

A woman's silhouette is shown in profile on the right side of the frame, holding a perfume bottle and spraying a fine mist towards the center. The background is dark, and the spray is highlighted by a soft light. The overall mood is elegant and mysterious.

DISCOVER THE ART OF PERFUME MAKING

Awaken your senses, discover the world of fragrances

Energetic Flavour

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STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING PERFUME

Preparation

Clean the work surface and ensure good ventilation.

Prepare all the necessary materials: perfume oils, alcohol, Measuring cup, funnel, atomizer and fragrance strips.

selection of fragrances

Test the perfume oils with fragrance strips.

Choose the oils you like best and write them down.

Mixing the perfume oils

Select the perfume oils and count a total of about 15 drops into the measuring cup.

Example recipe "Sunrise":

5 drops of bergamot

4 drops of grapefruit

3 drops of orange blossom

3 Tropfen Ylang-Ylang

Adding the alcohol

Add 4.25 ml of undenatured alcohol.

mixing and maturation

Stir the mixture gently.

Let the mixture rest in a cool, dark place for at least 24 hours.

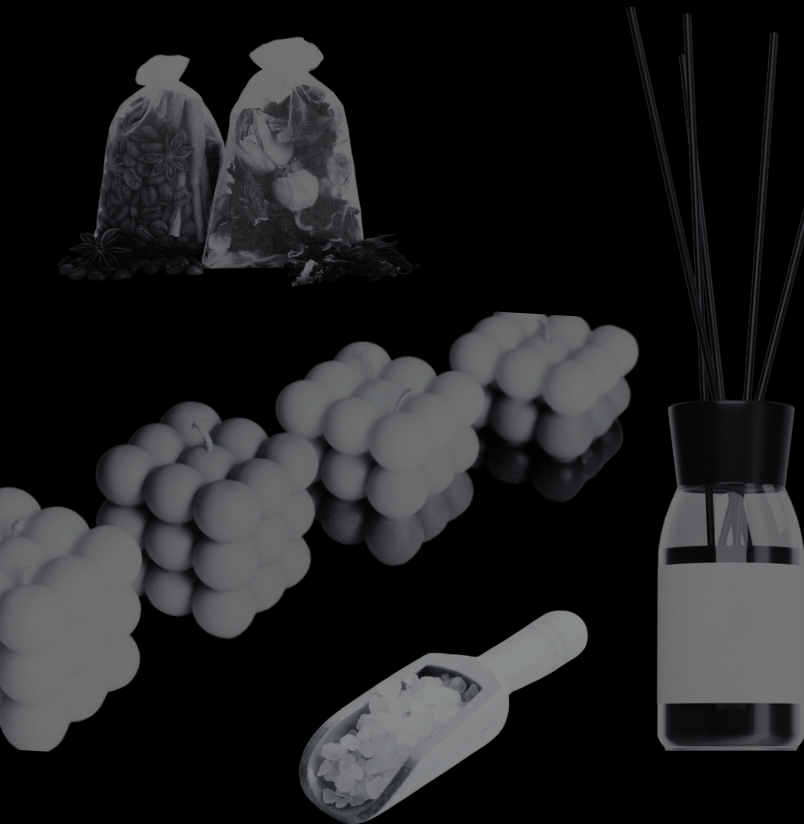
bottling the perfume

Use the funnel to fill the perfume into the atomizer.

Close the atomizer and shake the bottle gently before each use.



PRODUCTION OF OTHER FRAGRANCES



scented candles

Materials and tools, soy wax or beeswax
Wicks, fragrance oils, dyes (optional), candle jars or molds
thermometer, melting pot or double boiler

Step-by-step instructions for making scented candles

Melting wax: Heat the wax in a melting pot or double boiler until it is completely melted.

Add fragrance oils: Add about 30-40 drops of fragrance oil per 100g of wax and stir well.

Prepare the wick: Attach the wick to the center of the candle jar or mold.

Pouring wax: Carefully pour the melted wax into the glass or mold.

Allow to cool: Allow the candle to cool and harden completely before using.

room fragrances

Methods for producing room fragrances

Room sprays: Mix 20-30 drops of essential oil with 100 ml of distilled water and 10 ml of alcohol. Pour the mixture into a spray bottle.

Diffuser: Use a carrier oil (like almond oil) and add 20-30 drops of essential oil. Fill the mixture into a diffuser with rattan sticks.

scented sachets:

Fill small cotton or linen bags with dried flowers and a few drops of essential oil.

bath additives

production of bath oils and bath bombs

Bath oil: Mix 10-20 drops of essential oil with 30 ml of carrier oil (such as jojoba or almond oil).

Bath bombs: Mix 200g of baking soda, 100g of citric acid, 100g of cornstarch and 100g of Epsom salt. Add 2-3 tablespoons of carrier oil and 20-30 drops of essential oil. Form the mixture into balls and let dry.

RIPENING AND STORAGE

importance of maturation

Maturation allows the fragrance notes to fully develop and combine harmoniously.

A maturation time of at least 24 hours is recommended; for a more intense fragrance development, maturation can take several weeks.

Storage recommendations

Store your perfume in a cool, dark place to ensure quality and shelf life.

Avoid direct sunlight and extreme temperature changes, which can alter the scent.

Tips and Tricks for Perfume Making

fine-tuning of the scents

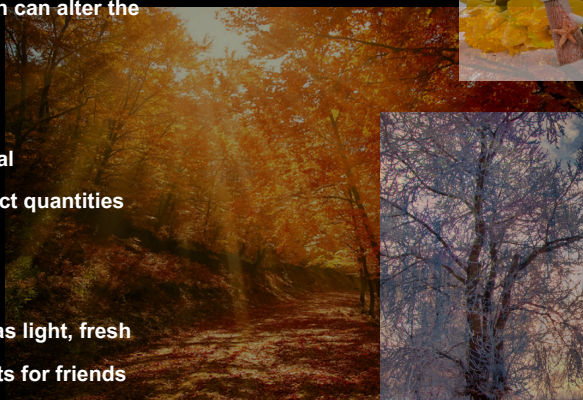
Test small amounts: Start with small test mixes to find the ideal combination.

Keep a record of your mixes: Write down each mix and its exact quantities to be able to reproduce successful creations.

Creative Ideas

Seasonal scents: Create perfumes that suit the season, such as light, fresh scents for summer or warm, spicy scents for winter.

Personalized gifts: Create individual perfumes as personal gifts for friends and family.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD OF FRAGRANCES

What is a perfume?

A perfume is a mixture of fragrance oils, alcohol and water that is applied to the skin to create a pleasant smell. Perfumes can contain a variety of scent notes, ranging from floral and fruity to woody and spicy aromas. The goal of a perfume is to create a harmonious and appealing fragrance composition that delights the senses and conveys a certain mood or atmosphere.

The History of Perfume

The art of perfume making has a long and fascinating history that stretches back thousands of years. Here are some important milestones:

Ancient Civilizations: The first perfumes were developed in ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Mesopotamia and India. Perfume oils were used in religious ceremonies and were considered a sign of wealth and power.

Roman Empire: The Romans refined the art of perfume making and spread it throughout Europe. They used perfumes not only for personal hygiene but also to perfume their clothes and homes.

Middle Ages: During the Middle Ages, perfume making fell into oblivion in Europe but continued to flourish in the Middle East. The Arabs developed distillation techniques that made it possible to extract essential oils from plants.

Renaissance: The art of perfume making experienced a rebirth in Europe. In Italy and France, perfume makers were highly respected and perfumes became an integral part of court life.

Modern times: In the 19th and 20th centuries, new chemical processes revolutionized the perfume industry. The use of synthetic fragrances made it possible to create a wider range of scents and make perfumes accessible to a wider public.

Basics of Fragrance Composition

The art of perfumery is based on combining different fragrance notes to create a harmonious overall picture. These fragrance notes are often divided into three main categories:

Top notes: The top notes are the first scents that are perceived after applying the perfume. They are usually light and fleeting and disappear within a few minutes to half an hour. Typical top notes are citrus fruits, light flowers and herbs.

Middle notes: Middle notes are the heart of the perfume and develop after the top notes have faded. They are richer and more complex and last for several hours. Common middle notes include flowers such as rose and jasmine and spices such as cinnamon and clove.

- **Base notes:** The base notes are the scents that last the longest and form the foundation of the perfume. They usually come to the fore after about 30 minutes to an hour and can be noticeable for several hours to days. Typical base notes are woody scents such as sandalwood and cedarwood, as well as vanilla and musk.

Why create your own fragrances?

Making your own perfumes offers many advantages:

Uniqueness: Homemade perfumes are unique and cannot be found in stores. They reflect your personal touch and creativity.

Customizability: You can customize the scents according to your own preferences and needs, be it for special occasions, moods or seasons.

Natural ingredients: When you make your own perfumes, you have control over the ingredients used and can avoid synthetic fragrances and harmful chemicals.

Cost savings: High-quality perfumes can be very expensive. Making your own fragrances can be a cost-effective alternative that still offers luxury and quality.

CHAPTER 2: THE BASICS OF PERFUME MAKING

materials and tools

Making your own perfumes requires some basic materials and tools. In this chapter, we will introduce you to the most important utensils and explain how to use them optimally.

1. Essential oils and fragrance oils

Essential oils are highly concentrated, natural extracts from plants. Fragrance oils can contain natural or synthetic compounds and offer a wider variety of scents. Both types of oils are suitable for perfume making.

Examples of essential oils:

Lavender oil: calming and floral

Lemon oil: fresh and citrusy

- Peppermint oil: cooling and refreshing

Rosemary oil: herbaceous and invigorating

Examples of fragrance oils:

Vanilla: warm and sweet

Sandalwood: woody and creamy

Musk: sensual and earthy

Apple: fruity and fresh

2. Carrier oils

Carrier oils dilute the essential oils and help to fix their scent. They are necessary to ensure skin compatibility.

- Examples of carrier oils:

Joboba oil: light and non-greasy

Almond oil: soft and moisturizing

Grape seed oil: easily and quickly absorbed

- Coconut oil: rich and nourishing



3. Alcohol

Alcohol acts as a solvent to evenly distribute the fragrances. It also helps preserve the perfume. Undenatured alcohol, such as ethanol or vodka, is best.

4. Distilled water

Distilled water is used to dilute the mixture and ensure a pleasant texture.

5. Measuring tools

Precise measurements are crucial to the consistency and quality of your perfumes.

Necessary tools:

Pipettes: for precise measuring of drops

Measuring cup: for larger quantities

Scales: for precise weight measurements, especially for solid ingredients

6. Containers and bottles

The right containers and bottles are important for mixing, aging and storing your perfumes.

Recommended containers:

Glass bottles: opaque and airtight to protect the fragrances

Spray bottles: for easy application

Brown glass bottles: for storing the finished mixtures

7. Other utensils

Funnel: for clean filling of liquids

- Stirring sticks: for mixing the ingredients

Labels: for labeling the finished perfumes

Protective gloves: to protect your hands when working with concentrated oils



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Working with essential oils and fragrances requires certain safety precautions to avoid skin irritation and other health problems.

1. Skin compatibility

Patch test: Always perform a patch test before applying a new perfume to a large area. Apply a small amount of the diluted oil to the inside of your forearm and wait 24 hours to observe any possible reactions.

Dilution: Never use essential oils undiluted on the skin. Always mix them with a carrier oil or alcohol.

2. Room ventilation

Ventilation: Work in a well-ventilated area to avoid inhalation of concentrated vapors.

Protective equipment: Wear safety glasses and gloves if necessary to protect your eyes and skin.

• 3. Storage

Cool and dark: Store your oils and perfumes in a cool, dark place to extend their shelf life.

Children and pets: Keep all materials out of the reach of children and pets.



SELECTION AND MIXTURE OF FRAGRANCES

Choosing the right fragrance notes and combining them is key to creating an appealing perfume. In this section, you will learn the basics of fragrance composition and get tips on choosing fragrances.

1. The fragrance families

Perfumes can be divided into different fragrance families, each with characteristic properties. Here are the most important fragrance families:

Floral: rose scent, jasmine, lavender

Citrus: lemon, bergamot, orange

Woody: sandalwood, cedarwood, vetiver

Oriental: vanilla, cinnamon, incense

Fruity: apple, peach, berries

Herbal: rosemary, basil, thyme

Aquatic: sea breeze, ozone, algae

2. Combine fragrance notes

A successful fragrance composition consists of top, middle and base notes. Here are some tips for combining fragrances:

Top notes: Choose light, fresh scents that fade quickly. Citrus and herbs work well as top notes.

Middle notes: Use richer scents that are noticeable after the top notes.

Floral and spicy scents are typical middle notes.

- Base notes: Opt for heavy, long-lasting scents that form the foundation of the perfume. Woody scents, resins and musk are common base notes.

3. Mixing ratios

The amount of fragrance used may vary depending on the intensity and character of the scent desired. Here are some general guidelines:

Top notes: 20-30%

Heart notes: 30-40%

Base notes: 20-30%

Experiment with these ratios to find the perfect balance for your fragrance creations.

production and maturation

Once you have selected your fragrances and determined the mixing ratios, you can begin the actual production of the perfume.

1. Measuring and Mixing

Measuring oils: Count the number of drops needed for each fragrance note into a small measuring cup or pipette.

Mixing: Place the fragrance oils in a bottle and add the alcohol. Stir the mixture gently to evenly distribute the fragrances.

2nd maturation

Maturation time: Allow the perfume to mature in a cool, dark place. The maturation time can vary from a few days to several weeks, depending on the desired intensity and complexity of the fragrance.

Shake: Shake the bottle occasionally to mix the ingredients.

3. Filling and storage

Filling: Use a funnel to pour the finished perfume into an atomizer bottle or other suitable container.

Storage: Store the perfume in an opaque bottle to extend its shelf life.



SAMPLE RECIPE FOR A SIMPLE PERFUME

Here's a simple recipe to get you started:

Flower Magic (5 ml)

3 ml of undenatured alcohol

1 ml jojoba oil

6 drops of lavender oil (top note)

5 drops of rose oil (heart note)

4 drops of sandalwood oil (base note)

- **Directions:**

Measure the alcohol and jojoba oil in a small measuring cup and pour the liquids into a clean glass bottle.

- Add the essential oils and stir the mixture gently.
- Close the bottle and let the perfume mature in a cool, dark place for at least a week.

Shake the bottle occasionally to mix the fragrances.

Fill the finished perfume into an atomizer bottle and label it.



CHAPTER 3: SELECTION AND COMBINATION OF FRAGRANCES

The Art of Fragrance Composition

Composing a perfume is an art that requires creativity and a keen sense of scent. In this chapter, you will learn how to select and combine the right fragrance notes to create harmonious and appealing perfumes.

1. Understanding the fragrance notes

Perfumes are made up of different fragrance notes, which are divided into three main categories: top notes, middle notes and base notes. Each of these categories has a specific role in the overall fragrance and develops differently over time.

Top notes: These are the first scents you notice after applying the perfume. They are usually light and fleeting and dissipate within minutes to half an hour.

Heart notes: These scents form the heart of the perfume and appear after the top notes have faded. They are richer and more complex and stay on the skin for several hours.

Base notes: These scents form the foundation of the perfume and are the long-lasting aromas that become noticeable after the heart notes. They can last for many hours or even days.

2. The fragrance families

Fragrances can be divided into different families that share characteristic properties. The main fragrance families are:

Floral: scents from flowers such as rose, jasmine, and lavender. They are often romantic and feminine.

Citrus: Fresh, zesty scents from citrus fruits such as lemon, bergamot and grapefruit. They are invigorating and energetic.

Woody: Warm, earthy scents from woods such as sandalwood, cedarwood and vetiver. They are often calming and masculine.

Oriental: Spicy, sweet and exotic scents such as vanilla, cinnamon and incense. They are sensual and luxurious.

Fruity: Fruity aromas such as apple, peach and berries. They are lively and youthful.

Herbaceous: Fresh, green scents from herbs such as rosemary, basil and thyme. They are natural and invigorating.

Aquatic: Fresh, clean scents reminiscent of the sea or water. They are often light and refreshing.

3. Combination of fragrance notes

The art of perfume making lies in the harmonious combination of top, middle and base notes. Here are some tips on how to successfully combine these scents:

Harmonious combinations: Choose scents that work well together. For example, floral scents go well with citrus notes, and woody base notes complement oriental heart notes.

Create contrasts: Experiment with contrasts to create interesting and dynamic fragrance compositions. A fresh citrus scent can be enriched with a warm, spicy note.

Layering the scents: Build your perfume in layers, starting with the top notes, followed by the middle notes and finally the base notes. Make sure that the transitions between the layers are harmonious.

4. Scent samples and experiments

Before creating a final perfume, it is important to try and test different combinations.

Scent Strips: Use scent strips (also called "mouillette") to test each scent. Drop a small amount of each oil onto a scent strip and hold them together to smell the combination.

Mini blends: Make small quantities of your fragrance blends and test them on your skin. Note the evolution of the scent over several hours to assess the harmony and longevity of the notes.

5. Tips for choosing fragrances

When choosing the scents for your perfume, you should consider the following points:

Personal taste: Choose fragrances that you personally like and that reflect your personality.

Occasion and season: Consider what occasion and season the perfume is intended for. Light, fresh scents are better suited for summer, while warm, heavy scents are ideal for winter.

Intensity: Pay attention to the intensity of each fragrance note. Some fragrances are very strong and can easily overpower other notes.

Harmony: Make sure that the scents work together harmoniously and no note is too dominant.

EXAMPLE FRAGRANCE COMBINATIONS

Here are some example combinations that can serve as inspiration:

1. Fresh Morning

Top notes:

5 drops of bergamot

3 drops of lemon

Heart notes:

4 drops of lavender

2 drops of rosemary

Base notes:

3 drops of cedarwood

2 drops of vetiver



2. Flowery Garden

Top notes:

4 drops of grapefruit

2 drops of orange blossom

Heart notes:

5 drops of jasmine

3 drops of rose

Base notes:

3 drops of sandalwood

2 drops of vanilla



3. Exotic Evening

Top notes:

3 drops of ginger

2 drops of cardamom

Heart notes:

4 Tropfen Ylang-Ylang

3 drops of patchouli

Base notes:

3 drops of amber

2 drops of musk



Practical exercises

To improve your fragrance composition skills, try the following exercises:

1. Keep a scent diary

Keep a fragrance diary in which you record your experiments and experiences. Write down the fragrance notes used, the mixing ratios and your impressions of the finished composition.

2. Blind tests

Have friends or family members blind test your creations and get their feedback. This will help you get objective feedback and continue to improve your fragrances.

3. Scent journeys

Visit perfumeries, fragrance museums or botanical gardens to train your nose and discover new scents. Gather inspiration and ideas for your own creations.

Conclusion

Selecting and combining fragrances is an exciting and creative task. With practice and a willingness to experiment, you can create unique and harmonious perfumes that reflect your personality and preferences. In the next chapter, you will learn how to turn these fragrance compositions into finished perfumes and which techniques are used.

CHAPTER 4: PRODUCTION AND MATURATION OF PERFUME

Introduction to the manufacturing process

Perfume making is a creative and precise process that requires patience and attention. In this chapter, you will learn how to transform your chosen fragrance notes into a finished perfume. We will guide you through the steps of making, aging and storing to ensure your creations are of the highest quality.

preparation of materials

Before you start making your perfume, make sure you have all the necessary materials and tools ready.

Necessary materials

Essential oils and fragrance oils: your selected fragrance notes.

Carrier oil: Jojoba oil, almond oil or another light oil.

Alcohol: Udenaturated alcohol (e.g. ethanol or vodka).

Distilled water: For diluting and mixing.

Glass bottles: brown glass bottles or other opaque containers.

Pipettes: For precise measuring of oils.

Measuring cups and scales: For precise measuring of ingredients.

Stirring sticks: For mixing liquids.

Funnel: For clean filling.

Labels: For labeling the finished perfumes.

Step-by-step instructions for production

1. Measure out the fragrance oils

Start by measuring out the essential oils or fragrance oils. Use pipettes to accurately count the drops. Here is a sample recipe:

Sample recipe: Floral Elegance (5 ml perfume)

5 drops of bergamot (top note)

4 drops of lavender (heart note)

3 drops of jasmine (heart note)

3 drops of sandalwood (base note)

2 drops of vanilla (base note)

2. Add carrier oil

Add the carrier oil to dilute the fragrance oils. For a 5 ml perfume you will typically use about 0.5 ml of carrier oil.

3. Add alcohol

Add the alcohol. For a 5 ml perfume you will need about 3.5 ml of undenaturated alcohol. The alcohol helps to dissolve the fragrances and ensures that the scent is evenly distributed.

4. Mixing and stirring

Add the fragrance oils, carrier oil and alcohol to a clean glass bottle. Use a stir stick to gently stir the mixture, making sure the oils combine well with the alcohol.

5. Add distilled water

Add a few drops of distilled water to dilute the mixture and improve the texture. For a 5 ml perfume, 0.5 to 1 ml of distilled water is usually enough.

6. Close and shake

Close the bottle tightly and shake well to ensure that all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. This is an important step to ensure the homogeneity of the perfume.

CHAPTER 4: PRODUCTION AND MATURATION OF PERFUME

maturation of the perfume

1. Storage

Allow the perfume to mature in a cool, dark place. Light and heat can alter the fragrances and affect the quality of the perfume. Therefore, use opaque bottles and store them in a cupboard or drawer.

2nd ripening period

The aging time varies depending on the composition of the perfume, but is usually at least a week. Some perfumes need several weeks to reach their full potential. Shake the bottle occasionally to mix the ingredients.

Testing and Adapting

1. Scent probe

After the aging period, it's time to test the perfume. Spray a small amount on your skin and let it sit for a few minutes. Notice how the scent evolves over time, from the top notes to the middle notes and base notes.

2. Adjustment

If necessary, you can adjust the perfume. If the scent is too strong or too weak, adjust the amount of fragrance oils or alcohol. Make note of the changes to improve future creations.

3. Storage of the finished perfume

Once you are happy with the scent, pour the perfume into a spray bottle or other suitable container. Label the bottle with the name of the perfume and the date it was made. Store the finished perfume in a cool, dark place to prolong its shelf life.

Common errors and solutions

1. Uneven scents

If your perfume smells uneven, it could be because the ingredients were not mixed well. Shake the bottle thoroughly and make sure all the ingredients are well integrated.

2. Too strong a scent

If the perfume is too strong, you can dilute it with more alcohol or carrier oil. Start with small amounts and test the scent after each adjustment.

3. Too weak fragrance

If the scent is too weak, gently add more fragrance oil. Be careful, though, to avoid overdosing, which could make the perfume overpowering.

4. Skin irritations

If the perfume causes skin irritation, check the fragrances used. Some essential oils can cause irritation on sensitive skin. Use less concentrated blends and always do a patch test.

CHAPTER 5: CREATIVE APPLICATIONS OF YOUR PERFUME KIT

Introduction to the World of Fragrances

Perfumes are just one of many ways you can use the scents from your perfume kit. In this chapter, we will introduce you to various creative applications that you can use to enrich your environment and your everyday life. From room sprays to scented candles to bath additives - the possibilities are almost endless.

production of room sprays

materials and tools

Essential oils and fragrance oils: your favorite scents.

Alcohol: Undenatured alcohol or vodka.

Distilled water: For dilution.

Spray bottles: glass or plastic bottles.

Measuring cups and pipettes: For precise measuring of ingredients.

Labels: For labeling the finished products.

step-by-step instructions

Sample recipe: Invigorating Citrus Room Spray (100 ml)

Measuring fragrance oils:

20 drops of lemon oil

15 drops of bergamot oil

10 drops of grapefruit oil

Alcohol Add:

30 ml of undenatured alcohol or vodka

Distilled Water Add:

70 ml distilled water

Mixing and filling:

Add the fragrance oils and alcohol to the spray bottle.

Add the distilled water.

Close the bottle and shake well.

Labeling and storage:

Label the bottle with the name of the room spray and the date of manufacture.

Store the room spray in a cool, dark place.

Application Spray the room spray in your living room to create a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere. Be careful not to spray the spray directly onto furniture or textiles to avoid stains.

production of scented candles

materials and tools

Wax: soy wax, beeswax or paraffin wax.

Wicks: cotton or wooden wicks.

Essential oils and fragrance oils: your favorite scents.

Heat source: double boiler or water bath.

Pouring vessels: metal or glass vessels.

Stirring sticks: For mixing the wax and fragrance oils.

Candle jars or molds: containers for the finished candles.

Labels: For labeling the finished products.

step-by-step instructions

Sample Recipe: Calming Lavender Candle

Melting wax:

Melt 200 g of soy wax in a double boiler or water bath.

Add fragrance oils:

Once the wax has melted, remove it from the heat and add 30 drops of lavender oil.

Stir the mixture well to ensure the oil is evenly distributed.

Preparing the wick:

Attach the wick to the center of the candle jar or mold.

Wax casting:

Carefully pour the scented wax into the jar or mold.

Keep the wick centered while the wax hardens.

Allow to harden:

Allow the candle to completely harden at room temperature.

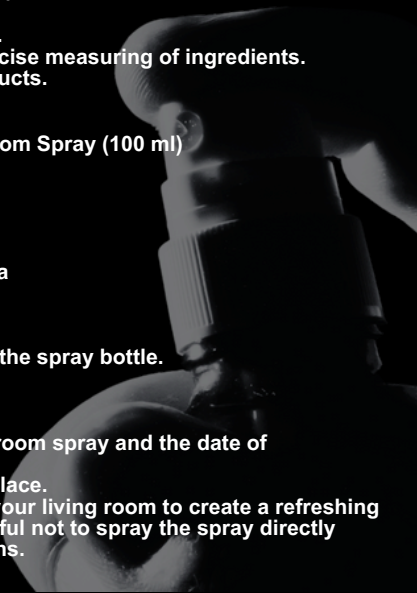
Labeling and decorating:

Cut the wick to a length of about 1 cm.

Label the jar with the name of the candle and the date it was made.

Application Light the candle to create a relaxing and calming atmosphere.

Place the candle on a heat-resistant surface and never leave it burning unattended.



CHAPTER 5: CREATIVE APPLICATIONS OF YOUR PERFUME KIT

production of bath additives

materials and tools

Basic ingredients: Epsom salt, sea salt, baking soda, citric acid.

Essential oils and fragrance oils: your favorite scents.

1. Carrier oil: jojoba oil, almond oil or coconut oil.
2. Color: Natural food coloring or bath coloring.
3. Mixing bowls and spoons: For mixing the ingredients.

Molds: For bath bombs or bath salt containers.

Labels: For labeling the finished products.

step-by-step instructions

Sample recipe: Relaxing lavender bath bombs

Mix dry ingredients:

200 g baking powder

100 g citric acid

50 g corn starch

50 g Epsom salt

Add fragrance oils and carrier oil:

1. 20 drops of lavender oil
- 1 tablespoon jojoba oil
- Optional: food coloring

Mixing and shaping:

2. Mix the dry ingredients in a bowl.
3. Add the fragrance oils and carrier oil and stir well.
- Spray water as needed to achieve a sandy consistency.

Press the mixture into bath bomb molds.

Allow to harden:

Allow the bath bombs to harden for 24 hours.

Labeling and storage:

4. Carefully remove the bath bombs from the molds.
- Label them with the name and date of manufacture.
- Store the bath bombs in a dry place.

Application: Add a bath bomb to warm bath water and let it bubble. Enjoy the relaxing bath and the pleasant scent.



production of scented soaps

materials and tools

Soap base: Glycerin soap, sheep's milk soap or other soap bases.

Essential oils and fragrance oils: your favorite scents.

1. Colors: Natural food coloring or soap coloring.
2. Soap molds: silicone or plastic molds.

Heat source: microwave or water bath.

Stirring sticks: For mixing the ingredients.

Labels: For labeling the finished products.

step-by-step instructions

Sample Recipe: Refreshing Mint Soap

Soap Base Melts:

Cut 200 g of glycerine soap into small pieces and melt them in the microwave or in a water bath.

Add fragrance oils and color:

1. Add 15 drops of peppermint oil and some green soap coloring if desired.

Stir the mixture well.

- Casting and curing:

Pour the mixture into the soap molds.

Allow the soaps to harden completely (about 2-3 hours).

- Demolding and labeling:

1. Carefully remove the soaps from the molds.

Label them with the name and date of manufacture.

Application Use the soap when showering or washing your hands to enjoy a refreshing scent and gentle cleansing.



CHAPTER 6: CARE AND STORAGE OF YOUR FRAGRANCE PRODUCTS

Introduction to Care and Storage

Proper care and storage of your scented items is crucial to ensure their quality and longevity. In this chapter, you will learn how to optimally store and care for perfumes, room sprays, scented candles, bath additives and soaps so that you can enjoy your creations for a long time.

1. General storage tips

Avoid light and heat

Light: UV rays can break down the fragrances in your products and affect their quality. Therefore, store your fragrances in a dark place or in opaque containers.

Heat: High temperatures can alter the chemical composition of fragrances and shorten their shelf life. Store your products in a cool, dry place.

Use airtight containers

Perfumes and air fresheners: Use airtight glass bottles to prevent oxidation and protect the fragrances.

Scented candles and bath additives: Store these products in tightly closed containers to prevent moisture and contamination from entering.

- **Soaps:** Store soaps in airtight containers or tightly sealed packages to preserve their fragrance intensity and quality.

- **Avoid frequent opening and closing**

Every time you open a container, air can enter and affect the fragrances. Only open your products when necessary and reseal them tightly immediately.

Care and storage of perfumes

storage

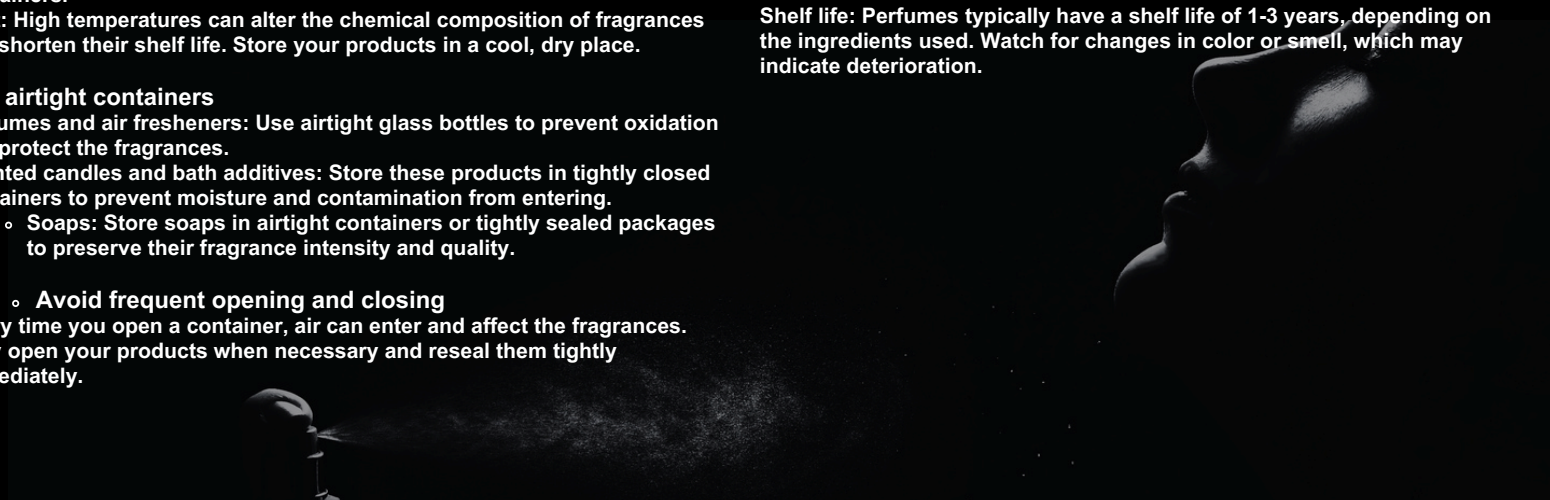
Dark and cool: Store perfumes in a cool, dark cupboard or drawer. Avoid direct sunlight and high temperatures.

1. **Opaque bottles:** If possible, use brown or blue glass bottles to protect the fragrances from light.

- **Care**

How to use: Apply perfumes to clean, dry skin. Avoid contact with clothing as perfume can stain.

Shelf life: Perfumes typically have a shelf life of 1-3 years, depending on the ingredients used. Watch for changes in color or smell, which may indicate deterioration.



CHAPTER 6: CARE AND STORAGE OF YOUR FRAGRANCE PRODUCTS

• Care and storage of air fresheners

• storage

- Cool, dark places: Store room sprays in a cool, dark room to preserve the quality of the fragrances.
- Well-sealed bottles: Make sure bottles are tightly closed after each use to avoid evaporation and oxidation.

• Care

- Usage: Shake the room spray well before each use to distribute the fragrances evenly.
- Shelf life: Room sprays usually have a shelf life of 1-2 years. Watch for changes in scent intensity or appearance.

• Care and storage of scented candles

• storage

- Cool, dry places: Store scented candles in a cool, dry place to prevent the wax from melting or warping.
- Dust protection: Cover candles or store them in boxes to avoid dust accumulation.

• Care

- Wick care: Trim the wick to a length of about 0.5 cm before lighting the candle. This will prevent excessive smoke and soot formation.
- Burn time: With each use, allow the candle to burn long enough for the entire surface to become liquid. This prevents "tunneling" where only the area around the wick melts.

Care and storage of bath additives

storage

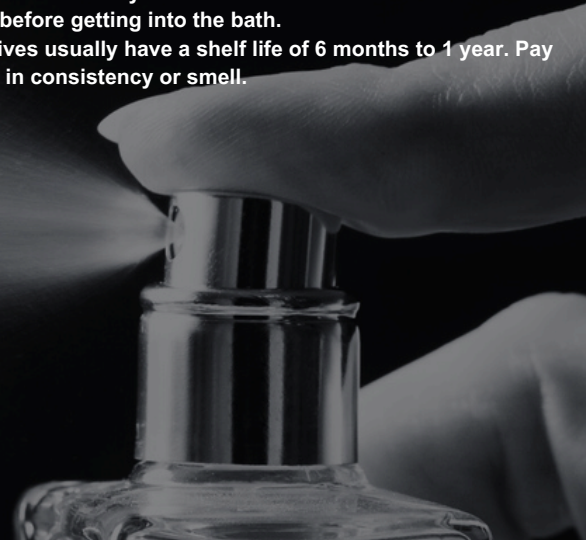
Airtight containers: Store bath additives in tightly closed, airtight containers to prevent moisture from entering.

Dry places: Store bath additives in a dry place, away from direct sunlight and moisture.

◦ Care

Usage: Add bath additives directly to warm bath water and allow them to dissolve completely before getting into the bath.

Shelf life: Bath additives usually have a shelf life of 6 months to 1 year. Pay attention to changes in consistency or smell.



CHAPTER 6: CARE AND STORAGE OF YOUR FRAGRANCE PRODUCTS

Care and storage of scented soaps

storage

Airtight packaging: Store scented soaps in airtight packaging or containers to preserve the scent intensity.

1. **Dry Places:** Store soaps in a dry place to prevent softening or melting.

Care

Usage: Store soaps in a soap dish with a drain between uses to allow drying and ensure longer shelf life.

Shelf life: Scented soaps usually have a shelf life of 1-2 years. Watch for changes in color or consistency, which may indicate deterioration.



Common problems and solutions

Perfumes lose their intensity

Cause: exposure to light, heat or oxidation.

Solution: Store perfumes in opaque bottles in a cool, dark place.

Make sure the bottles are tightly closed.

Air fresheners evaporate too quickly

Cause: Inadequately sealed bottles or high temperatures.

Solution: Use airtight spray bottles and store room sprays in a cool, dark place.

Scented candles burn unevenly

Cause: Wick too short or irregular burning.

Solution: Cut the wick to the recommended length and let the candle burn long enough to melt the entire surface each time you use it.

Bath additives clump

Cause: exposure to moisture.

Solution: Store bath additives in airtight containers in a dry place.

Avoid using wet hands when removing them.

Soaps become soft or melt

Cause: Exposure to moisture or improper storage.

Solution: Store soaps in a dry place and use soap dishes with drains to drain excess water.

CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION OF FRAGRANCE PROFILES

Introduction to the World of Fragrance Profiles

Developing and customizing fragrance profiles is an exciting and creative process. In this chapter, we'll look at how you can combine different scents to create unique and harmonious fragrance compositions. We'll discuss the basics of perfume structure, the different fragrance families, and practical tips for customizing your fragrance creations.

The structure of a perfume

The fragrance notes

Perfumes are usually built up in three layers, called notes. These layers unfold one after the other and contribute to the complexity and depth of the fragrance:

Top notes: These notes are the first to be noticed and leave the first impression. They are light, fleeting and evaporate quickly. Examples are citrus, herbs and light fruits.

Heart notes: These notes form the heart of the perfume and develop once the top notes fade. They are harmonious and round off the fragrance. Examples are flowers, spices and green notes.

Base notes: These notes form the foundation of the perfume and stay on the skin the longest. They are heavier and more intense. Examples are woods, resins, musk and vanilla.

Die Duftpyramide

The combination of the three fragrance notes results in the so-called fragrance pyramid:

Top notes (15-25%): citrus, green notes, aquatic notes

- **Heart notes (30-40%):** flowers, spices, fruits
- **Base notes (40-55%):** woods, resins, musk, vanilla

This structure helps perfumers create balanced and long-lasting fragrances.



The fragrance families

Fragrances can be divided into different families, each with characteristic features and scent notes. The most important fragrance families are:

- **Citrus:** Fresh, sparkling and invigorating scents such as bergamot, lemon and grapefruit.

Floral: Romantic and feminine scents such as rose, jasmine and lavender.

- **Oriental:** Warm, spicy and sensual scents such as vanilla, cinnamon and incense.

Woody: Earthy and calming scents like sandalwood, cedarwood and vetiver.

- **Fruity:** Sweet and juicy scents like peach, apple and berries.
- **Green:** Fresh and natural scents such as grass, moss and green leaves.
- **Aquatic:** Fresh and clean scents such as sea breeze, water lily and salty notes.



CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION OF FRAGRANCE PROFILES

developing your own fragrance profile

selection of fragrance notes

To create a balanced and harmonious perfume, you should choose a combination of top, middle and base notes. Think about what mood or feeling you want to convey with your perfume and choose accordingly:

Refreshing and invigorating: citrus and green notes

Romantic and feminine: floral notes

Sensual and warm: Oriental and woody notes

samples and experiments

The key to developing a unique scent profile is experimentation. Here are some steps that can help you:

Preparing samples: Start with small amounts of essential oils or fragrance oils. Use dropper bottles to control the dosage.

Testing combinations: Mix the fragrance oils in a small container or on a test strip. Make note of the amounts and the scents used.

Changing the scent: Adjust the amounts and combinations until you are happy with the result. Add more or reduce certain scents as needed.

Maturation: Let the blend rest for a few days to allow the fragrance notes to blend and develop. Smell again after a few days to assess the final scent.

sample recipes

Refreshing summer scent:

Top notes: 5 drops of bergamot, 4 drops of lemongrass

Heart notes: 6 drops of lavender, 3 drops of rosemary

Base notes: 2 drops of cedarwood, 2 drops of vetiver

Romantic floral scent:

Top notes: 5 drops of orange blossom, 3 drops of grapefruit

Heart notes: 6 drops rose, 4 drops jasmine

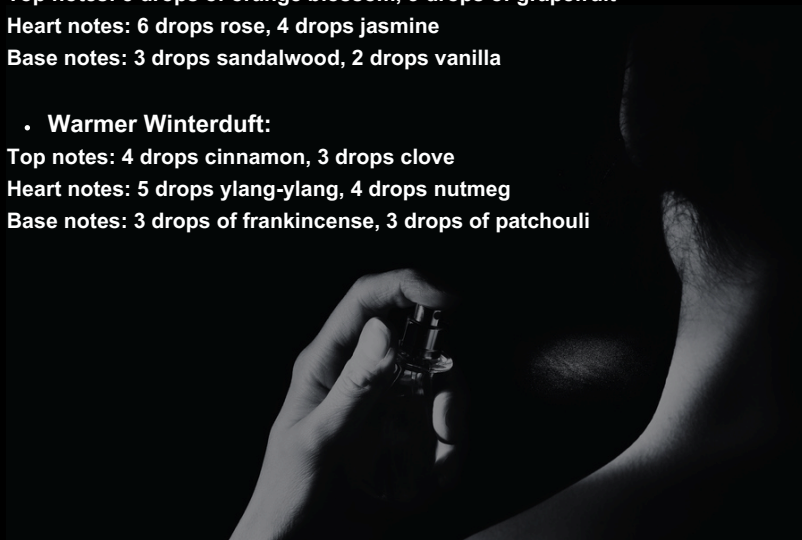
Base notes: 3 drops sandalwood, 2 drops vanilla

• Warmer Winterduft:

Top notes: 4 drops cinnamon, 3 drops clove

Heart notes: 5 drops ylang-ylang, 4 drops nutmeg

Base notes: 3 drops of frankincense, 3 drops of patchouli



CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION OF FRAGRANCE PROFILES

customization and personalization

Consider personal preferences

Everyone has different preferences and associations with certain scents. Customize your fragrance creations to suit your personal preferences and memories. Experiment with different combinations to find the perfect scent for yourself or as a gift for others.

seasonality

Consider the seasons when choosing your fragrances. Light and refreshing scents are better for summer, while warm and spicy scents are more pleasant in winter.

occasion-related fragrances

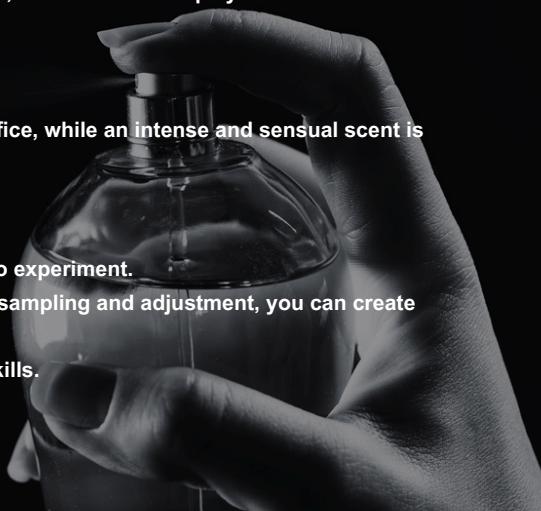
Adapt your fragrances to different occasions. A light and fresh scent is good for everyday wear or the office, while an intense and sensual scent is perfect for special occasions or evening events.

Conclusion

Developing and adapting fragrance profiles is an art that requires patience, creativity and a willingness to experiment.

By understanding the basics of fragrance structure and families and developing your own style through sampling and adjustment, you can create unique and personal fragrance creations.

In the next chapter, we will look at advanced perfume making techniques and tips to further hone your skills.



CHAPTER 8: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND TIPS FOR PERFUME MAKING

introduction

Having learned the basics of perfume making, we will now look at more advanced techniques and tips to help you further develop your skills and develop even more sophisticated fragrance creations. This chapter offers detailed instructions and advice for using fixatives, fine-tuning your scents, and making perfume in larger quantities.

use of fixatives

- What are fixatives?

Fixatives are substances that reduce the volatility of fragrances and ensure that the scent lasts longer on the skin. They help to stabilize the fragrance composition and enhance the base notes.

Natural Fixatives

Some natural fixatives used in perfume making are:

Ambergris: An animal product traditionally used in perfumery. Today there are synthetic alternatives.

Labdanum: A resin extracted from the rockrose bush that has warm, sweet and balsamic notes.

Benzoin: A resin extracted from the styrax tree that imparts sweet, vanilla notes.

1. **Sandalwood:** A wood known for its long-lasting and creamy scents.

application of fixatives

Dosage: Use fixatives sparingly as they are very potent and can greatly affect the overall scent.

Blending: Add fixatives to the base notes of your fragrance composition and let the blend mature for several weeks for best results.

fine-tuning your fragrances

Scent Samples and Testing Phases Fine-tuning a perfume requires patience and a thorough testing phase. Here are some steps that can help you:

Create fragrance samples: Mix small samples of your fragrance compositions and let them rest for at least a week.

Testing: Apply the samples to your skin and observe the development of the scent over several hours.

Take notes: Write down your observations and any changes you want to make.

changes and adjustments

Based on your tests, you can make the following adjustments:

Increase Intensity: Add more of a specific note to increase the intensity.

Harmonize: Add an additional note to make the composition more harmonious.

Use fixatives: Use fixatives to improve the longevity of the fragrance.

Making Perfume in Larger Quantities **Scaling Your Recipes** Once you are happy with a fragrance composition, you can scale the recipe to make larger quantities. Here are some tips that can help you:

Maintain ratios: Maintain the ratios of each fragrance as you increase the amount.

Precision: Use precise measuring instruments such as scales and pipettes to accurately measure quantities.

storage and maturation

- **Storage:** Store your perfumes in dark, airtight glass bottles to maintain quality.

Maturation: Allow the perfumes to mature for several weeks to months to ensure optimal fragrance development.

CHAPTER 8: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND TIPS FOR PERFUME MAKING

Experimental Techniques

Layering Fragrances Layering fragrances is a technique where you apply multiple perfumes on top of each other to create a unique scent. Here are some tips for successful layering:

Compatibility: Choose scents that harmonize well and complement each other.

Order: Start with the most intense scent and apply the lighter scents on top.

Soliflores

Soliflores are perfumes that emphasize a single floral note. These fragrances are simple and elegant. Here are some examples:

Rose: A classic fragrance that exudes elegance and romance.

Jasmine: A sensual and exotic fragrance.

Lavender: A relaxing and calming scent.

gourmand fragrances

Gourmand fragrances contain notes of edible substances such as vanilla, chocolate and caramel. They are sweet and seductive. Here are some tips for creating gourmand fragrances:

Base notes: Use vanilla, tonka bean or chocolate as base notes.

Top and heart notes: Complement the base notes with fruity or floral notes such as orange, berry or jasmine.

Environmentally Conscious Perfume Production

Sustainable ingredients When choosing your fragrances, pay attention to sustainability. Give preference to natural and ecologically compatible ingredients.

recycling and reuse

Use reusable containers and packaging to reduce waste. Upcycling old perfume bottles is a creative way to help the environment.



Conclusion

The advanced perfume making techniques and tips offer you the opportunity to expand your creative skills and develop even more sophisticated and personal fragrance creations. Using fixatives, fine-tuning your scents, scaling recipes and experimental techniques will allow you to take your perfumes to new levels. In the next chapter, we will look at marketing and selling your fragrance products to help you share your creations with the world.

CONCLUSION: THE ART OF PERFUME MAKING

The Journey of Fragrance Creation

Perfume making is a fascinating and rewarding art that combines science, craft and creativity. Through this book, you will have learned the basics and advanced techniques to help you develop unique and personal fragrance creations.

Summary of key findings

Basics of Perfume Making You have learned about the different fragrance notes and their roles in the fragrance pyramid and understood how to combine essential oils and alcohol or jojoba oil to create perfumes.

development of fragrance profiles

You have learned how to create harmonious fragrance compositions by skilfully combining top, heart and base notes and taking into account the different fragrance families.

Advanced Techniques

You've become familiar with using fixatives, layering scents, and creating perfumes in larger quantities. These techniques will help you refine and stabilize your fragrance creations.

The joy of experimenting

An essential part of perfume making is experimenting and discovering new fragrance combinations. Let your creativity run wild and don't be afraid to try new things. Every experiment brings you closer to your perfect fragrance creation.

The Importance of Sustainability

When making your perfumes, think about the environment. Use sustainable and eco-friendly ingredients and packaging to preserve the beauty of nature that gives us these wonderful scents.

Share your creations Whether you create perfumes for yourself, as gifts or to sell, share your creations with the world. Every perfume tells a story and has the potential to touch people and create memories.

GLOSSARY



Chord:

A harmonious combination of several fragrance notes that together create a unique scent.

Essential oils:

Highly concentrated, volatile plant extracts often used in perfumery.

Basisnote:

The long-lasting scents that form the foundation of a perfume.

Fragrance family:

A category of fragrances with similar characteristics (e.g. floral, woody, oriental).

Fixer:

A substance that reduces the volatility of other fragrances and makes the perfume last longer.

Herznote:

The middle phase of a fragrance, which becomes noticeable after the top notes.

Top note:

The first fleeting scents that are perceived immediately after applying a perfume.

Maceration:

The maturation process in which the fragrances combine with the alcohol.

Perfume oil:

Concentrated fragrances used to make perfumes.

Sillage:

The scent trail left by a perfume.

Undenatured alcohol:

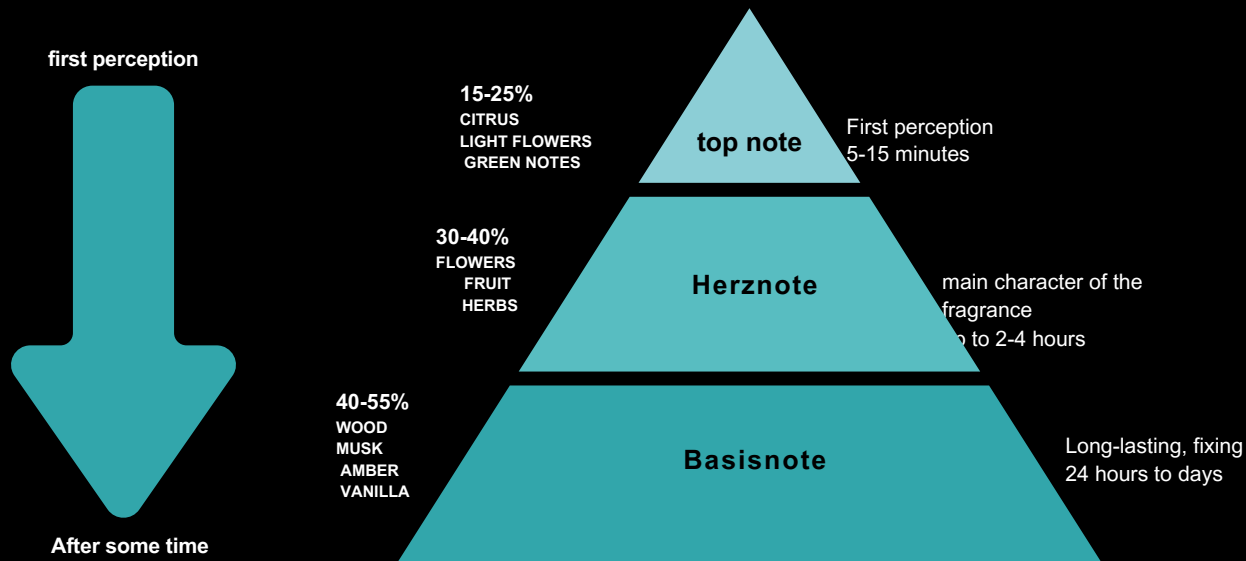
High-proof alcohol without added bitter substances, used in perfume production.

atomizer:

A device for finely spraying perfume.



DIE DUFTPYRAMIDE



THANK YOU

THAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPANIED US ON THIS FRAGRANT JOURNEY. WE HOPE THAT
YOU HAVE ENJOYED THE ART OF PERFUME MAKING AND CREATED YOUR OWN
UNIQUE SCENTS. LOOK FORWARD TO THE NEXT LEVEL AND DISCOVER THE
FASCINATING WORLD OF ENERGIZED SCENTS. STAY CURIOUS, CREATIVE AND
CONTINUE TO BE ENCHANTED BY THE MAGIC OF SCENTS.



**Dark
Burner**

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29352 Adelheidsdorf
info@energeticflavour.com

BONUS MATERIAL

Example recipes for women:

sea of flowers

Top note: 4 drops of orange blossom

Heart note: 3 drops of jasmine

Base note: 4 drops of violet

Description: A lush, floral fragrance that enchants the senses.

Romantic Rose

Top note: 4 drops of rose

Heart note: 3 drops of lily of the valley

Base note: 4 drops of musk

Description: A gentle, romantic fragrance that reflects the beauty of nature.

- *Sweet Temptation*

Top note: 3 drops of cassis

Heart note: 4 drops of Gardenia

Base note: 3 drops of vanilla

Description: A seductive fragrance with a sweet and exotic note.

spring morning

Top note: 4 drops of hyacinth

Heart note: 3 drops of mimosa

- *Base note: 4 drops of lily*

Description: A fresh, floral scent that captures the lightness of a spring morning.

Sunny day

Top note: 5 drops of grapefruit

- *Heart note: 3 drops of lilac*

Base note: 4 drops of Pina Colada

Description: A bright and cheerful fragrance that exudes pure joie de vivre.

Example recipes for men:

Fresh forest air

Top note: 4 drops of bergamot

Heart note: 3 drops of lavender

Base note: 5 drops of musk

Description: A refreshing scent that captures the clarity of a forest walk.

- *Oriental charm*

Top note: 3 drops of grapefruit

Heart note: 4 drops of patchouli

Base note: 4 drops of Ambra Extra

Description: A warm, exotic fragrance that reveals the secrets of the Orient.

- *masculine elegance*

Top note: 3 drops of bergamot

Heart note: 4 drops of iris

Base note: 4 drops of olibanum

Description: A classic and elegant fragrance that exudes strength and calm.

sea freshness

Top note: 5 drops of sea breeze

Heart note: 3 drops of water magic

- *Base note: 4 drops of musk*

Description: An invigorating fragrance that captures the freshness of the ocean.

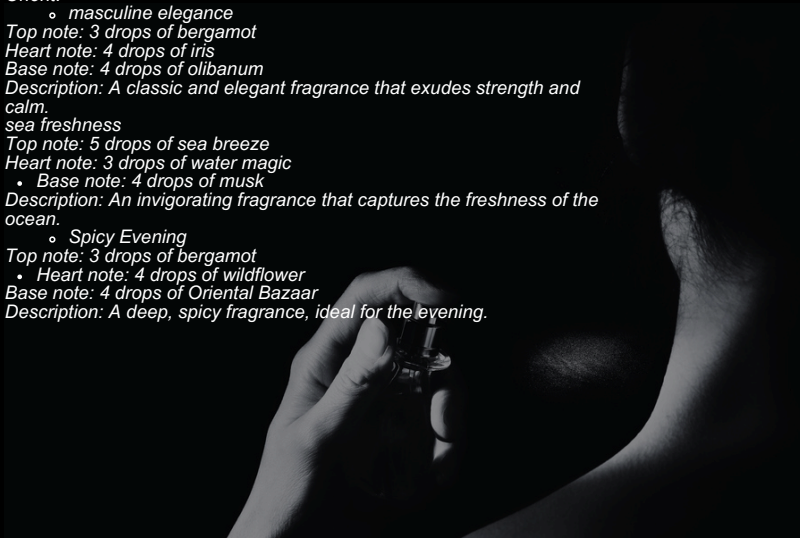
- *Spicy Evening*

Top note: 3 drops of bergamot

- *Heart note: 4 drops of wildflower*

Base note: 4 drops of Oriental Bazaar

Description: A deep, spicy fragrance, ideal for the evening.



NOTES

own fragrances

