

FRAGRANCE TEST KIT (27 vials)
Product Code 8026

Exposure to perfume occurs not only because of perfume the person uses themselves, but also those used by other people, and encountered in shops and household products. It is easy to think of perfumes as only being used in perfumes, air fresheners and similar products, but perfumes (often a mixture of many different synthetic products) are added to a whole range of products: cosmetics, personal care products, detergents and household cleaning agents, etc. The finished product will not necessarily have a strong smell, because the perfume may have been added to disguise the unpleasant smell of active ingredients, e.g. in hair dyes. Perfume mixes added to products are listed in the ingredients as 'parfum' or 'fragrance'. The exact composition of these may vary over time even for the same product, as the manufacturer adjust the fragrance mix in relation to variations in the smell of the raw ingredients. Many chemicals used as fragrances are also used as flavourings in food, drink and medicines. 95% of chemicals used in fragrances are synthetic compounds derived from petroleum. Although natural sources of some of the chemicals are listed below this does not mean that industrial production is normally from natural sources.

Code	Name	Found naturally in	Comments
FR1	Allantoin	Comfrey	In perfume and some personal care products.
FR2	Amylcinnamaldehyde		Floral or apple fragrance; a commonly used synthetic perfume present in a wide range of personal care and household products.
FR3	Balsam Of Peru		A flavouring used in tobacco, drinks and food, and a fixative and fragrance in perfumes; gives a pine fragrance; may cause contact dermatitis.
FR4	Benzaldehyde		Sweet, bitter, sharp, almond and cherry fragrance; many synthetic perfumes are derived from this chemical.
FR5	Benzophenone Diphenylmethanone/ Phenyl ketone/ Diphenyl ketone/ Benzoylbenzene		A rose or geranium-like fragrance; widely used.
FR6	Benzyl Acetate	Jasmin	Widely used in perfumed products to give a 'floral smell'.
FR7	Benzyl Alcohol / Phenylmethanol	Jasmine, hyacinth, ylang-ylang	Used in manufacture of synthetic perfumes and flavourings; found in cosmetics, personal care products and in ointments; also used as a photographic developer for colour film, as an embedding material in microscopy, and as an industrial solvent; used as a preservative for injectable drugs, and in contact lens cleaners.
FR8	Camphor		Gives a spicy, minty or woody perfume; also used as a plasticiser.
FR9	Cineole/ Eucalyptol		Eucalyptus, minty, herbal, rosemary fragrance; also used to mask unpleasant odours.
	Cinnamic Acid/ 3- Phenylpropenoic Acid		See Food Phenolics test kit.
FR10	b-Citronellol	Basil, citronella, eucalyptus, geranium, lemon zest, Melissa, rose	A common artificial perfume; Found in personal care products, cosmetics and household products.
FR11	Diethyl Maleate		Fragrance of green apples; may cause contact dermatitis.

Code	Name	Found naturally in	Comments
FR12	Ethyl Acetate		Dry, fruity, musty, pineapple fragrance; found in perfumes, perfumed products, nail polishes, and nail polish removers; also used industrially as a solvent for varnishes, lacquers and nitrocellulose, and in the manufacture of rayon and leather and photographic films; used in decaffeination of tea and coffee; in Australia, allowed as a carrier for food flavourings.
	Eugenol		See Food Phenolics test kit.
FR13	Geraniol	Citronella, coriander, eucalyptus, geranium, melissa, neroli.	A synthetic chemical used as a general purpose perfume (rose and geranium) and flavouring (apple, blueberry, cherry, grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange, peach, pineapple, watermelon) in food, personal care products, cosmetics and household products.
FR14	Hydroxycitronellal		Widely used to impart a floral perfume in personal care products and cosmetics; also used as a flavouring in food; may be found in some antiseptics and insecticides; may cause contact dermatitis.
FR15	Isoeugenol		Used to give a blossom-like or oriental-type fragrance; commonly used perfume in personal care products; also used in the manufacture of vanillin.
FR16	Isopropyl Acetate		Used as a solvent for perfume; found in cleaning fluids, printing ink, cosmetics and personal care products.
FR17	Limonene	Angelica, grapefruit, juniper, mandarin, orange.	Lemon-orange fragrance; used as a raw material for the chemical synthesis of terpene, adhesives and flavourings (e.g. Menthol), so a common ingredient in perfumed products.
FR18	Linalool	Basil, bergamot, cinnamon, laurel, lavender, clary sage, coriander, neroli, petitgrain, rosewood, thyme, ylang-ylang.	A floral scent with a touch of spiciness; one of the most frequently used perfumes; may be from natural sources or synthetic; found in personal care products, cosmetics and household products.
FR19	Methyl Salicylate	Wintergreen, birch	Used in perfume; also found in artificial flavours, sports rubs and pain relief creams.
	Methylene chloride		See Industrial & Environmental 2 test kit.
FR20	Myrcene	Bay, juniper, lemongrass, spearmint, hops, orange zest.	Widely used in personal care products.
FR21	Nerol	Clove, neroli.	Widely used in personal care products.
FR22	Oak Moss		A 'masculine' perfume derived from lichen; used in men's personal care products and earthy, woody perfumes.
FR23	Ocimene		A widely used perfume in cosmetics, personal care products and household products.
FR24	Phenethyl Alcohol	Rose, neroli, ylang-ylang, carnation, geranium.	Used extensively in perfumed products and in soap.
FR25	Pinene	Frankincense, juniper, marjoram, nutmeg, parsley, pine needles, rosemary, carrot seed.	Fresh, sweet, pine, woody fragrance; widely used in personal care products.
FR26	Terpinene		Widely used in personal care products.
FR27	Terpineol	Cajuput, eucalyptus, lime zest, marjoram, rosewood.	Widely used in perfumed products.

References:

<http://www.fpinva.org/> web site of the Fragranced Products Information Network
http://www.quinessence.com/oil_specifications.htm
<http://www.chemicalaroma.com/>
<http://www.herc.org/news/perfume/EHPscents.htm>

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