Metoda de creatie in domeniul parfumeriei si algoritm pentru metoda:

Un parfum se compune pe baza **volatilitatii** componentelor din varf (V), mijloc (M) si baza (B). Aceasta nu reprezinta o contradictie cu faptul ca **un parfum cu personalitate se compune pe baza concentratiei procentuale din cel putin o supradoza (SD) si dominante (D), majore (mj), medii (me), minore (mi).**

Un parfum cu personalitate se compune pe baza concentratiei procentuale din:

Cel putin o **supradoza (SD**) , uzual mai mare de 15%, dar de obicei **cel mult dublul concentratiei maxime recomandate de IFRA**. In esenta **o supradoza (SD) este o concentratie mai mare sau egala cu concentratia maxima recomandata de IFRA**. Exista cazuri cand pot exista doua **supradoze compatibile**. Exista cazuri cand **o supradoza poate induce o alta supradoza cu compatibilitati identice**;

dominante (D), uzual intre 10-15%%, dar de obicei cel mult concentratia maxima recomandata de IFRA;

majore (mj), intre 5-10%, dar de obicei cel mult jumatate din concentratia maxima recomandata de IFRA;

medii (me) , intre 1-5%;

minore (mi), mai mici de 1%.

Conform prezentei metode se alege cel putin o supradoza (SD) si apoi pe baza compatibilitatilor primare sau induse se aleg urmatoarele in ordine: dominante (D), majore (mj), medii (me); minore (mi).

Se alcatuiesc apoi retetele pe baza metodei Jean Carles aplicata separat la dominante (D), majore (mj), medii (me) si minore (mi), sau pe baza altor metode, sau pe baza experientei personale, respectand compatibilitatile primare si compatibilitatile induse.

Se defineste compatibilitate primara o compatibilitate binecunoscuta determinata experimental intre supradoza(e) (SD) , dominante (D), majore (mj) , medii (me) si minore (mi). Compatibilitatile primare se pot regasi si in bazele de date, iar pe baza acestora se pot stabili si compatibilitatile induse.

Se defineste compatibilitate indusa, o compatibilitate a unui element incompatibil cu supradoza (SD) dar indusa de cel putin o componenta dominanta (D) sau majora (mj) in cazul componentelor medii (me) sau minore (mi) sau de cel putin o componenta dominanta (D), majora (mj), medie (me) in cazul exclusiv al componentelor minore (mi).

In continuare se da un exemplu de realizare in conformitate cu prezenta metoda de creatie in domeniul parfumeriei.

Se alege o supradoza (SD) : DIHYDROJASMONE. Aceasta supradoza induce o alta supradoza cu compatibilitati identice: FLEURAMONE.

Compatibilitatile celor doua supradoze (SD) , grupate din punct de vedere al volatilitatii , respectiv varf (V), mijloc (M) si baza (B), stabilitepe baza determinarilor experimentale sunt prezentate in tabelul 1:

Tabelul 1: Compatibilitatile supradozelor (SD) DIHYDROJASMONE si FLEURAMONE

Varf (V)	Mijloc (M)	Baza (B)
Bergamot	Fennel	Decanal
Methyl pamplemousse	Basil	Dodecanal
Benzyl acetate	Cinnamic alcohol	Ambrette seeds
Orange leaf	Benzyl alcohol	Benzyl benzoate
Lavender	Citronellol	Benzyl salicylate
Linalyl acetate	Florol	Amyl cinnamaldehyde
Alpha terpineol	Geraniol	Amyl salicylate
	Hydroxycitronellal	Alpha damascone
	Leeral	Cis 3 hexenyl salicylate
	Linalool	Jasmin absolute
	TH Linalool	Hedione
	Nerol	Alpha isomethyl ionone
	Nerolidol	Orris absolute
	Helional	Rose absolute replacer
	Phenyl ethyl alcohol	Beta damascone
	Ylang ylang	Methyl anthranylate
	Sage clary	Styralyl acetate
		Castoreum
		Oakmoss
		Cumarin
		Cedar
		Frankincense
		Jasmorange
		Vetiver
		Vetiveryl acetate

Se alcatuiesc sase retete de parfum pe baza supradozelor cu compatibilitati identice dintre DIHYDROJASMONE si FLEURAMONE, prezentate in tabelul 2.

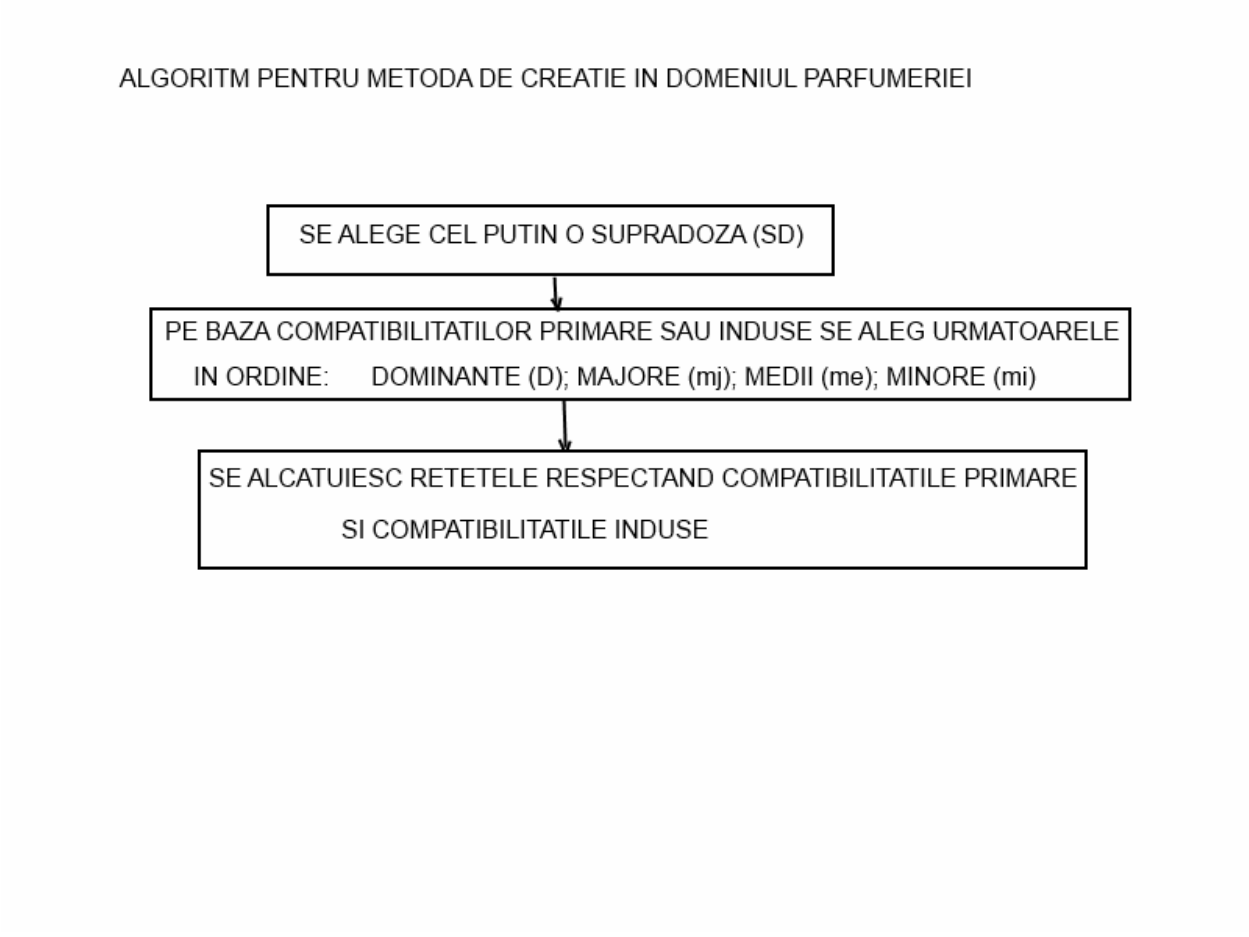
Tabel 2 : Exemple de realizare a parfumurilor realizate pe baza supradozelor (SD) cu compatibilitati identice DIHYDROJASMONE si FLEURAMONE:

(SD) DIHYDROJASMONE, FLEURAMONE	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***
(V) Bergamot (mj),me)	4	4	4	4	4	-
(V) Benzyl acetate (mi)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(V) Lavender (D), (me)	4	4	4	15	4	4
(V) Linalyl acetate (mj), (me)	3	6	3	3	6	3
(V) Alpha terpineol (mi)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(M) Citronellol (mj), (me)	2	3	2	3	3	-
(M) Floral pyranol (mj), (me)	3	2	2	3	3	2
(M) Hydroxyl citronellal (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(M) TH linalool (D), (mj), (me)	12	6	12	3	6	12
(M) Helional (me), (mi)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(M) Phenyl ethyl alcohol (mj), (me)	8	10	6	4	4	10
(M) Ylang ylang (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(M) Sage (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Silvanone S (D), (mj)	8	8	12	9	12	8
(B) Benzyl salicylate (me), (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Hexyl cinnamaldehyde (mj), (me)	3	3	3	3	3	3
(B) Alpha damascone (mi)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(B) Cis 3 hexenyl salicylate (me), (mi)	1	2	2	2	2	1
(B) Hedione HC (D), (mj)	10	11	8	14	12	13
(B) Alpha izomethyl ionone (mj), (me)	5	5	5	5	5	5
(B) Rose absolute replacer (D),(mj), (me)	7	7	10	3	12	7
(B) Beta damascone (mi)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(B) Methyl anthranylate (mi)	1	1	1	1	-	1
(B) Castoreum (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Oakmoss absolute 10% (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) DH coumarin (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Cedar (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Vetiver (me), (mi)	2	2	2	2	2	1
(B) Dihydrojasmone (SD)	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
(M) Fleuramone (SD)	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
(V) Basil (me)	-	-	-	2	-	-
(V) Lemon (me)	-	-	-	3	-	-
(B) Santal (me)	-	-	-	2	-	-
(B) Jasmorange (mj)	-	-	-	-	-	4

In exemplul 4, Basil (me), Lemon (me) si Santal (me) sunt introduse pe baza compatibilitatilor induse de Lavender (D). In exemplul 6 Jasmorange inlocuieste Bergamot.

Algoritmul metodei de creatie in domeniul parfumeriei este prezentat in figura 1.

Figura 1 :


ALGORITM PENTRU METODA DE CREATIE IN DOMENIUL PARFUMERIEI
SE ALEGE CEL PUTIN O SUPRADOZA (SD)
PE BAZA COMPATIBILITATILOR PRIMARE SAU INDUSE SE ALEG URMATOARELE IN ORDINE: DOMINANTE (D); MAJORE (mj); MEDII (me); MINORE (mi)
SE ALCATUIESC RETETELE RESPECTAND COMPATIBILITATILE PRIMARE SI COMPATIBILITATILE INDUSE

Perfume creation method:

A fragrance is composed, based on the volatility of the top (V), middle (M), and base (B) components. This is not a contradiction with the fact that a perfume with personality is based on the percentage concentration of at least one overdose (SD) and dominant (D), majors (mj), medium (me), minor (mi).

A perfume with personality is based on the percentage concentration of:
-at least one overdose (SD), usually greater than 15%, but usually at most twice the maximum concentration recommended by IFRA. Essentially an overdose (SD) is a concentration greater than or equal to the maximum recommended by IFRA. There are cases when there may be two compatible overdoses. There are cases when an overdose can induce another overdose with identical compatibility;
- dominants (D), between 10-15 %, but usually not more than the maximum recommended by IFRA;
- majors (mj), between 5-10%, but usually not more than half the maximum recommended by IFRA;
- mediums (me), between 1-5%;
- minors (mi), less than 1%.

According to the present method, at least one overdose (SD) is chosen and then on the basis of primary or induced compatibility the following are chosen in order: dominants (D), majors (mj), mediums (me); minors (mi).
Then, based on the Jean Carles method, or other methods, or methods based on personal experience are applied separately to dominant (D), major (mj), medium (me) and minor (mi), respecting the primary compatibilities and the induced compatibilities .

Primary compatibility is defined as the well-established experimental compatibility between overdose (s) (SD), and dominants (D), majors (mj), mediums (me), and minors (mi). Primary compatibility can also be found in databases, and on the basis of these can be determined the induced compatibilities.
The induced compatibilities are defined as the compatibilities of an element incompatible with overdose (SD) but induced by at least one dominant component (D) or major component (mj) in the case of medium (me) or minor components (mi) or at least one component dominant (D), major (mj), medium (me) in the exclusive case of minor components (mi).

In the following, an example is provided in accordance with this perfumery creation method.
An overdose (SD) is chosen: DIHYDROJASMONE. This overdose induces another overdose with the same compatibilities: FLEURAMONE.
Compatibilities of the two overdoses (SD), grouped in terms of volatility, respectively top (V), middle (M) and basis (B), determined on the basis of experimental determinations are presented in table 1:

Table 1: Compatibilities between the overdoses (SD) DIHYDROJASMONE and FLEURAMONE

Top (V)	Middle (M)	Base (B)
Bergamot	Fennel	Decanal
Methyl pamplemousse	Basil	Dodecanal
Benzyl acetate	Cinnamic alcohol	Ambrette seeds
Orange leaf	Benzyl alcohol	Benzyl benzoate
Lavender	Citronellol	Benzyl salicylate
Linalyl acetate	Florol	Amyl cinnamaldehyde
Alpha terpineol	Geraniol	Amyl salicylate
	Hydroxycitronellal	Alpha damascone
	Leeral	Cis 3 hexenyl salicylate
	Linalool	Jasmin absolute
	TH Linalool	Hedione
	Nerol	Alpha isomethyl ionone
	Nerolidol	Orris absolute
	Helional	Rose absolute replacer
	Phenyl ethyl alcohol	Beta damascone
	Ylang ylang	Methyl anthranylate
	Sage clary	Styralyl acetate
		Castoreum
		Oakmoss
		Cumarin
		Cedar
		Frankincense
		Jasmorange
		Vetiver
		Vetiveryl acetate

Six perfume recipes are made on the basis of similarly compatible overdoses between DIHYDROJASMONE and FLEURAMONE, presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Examples of perfumes made on the basis of two overdoses (SD) with identical compatibility DIHYDROJASMONE and FLEURAMONE:

(SD) DIHYDROJASMONE, FLEURAMONE	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
(V) Bergamot (mj),me)	4	4	4	4	4	-
(V) Benzyl acetate (me)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(V) Lavender (D), (me)	4	4	4	15	4	4
(V) Linalyl acetate (mj), (me)	3	6	3	3	6	3
(V) Alpha terpineol (mi)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(M) Citronellol (mj), (me)	2	3	2	3	3	-
(M) Floral pyranol (mj), (me)	3	2	2	3	3	2
(M) Hydroxyl citronellal (D), (mj)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(M) TH linalool (mj), (me)	12	6	12	3	6	12
(M) Helional (me), (mi)	-	-	-	1	-	-
(M) Phenyl ethyl alcohol (me)	8	10	6	4	4	10
(M) Ylang ylang (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(M) Sage (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Silvanone S (D), (mj)	8	8	12	9	12	8
(B) Benzyl salicylate (me), (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Hexyl cinnamaldehyde (mj), (me)	3	3	3	3	3	3
(B) Alpha damascone (mi)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(B) Cis 3 hexenyl salicylate (me), (mi)	1	2	2	2	2	1
(B) Hedione HC (D), (mj)	10	11	8	14	12	13
(B) Alpha izomethyl ionone (mj), (me)	5	5	5	5	5	5
(B) Rose absolute replacer (D),(mj), (me)	7	7	10	3	12	7
(B) Beta damascene (mi)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
(B) Methyl anthranylate (mi)	1	1	1	1	-	1
(B) Castoreum (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Oakmoss (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) DH coumarin (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Cedar (mi)	1	1	1	1	1	1
(B) Vetiver (mi)	2	2	2	2	2	1
(B) Dihydrojasmone (SD)	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
(M) Fleuramone (SD)	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
(V) Basil (me)	-	-	-	2	-	-
(V) Lemon (me)	-	-	-	3	-	-
(B) Santal (me)	-	-	-	2	-	-
(B) Jasmorange (mj)	-	-	-	-	-	4

In Example 4, Basil (me), Lemon (me) and Santal (me) are introduced based on Lavender-induced compatibility (D). In Example 6 Jasmorange replaces Bergamot.