

TERPENE ALCOHOLS FOR USE IN FRAGRANCE COMPOSITIONS AND PERFUMED PRODUCTS

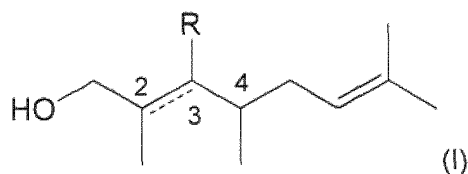
The present invention relates to trimethyloctadienol and derivatives thereof having floral rosy odor notes. This invention relates furthermore to their use as fragrance ingredient and to fragrance compositions and perfumed products comprising them. It furthermore relates to a method of their production.

Floral rosy odor characteristics are an important scent in perfumery. Albeit a wide range of compounds possessing floral and rosy odor notes are known there is a constant demand for new compounds that enhance, modify or improve on odor notes.

According to our best knowledge, none of the inventions' compounds have been described in the prior art. The closest analogues with a similar structure, one may cite 3,7-dimethyloct-6-enol (citronellol) and 3,7-dimethyloct-2,6-dienol (Geraniol). However, said compounds have a substitution pattern substantially different, not to mention the fact that the odor strengs (which may be expressed by the odor threshold concentration) and diffusivity (which may be measured by the odor value, i.e. the ratio of the vapor pressure and its mean odor threshold concentration) are totally different.

It has now been found that 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol and derivatives thereof constitute a new, well defined class of odorants possessing surprisingly low odor threshold concentrations compared to compounds with similar structures and exhibiting desirable floral rosy odor characteristics making them particularly suitable for use as fragrance ingredients. Because of their low odor threshold concentration, it is possible to use much lower concentrations of the compounds of the present invention compared to 3,7-dimethyloct-6-enol or 3,7-dimethyloct-2,6-dienol to achieve an olfactory effect.

Accordingly, in a first aspect there is provided the use as fragrance of a compound of formula (I)



wherein

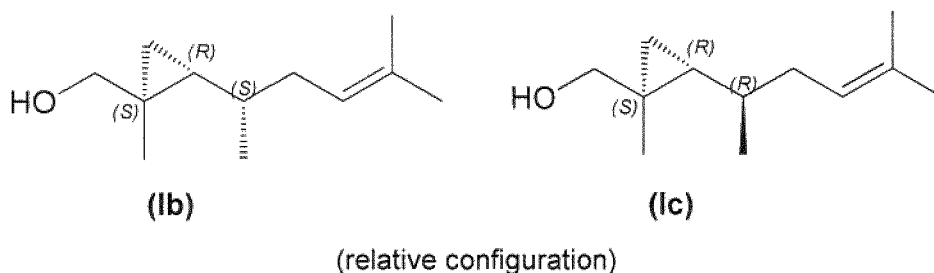
R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and forms together with C-2 and C-3 a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 represents together with the dotted line a single bond.

As a typical example one may cite (E/Z)-2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol possessing a rosy but more geranium citrus-like note.

As a further example one may cite [1-methyl-2(5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl)cyclopropyl]methanol possessing a floral rosy, geranium-like, diffusive odor note. Said compound comprises three stereogenic centres and thus may exist as a mixture of up to eight stereoisomers, or in its diastereomerically pure or even enantiomerically pure forms. Some of the individual isomers have different odor qualities, both in terms of performance as well as olfactory properties.

For example one may cite [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (**1c**) possessing in addition to its overall floral rosy odor notes a citrus and phenoxanol-like note. [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol has an extremely low odor threshold concentration which is, for example, 100 times lower than [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (**1b**) and is therefore of particular interest.



The compounds of formula (I) may be used alone, as mixtures thereof, and/or in combination with a base material. As used herein, the "base material" includes all known odorant molecules selected from the extensive range of natural products and synthetic molecules currently available, such as essential oils, alcohols, aldehydes and ketones, ethers and acetals, esters and lactones, macrocycles and heterocycles, and/or in admixture with one or

more ingredients or excipients conventionally used in conjunction with odorants in fragrance compositions, for example, carrier materials, and other auxiliary agents commonly used in the art.

In one embodiment the compounds of formula (I) are used as a mixture of 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (Ia), [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ib) and [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ic) wherein the mixtures comprises up to 20% by weight of (Ia), e.g., 1 to 15 % by weight (including 5, 7, 10, 12 % by weight).

In an other embodiment the compounds of formula (I) are used as a mixture of 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (Ia), [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ib) and [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ic) wherein the mixtures comprises up to 20% by weight of (Ia), e.g., about 1 to about 15 % by weight (including 5, 7, 10, 12 % by weight), and at least 10 % by weight of (Ic), e.g. about 10 to 80 % by weight (including 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75 % by weight).

As used herein, "fragrance composition" means any composition comprising at least one compound of formula (I) and a base material, e.g. a diluent conventionally used in conjunction with odorants, such as dipropylene glycol (DPG), isopropylmyristate (IPM), triethylcitrate (TEC) and alcohol (e.g. ethanol), and known odorants.

The following list comprises examples of known odorant molecules, which may be combined with the compounds of the present invention:

- essential oils and extracts, e.g. tree moss absolute, basil oil, fruit oils such as bergamot oil and mandarine oil, myrtle oil, palmarose oil, patchouli oil, petitgrain oil, jasmine oil, rose oil, sandalwood oil, wormwood oil, lavender oil or ylang-ylang oil;
- alcohols, e.g. cinnamic alcohol, cis-3-hexenol, citronellol, EbanolTM, eugenol, farnesol, geraniol, Super MuguetTM, linalool, menthol, nerol, phenylethyl alcohol, rhodinol, SandaloreTM, terpineol or TimberolTM;

- aldehydes and ketones, e.g. anisaldehyde, α -amylcinnamaldehyde, GeorgywoodTM, hydroxycitronellal, Iso E[®] Super, Isoraldeine[®], Hedione[®], Lillial[®], maltol, Methyl cedryl ketone, methylionone, verbenone or vanillin;
- ethers and acetals, e.g. AmbroxTM, geranyl methyl ether, rose oxide or SpirambreneTM;
- esters and lactones, e.g. benzyl acetate, Cedryl acetate, γ -decalactone, Helvetolide[®], γ -undecalactone or Vetivenyl acetate;
- macrocycles, e.g. Ambrettolide, Ethylene brassylate or Exaltolide[®];
- heterocycles, e.g. isobutylquinoline.

The compounds according to formula (I) may be used in a broad range of perfumed products, e.g. in any field of fine and functional perfumery, such as perfumes, air care products, household products, laundry products, body care products and cosmetics. The compounds can be employed in widely varying amounts, depending upon the specific application and on the nature and quantity of other odorant ingredients. The proportion is typically from 0.0001 to 30 weight percent of the application. In one embodiment, compounds of the present invention may be employed in a fabric softener in an amount of from 0.001 to 50 weight percent. In another embodiment, compounds of the present invention may be used in fine perfumery in amounts of from 0.01 to 30 weight percent, more preferably between 0.5 and 20 weight percent. However, these values are given only by way of example, since the experienced perfumer may also achieve effects or may create novel accords with lower or higher concentrations, e.g. up to about 50 weight percent based on the perfumed product.

The compounds as described hereinabove may be employed in a consumer product base simply by directly mixing at least one compound of formula (I), or a fragrance composition with the consumer product base, or they may, in an earlier step, be entrapped with an entrapment material, for example, polymers, capsules, microcapsules and nanocapsules, liposomes, film formers, absorbents such as carbon or zeolites, cyclic oligosaccharides and mixtures thereof, or they may be chemically bonded to substrates, which are adapted to release the fragrance molecule upon application of an external stimulus such as light, enzyme, or the like, and then mixed with the consumer product base.

Thus, the invention additionally provides a method of manufacturing a perfumed product, comprising the incorporation of a compound of formula (I), as a fragrance ingredient, either by directly admixing the compound to the consumer product base or by admixing a fragrance composition comprising a compound of formula (I), which may then be mixed with a consumer product base, using conventional techniques and methods. Through the addition of an olfactorily acceptable amount of at least one compound of the present invention as hereinabove described the odor notes of a consumer product base will be improved, enhanced or modified.

Thus, the invention furthermore provides a method for improving, enhancing or modifying a consumer product base by means of the addition thereto of an olfactorily acceptable amount of at least one compound of formula (I).

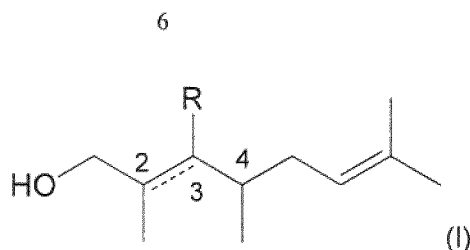
The invention also provides a perfumed product comprising:

- a) as odorant at least one compound of formula (I); and
- b) a consumer product base.

As used herein, "consumer product base" means a composition for use as a consumer product to fulfill specific actions, such as cleaning, softening, and caring or the like. Examples of such products include fine perfumery, e.g. perfume and eau de toilette; fabric care, household products and personal care products such as laundry care detergents, rinse conditioner, personal cleansing composition, detergent for dishwasher, surface cleaner; laundry products, e.g. softener, bleach, detergent; body-care products, e.g. shampoo, shower gel; air care products and cosmetics, e.g. deodorant, vanishing cream. This list of products is given by way of illustration and is not to be regarded as being in any way limiting.

To the best of our knowledge none of the compounds falling within the definition of formula (I) are described in the literature and are thus novel in their own right.

Accordingly, the present invention refers in a further aspect to compounds of formula (I)



wherein

R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and together with C-2 and C-3 represents a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a single bond.

Particularly preferred are compounds wherein the substituents at C-2 and C-3 in *trans*-position to each other.

Compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by art recognized methods under conditions known to the skilled person. Further particulars referring to reaction conditions are provided in the examples.

The invention is now further described with reference to the following non-limiting examples. These examples are for the purpose of illustration only and it is understood that variations and modifications can be made by one skilled in the art.

Example 1: 2,4,7-Trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol

A) The amine- H_4PO_3 catalyst (2.0g, 1 w/w%) prepared by mixing orthophosphoric acid (85%) with triethanolamine (in 1 : 1 equivalent) was dissolved in acetic acid (4 ml, 2 ml/w%) and added to a mixture of 1,1-dimethoxy-2-methylpent-2-ene (200g, 1.52 mol) and 3-methyl-but-2-en-1-ol (131g, 1.52 mol). The mixture was heated to 110°C for 2 h, then at 160°C for further 4 h. During this period, volatile materials were collected through a 10 cm Vigreux column. The remaining oil was distilled in *vacuo* to give 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dienal (66%).

B) To a suspension of LiAlH_4 (4.8g, 126 mmol) in THF (100 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dienal (20g, 114 mmol) in THF (60 ml) at 5°C over 1h. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h. 5 ml of water, 5ml of 15% aq. NaOH and 15 ml of water were carefully added subsequently. The mixture was stirred for 1h. Precipitates

were filtered and the filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was Kugelrohr-distilled to give 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (98%). bp: 82 – 83°C/1mbar.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.22 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.4, Hz, H-3), 5.09 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-6), 3.99 (brs, 2H, H-1), 2.48-2.33 (m, 1H, H-4), 2.05-1.90 (m, 2H, H-5), 1.69 (s, 3H, 2-Me), 1.66 (s, 3H, 7-Me), 1.59 (s, 3H, 7-Me'), 0.95 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4-Me) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 133.2 (s, C-2), 132.5 (d, C-3), 132.2 (s, C-7), 122.8 (d, C-6), 69.1 (t, CH₂OH), 35.6 (t, C-5), 32.7 (d, C-4), 25.8 (q, 7-Me), 20.4 (q, 4-CH₃), 17.8 (q, 7-Me'), 13.8 (q, 2-Me) ppm. GC/MS (EI), two isomers in a ratio of 17 : 1, major *E*-isomer: 168 (M⁺, 1), 150 (1), 137 (2), 99 (20), 82 (7), 69 (24), 55 (9), 43 (100).

Odor description: floral, rose and geranium-like with citrus note.

Example 2: [1-Methyl-2(5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl)cyclopropyl]methanol

To a mixture 2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (20g, 119 mmol) and lithium granules (1.7g, 240 mmol) in THF (50 ml) was added dropwise *sec*-chlorobutane (11g, 120 mmol) in THF (40 ml) at 10-15°C over 0.5h. The resulting deep grey solution was stirred for further 0.5h at 15°C. Dibromomethane (59g, 340 mmol) and *tert*-butylmagnesium (340 mmol, 1.7 M in THF) were added separately at the same time over 2h at 10°C. The resulting mixture was stirred for further 1h, and then poured into cold 3 N aqueous HCl solution (200 ml). The organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with MTBE (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with 20 ml of sat. NaHCO₃, dried. The solvent was removed. The residue was distilled in *vacuo* through a short Vigreux column to give a mixture of (*E*)-2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol (one main isomer) and (1-methyl-2(5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl)cyclopropyl)methanol (I) (2 main isomers) in a ratio of 1(Ia) : 4.6 (Ib) : 2.6 (Ic) in a yield of 92%. Boiling point: 80-85°C/0.15 mbar.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.18-5.01 (m, 1H, Me₂C=CHCH₂), 3.32-3.17 (m, 2H, CH₂OH), 2.14-1.82 (m, 2H, =CHCH₂), 1.65, 1.63 (2s, 3H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.55, 1.53 (2s, 3H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.09 (s, 3H, CCH₃), 1.06-0.95 (m, 1H, CHMe), 0.92, 0.88 (2d, 3H, *J* = 6.1 Hz, CHCH₃), 0.51-0.29 (m, 2H, CHCH and cyclopropane-methylene H^A), 0.02--0.11 (m, 1H, cyclopropane-methylene H^B) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) two major isomers: 132.4, 131.9, (2s, Me₂C=CH), 123.3, 123.0, (2d, Me₂C=CH), 72.5, 68.9 (2t, CH₂OH), 36.0, 35.5 (2t, Me₂C=CHCH₂), 34.6, 33.7 (2d, CHMe), 29.2, 29.0 (2d, cyclopropanated-CH), 25.8, 25.7 (2q,

MeCH₃C=CH), 23.2, 22.2 (2s, cyclopropanated-C), 20.3, 20.2 (2q, CHCH₃), 17.7(3), 17.7(1) (2q, MeCH₃C=CH), 16.3, 15.5 (2t, cyclopropanated-CH₂), 15.8, 15.3 (2q, 1-CH₃) ppm.

Odor description (isomer mixture): floral rosy, geranium-like, diffusive.

The isomer mixture was subjected to silica-gel flash chromatography using a 52cm x 8.5cm column with gradient solvent (hexane-ethyl acetate) eluant.

a) [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-Methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ic) was isolated in purity of 92.7% (GCMS) with the following data:

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): 5.18-5.12 (m, 1H, Me₂C=CHCH₂), 4.36 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, OH), 3.10 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, CH₂OH), 2.09-2.02 (m, 1 H, CH₂^A), 1.93-1.85 (m, 1H, CH₂^B), 1.65 (s, 3H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.56 (s, 3H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.03 (s, 3H, CCH₃), 1.02-0.97 (m, 1H, CHMe), 0.86 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2-Me), 0.42 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 8.6, 4.0 Hz, cyclopropane-methylene H^A), 0.40-0.34 (m, 1 H, cyclopropanated-CH), -0.10 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 5.1, 4.0 Hz, cyclopropane-methylene H^B) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO): 131.1 (s, Me₂C=CH), 123.1 (d, Me₂C=CH), 69.7 (t, CH₂OH), 35.3 (t, Me₂C=CHCH₂), 34.2 (d, CHMe), 27.8 (d, cyclopropanated-CH), 25.7 (q, MeCH₃C=CH), 21.7 (s, cyclopropanated-C), 20.1 (q, CHCH₃), 17.7 (q, MeCH₃C=CH), 15.9 (t, cyclopropanated-CH₂), 15.5 (q, 1-CH₃) ppm.

GC/MS (EI), 182 (M⁺, < 1), 164 (7), 149 (7), 139 (12), 121 (28), 109 (10), 95 (60), 81 (18), 69 (57), 55 (100), 43 (55).

Odor description: floral, rosy, phenoxanol-like, citrus.

b) [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-Methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol (Ib) was isolated in purity of 88.7% (GCMS) with the following data:

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): 5.17-5.12 (m, 1 H, Me₂C=CHCH₂), 4.37 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.5 Hz, OH), 3.14 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 5.5 Hz, CH₂^AOH), 3.05 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 10.8, 5.5 Hz, CH₂^BOH), 2.02-1.95 (m, 1 H, CH₂^A), 1.94-1.82 (m, 1H, CH₂^B), 1.65 (s, 3 H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.55 (s, 3 H, MeCH₃C=CH), 1.06-0.98 (m, 1H, CHMe), 1.02 (s, 3 H, CCH₃), 0.90 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2-Me), 0.42 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 9.0, 3.6 Hz, cyclopropane-methylene H^A), 0.37 (m, 1 H, cyclopropane-CH), -0.17 (dd, 1 H, *J* = 5.0, 3.6 Hz, cyclopropane-methylene H^B) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz,

DMSO): 130.9 (s, $\text{Me}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 123.1 (d, $\text{Me}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 69.5 (t, CH_2OH), 35.5 (t, $\text{Me}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2$), 33.8 (d, CHMe), 28.0 (d, cyclopropanated-CH), 25.7 (q, $\text{MeCH}_3\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 21.5 (s, cyclopropanated-C), 20.2 (q, CHCH_3), 17.6 (q, $\text{MeCH}_3\text{C}=\text{CH}$), 16.0 (q, CCH_3), 15.2 (t, cyclopropanated- CH_2) ppm. GC/MS (EI), 182 (M^+ , <1), 164 (7), 149 (5), 139 (7), 121 (19), 109 (13), 95 (87), 81 (18), 69 (65), 55 (100), 41 (53).

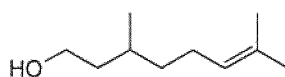
Odor description: floral, rosy, geraniol-like.

Example 3: GC-Odor threshold concentration

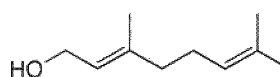
Definition: The odour threshold concentration is defined as the lowest concentration of the vapour of an odourant material in the air which can be detected by smell and can be measured by standard methods known in the art.

According to standard procedures known to the person skilled in the art, threshold concentrations for volatile perfumery compounds are determined on a gas chromatograph equipped with a sniff port by a panel of trained evaluators. The lowest concentration smelled by each panelist is recorded as the individual threshold concentration expressed in ng (absolute amount of compound delivered at the sniff port).

Under identical conditions the odor threshold concentration for

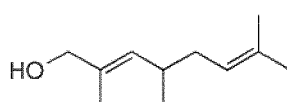


Citronellol

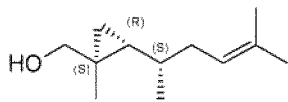


Geraniol

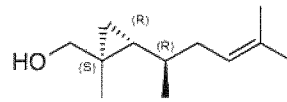
- comparison examples -



(Ia)



(Ib)



(Ic)

- relative configuration shown -

Compound	Odor threshold concentration (relative)
Citronellol	185
Geraniol (cis/trans mixture)	780
Compound 1a (cis / trans 1:17)	70
Compound 1b	100
Compound 1c	1

As can be seen from the results above, for example, the odor threshold concentration of compound **1a** is more than 11 times lower than the odor threshold concentration of geraniol and more than 2 times lower than citronellol.

Example 4: A fresh rosy perfume for consumer product applications

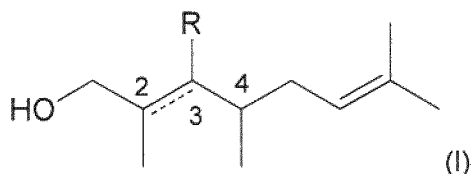
Compound	parts per weight 1/940
Benzyl acetate	125
(Dimethyl benzyl carbonyl) acetate	12
Cis hex-3-en-1-yl acetate @ 10% in DPG	10
AGRUMEX (2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-cyclohexanol acetate)	10
2-phenylethanol	200
nonanal @ 50% in TEC	3
Guaiac wood oil	4
(1-methyl-2(5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl)cyclopropyl)methanol (Example 2)	10
Alpha damascone @ 10% in DPG	20
Delta damascone	2
Diphenyl oxide	120
DPG (Dipropylene glycole)	100
Eugenol	4
GALAXOLIDE (4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydrocyclopenta[g]isochromene)	60
Geraniol	20
Beta Ionone	10

JASMACYCLENE (3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-Methano-1H-inden-6-ol acetate)	125
Diethyl malonate	2
MYRALDENE (4-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)cyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde) @ 10% in DPG	20
PEONILE (2-cyclohexylidene-2-phenylacetonitrile)	10
Phenethyl 2-phenylacetate	5
ROSACETOL (2,2,2-trichloro-1-phenylethyl acetate)	10
Roseoxide @ 10% in DPG	20
Terpineol pure	10
3,7-dimethyl 3-octanol	25
TRICYCLAL (2,4-dimethylcyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde)	3
TOTAL : 940	

In this accord, the addition of (1-methyl-2(5-methylhex-4-en-2yl)cyclopropyl)methanol (Example 2) boosts the floral, rosy character of the detergent powder perfume, in particular in the wet and fresh rinsed phase of the washing process. It delivers a very natural rose petal like impression much appreciated in consumer product applications.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I)



wherein

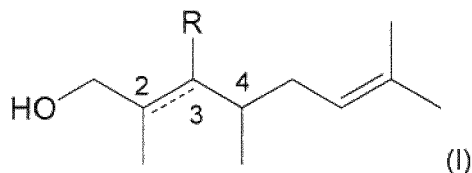
R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and forms together with C-2 and C-3 a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 represents together with the dotted line a single bond.

2. A compound according to claim 1 selected from

[(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, and (E)-2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol.

3. The use as fragrance of a compound of formula (I)

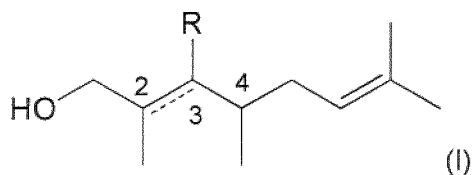


wherein

R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and forms together with C-2 and C-3 a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 represents together with the dotted line a single bond.

4. A fragrance composition or a perfumed product comprising a compound of formula (I)

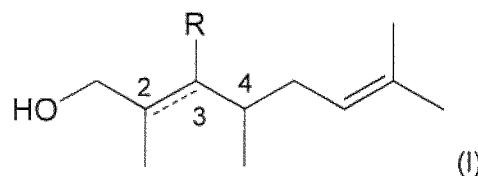


wherein

R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and forms together with C-2 and C-3 a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 represents together with the dotted line a single bond.

5. A fragrance composition or a perfumed product according to claim 4 wherein the compound of formula (I) is selected from [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, and (E)-2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol.
6. A fragrance composition or a perfumed product comprising according to claim 5 comprising [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, and [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*S**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol.
7. A perfumed product according to claim 4 to 6 wherein the perfumed product is selected from fine perfumery, fabric care, household products, beauty and personal care products and air care products.
8. A method of improving, enhancing, or modifying a consumer product base comprising the step of adding thereto an olfactorily acceptable amount of at least one compound of formula (I)



wherein

R is hydrogen and the bond between C-2 and C-3 together with the dotted line represents a double bond; or

R is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and forms together with C-2 and C-3 a cyclopropane ring and the bond between C-2 and C-3 represents together with the dotted line a single bond.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the compound of formula (I) is selected from [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-methyl-2-[(*R**)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, [(1*S**,2*R**)-1-

methyl-2-[(S*)-5-methylhex-4-en-2-yl]cyclopropyl]methanol, and (E)-2,4,7-trimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol.