salt impurities that reduce the efficacy of 2-pyridinol-N-oxide materials.

Affinity between a metal (M) and ligand (L) can be measured by the stepwise association constant, K₁ which describes the following equilibrium:



The affinity constant is conveniently expressed as the logarithm (log K₁) and the larger the magnitude of this number, the stronger the association between the metal (iron ions in this case) and ligand.

5

Table 5. Iron Binding Affinities of Chelators

Chelator	Log K ₁ ^a
Desferrioxamine	31
Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)	28
Diethylenetriaminepentakis(methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP)	23
Methylglycine diacetic acid (MGDA)	16
Citric Acid	11

^a NIST Standard Reference Database 46: Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the antiperspirant composition may contain an iron chelator which has a log K₁ greater than about 16. In a further embodiment, the antiperspirant composition may contain an iron chelator which has a log K₁ greater than about 20.

10

ANTIPERSPIRANT/DEODORANT COMPOSITION

The antiperspirant and/or deodorant compositions (for simplicity sometimes referred to as either antiperspirant or deodorant compositions) as described herein can contain a primary structurant, an antiperspirant active, a perfume, and additional chassis ingredient(s). The antiperspirant composition may further comprise other optional ingredient(s). The compositions can be in the form of a solid stick. The compositions can have a product hardness of about 600 gram force or more. The compositions may be free of dipropylene glycol, added water, castor wax, or any combination thereof. The antiperspirant composition may be anhydrous. The antiperspirant composition may be free of added water.

20

Hardness

The antiperspirant compositions of the present invention can have a product hardness of least about 600 gram force, more specifically from about 600 gram force to about 5,000 gram force, still more specifically from about 750 gram force to about 2,000 gram force, and yet more specifically from about 800 gram force to about 1,400 gram force.

25

The term "product hardness" or "hardness" as used herein is a reflection of how much force is required to move a penetration cone a specified distance and at a controlled rate into an antiperspirant composition under the test conditions described herein below. Higher values represent harder product, and lower values represent softer product. These values are measured at 27 °C, 15% relative humidity, using a TA-XT2 Texture Analyzer, available from Texture Technology Corp., Scarsdale, N.Y., U.S.A. The product hardness value as used herein represents the peak force required to move a standard 45-degree angle penetration cone through the composition for a distance of 10 mm at a speed of 2 mm/second. The standard cone is available from Texture Technology Corp., as part number TA-15, and has a total cone length of about 24.7 mm, angled cone length of about 18.3 mm, and a maximum diameter of the angled surface of the cone of about 15.5 mm. The cone is a smooth, stainless steel construction and weighs about 17.8 grams.

Primary Structurants

The antiperspirant compositions of the present invention comprise a suitable concentration of a primary structurant to help provide the compositions with the desired viscosity, rheology, texture and/or product hardness, or to otherwise help suspend any dispersed solids or liquids within the composition.

The term "solid structurant" as used herein means any material known or otherwise effective in providing suspending, gelling, viscosifying, solidifying, and/or thickening properties to the composition or which otherwise provide structure to the final product form. These solid structurants include gelling agents, and polymeric or non-polymeric or inorganic thickening or viscosifying agents. Such materials will typically be solids under ambient conditions and include organic solids, crystalline or other gellants, inorganic particulates such as clays or silicas, or combinations thereof.

The concentration and type of solid structurant selected for use in the antiperspirant compositions will vary depending upon the desired product hardness, rheology, and/or other related product characteristics. For most structurants suitable for use herein, the total structurant concentration ranges from about 5% to about 35%, more typically from about 10% to about 30%, or from about 7% to about 20%, by weight of the composition.

Non-limiting examples of suitable primary structurants include stearyl alcohol and other fatty alcohols; hydrogenated castor wax (e.g., Castorwax MP80, Castor Wax, etc.); hydrocarbon waxes include paraffin wax, beeswax, carnauba, candelilla, spermaceti wax, ozokerite, ceresin, baysberry, synthetic waxes such as Fisher-Tropsch waxes, and microcrystalline wax;

polyethylenes with molecular weight of 200 to 1000 daltons; solid triglycerides; behenyl alcohol, or combinations thereof. The deodorant stick may further comprise one or more structural elements selected from the group consisting of waxes, natural oils, coconut oil, fractionated coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and combinations thereof.

5 Other non-limiting examples of primary structurants suitable for use herein are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,976,514 (Guskey et al.) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,891,424 (Bretzler et al.), the descriptions of which are incorporated herein by reference.

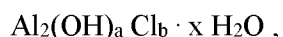
Antiperspirant Active

10 The antiperspirant stick compositions of the present invention can comprise a particulate antiperspirant active suitable for application to human skin. The concentration of antiperspirant active in the composition should be sufficient to provide the desired perspiration wetness and odor control from the antiperspirant stick formulation selected.

The antiperspirant stick compositions of the present invention comprise an antiperspirant active at concentrations of from about 0.5% to about 60%, and more specifically from about 5%
15 to about 35%, by weight of the composition. These weight percentages are calculated on an anhydrous metal salt basis exclusive of water and any complexing agents such as, for example, glycine, and glycine salts. The antiperspirant active as formulated in the composition can be in the form of dispersed particulate solids having an average particle size or equivalent diameter of less than about 100 microns, more specifically less than about 20 microns, and even more specifically
20 less than about 10 microns.

The antiperspirant active for use in the anhydrous antiperspirant compositions of the present invention may include any compound, composition or other material having antiperspirant activity. More specifically, the antiperspirant actives may include any of the antimicrobial discussed above, or may also include astringent metallic salts, especially inorganic and organic
25 salts of aluminum, zirconium and zinc, as well as mixtures thereof. Even more specifically, the antiperspirant actives may include aluminum-containing and/or zirconium-containing salts or materials, such as, for example, aluminum halides, aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum hydroxyhalides, zirconyl oxyhalides, zirconyl hydroxyhalides, and mixtures thereof.

Aluminum salts for use in the anhydrous antiperspirant stick compositions include those
30 that conform to the formula:



wherein a is from about 2 to about 5;

the sum of a and b is about 6;

x is from about 1 to about 6; and

a, b, and x may have non-integer values.

More specifically, aluminum chlorohydroxides referred to as "5/6 basic chlorohydroxide" may be used, wherein a=5, and "2/3 basic chlorohydroxide", wherein a=4.

5 Processes for preparing aluminum salts are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,887,692, Gilman, issued Jun. 3, 1975; U.S. Pat. No. 3,904,741, Jones et al., issued Sep. 9, 1975; U.S. Pat. No. 4,359,456, Gosling et al., issued Nov. 16, 1982; and British Patent Specification 2,048,229, Fitzgerald et al., published Dec. 10, 1980, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of describing processes for preparing aluminum salts.

10 Mixtures of aluminum salts are described in British Patent Specification 1,347,950, Shin et al., published Feb. 27, 1974, which description is also incorporated herein by reference.

Zirconium salts for use in the anhydrous antiperspirant stick compositions include those which conform to the formula:



15 wherein a is from about 1.5 to about 1.87;

x is from about 1 to about 7; and

a and x may both have non-integer values.

These zirconium salts are described in Belgian Patent 825,146, Schmitz, issued Aug. 4, 1975, which description is incorporated herein by reference. Zirconium salts that additionally
20 contain aluminum and glycine, commonly known as "ZAG complexes," are believed to be especially beneficial. These ZAG complexes contain aluminum chlorohydroxide and zirconyl hydroxy chloride conforming to the above-described formulas. Such ZAG complexes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,792,068, Luedders et al., issued Feb. 12, 1974; Great Britain Patent Application 2,144,992, Callaghan et al., published Mar. 20, 1985; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,120,948,
25 Shelton, issued Oct. 17, 1978, disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference for the limited purpose of describing ZAG complexes.

Also suitable for use herein are enhanced efficacy aluminum-zirconium chlorohydrox- amino acid which typically has the empirical formula $\text{Al}_n\text{Zr}(\text{OH})_{[3n+4-m(n+1)]}(\text{Cl})_{[m(n+1)]}\text{-AA}_q$ where n is 2.0 to 10.0, preferably 3.0 to 8.0; m is about 0.48 to about 1.11 (which corresponds to M:Cl approximately equal to 2.1-0.9), preferably about 0.56 to about 0.83 (which corresponds to M:Cl approximately equal to 1.8-1.2); q is about 0.8 to about 4.0, preferably about 1.0 to 2.0; and AA is an amino acid such as glycine, alanine, valine, serine, leucine, isoleucine, β -alanine, cysteine, β -amino-n-butyric acid, or γ -amino-n-butyric acid, preferably glycine. These salts also generally
30

have some water of hydration associated with them, typically on the order of 1 to 5 moles per mole of salt (typically, about 1% to about 16%, more typically about 4% to about 13% by weight). These salts are generally referred to as aluminum-zirconium trichlorohydrex or tetrachlorohydrex when the Al:Zr ratio is between 2 and 6 and as aluminum-zirconium pentachlorohydrex or octachlorohydrex when the Al:Zr ratio is between 6 and 10. The term "aluminum-zirconium chlorohydrex" is intended to embrace all of these forms. The preferred aluminum-zirconium salt is aluminum-zirconium chlorohydrex-glycine. Additional examples of suitable high efficacy antiperspirant actives can include Aluminum Zirconium Pentachlorohydrex Glycine, Aluminum Zirconium Octachlorohydrex Glycine, or a combination thereof. These high efficacy actives are more fully described in U.S. App. Pub. No. 2007/0003499 by Shen et al. filed June 30, 2005.

Perfume

Perfumes are often a combination of many raw materials, known as perfume raw materials. Any perfume suitable for use in an antiperspirant composition may be used herein.

Additional Chassis Ingredients

Additional Structurant

The antiperspirant composition can further comprise an additional structurant. The additional structurant may be present in an amount from 1 % to about 10 %, by weight of the composition. The additional structurant(s) will likely be present at an amount less than the primary structurant.

Non-limiting examples of suitable additional structurants include stearyl alcohol and other fatty alcohols; hydrogenated castor wax (e.g., Castorwax MP80, Castor Wax, etc.); hydrocarbon waxes include paraffin wax, beeswax, carnauba, candelilla, spermaceti wax, ozokerite, ceresin, baysberry, synthetic waxes such as Fisher-Tropsch waxes, and microcrystalline wax; polyethylenes with molecular weight of 200 to 1000 daltons; and solid triglycerides; behenyl alcohol, or combinations thereof.

Other non-limiting examples of additional structurants suitable for use herein are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,976,514 (Guskey et al.) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,891,424 (Bretzler et al.).

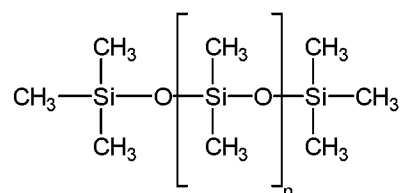
Solvent

The antiperspirant composition of the present invention comprises a solvent at concentrations ranging from about 20% to about 80%, and more specifically from about 30% to about 70%, by weight of the composition. The solvent can be a volatile silicone which may be cyclic or linear.

"Volatile silicone" as used herein refers to those silicone materials that have measurable vapor pressure under ambient conditions. Non-limiting examples of suitable volatile silicones are described in Todd et al., "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics", *Cosmetics and Toiletries*, 91:27-32 (1976), which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

5 The volatile silicone can be a cyclic silicone having from 3 to 7, and more specifically from 5 to 6, silicon atoms, and still more specifically 5, like cyclopentasiloxane. These cyclic silicone materials will generally have viscosities of less than about 10 centistokes at 25 °C.

Linear volatile silicone materials suitable for use in the antiperspirant compositions include those represented by the formula:



wherein n is from 1 to 7, and more specifically from 2 to 3. These linear silicone materials will generally have viscosities of less than about 5 centistokes at 25 °C.

15 Specific examples of volatile silicone solvents suitable for use in the antiperspirant compositions include, but are not limited to, Cyclomethicone D-5; GE 7207 and GE 7158 (commercially available from General Electric Co.); Dow Corning 344; Dow Corning 345; Dow Corning 200; and DC1184 (commercially available from Dow Corning Corp.); and SWS-03314 (commercially available from SWS Silicones).

20 Non-Volatile Organic Fluids

Non-volatile organic fluids may be present, for example, in an amount of about 15% or less, by weight of the composition.

Non-limiting examples of nonvolatile organic fluids include mineral oil, PPG-14 butyl ether, isopropyl myristate, petrolatum, butyl stearate, cetyl octanoate, butyl myristate, myristyl
25 myristate, C12-15 alkylbenzoate (e.g., Finsolv.TM.), octyldodecanol, isostearyl isostearate, octododecyl benzoate, isostearyl lactate, isostearyl palmitate, and isobutyl stearate.

Other Optional Ingredients

The anhydrous antiperspirant compositions of the present invention may further comprise any optional material that is known for use in antiperspirant and deodorant compositions or other
30 personal care products, or which is otherwise suitable for topical application to human skin.

One example of an optional ingredient is a scent expression material. Scent expression or release technology may be employed with some or all of the fragrance materials to define a desired scent expression prior to use and during use of the antiperspirant products. Such scent expression or release technology can include cyclodextrin complexing material, like beta cyclodextrin. Other materials, such as, for example, starch-based matrices or microcapsules may be employed to "hold" fragrance materials prior to exposure to bodily-secretions (e.g., perspiration). The encapsulating material may have release mechanisms other than via a solvent; for example, the encapsulating material may be frangible, and as such, rupture or fracture with applied shear and/or normal forces encountered during application and while wearing. A microcapsule may be made from many materials, one example is polyacrylates.

Another example of optional materials are clay mineral powders such as talc, mica, sericite, silica, magnesium silicate, synthetic fluorphlogopite, calcium silicate, aluminum silicate, bentonite and montmorillonite; pearl pigments such as alumina, barium sulfate, calcium secondary phosphate, calcium carbonate, titanium oxide, finely divided titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, zinc oxide, hydroxy apatite, iron oxide, iron titrate, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, chromium oxide, chromium hydroxide, cobalt oxide, cobalt titanate, titanium oxide coated mica; organic powders such as polyester, polyethylene, polystyrene, methyl methacrylate resin, cellulose, 12-nylon, 6-nylon, styrene-acrylic acid copolymers, poly propylene, vinyl chloride polymer, tetrafluoroethylene polymer, boron nitride, fish scale guanine, laked tar color dyes, laked natural color dyes; and combinations thereof.

Talc, if used at higher levels can produce a significant amount of white residue which has been found to be a consumer negative for product acceptance. Therefore it is best to limit the composition to less than 10%, less than about 8%, less than about 6%, or less than about 3%, by weight of the composition.

Nonlimiting examples of other optional materials include emulsifiers, distributing agents, antimicrobials, pharmaceutical or other topical active, preservatives, surfactants, and so forth. Examples of such optional materials are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,049,792 (Elsnau); U.S. Pat. No. 5,019,375 (Tanner et al.); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,429,816 (Hofrichter et al.); which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

G. Test Methods

1. Tier 1 Anaerobic MIC Assay

The data in Table 1 above was generated with the following test method. The purpose of this assay is to determine if a compound or formulation has an antimicrobial effect *in vitro*.

5 It is understood that when not specifically noted in this procedure:

a) All materials, reagents and equipment required for this procedure are of appropriate design and condition of cleanliness and/or sterility as determined by their intended use.

b) The operator has been trained in aseptic technique and has been qualified to perform the procedure and accurately interpret the results.

10 c) All media required for this procedure was manufactured by a reputable commercial source e.g. Difco, Merck etc. and has been stored and prepared as per manufacturer's instructions.

d) All routine laboratory controls, including but not limited to, media function and growth promotion tests, verification of sterility and use of positive and negative controls are being
15 conducted.

Procedure: (All procedures performed in anaerobic chamber except where noted)

1. Apparatus

Incubator at 37°C; 20-200ul 12 channel pipette; 5-50ul 12 channel pipette; 1250ul 8 channel Thermo Scientific Matrix pipette; 96 well plate shaker (located in incubator);
20 Beckman Coulter deep well cap mat #267005; Beckman Coulter deep 96 well plates #267007; Falcon 96 well tissue culture plates #353072; Vortexer ; Culture tubes/caps Disposable sterile gloves; Sterile petri dishes; Standard microbiological lab equipment (sterile pipettes, syringes, tips, loops, etc.); Glass bottles/flasks for media; Autoclave; Parafilm; Spectrophotometer.

25 2. Media

0.9% or 0.85% saline solution

BHI agar supplemented with 1% Tween 80

BHI media supplemented with 1% Tween 80

3. Microbial Strains

30 *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (clinical isolate)

Corynebacterium mucofaciens (clinical isolate)

4. Test Procedure

Inoculum Preparation

5 Prior to testing streak organisms for isolation on BHI with 1% Tween 80 plates, wrap with parafilm and place in 37°C incubator. When isolated colonies appear remove one representative colony from each plate and place each in 5 ml of BHI with 1% Tween 80 media. Incubate at 37°C with shaking overnight. Inoculate 20ml BHI with 1% Tween 80 (per 96 deep well plate to be tested) with 20ul of the overnight culture (1-1000 dilution).

Master Plate Preparation

10 Compounds/formulations to be tested are diluted across a 96 deep well plate as shown below (for a 1% stock solution). 800ul of 0.85% saline is added to wells A1 and B1 (as these will be the negative and positive control respectively). 800ul each 1% stock solution + positive control are added to wells C1 through H1. 400ul 0.85% saline are added to all other wells. 400ul is then removed from #1 well added to the #2 well and mixed. This is then continued across the plate resulting in a 50% dilution between wells across the plate (this can be easily accomplished with an automatic 8 channel Matrix pipette set to withdraw, dispense and mix).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	800ul saline	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
B	800ul saline	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
C	800ul + control	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
D	800ul compound 1	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
E	800ul compound 2	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
F	800ul compound 3	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
G	800ul compound 4	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
H	800ul compound 5	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl	400ul NaCl
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	Media Blar	
B	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	
C	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	
D	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	
E	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	
F	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	
G	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	
H	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.0125	0.00625	0.003125	0.001563	0.000781	0.000391	0.000195	9.77E-05	

Test Plate Preparation

20 In row A of a 96 deep well plate pipette 180ul of sterile BHI with 1% Tween 80 as a negative growth control. All other wells receive 180ul of inoculum. From the master plate introduce 20ul to the corresponding row in the test plate using an 8-channel pipette. Loaded plates

are placed on a plate shaker in the 37°C incubator and incubated overnight. The next day read the O.D. 600 on a plate reader. The MIC is the last well from the right that has no bacterial growth.

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

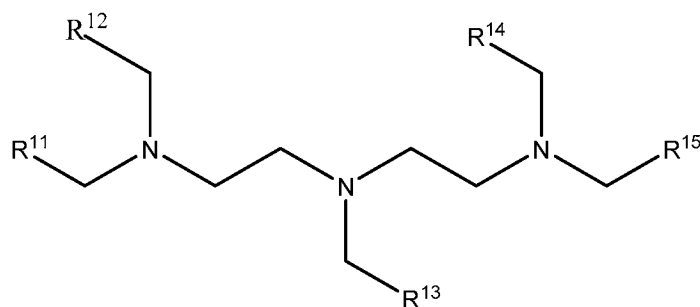
It should be understood that every maximum numerical limitation given throughout this specification will include every lower numerical limitation, as if such lower numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every minimum numerical limitation given throughout this specification will include every higher numerical limitation, as if such higher numerical limitations were expressly written herein. Every numerical range given throughout this specification will include every narrower numerical range that falls within such broader numerical range, as if such narrower numerical ranges were all expressly written herein.

H. Additional Examples/Combinations

A. A deodorant stick comprising:

- a) from about 0.1% to about 10% of a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material;
- b) from about 0.01% to about 15% of an iron chelator selected from the group consisting of:

(1) Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} are selected from the group consisting of $M^1M^2PO_3$, CO_2M^1 , and mixtures thereof

selected from the group consisting of $(O)_mSO_3M^3$, $(O)_mCO_2M^3$, $(O)_mC(O)(R^5)$, $(O)_mC(O)N(R^5R^6)$, $(O)_mCN$, $(O)_m(R^5)$, $N(R^5R^6)$, and mixtures thereof,

wherein m is 0 or 1,

and wherein n is an integer from 0 to 4,

5 and wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of H and a substituted or unsubstituted C1-C12 organic group, and

wherein M^3 is selected from the group consisting of H, a substituted or unsubstituted C1-C12 organic group, $^+N(R^7R^8R^9R^{10})$, and $1/q M' q^+$ wherein M' is

10 selected from the group consisting of an alkali metal of charge q and an alkaline earth metal of charge q, where R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} are independently selected from the group consisting of H and a substituted or unsubstituted C1-C12 organic group, and wherein any pair of vicinal groups, R^1 and R^2 , R^2 and R^3 , R^3 and R^4 , may be taken together to form another five- or six-membered aromatic or aliphatic ring optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from the group

15 consisting of Cl, Br, I, F, NO, NO₂, CN, $(CH_2)_nG$, and mixtures thereof.

E. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-D, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 are selected from the group consisting of H, Cl, and $(CH_2)_nG$, wherein G is selected from the group consisting of $(O)_mSO_3M^3$, $(O)_mCO_2M^3$, $(O)_mC(O)(R^5)$, $(O)_mCN$, and $(O)_m(R^5)$, wherein m is 0 or 1.

20 F. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-E, wherein said substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone monoethanolamine salt.

G. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-F, wherein the iron chelator is diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA).

25 H. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-G, wherein the iron chelator is Diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP).

I. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-H, wherein the iron chelator is Desferrioxamine.

J. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-I, wherein the substituted or

30 unsubstituted 2-pyridinol N-oxide material is from about 0.3% to about 3%.

K. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-J, the substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol N-oxide material is from about 0.5% to about 2%.

- L. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-K, wherein the iron chelator is from about 0.3% to about 6%.
- M. The deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-L, wherein the iron chelator is from about 0.5% to about 4%.
- 5 N) Use of the deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-M, for treating underarm skin.
- O) Use of the deodorant stick according to Paragraph A-M, for boosting the anti-bacterial performance.
- P) Use according to Paragraph O, for treating cosmetically underarm skin against *C. mucofaciens* and/or *S. epidermidis*
- 10 Q) Use according to Paragraph O or P, wherein the dorant stick comprises from 0.1% to 10%, preferably from 0.3% to 3%, more preferably from 0.5% to 2% of 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone monoethanolamine salt and from 0.01% to 15%, preferably from 0.3% to 6%, more preferably from 0.5% to 4% of an iron chelator which is selected from the group consisting of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA),
- 15 Diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), Desferrioxamine, and mixtures thereof.
- R) The personal care composition according to Paragraph A-M for use in a method of treating bacterial agents onto underarm skin.
- S) The personal care composition according to Paragraph A-M, for use in a method of
- 20 inhibiting the growth *C. mucofaciens* and/or *S. epidermidis* onto underarm skin.

The devices, apparatuses, methods, components, and/or compositions of the present invention can include, consist essentially of, or consist of, the components of the present invention as well as other ingredients described herein. As used herein, "consisting essentially of" means

25 that the devices, apparatuses, methods, components, and/or compositions may include additional ingredients, but only if the additional ingredients do not materially alter the basic and novel characteristics of the claimed devices, apparatuses, methods, components, and/or compositions.

Every document cited herein, including any cross referenced or related patent or application and any patent application or patent to which this application claims priority or benefit thereof, is

30 hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety unless expressly excluded or otherwise limited. The citation of any document is not an admission that it is prior art with respect to any invention disclosed or claimed herein or that it alone, or in any combination with any other reference or references, teaches, suggests or discloses any such invention. Further, to the extent

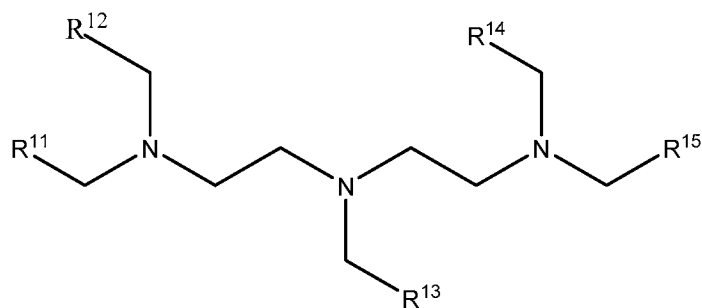
that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

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

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

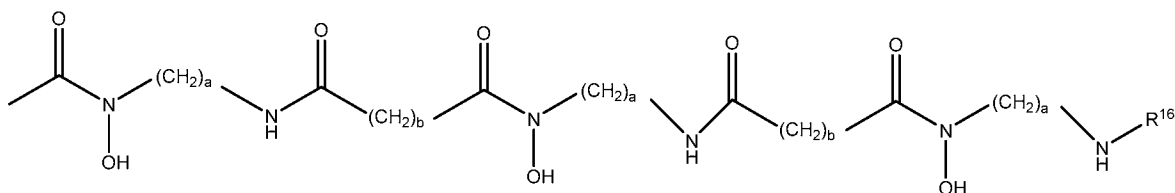
1. A cosmetic deodorant stick comprising:
 - a. a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material; and
 - b. at least one material selected from the group consisting of hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, and combinations thereof.
2. The deodorant stick of claim 1, further comprising a chelant.
3. The deodorant stick of claim 2, wherein the chelant is an iron chelator selected from the group consisting of:
 - i. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} are selected from the group consisting of $\text{M}^1\text{M}^2\text{PO}_3$, CO_2M^1 , and mixtures thereof

where M^1 and M^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, a metal salt and an ammonium salt;

- ii. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where a is an integer from 2 to 7 wherein any of the CH₂ groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

where b is an integer from 1 to 7 wherein any of the CH₂ groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

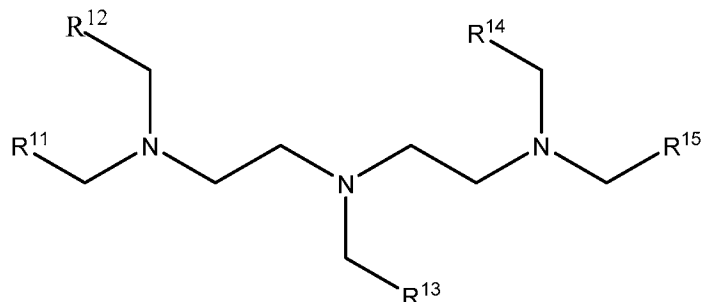
where R¹⁶ is H or (CH₂)_n, where n is an integer from 1 to 6 or is a CH₂ linker unit that may be further substituted at any CH₂ group in the chain with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, F, Br, or I).

4. The deodorant stick of claim 2, wherein the chelant is selected from the group consisting of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), desferrioxamine, EDTA, DPTA, and combinations thereof.
5. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material.
6. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.01% to about 15% by weight of the chelant.
7. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises an aluminum salt.
8. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick is substantially anhydrous.
9. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises one or more structural elements selected from the group consisting of waxes, natural oils, coconut oil, fractionated coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and combinations thereof.
10. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein (a) and (b) each have a raw material microbial inhibition concentration of at most about 2500 ppm.
11. Use of the deodorant stick according to one of the preceding claims, for treating underarm skin.
12. A cosmetic deodorant stick comprising:
 - a. substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material; and
 - b. a chelant;

wherein the cosmetic deodorant stick is substantially anhydrous.

13. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the chelant, wherein the chelant is an iron chelant selected from the group consisting of:

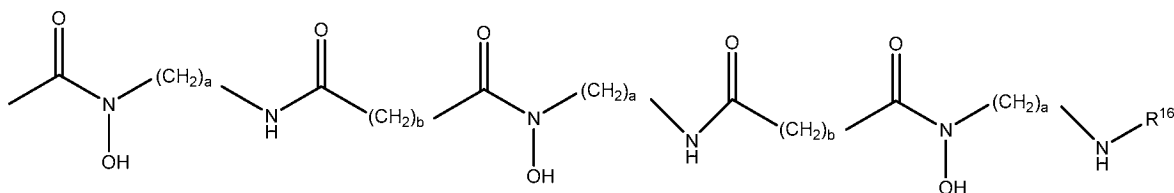
iii. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} are selected from the group consisting of $M^1M^2PO_3$, CO_2M^1 , and mixtures thereof

where M¹ and M² are independently selected from the group consisting of H, a metal salt and an ammonium salt;

iv. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:

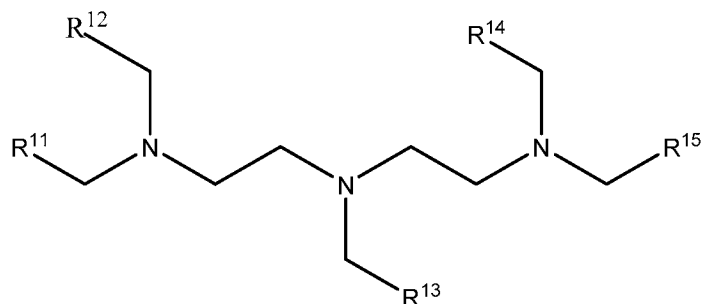


where a is an integer from 2 to 7 wherein any of the CH₂ groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

where b is an integer from 1 to 7 wherein any of the CH₂ groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

where R¹⁶ is H or (CH₂)_n, where n is an integer from 1 to 6 or is a CH₂ linker unit that may be further substituted at any CH₂ group in the chain with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, F, Br, or I).

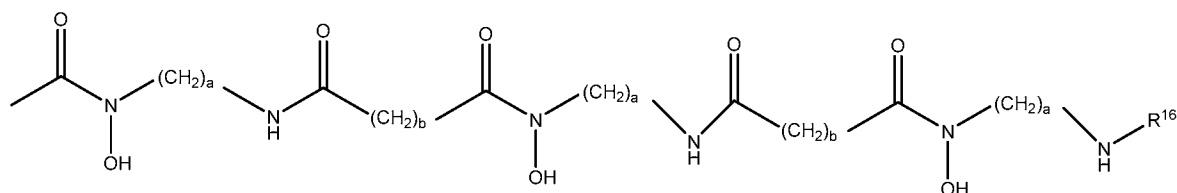
14. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the chelant is selected from the group consisting of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), desferrioxamine, EDTA, DPTA, and combinations thereof.
- 5 15. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.01% to about 15% by weight of the chelant.
16. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises at least one of the group consisting of hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, 10 niacinamide, and combinations thereof.
17. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises an aluminum salt.
18. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises one or more structural elements selected from the group consisting of waxes, natural oils, 15 coconut oil, fractionated coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and combinations thereof.
19. The deodorant stick of claim 12, wherein the piroctone olamine and chelant each have a microbial inhibition concentration of at most about 2500 ppm.
20. Use of the deodorant stick according to claim 12, for treating underarm skin.
- 20 21. A cosmetic deodorant stick comprising:
- a. substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material; and
 - b. a chelant;
- wherein the ratio of chelant to substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is at least 4:1.
- 25 22. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the ratio of chelant to substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material is at least 8:1.
23. The deodorant stick of claim 21, further comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, 30 and combinations thereof.
24. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the deodorant stick comprises an iron chelator selected from the group consisting of:
- v. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} are selected from the group consisting of $M^1M^2PO_3$, CO_2M^1 , and mixtures thereof

where M^1 and M^2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, a metal salt and an ammonium salt;

vi. Iron chelators represented by the following structure:



where a is an integer from 2 to 7 wherein any of the CH_2 groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

where b is an integer from 1 to 7 wherein any of the CH_2 groups in this unit may be substituted with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, Fe, Br or I)

25. where R^{16} is H or $(CH_2)_n$, where n is an integer from 1 to 6 or is a CH_2 linker unit that may be further substituted at any CH_2 group in the chain with alkyl or aryl units that may contain heteroatoms (S, N, O, Cl, F, Br, or I). The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the chelant is selected from the group consisting of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), desferrioxamine, EDTA, DPTA, and combinations thereof.

26. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.01% to about 15% by weight of the chelant.

27. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises an aluminum salt.
28. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises one or more structural elements selected from the group consisting of waxes, natural oils, coconut oil, fractionated coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and combinations thereof.
29. The deodorant stick of claim 21, wherein the substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material and chelant each have a microbial inhibition concentration of at most about 2500 ppm.
30. A cosmetic deodorant stick comprising an antimicrobial powder having an average particle size from 1 to 5 micron, wherein the antimicrobial powder is substantially free of aluminum.
31. The cosmetic deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the antimicrobial powder has a microbial inhibition concentration of at most about 2500 ppm.
32. The cosmetic deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the antimicrobial powder is selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material, hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, and combinations thereof.
33. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick does not comprise aluminum.
34. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises a chelant.
35. The deodorant stick of one of the preceding claims, wherein the deodorant stick comprises a chelant that is a powder.
36. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick comprises a chelant selected from the group consisting of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis (methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP), desferrioxamine, EDTA, DPTA, and combinations thereof.
37. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick comprises from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of piroctone olamine.
38. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick is substantially anhydrous.
39. The deodorant stick of claim 29, wherein the deodorant stick further comprises one or more structural elements selected from the group consisting of waxes, natural oils,

coconut oil, fractionated coconut oil, jojoba seed oil, olive oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and combinations thereof.

ABSTRACT

A cosmetic deodorant stick having a substituted or unsubstituted 2-pyridinol-N-oxide material and at least one material selected from the group consisting of hexamidine, magnesium carbonate, zinc carbonate, thymol, magnesium hydroxide, dead sea salt, calcium carbonate, polyvinyl formate, salicylic acid, niacinamide, and combinations thereof.

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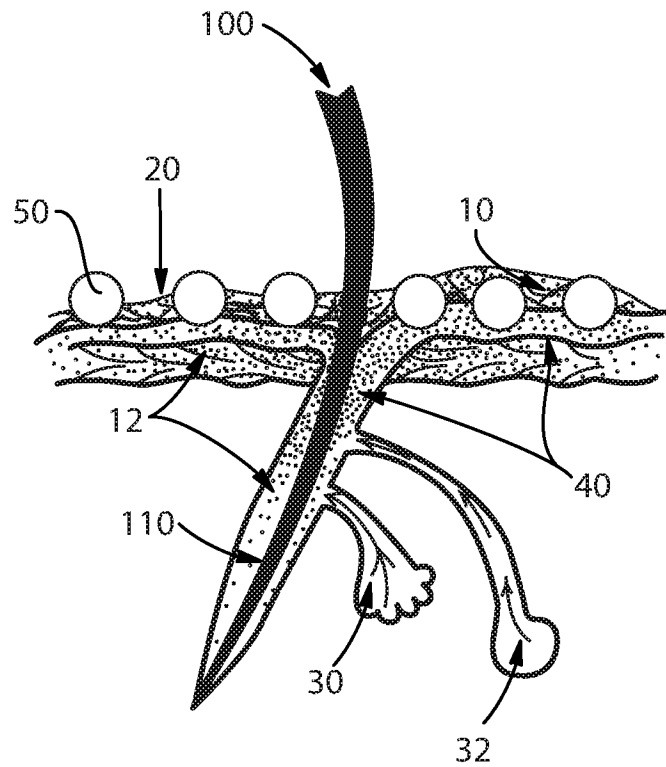


Fig. 1

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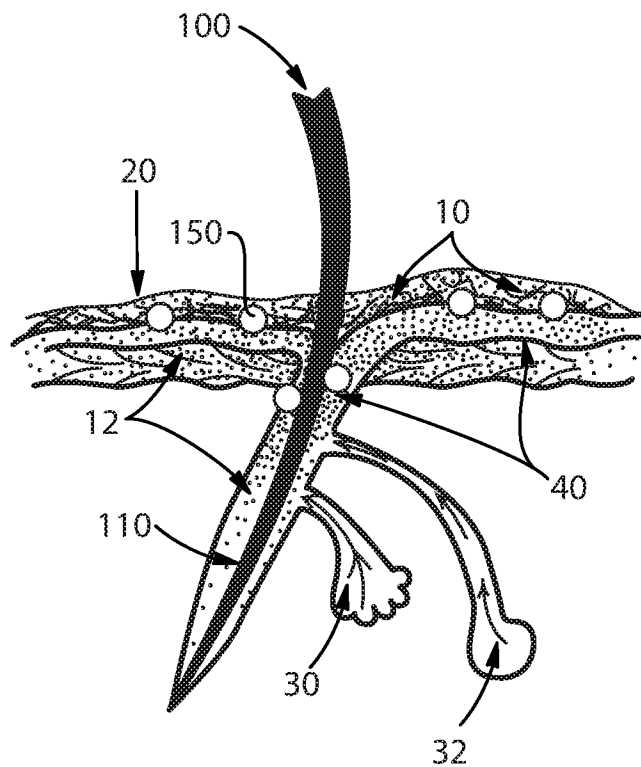


Fig. 2

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		
The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76. This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.			

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐	Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)
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Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove				
Legal Name				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
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Residence Information (Select One) ☒ US Residency ☐ Non US Residency ☐ Active US Military Service				
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Address 2				
City	Cincinnati	State/Province	OH	
Postal Code	45202	Country	US	
All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add				

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).	
☐ An Address is being provided for the correspondence information of this application.	
Customer Number	27752
Email Address	Carter.ky@pg.com Add Email Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		
Attorney Docket Number	14861P	Small Entity Status Claimed	☐
Application Type	Provisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	2	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32). Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	☒ Customer Number	☐ US Patent Practitioner	☐ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	27752		

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.

When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status		Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)ⁱ the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Application Number	Country ⁱ	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code ⁱ (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.

NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

[Clear](#)

☒ Assignee
 ☐ Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117
 ☐ Joint Inventor

☐ Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.
 ☐ Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name The Procter & Gamble Company

Mailing Address Information For Applicant:

Address 1		Attention: Chief Patent Counsel	
Address 2		One Procter & Gamble Plaza	
City	Cincinnati	State/Province	OH
Country	US	Postal Code	45202
Phone Number	513-983-2114	Fax Number	513-945-6789
Email Address	Carter.ky@pg.com		

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Country ¹	Postal Code			
Phone Number		Fax Number		
Email Address				

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Signature:

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the **INITIAL** filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Kathleen Y. Carter/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2017-06-30
First Name	Kathleen Y.	Last Name	Carter	Registration Number	60,583

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	14861P
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the international Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:				
Filing Date:				
Title of Invention:	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITIONS			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	David Arthur Sturgis			
Filer:	Kathleen Yates Carter/Shirley King			
Attorney Docket Number:	14861P			
Filed as Large Entity				
Filing Fees for Provisional				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FILING	1005	1	260	260
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				260

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	29662471
Application Number:	62527180
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9886
Title of Invention:	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITIONS
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	David Arthur Sturgis
Customer Number:	27752
Filer:	Kathleen Yates Carter/Shirley King
Filer Authorized By:	Kathleen Yates Carter
Attorney Docket Number:	14861P
Receipt Date:	30-JUN-2017
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	12:05:28
Application Type:	Provisional

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$260
RAM confirmation Number	063017INTEFSW00012616162480
Deposit Account	162480
Authorized User	Shirley King

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)

37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)

37 CFR 1.19 (Document supply fees)
 37 CFR 1.20 (Post Issuance fees)
 37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal of New Application	14861P-Transmittal.pdf	245061	no	3
			c3b5ea22c9f868dd67dd6eb5bba84861fad da3be		
Warnings:					
Information:					
2		14861P-APP.pdf	305667	yes	36
			008303d1d5c4a88dbe956e5141ce021bf21 dc144		
	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description				
	Document Description		Start	End	
	Specification		1	28	
	Claims		29	35	
	Abstract		36	36	
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	14861P-DRAW.pdf	73734	no	2
			34a102e97b819ccf007c3e6e9e3319de056f 738b		
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Application Data Sheet	14861P-ADS.pdf	119604	no	8
			7bdcf16c983b9eb4b1f95f4ac7732cfa7595 d43c		
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied ADS fillable form					

5	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	29536	no	2
			0d8c36d53cd6cc0305af94a2d5029894d88e3e48		

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	773602
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.