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Review Article Comprehensive on Perfume

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Abstract: *It is evident that wild plants are readily available and can be used as reasonably priced sources of food for both humans and animals. Plant products that have not been shown to be edible are considered garbage in the majority of Nigeria. Essential oils found in lemon grass leaves, for example, can be used to make readily available perfumes that cover up bodily odors. Using methanol and ethanol as solvent media, lemon grass extracts produced by solvent extraction (maceration) and soxhlet extraction were used in the perfume formulation. Soxhlet extraction produced an oil yield of 3.8% and solvent extraction produced a 4.5% oil yield, respectively. The two formulations' physicochemical characteristics showed that the essential oil had a saponification value of 21.04 mg KOH/g, that their densities in methanol and ethanol were 0.82 and 0.768 gcm-3 at 60 °C, and that their boiling points were 85 °C and 60 °C, respectively. It is profitable to use the essential oil in perfume and cosmetic grade formulations.*

Keywords: soxhlet extraction.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is evident that wild plants are readily available and can be used as reasonably priced sources of food for both humans and animals. Plant products that have not been proven to have an edible value are considered garbage in much of Nigeria. Body odor-masking perfumes can be made with readily available ingredients, such as lemon grass leaves that contain essential oils. Using methanol and ethanol as solvent media, lemon grass extracts produced by solvent extraction (maceration) and soxhlet extraction were used in the perfume formulation. Soxhlet extraction produced an oil yield of 3.8% and solvent extraction produced a 4.5% oil yield, respectively.

The two formulations' physical and chemical characteristics showed that the essential oil had a saponification value of 21.04 mg KOH/g, that their densities in methanol and ethanol were 0.768 gcm-3 and 0.82 gcm-3 at 60 oC, and that their boiling points were 85 oC. It is profitable to use the essential oil in cosmetic-grade and perfume formulations.Keywords: Physicochemical parameters, perfume, extraction, essential oilIt is evident that wild plants are readily available and can be used as reasonably priced sources of food for both humans and animals. Plant components whose edible utility is unknown are considered waste in the majority of Nigeria. Materials that are readily available, such as essential oil-containing lemon grass leaves, can be used to make perfumes that cover up body odor.

The two formulations' physical and chemical characteristics showed that the essential oil had a saponification value of 21.04 mg KOH/g, that their densities in methanol and ethanol were 0.768 and 0.82 gcm-3 at 60 °C, and that their boiling points were 85 °C. It is profitable to use the essential oil in cosmetic-grade and perfume formulations. Keywords: Physicochemical parameters, perfume, extraction, essential oilCSJ 9 (2): 18 December extremely low vapor pressures (triethylcitrate, diethylphthalate, and benzyl benzoate) Chagonda et al. (2000) state that the main function of alcohol in perfume is to accelerate the normal evaporation rate of the perfume oils. This explains why the perfume's aroma decreases substantially after one or two hours and provides the impression that it is stronger than it actually is.

Perfume

Perfumes are substances that release and diffuse a pleasant, fragrant scent.

They consist of artificial mixtures of aromatic chemicals and essential oils. Leopold Ruzicka, the 1939 Chemistry Nobel Laureate, stated in a 1945 declaration that "perfumes have substantially contributed to the development of organic chemistry as regards methods, systematic classification, and theory from the earliest days of scientific chemistry up to the present time." Modern perfumery began with the commercial synthesis of aroma compounds like coumarin and vanillin in the late 1800s, which allowed perfumers to produce fragrances that were previously unachievable with only natural aromatics.

TYPES OF PERFUME :

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1) Eau de perfume
2) Floral
3) Woody
4) Fruity

Perfume

History

The word perfume derives from the Latin perfumare, meaning "to smoke through". Perfumery, as the art of making perfumes, began in ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley civilization and possibly Ancient China. It was further refined by the Romans and the Muslims. On the Indian subcontinent, perfume and perfumery existed in the Indus civilization (3300 BC – 1300 BC). In 2003, archaeologists uncovered what are believed to be the world's oldest surviving perfumes in Pyrgos, Cyprus. The perfumes date back more than 4,000 years. They were discovered in an ancient perfumery, a 300-square-meter (3,230 sq ft) factory housing at least 60 stills, mixing bowls, funnels, and perfume bottles. In ancient times people used herbs and spices, such as almond, coriander, myrtle, conifer resin, and bergamot, as well as flowers.For the Greek National Archaeological Museum's centennial exhibition "Countless Aspects of Beauty," an ancient perfume called "Rodo" (rose) was recreated in May 2018. This allowed visitors to experience antiquity through their sense of smell.The Book of the Chemistry of Perfume and Distillations, penned in the ninth century by the Arab scientist Al-Kindi (Alkindus), had over a hundred recipes for aromatic waters, fragrant oils, salves, and imitative or replacement medications. The book also included 107 recipes and techniques for creating perfumes as well as information on tools like the alembic.The method that is currently most frequently used to extract oils from flowers is distillation, which was introduced by the Persian chemist Ibn Sina, also referred to as Avicenna.

Purpose of perfume

A person's body can be made to smell nice and appealing with perfume, usually with the intention of boosting self-confidence and attraction. It has been suggested that scents improve mood, lower stress and anxiety, sharpen cognitive function, and promote sound sleep, all of which contribute to improved health and well-being.

Advantages of perfume

Enhances Mood: The appropriate scent can make you feel happier, bring back happy memories, and even make you feel better overall.

Boosts Confidence: Scents that you enjoy can help you feel more confident and good about yourself, which will make you feel more at ease in social and professional situations.

Attractiveness: Wearing perfume can enhance your physical appeal. Scent may create a lasting impression and is a major factor in human attraction.

Benefits of Aromatherapy: Essential oils found in many perfumes have healing qualities that can ease tension, stimulate the senses, or quiet the mind.

Personal Expression: You can show off your individuality and sense of style with perfume. It can be a subdued approach to highlight your own tastes and personality.

Disadvantages of perfume

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Allergic responses: Certain components in in certain people, which might result in skin rashes, itching, or breathing problem
Scent Sensitivity: People who are sensitive mfort or symptoms from illnesses like asthma or migraines.
Impact on the Environment: The manufactu an adverse effect on the environment due to waste from packaging and chemical
Overpowering Scent: When wearing a lot lic areas, it can be overpowering and unpleasant for other people.
Cost: Expensive perfumes can require a sub eir high quality.
Ingredient Concerns: Synthetic chemicals used in some perfumes may be detrimental to your health if you wear them for an extended period of time.

Uses of perfume

Personal Fragrance: The main purpose of perfume is to intensify the wearer's aroma and leave them feeling clean and pleasant.
Aromatherapy: Essential oil-based perfumes can be used therapeutically to help lower stress, elevate mood, and encourage relaxation.
Improving Mood: Some smells have the power to uplift, soothe, and even aid in the reduction of anxiety or despair. Wearing a favorite smell can help you feel more confident in social and professional situations, which will make interactions more relaxed and pleasurable.
Developing a Signature aroma: A lot of people use perfume to develop a distinctive aroma that comes to be linked with them and leaves a lasting impression.
important Occasions: To add an extra touch of elegance to important occasions like weddings, parties, or other noteworthy events, perfumes are frequently utilized.

Properties of perfume

Physical Characteristics

- Volatility: Different perfume ingredients evaporate at different rates, which affects how long a scent lasts and how much of a sillage it leaves behind.
- Solubility: Alcohol is frequently employed as a carrier for perfume oils since they are generally soluble in alcohol and other solvents but not in water.
- Density: A perfume's density has an impact on how it is applied and how quickly it evaporates.
- Viscosity: A perfume's viscosity affects how it pours or sprays, which affects application.
- Color: Depending on the components used, perfumes can have a clear or a variety of hues.
- Composition: Fixatives, solvents, scent compounds, and essential oils make up perfumes. The smell profile is determined by the exact blend.
- Stability: Ingredients in perfumes need to be able to withstand deterioration from heat, light, and air over time.
- pH: Both skin compatibility and fragrance perception can be impacted by a perfume's pH level. Oxidation: Over time, some perfume ingredients may oxidize and change the scent or lessen its intensity.

Formulation table

Sr no	Ingredient	Quality	%
1	Jasmine oil	9 ml	18
2	Orange oil	1 ml	2
3	Ethyl alcohol	39 ml	78
4	Galaxolide	1 ml	

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II. METHODOLOGY

Take 9 ml of jasmine oil & 1 ml of orange oil. Add 39 ml ethyl alcohol . Add 1 ml galaxolide to it. Fill it in aerosol container for further use

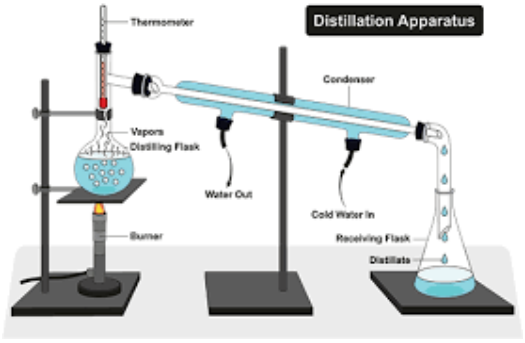
METHOD 1: Maceration - Take 350 gm of Jasminumsambac (jasmine flowers)

Menstruum is pored in a vessel till the flowers re completely dipped in it (Ethylalcohol).

Keep it for 8 days in a glass vessel

Jasmine flower

Sream distillation :For materials like e sensitive to temperature, steam distillation is a unique kind of distillat ves placing the plant material in a still and forcing steam over it. The p ped to escape by the hot steam. Following their release from the plant material, the molecules of these volatile oils evaporate into the steam.As a result, the steam's temperature needs to be closely monitored. Not too hot, as this could burn the plant material or the essential oils, but just hot enough to compel the plant material to release the oils. In order to condense the steam, which now contains the essential oil, the steam is run through a cooling system.



Steam distillation

ORANGE OIL: Orange oil is an essential oil produced by cells within the rind of an orange fruit (Citrus sinensis fruit). In contrast to most essential oils, it is extracted as a by- product of orange juice production by centrifugation, producing a cold-pressed oil. It is composed of mostly (greater than 90%) d-limonene, and is often used inplace of pure d-limonene. D-limonene can be extracted fromthe oil by distillation.

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Orange oil

Evalution test

Fragrance test :

For fragrance test paper is used which is known as fragrance blotter . Perfume issprayed on a paper to test the aroma of perfume.

▪ Steps

Spray the fragrance twice in a downward motion in front of you.

Swiftly pass the blotter the fragrance's vapours cloud.

Quickly wave the blotter under your nose and inhale.

Refer back to the card regularly to test its life cycle.

1) Skin Test:

Steps ▫ Spray the back of your hand twice whilst respecting the correct spray distance.

Leave to dry naturally & do not rub in fragrance.

Inhale the fragrance without letting it touch your nose.

Refer back to your hand over time to see how it evolves.

Evaluation test:

Sr no	Test	Observation
1	pH	7
2	Skin Test	No irritation
3	Fragrance test	Pleasant aroma

III. CONCLUSION

Perfume have made or significant impact on the society during past and present it was surprised to know that some ingredients were from plants and animals this turn out to be the makeup of most of the fragrances thatmen& women use todain their colonges and perfumes. Perfume formulated in this article was made by using herbal ingredients like jasmine , orange oil which doesn't cause irritation to skin and do not prolong any type of side effects cause due to marketed perfumes. As well as it gives prolong aroma of jasmine and orange which mediate olfactionand gives

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