



'CLASSIC NOTES'
PERFUME KIT

An exclusive concept that allows
you to create a unique perfume
for all genders.

WELCOME TO CLASS

Perfume has been an integral part of human culture for thousands of years. Today, perfume is a multi-billion dollar industry, with countless brands and fragrances to choose from.

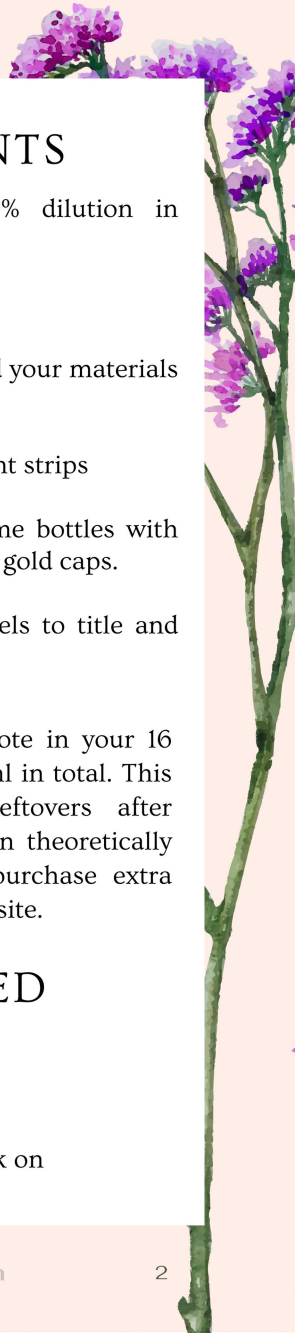
It has remained an elusive craft, passed down through family lines and elite schools. The Parfum Apothecary strives to make the art of perfumery accessible to everyone.

Scent is an often overlooked sense. Although we are all aware of it when we smell something particularly good (or particularly bad), we often lack the vocabulary to express and identify aromatic experiences.

By creating your own perfume, you will unlock a whole new way of experiencing the world. You will learn the language of aroma and gain a deeper understanding the craft of perfumery.

Building Your Perfume

Let's have a closer look at the structure of a perfume on the following pages. First, we'll examine the architecture of a perfume: the Perfume Pyramid. Then we'll look at some basic fragrance families, and finally, we'll look at your scent palette.



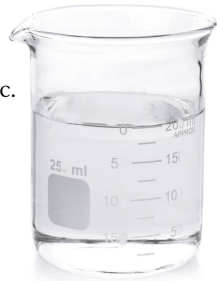
BOX CONTENTS



a. 16 x 5ml notes, 10% dilution in fractionated coconut oil.*

b. 8 x 1 mL pipettes

c. 1 x glass beaker to blend your materials in



d. 16 x 'mouillettes' or scent strips

e. 2 x 14ml empty perfume bottles with roller-ball applicators and gold caps.



f. 2 x blank adhesive labels to title and date your creations

* You have 5ml of each note in your 16 note palette, coming to 80 ml in total. This means, you will have leftovers after making 2 perfumes and can theoretically make up to 5. You can purchase extra perfume bottles on the TPA site.

YOU WILL NEED

A pen/pencil

A calculator

A stable, flat surface to work on

THE PERFUME PYRAMID

Perfumes are carefully crafted using a combination of aromatic compounds, known as notes. These notes are classified into 3 categories: head, heart and base notes. These are the building blocks of the Perfume Pyramid.



The first impression of a perfume. Notes are fresh, light, and fleeting.



The true character of the fragrance. Notes are often floral or fruity, adding depth and complexity.



Notes are rich, deep, and long-lasting, lingering on your skin for hours. In combination with the Heart, these notes define the fragrance family your perfume belongs to.

Your 16 notes are divided into the 3 categories according to the Perfume Pyramid. Each note in your kit is labelled with it's category.

FRAGRANCE FAMILIES

Notes are grouped based on their similarities and differences to show their relationship to one another. The scent groups that border each other share common olfactory characteristics, while those that are further away from one another are less related.



While contrasting families can work, it is easier to create a harmonious perfume by working within one family of notes.

YOUR SCENT PALETTE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>Bergamot:</u> FRESH <i>Head</i>
Soft citrus, with floral aspects. <u>Blends with everything.</u> | <u>Ylang-Ylang:</u> <i>Heart</i>
FLORAL ORIENTAL
Exotic, rich floral and sweet & fruity aspects. |
| <u>Citrus Blossom:</u> <i>Head</i>
FRESH FLORAL
Bright floral, with jasmine aspects. | <u>Jasmine:</u> <i>Heart</i>
FLORAL
Heady floral with sultry musk. <u>Blends well with everything.</u> |
| <u>Bitter Orange:</u> <i>Head</i>
FRESH
Zesty citrus adds warmth. <u>Blends with everything.</u> | <u>Violet:</u> FRESH <i>Heart/Base</i>
Powdery & romantic with spicy notes. |
| <u>Petitgrain:</u> FRESH <i>Head</i>
Neroli-like, woody, fresh and slightly bitter. | <u>Amber:</u> ORIENTAL <i>Base</i>
Warm, woody |
| <u>Lavender:</u> <i>Head/Heart</i>
FRESH WOOD
Delicate, herbal and green-wood. | <u>Leather:</u> <i>Base</i>
WOOD ORIENTAL
Subtle, unisex, dry and warm |
| <u>Mimosa:</u> <i>Heart</i>
FRESH FLORAL
Soft floral, with honey and green notes. | <u>Sandalwood:</u> WOOD <i>Base</i>
Creamy, woody with sweet & citrus aspects. <u>Blends well with everything.</u> |
| <u>Cedarwood:</u> WOOD <i>Heart</i>
Woody with notes of citrus and balsamic undertones. | <u>Patchouli:</u> <i>Base</i>
FRESH WOOD
Exotic, earthy & musky with spicy aspects. |
| <u>Rose Petal:</u> FLORAL <i>Heart</i>
Gentle rose-type, with tea aspects. <u>Blends with everything.</u> | <u>Chypre:</u> WOOD <i>Heart/Base</i>
Mossy, woody and fresh. |

DIRECTIONS:

01 Compose

To determine which notes you would like to use, carefully dip the pointed tip of the scent strip into the note's bottle, then hold the strip a few centimetres from your nose to smell. Your creation should contain 2-4 notes of each Head, Heart and Base.

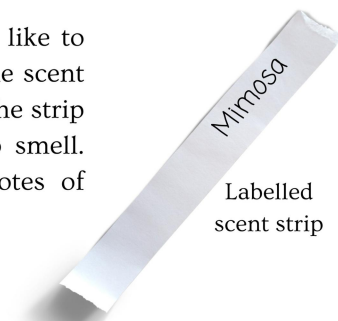
Tip 1: Label the scent strip with the name of the note.

Tip 2: To test if your selected notes work well together, hold all the dipped scent strips together and wave them under your nose.

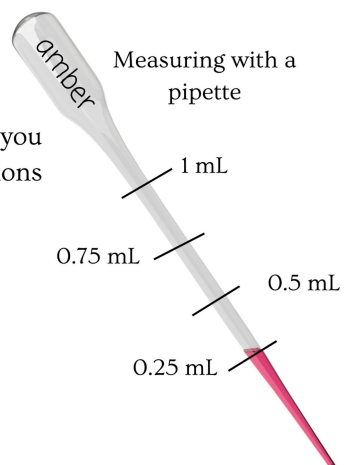
02 Measure

Write down the quantity of each note you plan to use, following the proportions outlined on your formula sheet.

Tip 3: Use a permanent marker to write the note's name on the pipette in case you want to reuse it. You can also clean your pipettes with ethanol or cold, soapy water.



Labelled scent strip



Measuring with a pipette

03 Blend

Compose your perfume starting with the Base Notes, then Heart, and finally the Head. For these steps, use only one pipette for each essence to avoid contamination. Empty the contents of the pipettes straight into the perfume bottle, or into the beaker if you wish to make a larger quantity.

If you're using the beaker, stir with a used pipette.

If mixing in the perfume bottle, agitate gently after capping.

04 Finish

If using the beaker, transfer your perfume by using a pipette or carefully pouring it from the beaker. Insert the roller ball in the bottle's mouth and screw the gold cap on.

Tip 4: Let your perfume sit for a few days to allow the scents to meld together and mature. This will enhance the complexity and depth of your fragrance.

15mL =
1 perfume max



Pipette filling perfume bottle

An example of concept to actualisation based on what we've learnt so far.



Perfume Name: My Summer Scent

Date: xx/xx/xxxx

Author: The Parfum Apothecary

EXAMPLE

HEAD NOTES - 35% 5ML

Material	Quantity
1. Bergamot.....	2 ml.....
2. Petitgrain.....	1 ml.....
3. Citrus Blossom.....	2 ml.....
4.

I am making a Fresh-Wood perfume, so I've selected head, heart and base notes that lean toward the fresh and wood families.

The amount I use in each category is based on how strong I want that note.

HEART NOTES - 40% 6ML

Material	Quantity
1. Mimosa.....	4 ml.....
2. Jasmine.....	2 ml.....
3.

The formula should come to 14ml total, so I make sure each quantity added up comes to that.

BASE NOTES - 25% 4ML

Material	Quantity
1. Chypre.....	3 ml.....
2. Patchouli.....	1 ml.....
3.

For my first formula, I've designed something nice and simple so that I can really appreciate each note.

15ml Total



Perfume Name:

Date:

Author:

COMPOSITION I

HEAD NOTES ~ 35% 5ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.
4.

HEART NOTES ~ 40% 6ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.

BASE NOTES ~ 25% 4ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.

15ml Total



COMPOSITION II

Perfume Name:
Date:
Author:

HEAD NOTES ~ 35% 5ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.
4.

HEART NOTES ~ 40% 6ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.

BASE NOTES ~ 25% 4ML

Material	Quantity
1.
2.
3.

15ml Total



RESTORING THE SENSE OF SCENT

NEED HELP?

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