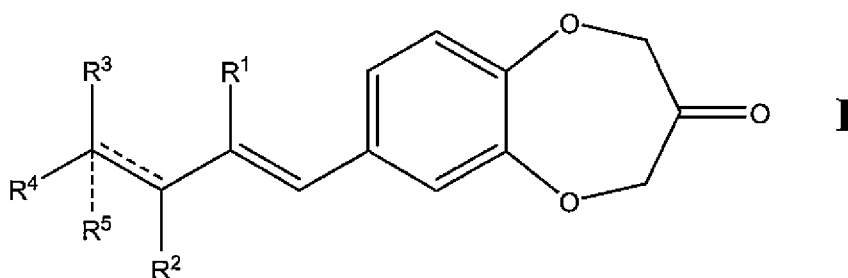


7 - (ALK-1'-ENYL) - 2H-BENZO [B] [1, 4] DIOXEPIN- 3 (4H) - ONES AND THEIR USE IN FRAGRANCE APPLICATIONS

This disclosure relates to substituted 7-(alk-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-ones and to their use in fragrance applications.

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Certain substituted 7-(alk-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-ones are novel compounds. There is therefore provided a compound of the formula I



in which R^1 is H or methyl, R^2 is H, methyl or ethyl, R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or *iso*-propyl, and the dashed lines representing the alternative possibilities of there being present either an additional double bond or an additional group R^5 , which is H or methyl.

The double bond (or, if present, both double bonds) may be in either the (*E*)- or in the (*Z*)- configuration, the (*E*)-configuration being in general more desirable for both for olfactory properties and ease of preparation.

Particular examples of compounds of Formula I include 7-(but-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(4'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2H benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(3'-methylbut-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(4',4'-dimethylpent-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(pent-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(penta-1',3'-dienyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, 7-(2'-methylprop-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, and 7-(3'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, with either (*E*)- or (*Z*)- configured double bonds.

The compounds of formula I may conveniently be prepared from 7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one by protection of the carbonyl function for instance as

ketal, oxidative cleavage of the vinylic double bond for instance with ruthenium tetroxide generated in-situ, Grignard reactions on the resulting 3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-7-carbaldehyde and subsequent dehydration.

- 5 The starting material, 7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one can be prepared as illustrated in Example 1 from dimethyl 2,2'-(4-allyl-1,2-phenylene)-bis(oxy)diacetate by Dieckmann condensation with concomitant isomerisation of the double bond and subsequent saponification with decarboxylation. Dimethyl 2,2'-(4-allyl-1,2-phenylene)bis(oxy)diacetate is for instance accessible from eugenol according to the
- 10 procedure described by P. Kraft and W. Eichenberger, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 3735–3743. Using thermodynamic conditions for the double-bond isomerisation, for instance by employing a reversible base such as potassium *tert*-butoxide leads to the (*E*)-configured isomer, while with other conditions the (*E/Z*)-ration could be adjusted.
- 15 The compounds of Formula I combine very intense marine notes with clean green-watery and aldehydic facets, and a sweet side of varying intensity in, for instance, the direction of vanilla or honey. This is surprising as, although the unstable aldehyde 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-7-carbaldehyde and the related nitro arene 7-nitro-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one possess a spicy, vanilla note (H. M. Hügel, B.
- 20 Drevermann, A. R. Lingham, and P. J. Marriot, 'Marine Fragrance Chemistry' in 'Current Topics in Flavor and Fragrance Research' (Eds.: P. Kraft, K. A. D. Swift), Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta, Zurich, and Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, **2008**, p. 199–209), so far no odorant that possesses a marine character with additional vanillic-spicy aspects has been found, and the green-watery, aldehydic facet is also unusual as the known saturated
- 25 compounds recall salty seawater, which sometimes has a negative, rather dirty connotation.

There is therefore also provided a method of providing to a fragrance application a marine odour comprising the addition to a fragrance application base of a compound of the general formula I, as hereinabove described.

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In addition, the compounds of Formula I have low Odour Detection Thresholds (ODT), meaning that a relatively small quantity will provide an observable odour. In some cases, the ODTs are exceptionally low, and the combination of desirable odour quality and low

ODT makes these compounds exceptionally desirable fragrance materials. Examples of compounds of Formula I and their corresponding ODTs are shown in the table below:

Example No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	Second double bond present	ODT (ng/L)
1	H	H	H	H	H	no	0.00157
2	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	no	0.00025
3	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	no	0.015
4	H	H	H	CH ₃	—	yes	0.000141
5	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	no	0.00314
6	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	no	0.042
8	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	no	0.021
7	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	no	0.42

- 5 By 'fragrance application' is meant any composition for any use in which the presence of fragrant substances is required. These range from fine fragrances for personal use to fragrances added to commercial cosmetic, personal and household products, such as creams and lotions, soaps and shampoos, detergent powders, fabric softeners, surface cleaners and the like. A 'fragrance application base' is the fragrance application without
- 10 fragrance.

Compound I may be used alone or blended with one or more of the many fragrance ingredients known to the art and readily available commercially from the major fragrance manufacturers. Non-limiting examples of such ingredients include

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- ethereal oils and extracts, *e.g.* bergamot oil, grapefruit oil, jasmine absolute, lemon oil, mandarin oil, patchouli oil, vetiver or ylang-ylang oil;
- alcohols, *e.g.* citronellol, dihydromyrcenol, EbanolTM, eugenol, geraniol, Florol[®], Super MuguetTM, linalool, phenylethyl alcohol, SandaloreTM, terpineol or TimberolTM;

20

- aldehydes and ketones, *e.g.* AdoxalTM, Aldolone[®], α -amylcinnamaldehyde, Azurone[®], CyclohexalTM, α -damascone, β -damascenone, FlorhydalTM, GeorgywoodTM, Hedione[®], hydroxycitronellal, Iso E SuperTM, IsoraldeineTM, lauryl aldehyde, maltol, methyl cedryl ketone, methyl ionone, 2-methylundecanal, 5 MyraldeneTM, Transluzone[®], undecanal, VertofixTM or vanillin;
- ether and acetals, *e.g.* Acetal ETM, AmbroxTM, geranyl methyl ether, rose oxide or SpirambreneTM;
- 10 – esters and lactones, *e.g.* allyl amyl glycolate, benzyl acetate, benzyl salicylate, cedryl acetate, CyclogalbanateTM, γ -decalactone, Helvetolide[®], linalyl acetate, Srenolide[®], γ -undecalactone, VerdoxTM or vetivenyl acetate;
- macro- and polycycles, *e.g.* ambrettolide, ethylene brassylate, ExaltolideTM, G 15 alaxolide[®] or MoxaloneTM; and
- heterocycles, *e.g.* isobutylchinoline.

In addition to their admixture with other fragrances, the compounds of formula I of the 20 present invention may be admixed with one or more ingredients or excipients conventionally used in conjunction with fragrances in perfume compositions, for example carrier materials, and other auxiliary agents commonly used in the art, *e.g.*, solvents such as dipropylene glycol (DPG), isopropyl myristate (IPM), and triethyl citrate (TEC).

25 The compounds of formula I may be used in a broad range of fragrance applications, for example, in any field of fine and functional perfumery, such as perfumes, household products, laundry products, body care products and cosmetics. Specific exemplary and non-limiting examples include as fine fragrances, *e.g.* eaux de perfume and eaux de toilette; household products, *e.g.* detergents for dishwasher, surface cleaner, air freshener; 30 laundry products, *e.g.* softener, bleach, detergent; body care products, *e.g.* after-shave lotion, shampoo, shower gel, shower and bath salt, hygiene product; and cosmetics, *e.g.* deodorants, vanishing creams, comprising an odorant.

The compounds of formula I may can be employed in widely varying amounts, depending upon the specific application and on the nature and quantity of other fragrances. The proportions in which the compounds of the present invention are employed in application may vary within a large range of values and will depend upon the nature of the applications
5 one intends to perfume, for example the nature of co-ingredients, and the particular effect that the perfumer seeks. Generally however, there may be employed up to about 3% by weight in fine fragrances, e.g. from about 0.01% by weight to about 3% by weight, and up to about 5% by weight based on the perfume composition in other fragrance applications, e.g. laundry products. However, these values are given only by way of example, since the
10 experienced perfumer may also achieve effects or may create novel accords with lower or higher concentrations.

In the formulation of fragrance applications, there may also be used any of the known ingredients used in such applications, non-limiting examples including surfactants,
15 solvents, pigments, dyestuffs, extenders, thickeners, rheology modifiers and the like.

The compounds of formula I may be employed into the fragrance application simply by directly mixing the perfume composition with a consumer product base, i.e., a combination of all of the other ingredients needed to make the desired product. Alternatively, the
20 compounds may be used in entrapped form, in one or more of the available entrapment materials such as 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, enzymes, or the
25 like, and then mixed with the application. The combination of the fragrance application ingredients, including compounds of formula I, may be in any desired order using any known method.

The disclosure will now be further described with reference to the following non-limiting
30 examples. These examples are for the purpose of illustration only and it is understood that a person skilled in the art can make variations and modifications. The NMR data are given relative to internal SiMe₄ standard.

Example 1: Preparation of (1'E)-7-(But-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one

At 0 °C, a solution of dimethyl 2,2'-[(4-allyl-1,2-phenylene)bis(oxy)]diacetate (88.3 g, 300 mmol) in THF (400 mL) was added dropwise within 45 min. to a stirred suspension of potassium *tert*-butoxide (74.1 g, 660 mmol) in THF (400 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h under reflux. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting dark-brown solution was poured into ice/water (500 mL), acidified to pH 2 with aqueous 2N HCl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 300 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated under reduced pressure on the rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in EtOH (500 mL) and aqueous 2N HCl (500 mL) and the mixture was refluxed for another 20 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (600 mL), and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 300 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (300 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and the solvent was removed on the rotary evaporator under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 9:1, *R*_f 0.27) to yield (1'E)-7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one, which crystallized upon prolonged standing at room temperature; yield: 11.7 g (19%); colorless needles; mp 56–59 °C. IR (neat): ν = 1263 / 1278 (s, ν ring), 1043 / 1032 / 1118 (s, ν C–O–C), 1501 / 1417 / 1438 / 1576 (s, ν C=C ar), 1732 (s, ν C=O), 881 / 903 (m, δ =C–H ar o.o.p., 1,2,4-tri), 962 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.79 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.5 Hz, 3 H, 3'-H₃), 4.62 / 4.63 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.05 (dq, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.22 (dq, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.83–6.90 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 18.3 (q, C-3'), 75.6 / 75.7 (2t, C-2, -4), 117.9 (d, C-8), 120.9 / 121.3 (2d, C-6, -9), 125.7 (d, C-2'), 129.6 (d, C-1'), 134.3 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 205 (13) [(M + H)⁺], 204 (100) [M⁺], 175 (4) [M⁺ – CHO], 161 (7) [M⁺ – C₂H₃O], 120 (24) [C₇H₄O₂⁺], 91 (58) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (2) [C₆H₅⁺].

A solution of (1'E)-7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one (10.6 g, 52.0 mmol), prepared according to the preceding working procedure, ethane-1,2-diol (9.96 g, 156 mmol) and concentrated H₂SO₄ (51 mg, 0.52 mmol) in toluene (200 mL) was stirred for 6 h under reflux in a Dean–Stark apparatus. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, taken up in Et₂O (500 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous

NaHCO₃ (2 × 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), and the solvent was evaporated on a rotary evaporator. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on Al₂O₃ (pentane/ethyl acetate, 9:1, *R_f* 0.35) to provide (1'*E*)-7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2,4-dihydrospiro[benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2'-[1,3]dioxolane] (8.27 g, 64%) as a slightly yellowish oil. IR (neat): ν = 1051 (s, ν O–C–O), 1174 (s, ν C–O ar), 1497 (s, ν C=C ar), 876 (m, δ C–H ar), 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.84 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.5 Hz, 3 H, 3'-H₃), 3.99 (s, 4 H, 2'', 3''-H₂), 4.15 / 4.17 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.10 (dq, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.27 (dq, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.86–6.91 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 18.4 (q, C-3'), 64.6 (t, C-2'', -3''), 73.6 / 73.7 (2t, C-2-, -4), 108.1 (s, C-3), 117.7 (d, C-8), 120.6 / 120.7 (2d, C-6-, -9), 124.9 (d, C-2'), 129.8 (d, C-1'), 133.5 (s, C-7), 148.1 (s, C-9a), 149.2 (s, C-5a). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 249 (14) [(*M* + H)⁺], 248 (100) [*M*⁺], 233 (3) [*M*⁺ – CH₃], 176 (11) [*M*⁺ – C₃H₂O₂], 86 (17) [C₄H₆O₂⁺].

To a stirred solution of (1'*E*)-7-(prop-1'-enyl)-2,4-dihydrospiro[benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2'-[1,3]dioxolane] (7.45 g, 30.0 mmol), prepared according to the preceding working procedure, and ruthenium(III) chloride hydrate (311 mg, 1.50 mmol) in acetonitrile (60 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) and H₂O (60 mL) was added portionwise at 0 °C sodium (meta)periodate (12.9 g, 60.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at room temperature, taken up in H₂O (100 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 300 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 10% aqueous NaHSO₃ (2 × 100 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated on a rotary evaporator. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on Al₂O₃ (pentane/ethyl acetate, 9:1, *R_f* 0.28) to furnish 2,4-dihydrospiro{benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (2.63 g, 37%) as a slightly yellowish oil. IR (neat): ν = 1032 (s, ν O–C–O), 1689 (s, ν C=O), 1172 (s, ν C–O ar), 1493 (m, ν C=C ar), 850 (m, δ C–H ar), 945 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.84 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.5 Hz, 3 H, 3'-H₃), 4.09 (s, 4 H, 2'', 3''-H₂), 4.19 / 4.23 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 7.05–7.48 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 64.7 (t, C2'', -3''), 73.4 / 74.2 (2t, C-2-, -4), 107.7 (s, C-3), 121.3 / 122.2 (2d, C-6-, -9), 125.3 (d, C-8), 131.9 (s, C-7), 149.5 (s, C-9a), 154.4 (s, C-5a), 190.4 (s, C-1'). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 237 (10) [(*M* + H)⁺], 236 (100) [*M*⁺], 163 (48) [*M*⁺ – C₃H₅O], 86 (82) [C₄H₆O₂⁺].

A THF (20 mL) solution of 2,4-dihydrospiro{benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (2.36 g, 10 mmol), prepared according to the preceding working procedure, was added at 0° C within 10 min. to a stirred solution of propyl magnesium chloride in THF (2 M, 7.50 mL, 15.0 mmol). Stirring was continued over night at room temperature, prior to quenching with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (100 mL), and extraction of the product with Et₂O (3 × 300 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated in the rotary evaporator. The resulting residue was taken up in 50% aqueous H₂SO₄ (50 mL) and acetone (50 mL), and stirred for 6 h under reflux. The reaction mixture was poured into H₂O (100 mL), and the product extracted with Et₂O (3 × 300 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 × 50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated on the rotary evaporator. Purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.29) furnished (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (590 mg, 27%) as a colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): ν = 1263 (s, ν C–O ar), 1043 / 1032 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1499 (s, ν C=C ar), 1733 (s, ν C=O), 809 (m, δ C–H ar) 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.08 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, 4'-H₃), 2.21 (quintd, *J* = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 2 H, 3'-H₂), 4.68 / 4.69 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.16 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.27 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.90–6.99 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.6 (q, C-4'), 25.9 (t, C-3'), 75.5 / 75.6 (2t, C-2,-4), 117.9 (d, C-8), 120.8 / 121.4 (2d, C-6,-9), 127.3 (d, C-2'), 132.6 (d, C-1'), 134.3 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 219 (11) [(*M* + H)⁺], 218 (100) [*M*⁺], 203 (38) [*M*⁺ – CH₃], 175 (16) [*M*⁺ – C₂H₃O], 91 (38) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (25) [C₆H₅⁺].

Odour description: very powerful, watery-green, winy-fruity odour with slightly sweet vanillic facets.

Odour threshold: 0.00157 ng/L air.

Example 2: Preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(4'-Methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one

2,4-dihydrospiro{benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (3.78 g, 16.0 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in Example 1, was reacted with

isopentyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 24.0 mL, 24.0 mmol), and the crude product was refluxed in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'*E*)-7-(4'-Methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.35).

5

Yield: 434 mg (11%); colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): ν = 1265 (s, ν C–O ar), 1049 / 1033 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1499 (s, ν C=C ar), 1739 (s, ν C=O), 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) 819 (m, δ C–H ar) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6 H, 4'-Me₂), 1.75 (tsept, *J* = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 4'-H), 2.07 (td, *J* = 6.5, 1.0 Hz, 2 H, 3'-H₂), 4.70 / 4.71 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.11 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.26 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.91–7.01 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 22.3 (q, 4'-Me₂), 28.5 (d, C-4'), 42.2 (t, C-3'), 75.5 / 75.6 (2t, C-2, -4), 117.9 (d, C-8), 120.8 / 121.4 (2d, C-6, -9), 129.3 (d, C-2'), 129.8 (d, C-1'), 134.3 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 247 (6) [(M⁺ + H)⁺], 246 (32) [M⁺], 231 10 (3) [M⁺ – CH₃], 203 (100) [M⁺ – C₂H₃O], 91 (16) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (12) [C₆H₅⁺].

Odour description: very powerful, watery, clean, transparent, fruity-aldehydic, slightly winy odour with somewhat sweet facets.

Odour threshold: 0.00025 ng/L air.

20 **Example 3: Preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(3'-Methylbut-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one**

As described for the preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (5.11 g, 21.6 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in 25 Example 1, and isobutyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 32 mL, 32 mmol) with refluxing of the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'*E*)-7-(3'-Methylbut-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.34). Yield: 301 mg (6%); colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): ν = 1264 (s, ν C–O ar), 1050 / 1033 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1496 (s, ν C=C ar), 1738 (s, ν C=O), 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) 807 30 (m, δ C–H ar) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6 H, 3'-Me₂),

2.44 (tsepd, $J = 6.5, 6.5$ Hz, 1 H, 3'-H), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.08 (dd, $J = 16.0, 7.0$ Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.23 (dd, $J = 16.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.90–7.00 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 22.4$ (q, 3'-Me₂), 31.5 (d, C-3'), 75.6 / 75.7 (2t, C-2, -4), 118.0 (d, C-8), 120.9 / 121.5 (2d, C-6, -9), 125.5 (d, C-2'), 134.3 (d, C-1'), 138.0 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): $m/z = 233$ (9) [(M + H)⁺], 232 (78) [M⁺], 217 (100) [M⁺ - CH₃], 189 (116) [M⁺ - C₂H₃O], 91 (34) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (32) [C₆H₅⁺].

Odour description: floral, watery marine odour with slightly fruity and sweet, honey-like facets.

10 *Odour threshold:* 0.015 ng/L air.

Example 4: Preparation of (1'*E*,3'*E*)-7-(Penta-1',3'-dienyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one

15 As described for the preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (2.36 g, 10 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in Example 1, and (*E*)-but-2-enyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 15 mL, 15 mmol) with refluxing of the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'*E*,3'*E*)-7-(Penta-1',3'-dienyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.30). Yield: 71.4 mg (3%); colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): $\nu = 981$ (s, δ C=C aliph), 1265 (m, ν C-O ar), 1045 / 1032 (m, ν C-O aliph), 1733 (s, ν C=O), 1499 (m, ν C=C ar), 809 (m, δ C-H ar) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.81$ (qd, $J = 7.0, 1.5$ Hz, 3 H, 5'-H₃), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 5.81 (dq, $J = 15.0, 7.0$ Hz, 1 H, 4'-H), 6.18 (ddq, $J = 15.0, 10.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1 H, 3'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.30 (d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.63 (dd, $J = 15.5, 10.5$ Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.91–6.70 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 18.3$ (q, C-5'), 75.6 (2t, C-2, -4), 117.9 (d, C-8), 120.9 / 121.6 (2d, C-6, -9), 128.2 (d, C-2'), 129.3 (d, C-3'), 130.4 (d, C-4'), 131.6 (d, C-1'), 133.9 (s, C-7), 147.3 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.4 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): $m/z = 231$ (12) [(M + H)⁺], 230 (100) [M⁺], 215 (35) [M⁺ - CH₃], 187 (6) [M⁺ - C₂H₃O], 91 (37) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (26) [C₆H₅⁺].

Odour description: green, watery marine odour with metallic and aldehydic aspects and some sweet touch.

Odour threshold: 0.000141 ng/L air.

5 **Example 5: Preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(Pent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one**

As described for the preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (1.07 g, 4.50 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in
 10 Example 1, and butyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 6.75 mL, 6.75 mmol) with refluxing of the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'*E*)-7-(Pent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.31). Yield: 71.3 mg (7%); colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): ν = 1264 (s, ν C–O ar), 1048 / 1033 (s,
 15 ν C–O aliph), 1499 (s, ν C=C ar), 1738 (s, ν C=O), 962 (m, δ C=C aliph), 826 (m, δ C–H ar) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H, 5'-H₃), 1.47 (qt, *J* = 7.5, 7.0 Hz, 2 H, 4'-H₂), 2.17 (td, *J* = 7.0, 6.5 Hz, 2 H, 3'-H₂), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.12 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.27 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.91–6.99 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.7 (q, C-5'), 22.5 (t, C-4'), 35.0 (t, C-3'), 75.5 / 75.6 (2t, C-2,-4), 117.9 (d, C-8), 120.8 / 121.4 (2d, C-6,-9), 128.4 (d, C-2'), 131.0 (d, C-1'), 134.3 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 233 (8) [(M + H)⁺], 232 (40) [M⁺], 217 (4) [M⁺ – CH₃], 189 (11) [M⁺ – C₂H₃O], 91 (18) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (15) [C₆H₅⁺].

25 *Odour description:* green, watery marine odour with metallic and aldehydic aspects and some sweet touch.

Odour threshold: 0.00314 ng/L air.

Example 6: Preparation of (1'E)-7-(4',4'-Dimethylpent-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4H)-one

As described for the preparation of (1'E)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[b][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (2.84 g, 12 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in Example 1, and 3,3-dimethylbutyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 18.0 mL, 18.0 mmol) with refluxing of the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'E)-7-(4',4'-Dimethylpent-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.36). Yield: 251 mg (8%); colorless odoriferous oil. IR (neat): ν = 1265 (s, ν C–O ar), 1048 / 1032 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1498 (s, ν C=C ar), 1739 (s, ν C=O), 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) 807 (m, δ =C–H ar) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.93 (s, 9 H, 4'-Me₃), 2.07 (td, *J* = 6.5, 1.0 Hz, 2 H, 3'-H₂), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.17 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.29 (dt, *J* = 15.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.93–7.03 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 29.3 (q, 4'-Me₃), 31.8 (s, C-4'), 47.4 (t, C-3'), 75.5 / 75.6 (2t, C-2,-4), 119.0 (d, C-8), 120.9 / 121.5 (2d, C-6,-9), 128.2 (d, C-2'), 130.3 (d, C-1'), 134.2 (s, C-7), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 261 (5) [(M + H)⁺], 260 (23) [M⁺], 245 (9) [M⁺ – CH₃], 203 (100) [M⁺ – C₄H₉], 91 (12) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (8) [C₆H₅⁺], 57 (60) [C₄H₉⁺].

Odour description: floral, watery-green, marine, seashore, clean, with aldehydic and sweet aspects.

Odour threshold: 0.042 ng/L air.

Example 7: Preparation of (1'E)-7-(2'-Methylprop-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one

As described for the preparation of (1'E)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2H-benzo[b][1,4]dioxepin-3(4H)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[b][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (3.31 g, 14 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in Example 1, and isobutyl magnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 21.0 mL, 21.0 mmol) with refluxing of

the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). 7-(2'-Methylprop-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.32). Yield: 214 mg (7%); colorless oil. IR (neat): ν = 1265 (s, ν C–O ar), 1045 / 1032 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1498 (s, ν C=C ar), 1738 (s, ν C=O), 810 (m, δ =C–H ar) 965 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.84 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 3 H, 1''-H₃), 1.88 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 3 H, 3'-H₃), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 6.15 (s, 1 H, 1'-H), 6.81–6.94 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 19.4 (q, C-1''), 25.8 (q, C-3'), 75.5 / 75.6 (2t, C-2,-4), 120.4 (d, C-8), 120.8 / 123.7 (2d, C-6,-9), 124.3 (d, C-1'), 134.8 (s, C-7), 135.6 (s, C-2'), 146.3 (s, C-9a), 147.8 (s, C-5a), 204.6 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* = 219 (12) [(*M* + *H*)⁺], 218 (100) [*M*⁺], 203 (29) [*M*⁺ – CH₃], 175 (15) [*M*⁺ – C₂H₃O], 91 (40) [C₇H₇⁺], 77 (25) [C₆H₅⁺].

Odour description: watery-green, floral, with sweet-fruity melon-like facets and some reminiscence to cyclamen aldehyde (2-methyl-3-(*p*-isopropylphenyl)propionaldehyde).

Odour threshold: 0.42 ng/L air.

15

Example 8: Preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(3'-Methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one

As described for the preparation of (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 1), from 2,4-dihydrospiro {benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepine-3,2''-[1,3]dioxolane}-7-carbaldehyde (1.09 g, 4.6 mmol), prepared according to the working procedure in Example 1, and 2-methylbutylmagnesium chloride in THF (1 M, 7.0 mL, 7.0 mmol) with refluxing of the crude product in 50% aq. H₂SO₄/acetone (1:1, 100 mL). (1'*E*)-7-(3'-Methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one was obtained after standard workup and purification by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/ethyl acetate, 95:5, *R_f* 0.36). Yield: 60.5 mg (9%); colorless oil. IR (neat): ν = 1263 (s, ν C–O ar), 1048 / 1032 (s, ν C–O aliph), 1497 (s, ν C=C ar), 1738 (s, ν C=O), 810 (m, δ =C–H ar) 963 (m, δ C=C aliph) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.0, Hz, 3 H, 5'-H₃), 1.06 (t, *J* = 7.0, Hz, 3 H, 1''-H₃), 1.39 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 2 H, 4'-H₂), 2.18 (dtq, *J* = 7.0, 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, 3'-H), 4.69 / 4.70 (2s, 4 H, 2-, 4-H₂), 5.99 (dq, *J* = 16.0, 7.0 Hz, 1 H, 2'-H), 6.23 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1 H, 1'-H, (*E*)-configured), 6.91–7.00 (m, 3 H, 6-, 8-, 9-H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl_3): δ = 11.7 (q, C-5'), 20.1 (q, C-1'') 29.7 (t, C-4'), 75.6 / 75.7 (2t, C-2,-4), 118.0 (d, C-8), 120.8 / 121.4 (2d, C-6,-9), 126.8 (d, C-1'), 134.3 (s, C-7), 136.7 (d, C-2'), 147.1 (s, C-9a), 148.2 (s, C-5a), 204.5 (s, C-3). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z = 247 (6) $[(M + H)^+]$, 246 (32) $[M^+]$, 231 (3) $[M^+ - \text{CH}_3]$, 203 (100) $[M^+ - \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}]$, 91 (16) $[\text{C}_7\text{H}_7^+]$, 77 (12) $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^+]$.

- 5 *Odour description*: watery-green, floral-aldehydic, marine, with sweet aspects of algae and eggnog.

Odour threshold: 0.021 ng/L air.

Example 9: Perfume Formulation for Use in Shower Gels

10

Two perfume formulations were prepared, one (A) with the compound of Example 8, the other (B) without.

	Compound / Ingredient	parts by weight 1/1000	
15		(A)	(B)
	benzyl salicylate	200.0	190.0
	Cashmeran TM (1,2,3,5,6-hexahydro-1,1,2,3,3-		
20	pentamethyl-4 <i>H</i> -inden-4-one)	5.0	5.0
	Citronellol (extra pure quality)	60.0	60.0
	Cristalone TM (ethyl safranate, 2,2,6-trimethylcyclo-		
	hexa-1,3-diene-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)	10.0	10.0
	ethyl linalool	120.0	120.0
25	ethyl 2-methylbutyrate	3.0	3.0
	Freskomenthe TM (2- <i>sec</i> -Butyl cyclohexanone)	30.0	30.0
	Hedione TM (methyl 2-(3'-oxo-2'-pentylcyclopentyl)-		
	acetate)	20.0	120.0
	hexyl acetate	30.0	30.0
30	Galaxolide TM S ((4 <i>S</i>)-1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-		
	4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylcyclopenta[g]-2-benzopyran)	100.0	100.0
	maltol isobutyrate	1.0	1.0

	Isoraldeine™ 70 (2-methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one and isomers)	30.0	30.0
	Lemonile™ (3,7-dimethyl-2(3),6-nonadienonitrile)	4.0	4.0
	Manzanate™ (ethyl 2-methylvalerate)	6.0	6.0
5	Mefrosol™ (3-methyl-5-phenylpentanol)	180.0	180.0
	Neocaspirene™ (2,7-dimethyl-10(1'-methylethyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.5]deca-3,6-diene)	6.0	6.0
	Petalia™ (cyclohexylidene- <i>o</i> -tolylacetonitrile)	70.0	70.0
	Pharaone™ 10%/DPG (dipropylene glycol)	6.0	6.0
10	RadjanoI™ (2-ethyl-4-(2',2',3'-trimethylcyclopent-3'-enyl)but-2-en-1-ol)	15.0	15.0
	rose oxide	3.0	3.0
	Zinarine™ (2-(2',4'-dimethylcyclohexyl)pyridine)	1.0	1.0
15	(1' <i>E</i>)-7-(3'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2 <i>H</i> -benzo[b][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4 <i>H</i>)-one (Example 8) @ 10% DPG	0.0	10.0
Total		1000	1000

20

This perfumery formula intended for application @ 1% in shower gel, presents a fruity floral accord, with a dominant red berry note and some soft musky woody undertones.

The (1'*E*)-7-(3'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[b][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 8) lifts up the fresh fruity top note, reinforces the natural feeling and conveys a clean watery dimension to the accord.

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Example 10: Hesperidic, woody, musky, floral feminine fine fragrance

Compound / Ingredient	parts by weight 1/1000
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30

Ambrofix™ (dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphthol-[2,1-b]furan)	2.4
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	benzyl salicylate	119.0
	citronellyl acetate	11.9
	citrus essence (Italy)	53.6
	cyclohexal	23.8
5	dipropylene glycol (DPG)	5.3
	ethylene brassylate	95.2
	Gardenol™ (methyl phenyl carbinyl acetate)	6.0
	Georgywood™ (2-acetyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,2,8,8-tetramethylnaphthalene)	297.6
10	grapefruit essence	83.3
	Hedione™ (methyl 2-(3'-oxo-2'-pentylcyclopentyl)-acetate)	119.0
	<i>cis</i> -3-hexenol	3.6
	<i>cis</i> -3-hexenyl salicylate	17.9
15	linalyl acetate	53.6
	orange oil (Brazil)	29.8
	Pepperwood™ (3,7-dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-yl dimethylcarbamate)	23.8
	Pomarose™ ((2 <i>E</i> ,5 <i>E</i> / <i>Z</i>)-5,6,7-trimethylocta-2,5-dien-4-one)	0.4
20	Serenolide™ (2-(1'-(3'',3''-dimethylcyclohexyl)ethoxy)-2-methylpropyl cyclopropanecarboxylate)	53.6
	compound of the general formula I specified below	0.2
25	Total	1000

Addition 0.2% of a compound of the general formula I provides lift, volume and a marine character to this hesperidic, woody, musky, floral feminine fine fragrance formulation. It increases the bloom and the freshness and induces an aquatic transparency. In addition, depending on the specific compound, unique signatures can be created.

5

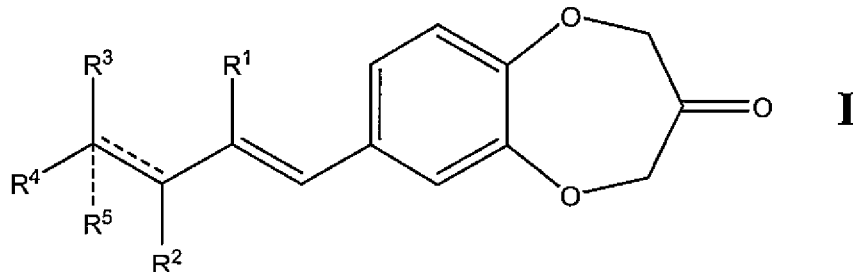
If (1'*E*)-7-(4'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 2) or 7-(2'-methylprop-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 7) is employed, the juiciness, and the overall fruity character of the composition is in addition enhanced. These two materials combine especially well with the green-floral heart around
10 the Hedione-hexenol accord, emphasize it, and bringing it to the fore.

If (1'*E*)-7-(4',4'-dimethylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 6) is employed, the woody-ambery fond of the composition is enhanced, while its marine-aquatic character leads into the green-floral part, and provides the overall fragrance with
15 radiance and clarity.

When (1'*E*)-7-(3'-methylbut-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 3), (1'*E*,3'*E*)-7-(penta-1',3'-dienyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 4) or (1'*E*)-7-(pent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 5) is employed, the
20 musky-floral character of the composition is in addition modified and stressed by a specific metallic-aldehydic freshness. When (1'*E*)-7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 1) or (1'*E*)-7-(3'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one (Example 8) are being used, a certain sweetness is added to the soft woody-musky side of the fragrance, in addition to the marine character and the aquatic
25 transparency that all the compounds of the general formula provide.

Claims

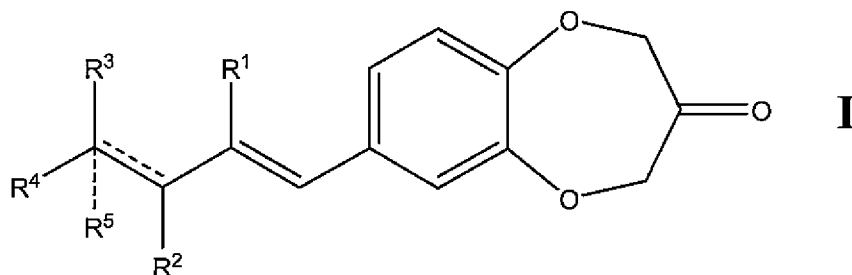
1. A compound of the formula I



- 5 in which R¹ is H or methyl, R² is H, methyl or ethyl, R³ and R⁴ are independently hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or *iso*-propyl, and the dashed lines representing the alternative possibilities of there being present either an additional double bond or an additional group R⁵, which is H or methyl.
- 10 2. A compound according to claim 1, in which R¹ is hydrogen, and the optional double bond is absent.
3. A compound according to claim 2, in which the double bond is in the (*E*)-configuration.
- 15 4. A compound according to claim 1, in which the optional double bond is present.
5. A method according to claim 4, in which at least one double bond is in the (*E*)-configuration.
- 20 6. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of 7-(but-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(4'-methylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(3'-methylbut-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(4',4'-dimethylpent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]-dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(pent-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(penta-1',3'-dienyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, 7-(2'-methylprop-1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, and 7-(3'-methylpent-
- 25

1'-enyl)-2*H*-benzo[*b*][1,4]dioxepin-3(4*H*)-one, with either (*E*)- or (*Z*)-configured double bonds.

7. A method of providing to a fragrance application a marine, green-watery odour
5 with sweet character, by addition of a compound of the general formula I



- in which R^1 is H or methyl, R^2 is H, methyl or ethyl, R^3 and R^4 are independently
hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or *iso*-propyl, and the dashed lines representing
10 the alternative possibilities of there being present either an additional double bond
or an additional group R^5 , which is H or methyl.

8. Use of a compound according to claim 1 as an odorant.
- 15 9. A fragrance application comprising a fragrance application base and at least one
compound according to claim 1.
10. A method for improving, enhancing, or modifying a fragrance application,
comprising the addition thereto of an improving, enhancing or modifying
20 proportion of at least one compound according to claim 1.