

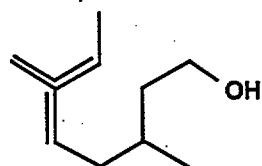
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6-Substituted 3-Methyloct-6-enols

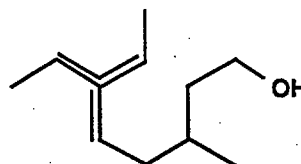
- 5 The invention is concerned with mixtures of the (6E)- and (6Z)-isomers of 3,6-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ols and 6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ols and their mixtures as well as the use of these mixtures in odorant compositions. The mixtures are free from their corresponding oct-5-ene double bond isomers.
- 10 Although it has previously not been known that one compound alone can imitate true to nature the complex olfactory impression of lily of the valley, hydroxycitronellal (3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctan-1-al) comes remarkably close to the odour of lily of the valley. In combination with other lily of the valley odorants such as Lyral® [4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpent-1-yl)-cyclohex-3-ene-1-carboxaldehyde], Lilial® [3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methyl-
- 15 propanal] and/or Dupical® [4-(octahydro-4,7-methano-5H-inden-5-ylidene)butanal] (G. Fráter, J.A. Bajgrowicz, P. Kraft, *Fragrance Chemistry, Tetrahedron* 1998, 54, 7633-7703) it is, however, possible to come very close to the natural standard. The aldehyde group is common to all of these mentioned odorants with lily of the valley character. This gives rise to an instability of the compounds in oxidizing or strongly alkaline media.
- 20 Some lily of the valley odorants without an aldehyde function have been found in the alcohols Mayol® (4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexylmethanol), Majantol® (2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanol), Florol® (tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylpropyl-2H-pyran-4-ol) and Mugetanol® [U. Harder, E. Oelkers, in: *Recent Developments in Flavor and Fragrance Chemistry*, published by VCH, Weinheim, 1993, pp. 162-163]. Moreover, the carbon
- 25 analogue to Florol with very similar olfactory properties to Florol® has become known from WO 98/47842. However, these alcohols possess neither the naturalness, radiating strength and crispness nor the olfactory strength of the aforementioned aldehydes, and the need for a replacement substance for the lily of the valley aldehydes therefore continues to exist. There
- 30 is therefore a requirement for additional lily of the valley odorants, especially with a functional group other than the aldehyde function, in order to obviate the previously mentioned disadvantages.

In GB Patent 1,167,776 claim is made, inter alia, to a supposed compound of general

35 formulae Ia and Ib.



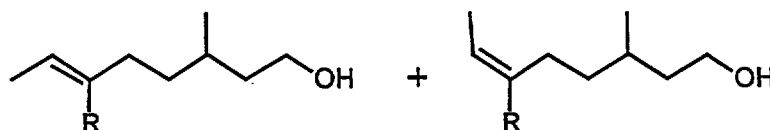
Ia



Ib

From the examples given therein it is, however, evident that compounds falling within formulae Ia and Ib were never prepared in pure form. It has now been established that this is also not at all possible on the basis of the route of preparation described. In fact, in the dehydration of the 1,6-diols which are the basis for the compounds Ia and Ib there is obtained a mixture of all three possible isomeric octan-1-ols with respect to the double bond. For example, in the case of compounds Ib there are obtained according to the given process the alcohols (6E)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol (*ca.* 30%), (6Z)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol (*ca.* 30%) and 6-ethyl-3-methyloct-5-en-1-ol (*ca.* 40%). As mentioned in the patent, this mixture of compounds Ib has, in fact, the indicated odour after lily of the valley and rose, but the odour of the rose side notes is unpleasantly musty. Because of this musty rose-like side note the mixture Ib can not completely satisfy the requirements of a lily of the valley odorant without an aldehyde function. It has therefore been used in perfumery only sporadically. Today there is practically no longer any commercial demand. The production of the mixture Ib has in the meanwhile been discontinued for this reason.

It has now surprisingly been found that the undesired musty rose-like side notes of the mixtures Ia and Ib is due to the oct-5-en-1-ols 6-ethyl-3-methyloct-5-en-1-ol and (5E/Z)-3,6-dimethyloct-5-en-1-ol and that in the absence of these compounds there are obtained mixtures which do not have the aforementioned disadvantages. The object of the invention are therefore the mixtures of general formula II

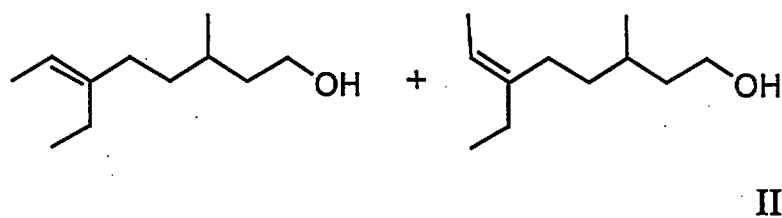
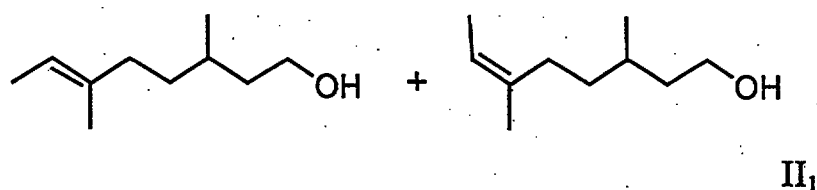


II

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including all R- and S-enantiomers, in which R can stand for a methyl or ethyl group. The class of compound accordingly embraces the two mixtures II₁ and II₂ and their mixtures.





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The mixture II₁ has a floral, crisp-aldehydic odour typical of lily of the valley with surprisingly a delicate citric nuance and a threshold value of 10 ng/l air. More surprising, however, is the fact that the mixture II₂ even has an extremely uniform and independent, specific lily of the valley fragrance, floral, crisp-aldehydic, with an even somewhat lower threshold value than mixture II₁, namely of 6 ng/l air. The musty-rose like aspects of the mixtures Ia and Ib are no longer present; on the contrary new, independent fragrance notes can now be created. The mixtures II₁ and II₂ are therefore ideally suited – unlike the mixtures Ia and Ib – as lily of the valley odorants without an aldehyde function, which surpass the known aldehyde substitutes in radiating strength, crispness and olfactory uniformity. The citric olfactory nuance of the mixture II₁ is a surprising new occurrence. It is presumed that this was therefore not previously recognized in the mixtures Ia and Ib according to GB Patent 1,167,776, because it was masked by the musty rose-like note.

The mixtures II₁ and II₂ or their mixtures are thus outstandingly suitable for perfumes of the crisp-flowery type, especially of the so-called Eaux Fraîches, such as, for example, Eau d'Eden (Cacharel, 1996), Eau d'Issey (I. Miyake, 1997), Eau belle (L. Azzaro, 1995), Eternity (C. Klein, 1988), Escape (C. Klein, 1991), New West for her (Aramis, 1990), and particularly those with an accentuated lily of the valley character, such as, for example, Diorissimo (Dior, 1956), Pleasures (E. Lauder, 1995), Aqua di Gio (Armani, 1994), Hugo Woman (H. Boss, 1997), Envy (Gucci, 1996), Polo Sport Woman (R. Lauren, 1996).

The use is, however, limited neither to these perfume types, nor to special olfactory directions, odorants or classes of substance. The following are set forth as examples of classes of substance which harmonize especially well with the mixtures in accordance with the invention.

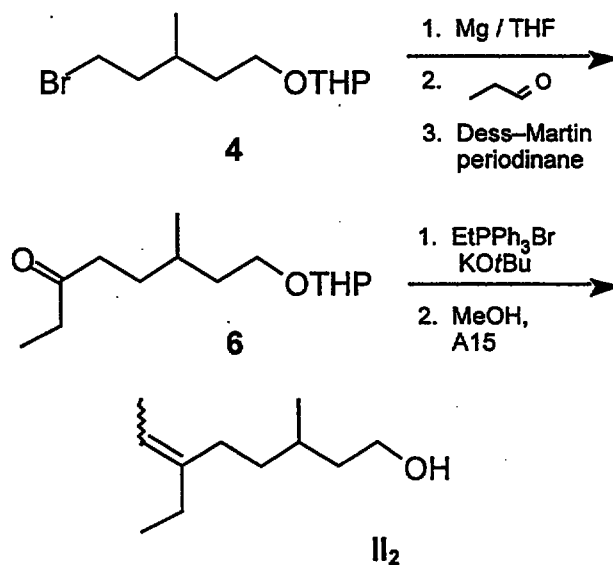
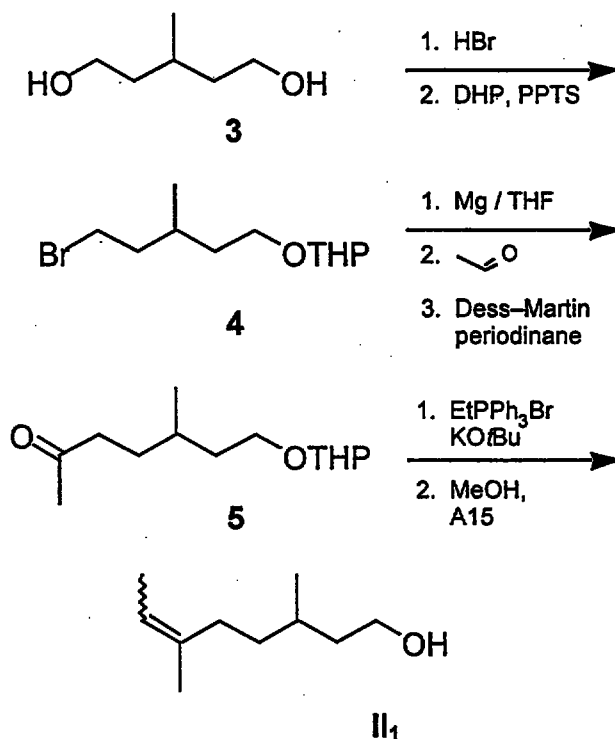
- Ethereal oils and extracts, e.g.

bergamot oil, cedarwood oil, galbanum

- oil, jasmin absolute, rose oil, ylang-ylang oil.
- 5 -Alcohols, e.g.
citronellol, Dimetol®, dimethylphenyl-ethyl carbinol, Ebanol®, ethyllinalool, geraniol, Peonil®, phenylethyl alcohol, Radjanol®, Undecavertol®.
- 10 - Aldehydes and ketones, e.g.
Adoxal®, alpha-damascone, Dupical®, Florhydral®, Hedione®, hydroxycitronellal, cis-jasmone, Lilial®, Lyral®, 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-butan-2-one, Myraldene®, Nectaryl®, Scentenal®, Tricyclal®, Tropional®, Vertofix®.
- 15 - Ethers and acetals, e.g.
Acetal CD®, Ambrofix®, Calone®, diphenyl oxide, Folenox®, Galaxolide®, Glycolierral®, Limettol®, Magnolan®, Rhubafuran®, Spirambrene®.
- 20 - Esters and lactones, e.g.
Agrumex®, benzyl acetate, benzyl salicylate, citronellyl acetate, Gardenol®, cis-3-hexenyl salicylate, Myraldylacetate®, Prunolide®, cis-jasmone lactone, Jasmonyl®, gamma-undecalactone.
- 25 - Macrocycles, e.g.
Ambrettolide®, Ambretone®, Ethylenebrassylate®, Habanolide®, Muscone®, Musk CPD®, Musk 174®, Thibetolide®.
- 30 - Heterocycles, e.g.
indole, Pyralone®.
- 35 The mixtures II₁ and II₂ were produced by the reaction of the Grignard reagent of THP-protected 5-bromo-3-methylpentan-1-ol with acetaldehyde or propionaldehyde, subsequent Dess-Martin oxidation, followed by a Wittig reaction with ethyltriphenylphosphonium

bromide and acid-catalyzed deprotection. Other protecting groups (e.g. *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl) or oxidizing agents (e.g. pyridinium chlorochromate) can, however, also be employed. This approach, which yields the compounds free from the corresponding oct-5-ene double bond isomers, is illustrated in the following Schemes:

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Further advantages, features and details will be evident from the following description of the Examples for the production of the mixtures and of preferred working Examples with respect to the use of the mixtures.

5 Example 1

(6E/Z)-3,6-Dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₁)

A solution of 182 ml (1.50 mol) of 3-methylpentane-1,5-diol (3) in 3 l of toluene was treated
 10 portionwise with a total of 185 ml (1.6 mol) of 48 percent hydrobromic acid and then heated to reflux (internal temperature 100-110°C) on a water separator for 5 hours. After 170 ml of water had been separated the reaction mixture was left to cool, poured on to 400 g of ice and treated with 500 ml of water and 30 ml of 30 percent sodium hydroxide solution. The organic phase was separated and washed with 750 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid, twice with
 15 750 ml of water each time and then with 750 ml of saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying over sodium sulphate and concentration on a rotary evaporator there were obtained, after flash chromatography (*tert*-butyl methyl ether:*n*-pentane, 1:1, $R_f = 0.57$) on silica gel, 106 g (39%) of 5-bromo-3-methylpentan-1-ol. A solution of 1.48 g (0.82 mol) of 5-bromo-3-methylpentan-1-ol from several analogous batches in 1 l of dry dichloromethane was
 20 treated under nitrogen and while stirring and cooling in an ice-water bath with a solution of 107 g (1.27 mol) of 3,4-dihydropyran and 17.4 g (69.3 mmol) of pyridinium toluene-4-sulphonate in 1 l of dry dichloromethane. After removal of the cooling the reaction mixture was left to stir at room temperature for a further 8 hours, then poured into 6 l of water and the product was extracted twice with 500 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time. The
 25 combined organic extracts were dried over sodium sulphate and freed from solvent on a rotary evaporator. Flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 20:1) on silica gel yielded 197 g (91%) of 5'-bromo-3'-methylpent-1'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (4).

IR (film): $\nu = 1035/1077/1121/1135 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\nu \text{ C-O}$), $1353/1381 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\nu \text{ CH}_3$), $1454/1441 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 30 ($\nu \text{ CH}_2$). – $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 0.94$ (d, $J = 6.4 \text{ Hz}$, 3H, 3'-H₃), 1.43-1.71 (m, 8H, 3-, 4-, 5-, 2'-H₂), 1.82 (m_c, 2H, 3'-H, 4'-H_b), 1.93 (m_c, 1H, 4'-H_a), 3.37-3.52 (m, 4H, 1'-, 5'-H₂), 3.77-3.87 (m, 2H, 6-H₂), 4.57 (m_c, 1H, 2-H). – $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 18.83/18.92$ (2q, 3'-Me), 19.48 (2t, C-4), 25.35 (2t, C-5), 28.88/28.94 (2d, C-3'), 30.61 (2t, C-3), 31.67 (2t, C-5'), 35.94/36.03 (2t, C-2'), 39.82/39.93 (2t, C-4'), 62.15/62.18 (2t, C-1'), 65.16/65.34 (2t, C-6),
 35 98.62/98.83 (2d, C-2). – MS (EI): m/z (%) = 41 (30) [C_3H_5^+], 55 (63) [C_4H_7^+], 85 (100)

$[\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}^+]$, 101 (3) $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2^+]$, complementary to $m/z = 163/165$, 163/165 (9) $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{Br}^+]$, complementary to $m/z = 101$, 263/265 (2) $[\text{M}^+ - \text{H}]$.

About 5 ml of a solution of 50.0 g (200 mmol) of 5'-bromo-3'-methylpent-1'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (4) in 250 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran were added to 5.50 g (226 mmol) of magnesium shavings in 40 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran and the mixture was heated while stirring slowly with a KPG stirrer until the reaction began. Thereupon, the heating source was removed and the remainder of the 5'-bromo-3'-methylpent-1'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether solution was slowly added dropwise. Subsequently, the mixture was heated under reflux for 20 hours and, after cooling, a solution of 11.0 g (250 mmol) of acetaldehyde in 70 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was slowly added dropwise. After stirring for 3 hours the reaction mixture was added to 1 l of saturated ammonium chloride solution, the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with 300 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time. The combined organic phases were washed twice with 300 ml of saturated sodium chloride solution each time, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated to dryness on a rotary evaporator. By flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 5:1, $R_f = 0.30$) of the residue on silica gel there were obtained 26.5 g (58%) of 5'-methyl-2'-hydroxyhept-7'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether. This was taken up in 350 ml of dry dichloromethane and treated at room temperature with a solution of 73.1 g (173 mmol) of Dess-Martin periodinate in 350 ml of dry dichloromethane. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours the reaction mixture was treated with 1 l of *tert*-butyl methyl ether and a solution of 225 g (1.42 mmol) of sodium thiosulphate in 1 l of saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. After stirring at room temperature for 10 minutes the organic phase was separated, the aqueous phase was extracted twice with 500 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time and the combined organic phases were washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying over sodium sulphate and removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator there are obtained by flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 10:1, $R_f = 0.42$) on silica gel 23.1 g (88%) of 5'-methyl-2'-oxohept-7'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (5).

IR (film): $\nu = 1717 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\nu \text{ C=O}$), 1035/1078/1122/1136 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ C-O}$), 1355 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ CH}_3$), 1454/1441 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ CH}_2$). — $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 0.91$ (d, $J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}$, 3H, 5'- H_3), 1.43-1.81 (m, 11H, 3'- H_2 -5'- H_2 and 4'- H_2 -6'- H_2), 2.15 (s, 3H, 1'- H_3), 2.42-2.48 (m, 2H, 3'- H_2), 3.38-3.53 (m, 2H, 7'- H_2), 3.74-3.88 (m, 2H, 6'- H_2), 4.56/4.57 (2t, $J = 4.2/4.0 \text{ Hz}$, 1H, 2'-H). — $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 19.17/19.28$ (2q, C-1'), 19.47/19.52 (2q, 5'-Me), 25.27 (2t, C-5), 29.37/29.41 (2d, C-5'), 30.48/30.57 (2t, C-3), 36.18/36.22 (2t, C-6'), 41.14/41.11 (2t, C-3'), 62.14/62.21 (2t, C-7'), 65.32/65.51 (2t, C-6), 98.61/98.94 (2d, C-2), 208.97/209.60 (2s, C-2').

– MS (EI): m/z (%) = 43 (48) [$C_3H_7^+$], 55 (15) [$C_4H_7^+$], 69 (27) [$C_5H_9^+$], 85 (100) [$C_5H_9O^+$], 101 (18) [$C_8H_{15}O^+$, complementary to $m/z = 127$], 109 (43) [$C_8H_{13}^+$], 127 (35) [$M^+ - C_8H_{15}O$, complementary to $m/z = 101$], 143 (8) [$M^+ - C_5H_9O$], 227 (1) [$M^+ - H$].

- 5 14.7 g (39.5 mmol) of ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide were added under nitrogen to a solution of 4.25 g (37.8 mmol) of potassium *tert*-butylate in 50 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and at this temperature a solution of 7.50 g (32.9 mmol) of 5'-methyl-2'-oxohept-7'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (5) in 25 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was allowed to drop in. After stirring under reflux for 2 hours and at room
- 10 temperature for 8 hours the reaction mixture was added to 400 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether/water (1:1), the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with 100 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time. The organic phases were combined, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. By flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 100:1, $R_f = 0.44$) on silica gel there were obtained
- 15 7.15 g (90%) of 3',6'-dimethyloct-2'-en-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether as a colourless liquid. A solution of 7.00 g (29.1 mmol) of the 3',6'-dimethyloct-2'-en-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether in 200 ml of dry methanol was treated with 10 g of Amberlyst® 15 and stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. The ion exchanger was filtered off and extracted twice with 100 ml of methanol. After concentration of the combined organic
- 20 phases on a rotary evaporator there were obtained by flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 10:1, $R_f = 0.14$) 3.86 g (85%) of (6*E/Z*)-3,6-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₁) as a colourless liquid with an intensive odour.

Odour: Floral, crisp-aldehydic, after lily of the valley with a light citrus nuance. – IR (film): $\nu = 3338\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (ν O-H), 1059 cm^{-1} (ν C-O), 1457 cm^{-1} (ν CH₂), 1378 cm^{-1} (ν CH₃). – ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.89/0.90$ (2d, $J = 6.8/6.4$ Hz, 3H, 3-Me), 1.26-1.18 (m, 1H, 3-H), 1.35-1.43 (m, 2H, 4-H₂), 1.52-1.66 (m, 2H, 2-H₂), therein 1.56 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, 8-H₃), 1.59/1.67 (2s, 3H, 6-Me), 1.98-2.04 (m, 2H, 5-H₂), 2.42 (br s, 1H, OH), 3.61-3.70 (m, 2H, 1-H₂), 5.19 (m_c, 1H, 7-H). – ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.03/13.20$ (2q, C-8), 19.44 (2q, 3-Me),

30 15.48/23.27 (2q, 6-Me), 29.12/29.47 (2d, C-3), 28.70/35.03/35.33/36.93 (4t, C-4,-5), 39.68/39.71 (2t, C-2), 60.79 (2t, C-1), 117.93/118.51 (d, C-7), 136.24/135.96 (2s, C-6). – MS (EI): m/z (%) = 41 (100) [$C_3H_5^+$], 55 (88) [$C_4H_7^+$], 70 (73) [$C_5H_{10}^+$], 81 (35) [$C_6H_9^+$], 109 (19) [$C_8H_{13}^+$], 123 (4) [$M^+ - H_2O - CH_3$], 138 (2) [$M^+ - CHO$], 156 (8) [M^+].

35 Example 2

(6E/Z)-6-Ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₂)

The corresponding Grignard reagent was prepared in analogy to Example 1 from 1.65 g (67.8 mmol) of magnesium shavings and 18.9 g (67.8 mmol) of 5'-bromo-3'-methylpent-1'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (4) in 85 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. After heating under reflux for 3 hours the reaction mixture was left to cool to 30°C and treated dropwise with 4.32 g (74.6 mmol) of propionaldehyde dissolved in 30 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. After the exothermic reaction had subsided the mixture was stirred at room temperature for a further 1 hour and thereupon added to 500 ml of saturated ammonium chloride solution. The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with 100 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time. The combined organic phases were washed twice with 150 ml of saturated sodium chloride solution each time and then dried over sodium sulphate. After removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator there were obtained by flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 5:1, $R_f = 0.30$) of the residue on silica gel 5.87 g (36%) of 6'-methyl-3'-hydroxyoct-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether. This was dissolved in 75 ml of dry dichloromethane and treated at room temperature with 15.3 g (36.0 mmol) of Dess-Martin periodinate while stirring vigorously. After stirring for 2 hours 250 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether were added, followed by a solution of 48 g of sodium thiosulphate in 250 ml of saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. After stirring for 10 minutes the organic phase was separated, the aqueous phase was extracted twice with 200 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying over sodium sulphate and removal of the solvent on a rotary evaporator there were obtained by flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 10:1, $R_f = 0.31$) 5.00 g (94%) of 6'-methyl-3'-oxooct-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (6) as a colourless oil.

IR (film): $\nu = 1716 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\nu \text{ C=O}$), 1034/1078/1122/1136 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ C-O}$), 1353/1378 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ CH}_3$), 1456 cm^{-1} ($\nu \text{ CH}_2$). — $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 0.91$ (d, $J = 6.0 \text{ Hz}$, 3H, 6'-H₃), 1.05 (t, $J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}$, 3H, 1'-H₃), 1.41-1.81 (m, 11H, 3-H₂-5-H₂ and 5'-H₂-7'-H₂), 2.37-2.48 (m, 4H, 2'-,4'-H₂), 3.36-3.53 (m, 2H, 8'-H₂), 3.74-3.88 (m, 2H, 6-H₂), 4.56/4.57 (2t, $J = 3.5/4.0 \text{ Hz}$, 1H, 2-H). — $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.65$ (2q, C-1'), 19.19/19.30 (2q, 6'-Me), 19.48/19.52 (2t, C-4), 25.28 (2t, C-5), 29.44/29.49 (2d, C-6'), 30.57/30.57/30.60/30.67 (4t, C-3,-5'), 35.62/35.64/36.19/36.24 (4t, C-2'-7'), 39.75/39.77 (2t, C-4'), 62.14/62.21 (2t, C-8'), 65.36/65.54 (2t, C-6), 98.62/98.84 (2d, C-2), 211.58/211.59 (2s, C-3'). — MS (EI): m/z (%) =

57 (53) [C₄H₅], 85 (100) [C₅H₉O], 101 (10) [C₅H₈O], 123 (19) [C₈H₁₁O], 141 (32) [M⁺-C₅H₉O₂], 158 (8) [M⁺-C₅H₈O], 213 (1) [M⁺-C₂H₅], 241 (1) [M⁺-H].

Likewise in analogy to Example 1, 9.10 g (24.6 mmol) of ethyltriphenylphosphonium
 5 bromide were added under nitrogen to a solution of 2.60 g (23.2 mmol) of potassium *tert*-butylate in 40 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and at this temperature a solution of 9.10 g (24.6 mmol) of 6'-methyl-3'-oxooct-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether (6) in 10 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was allowed to drop in. After stirring under reflux for 33 hours and at room temperature for 8 hours the reaction mixture
 10 was added to 300 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether/water (1:1), the organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with 100 ml of *tert*-butyl methyl ether each time. The organic phases were combined, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. After flash chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 100:1, *R_f* = 0.39) on silica gel there were obtained 4.62 g (96%) of 3'-ethyl-6'-methyloct-2'-en-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether as a colourless liquid. A solution of 4.50 g (18.9 mmol) of the 3'-ethyl-6'-methyloct-2'-en-8'-yl tetrahydropyran-2-yl ether in 150 ml of dry methanol was treated with 7.50 g of Amberlyst® 15 and stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The ion exchanger was filtered off and extracted twice with 150 ml of methanol. After concentration of the combined organic phases on a rotary evaporator there were obtained by flash
 15 chromatography (*n*-pentane:*tert*-butyl methyl ether, 10:1, *R_f* = 0.22) 2.52 g (78%) of (6*E/Z*)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₂) as a colourless liquid with an intensive odour.

Odour: Extremely uniform and independent, specifically after lily of the valley, floral, crisp-aldehydic. – IR (film): ν = 3328 cm⁻¹ (ν O-H), 1058 cm⁻¹ (ν C-O), 1459 cm⁻¹ (ν CH₂), 1377
 25 cm⁻¹ (ν CH₃). – ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 0.90-0.99 (m, 6H, 2'-H₃, 3-Me), 1.18-1.26 (m, 1H, 3-H), 1.35-1.45 (m, 2H, 4-H₂), 1.51-1.66 (m, 2H, 2-H₂), therein 1.57 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H, 8-H₃), 1.96-2.06 (m, 4H, 5-,1'-H₂), 2.15 (br s, 1H, OH), 3.60-3.71 (m, 2H, 1-H₂), 5.17 (m_c, 1H, 7-H). – ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 12.73/12.74/12.86/12.98 (4q, C-8, C-2'), 19.45/19.48 (2q, 3-Me), 22.62/27.17 (2t, C-1'), 29.27/29.67 (2d, C-3), 29.57/33.87 (2t, C-5), 35.48/35.61 (2t, C-4),
 30 39.69/39.76 (2t, C-2), 60.90 (2t, C-1), 116.78/117.47 (2d, C-7), 141.97 (2s, C-6). – MS (EI): *m/z* (%) = 31 (8) [CH₂OH⁺], 41 (38) [C₃H₅⁺], 55 (85) [C₄H₇⁺], 69 (84) [C₅H₉⁺], 84 (100) [C₆H₁₂⁺], 97 (19) [C₇H₁₃⁺], 123 (18) [M⁺-H₂O-C₂H₅], 141 (5) [M⁺-CHO], 170 (21) [M⁺].

The compounds II are ideally suited for the creation of crisp-flowery lily of the valley accords, as is demonstrated hereinafter in Example 3. The mixtures II, especially the mixture II₁, intensify the floral base accord.

- 5 The compounds II, especially the mixture II₁, is likewise ideally suited for use in cosmetic articles and body care agents, especially shower gels and foam baths, for the emphasis of a floral, crisp-aldehydic specific olfactory impression of lily of the valley, whereby the odorant mixture in accordance with the invention does not lead to skin irritations or discoloration. On the other hand, the lily of the valley aldehydic odorants of the state of the art also
10 frequently cause discolorations in addition to skin irritations.

Example 3

Unisex Eau Fraîche

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Unisex Eau Fraîche with hesperidic top notes, a clean-flowery middle note with lily of the valley, ionone and jasmin bouquet as well as green, crisp-marine accents and an amber like-woody base note with reminiscences of iris and sandalwood:

20	Compound/Ingredient	Parts by weight in ‰
	1. Allylcyclohexylglycolate, 10% in dipropylene glycol	20
	2. Bergamot oil	150
25	3. 3-Butyltetrahydro-5-methyl-2H-pyran-4-yl acetate [JasmonyI®]	50
	4. Lemon oil, Italian	25
	5. 2,6-Dimethylheptan-2-ol [Dimetol®]	35
	6. 3,7-Dimethylnona-1,6-dien-3-ol [ethyl linalool]	50
30	7. Dipropylene glycol	60
	8. Florhydral®, 10% in dipropylene glycol	5
	9. 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl- cyclopenta[g]-2-benzopyran [Galaxolide®] 50 PHT	100
	10. <i>cis</i> -Hex-3-en-1-ol, 10% in dipropylene glycol	5
35	11. beta-Ionone	35
	12. Spearmint oil, USA, 10% in dipropylene glycol	5
	13. Mandarin oil, Italian	10

14.	7-Methyl-2H-1,5-benzodioxepin-3(4H)-one [Calone 1951®], 10% in dipropylene glycol	5
15.	Methyl dihydrojasmonate	200
16.	1-Methyl-3-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]propanal [Lilial®]	35
5 17.	3-Methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)- 4-penten-2-ol [Ebanol®], 10% in dipropylene glycol	30
18.	1-(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-Octahydro-1,2,8,8-tetramethyl- 2-naphthalenylethanone [Georgywood®]	30
10 19.	3a,6,6,9a-Teramethyldodecahydro[2,1b]naphthofuran [Fixambrene®], 10% in dipropylene glycol	75
20.	Tropional	25
21.	Mixture II ₁	50
		1000

15

The floral base accord is intensified by the mixture II₁. The mixture confers to it a crisp, intensive lily of the valley note without musty side aspects as, for example, when the mixture Ia or Ib is used. Thereby, the transparent, tea-like facets of the composition come into play especially well.

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Example 4

Crisp-flowery perfume composition for use in cosmetic articles and body care agents

25	Compound/Ingredient	Parts by weight in 1/1250
	1. Ethyl acetoacetate	25
	2. Allylcyclohexylglycolate	2
30	3. Benzyl acetate, purest	35
	4. Cassis Base 345 F	5
	5. Cedryl acetate	20
	6. Citronellyl acetate, 10% in dipropylene glycol	5
	7. Cyclopentadecanolide [Thibetolide®]	5
35	8. 2,4-Dimethyl-3-cyclohexenecarboxaldehyde [Tricyclal®]	4
	9. 2,6-Dimethylhept-5-enal [Melonal®], 10% in dipropylene glycol	7
	10. 3,7-Dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol [Rhodinol®]	35

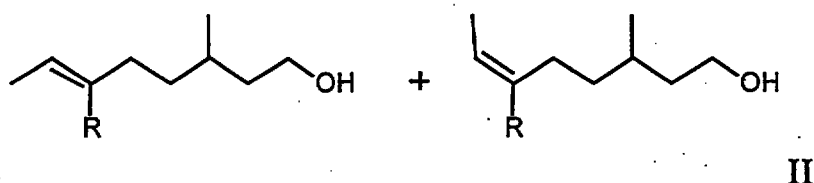
	11.	Dipropylene glycol	446.5
	12.	Dodecahydro-3a,6,6,9a-tetramethylnaphtho[2,1b]- furan, 10% in dipropylene glycol	2
	13.	3,7-Dimethylnona-1,6-dien-3-ol [ethyl linalool]	50
5	14.	1,4-Dioxacycloheptadecane-5,17-dione [ethylene brassylate]	5
	15.	4-Ethyl-3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanal [Floralozone®]	2
	16.	1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl- cyclopenta[g]-2-benzopyran [Galaxolide®] 50 BB	150
	17.	Hexyl salicylate	5
10	18.	alpha-Hexylcinnamaldehyde	100
	19.	4-(4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)cyclohex-3-ene- 1-carboxaldehyde [Cyclohexal®]	25
	20.	Indole, pure, 10% in dipropylene glycol	3
	21.	cis-Jasmone	0.5
15	22.	Linalool, synthetic	8
	23.	Methyl dihydrojasmonate	50
	24.	1-Methyl-3-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]propanal [Lilial®]	80
	25.	8-Methyl-beta-ionone [Isoraldeine®]	35
	26.	4-Methyl-2-(2-methylpropyl)tetrahydropyran-4-ol [Florol®]	5
20	27.	(4-Methylphenyl)acetaldehyde [Syringa aldehyde®], 10% in diethyl phthalate	15
	28.	3-Methyl-5-phenylpentan-1-ol [Phenoxanol®]	10
	29.	Nerol, extra	15
	30.	1-(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-Octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2- naphthalenyl)ethanone [Iso E super®]	20
25	31.	(10E)-1-Oxacycloheptadec-10-en-2-one [Ambrettolide®]	10.5
	32.	1-Phenyleth-1-yl acetate [Gardenol®]	2.5
	33.	Phenylethyl alcohol	20
	34.	Pepper oil, black	2
30	35.	Rose TW 62/9 Norx	20
	36.	alpha-Terpineol [Lindenol®]	5
	37.	10-Undecen-1-al, 1% in dipropylene glycol	10
	38.	Mixture II ₂	10
35			1250

The light, clear, crisp lily of the valley character of the mixture II₂ clearly comes into play in the composition, surprisingly even in this relatively low dosage, brings elegance and crispness into the olfactory picture and underlines the caring character of the product. The mixture II₂ can even intensify the effect of other alcohols with less pronounced lily of the valley odour, as shown here by the example of Florol®. Neither Majantol® nor Majol® or Mugetamol® is able to produce in this composition in like dosages a similar natural lily of the valley note, and the mixtures Ia and Ib are also not capable of this.



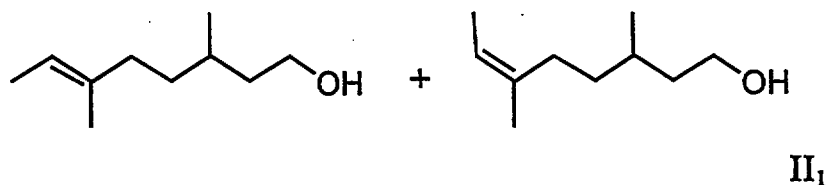
Claims

1. Mixtures of general formula II

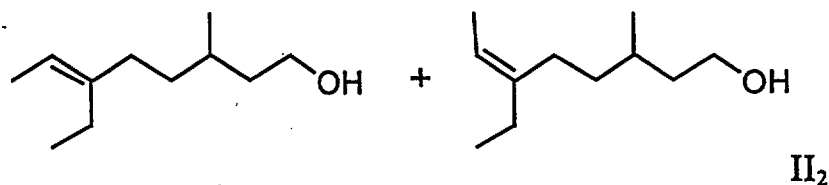


including all R- and S-enantiomers, wherein R represents methyl or ethyl, which are free from the corresponding oct-5-ene double bond isomers.

- 10 2. The mixture according to claim 1 containing (6E)-3,6-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol and (6Z)-3,6-dimethyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₁), which is free from (5E/Z)-3,6-dimethyloct-5-en-1-ol.



- 15 3. The mixture according to claim 1 containing (6E)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol and (6Z)-6-ethyl-3-methyloct-6-en-1-ol (II₂), which is free from (5E/Z)-ethyl-3-methyloct-5-en-1-ol.



- 20 4. An odorant composition, which contains a mixture in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3.

- 25 5. The use of the mixture in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3 as an odorant.