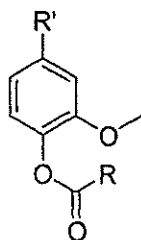


METHOD OF FLAVORING

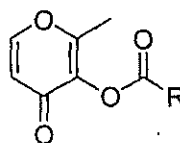
This disclosure relates to the achievement of vanilla beany flavor.

- 5 The achievement of a desirable vanilla beany flavor has long been a desire of flavorists. Hitherto it has not been possible to achieve by means other than using the natural material.

It has now been discovered that it is possible to provide such a desirable vanilla beany flavor. There is therefore provided a method of providing vanilla beany flavor in an orally-
 10 receivable product, comprising adding to a product base at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those according to Formulae I and II

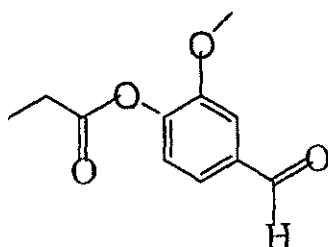


I



II

- in which R' is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl and -CHO, and R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₀ linear alkyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkyl,
 15 C₂-C₁₀ linear alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkenyl, C₁-C₁₀ hydroxyalkyl, C₂-C₁₀ alkylcarboxy, tetrahydrofuranyl and a group of the formula VII



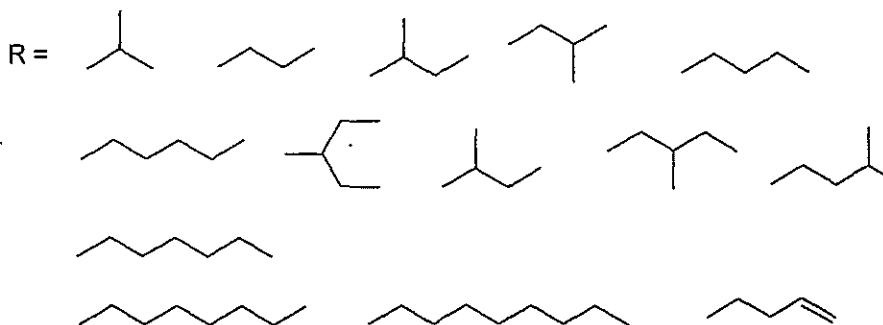
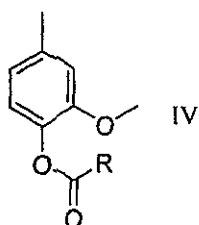
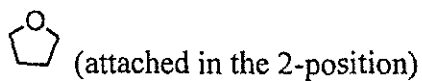
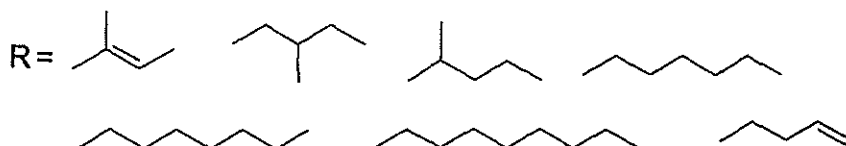
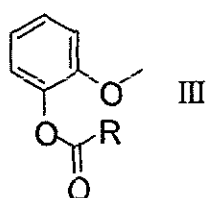
VII

- Specific examples of R include hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 1- and 2-methylpropyl, n-pentyl, 1-, 2- and 3-methylbutyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-methylpentyl, 1-
 20 methylbut-2-ene, hydroxyethyl, ethylcarboxy, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl and a group of Formula VII.

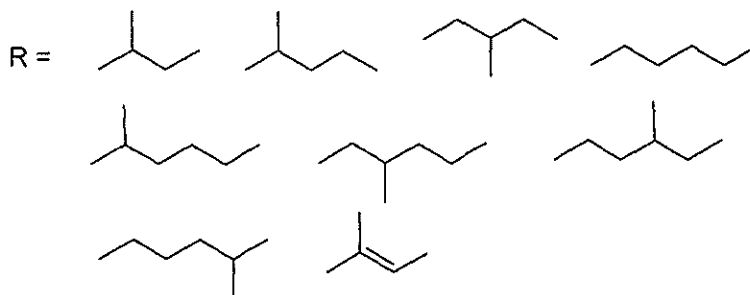
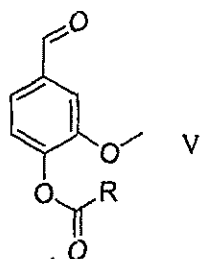
By "product base" is meant any combination of two or more materials that are combined with suitable flavor ingredients to produce a product that is orally-receivable, that is taken

orally, either for ingesting (such as a foodstuff or a beverage) or for spitting (such as a mouthwash). All the standard materials known to the art may be used, and the skilled person will in every case be able to select suitable materials.

- 5 Some of the compounds of Formulae I and II above are novel materials. There is therefore also provided a compound selected from compounds according to Formulae III-VI, in which R has the value shown:



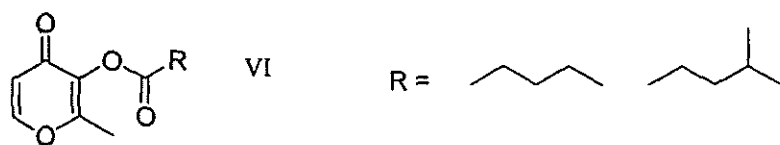
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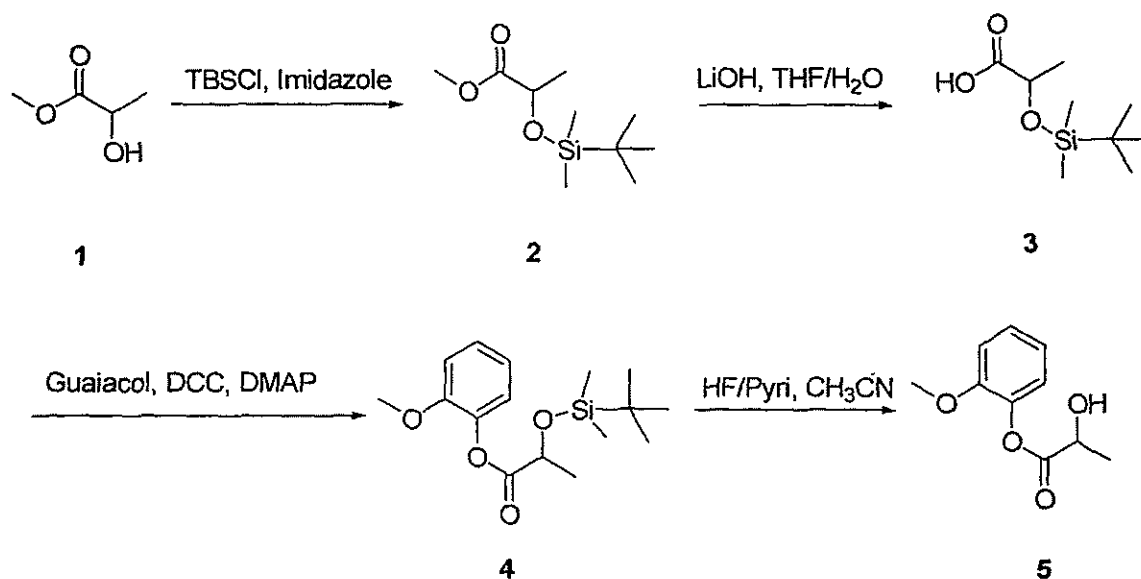
15

(attached in the 2-position)

3



The compounds of Formula I may be prepared by standard methods known to the art, and the skilled person will be able to do so. For example, guaiacol and p-cresol esters may be prepared according to the methods described in the publication by Parish R. C. and Stock L. M. in, *J. Org. Chem.*, (1965) 30(3), 927-9, and vanillin and maltol esters may be prepared by the following methods:

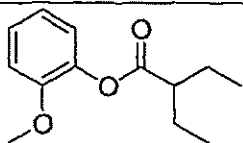
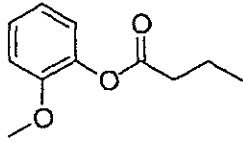
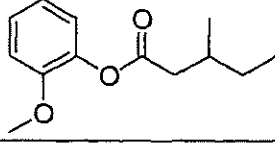
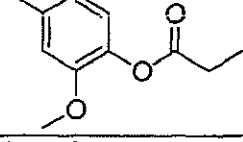
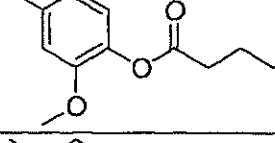
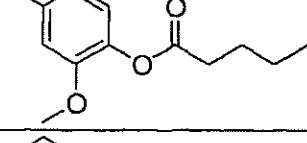
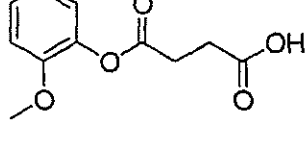
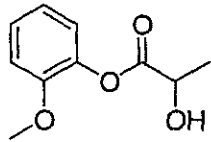
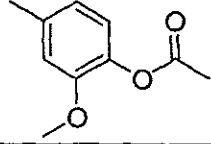
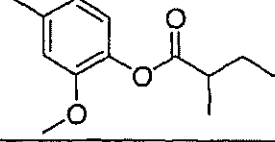
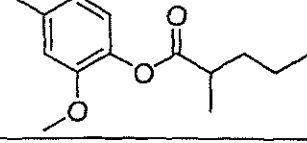


10

Particular examples of compounds that confer beany flavor are shown in the following tables. Table 1 contains particularly efficacious compounds, Table 2 less efficacious compounds and Table 3 still less efficacious compounds.

15 Table 1

Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS	Structure
Guaiacol isovalerate	2-methoxyphenyl 3-methylbutanoate	68983-11-9	
Guaiacol propionate	2-methoxyphenyl propionate	7598-60-9	

Guaiacol 2-ethyl butyrate	2-methoxyphenyl 2-ethylbutanoate	723758-83-6	
Guaiacol butyrate	2-methoxyphenyl butyrate	4112-92-9	
Guaiacol 3-methyl pentanoate	2-methoxyphenyl 3-methylpentanoate	No CAS	
Creosol propionate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl propionate	108439-89-0	
Creosol butyrate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl butyrate	No CAS	
Creosol valerate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl valerate	No CAS	
Guaiacol succinate	2-methoxyphenyl succinate	39560-36-6	
Guaiacol lactate	2-methoxyphenyl lactate	59643-85-5	
Creosol acetate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl acetate	879-67-4	
Creosol 2-methyl butanoate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl 2-methylbutanoate	No CAS	
Creosol 2-methyl pentanoate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl 2-methylpentanoate	No CAS	

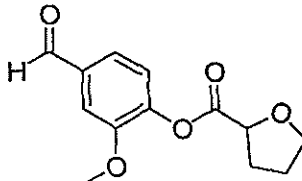
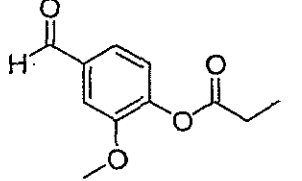
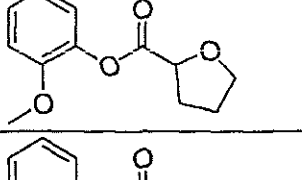
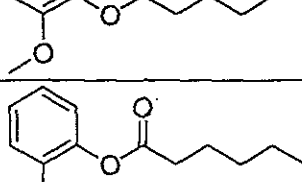
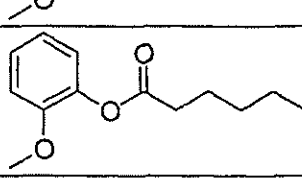
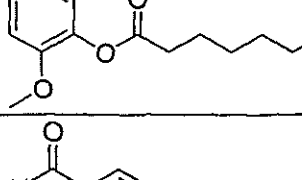
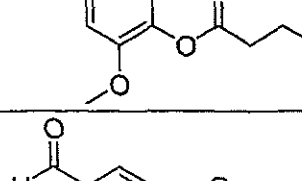
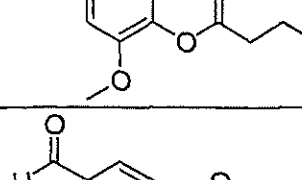
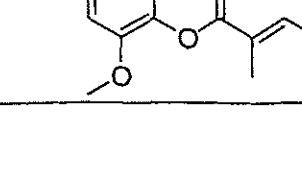
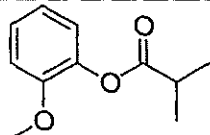
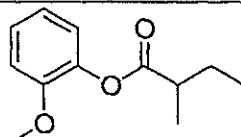
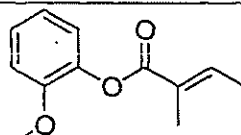
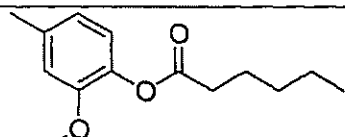
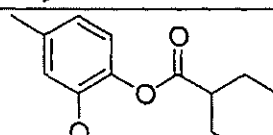
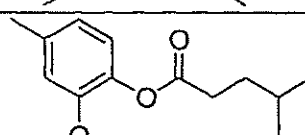
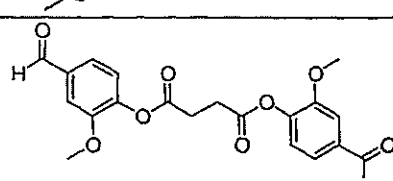
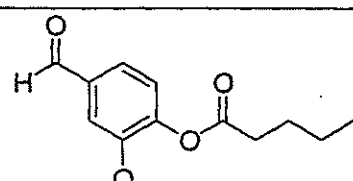
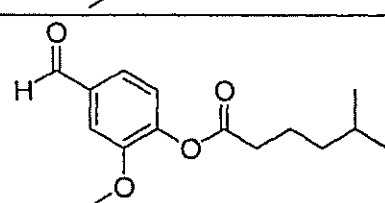
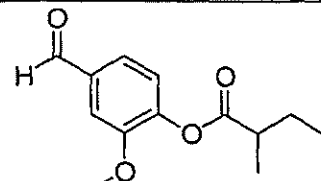
Vanillin tetrahydro furan-2- carboxylate	4-formyl-2- methoxyphenyl tetrahydrofuran-2- carboxylate	No CAS	
Vanillin propionate	4-formyl-2- methoxyphenyl propionate	174143-90-9	
Guaiacol tetrahydro furan-2- carboxylate	2-methoxyphenyl tetrahydrofuran-2- carboxylate	No CAS	
Guaiacol valerate	2-methoxyphenyl valerate	531-39-5	
Guaiacol hexanoate	2-methoxyphenyl hexanoate	613-00-3	
Guaiacol octanoate	2-methoxyphenyl octanoate	No CAS	
Guaiacol nonanoate	2-methoxyphenyl nonanoate	No CAS	
Vanillin hexanoate	4-formyl-2- methoxyphenyl hexanoate	765298-67-7	
Vanillin 4- methyl hexanoate	4-formyl-2- methoxyphenyl 4- methylhexanoate	No CAS	
Vanillin tiglate	4-formyl-2- methoxyphenyl tiglate	No CAS	

Table 2

Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS	Structure
Guaiacol isobutyrate	2-methoxyphenyl isobutyrate	723759-62-4	
Guaiacol 2-methyl butyrate	2-methoxyphenyl 2-methylbutyrate	379692-90-7	
Guaiacol tiglate	2-methoxyphenyl tiglate	No CAS	
Creosol hexanoate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl hexanoate	No CAS	
Cresosol ethyl-2-butyrate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl ethyl-2-butyrate	No CAS	
Creosol 4-methyl pentanoate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl 4-methylpentanoate	No CAS	
Divanillyl succinate	bis(4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl) succinate	141186-17-6	
Vanillin pentanoate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl pentanoate	125261-96-3	
Vanillin 5-methyl hexanoate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl 5-methylhexanoate	No CAS	
Vanillin 2-methylbutyrate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl 2-methylbutyrate	No CAS	

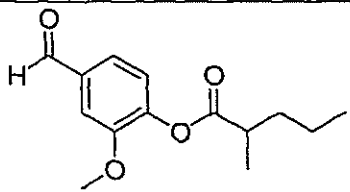
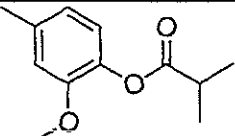
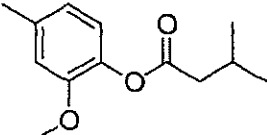
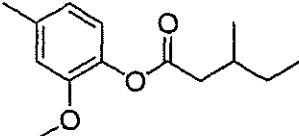
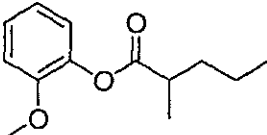
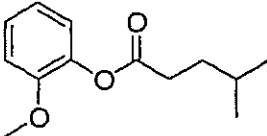
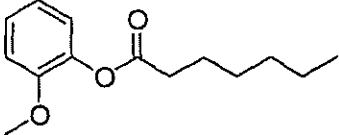
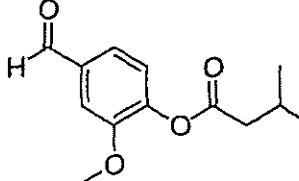
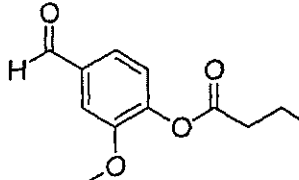
Vanillin 2-methylvalerate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl 2-methylvalerate	No CAS	
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Table 3

Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS	Structure
Creosol isobutyrate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl isobutyrate	No CAS	
Creosol isovalerate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl isovalerate	No CAS	
Creosol 3-methyl pentanoate	2-methoxy-4-methylphenyl 3-methyl pentanoate	No CAS	
Guaiacol 2-methyl pentanoate	2-methoxyphenyl 2-methylpentanoate	No CAS	
Guaiacol isocaproate	2-methoxyphenyl 4-methylpentanoate	725736-75-4	
Guaiacol heptanoate	2-methoxyphenyl heptanoate	No CAS	
Vanillin 3-methylbutanoate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl 3-methylbutanoate	855938-06-6	
Vanillin butyrate	4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl butyrate	844634-13-5	

5 The compounds may be used in any orally-receivable product. There is therefore additionally provided a vanilla beany-flavored orally-receivable product comprising a

product base in which is included at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those according to Formulae I and II, as hereinabove described.

Examples of such products include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 5 Beverages, including soft drinks and alcoholic beverages, tea, coffee and juices.

Sweet goods, including baked products such as cakes, cookies and biscuits, pies, cereals, cereal bars; confectionery, such as hard candy, chewing gum, chocolates, soft candies and jellies.

Dairy products, including milk, ice cream and yogurt.

- 10 Savory products, including snack foods, dressings, dips, potato chip snacks.

Medicinal products, such as syrups, chewable tablets.

Dentifrices, including toothpastes, tooth powders, tooth gels, mouthwashes and edible films.

- 15 The method will now be further described with reference to the following examples. These describe particular embodiments and are not intended to be in any way limiting.

Example 1

Preparation of guaiacol lactate

20

To a solution of lactic acid methyl ester 1 (25g, 9.6 mmol) and DMF (50ml, 2ml/g solvent) was added *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (43.4g, 288.2 mmol), followed by imidazole (40.8g, 144.2 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight and then quenched with water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 ml). The
25 combined organic layers were washed with 1 N HCl, water and saturated NaCl, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The crude was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with 100% hexane to obtain 41.8g (80%) of product ("Product 2").

To a mixture of Product 2 (3g, 13.8 mmol) and THF (130ml) at 0°C was added 1.13g (27.5
30 mmol) of LiOH in 130 ml water. After being stirred at RT for about 4 h, the THF was removed under vacuum. The resulting aqueous mixture was washed with EtOAc (2×50ml). The EtOAc layers were extracted with saturated NaHCO₃. The aqueous layers were combined, acidified to pH=5 with saturated KHSO₄, and then extracted with EtOAc.

The resulting organic layers were combined, dried and concentrated to afford 2.49g (89%) of product as clear oil ("Product 3"). Product 3 may be used without further purification.

To a solution of Product 3 (2.49g, 12.2 mmol) in 50 ml CH₂Cl₂ was treated DCC at 0°C.
5 After the mixture was stirred for 10 min, guaiacol (2.3g, 18.5 mmol) and DMAP (0.15g, 1.2 mmol) were added to the reaction mixture at 0°C. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for over night. More methylene chloride was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was then washed with 1N HCl and water, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified on silica with 5% EtOAc/Hex and
10 gave 1.74g (46%) of product ("Product 4").

Product 4 (1.74g, 5.6 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml CH₃CN, cooled to 0°C, HF/Pyr (2 ml) was added, then the ice bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hrs. Water was added into the reaction mixture and extracted back with EtOAc
15 (3×50ml), washed the organic layers with water, brine, dried and concentrated. Flash chromatography (20%EtOAc/Hex) yielded 0.93g (86%) of final product as clear oil.

Example 2

Preparation of guaiacol succinate

20

Guaiacol (2.23g, 17.9 mmol), succinic anhydride (2.7g, 26.9 mmol), and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (50mg, 0.40 mmol) were dissolved in 10 ml pyridine and left for 2 days at room temperature. After addition of 50 ml of CH₂Cl₂, the resulting solution was washed with 1 N HCl (3×50 ml), water, brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated. Flash
25 chromatography (20% EtOAc/Hex to 100 % EtOAc) on silica gel yielded 1.47g (37%) of white solid as final product.

Example 3

Preparation of 2-Methoxyphenyl tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate

30

2-Tetrahydrofuroic acid (16g, 137.8 mmol) was dissolved in 70 ml CH₂Cl₂ and was treated with 200 ml of 2 M solution of oxalyl chloride in CH₂Cl₂ and 0.2 ml of DMF at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. An excess amount of oxalyl chloride was removed under *vacuo*. To a solution of guaiacol (5g, 40.3 mmol) in

50 mL CH_2Cl_2 was added freshly prepared tetrahydrofuran-2-carbonyl chloride (8.1g, 60.4 mmol) and 6.6 ml (100.6 mmol) of pyridine at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min, quenched with MeOH. The reaction mixture was poured into 50 mL 1 N HCl. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with CH_2Cl_2 5 (3x50mL), and the organic layers were combined and washed with 1 N HCl, water, saturated NaCl, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. Purification via flash chromatography on SiO_2 (20% EtOAc/Hex) gave 8.95g (63%) of product.

Example 4

10 Preparation of vanillin propionate

To a solution of vanillin (2.75g, 18.1 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) at room temperature was added propyl chloride (3.7 mL, 27.1 mmol) and pyridine (3.7 mL, 45.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into 1 N HCl, 15 and the layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3x50 mL), and the organic layers were combined. The combined CH_2Cl_2 extracts were washed with H_2O , saturated NaCl, dried with Na_2SO_4 , concentrated, and purified by flash chromatography (20% EtOAc/Hex) to afford 2.06g (55%) of vanillin propionate.

Example 5**Preparation of 4-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate (vanillin 2-tetrahydrofuroate)**

5 2-Tetrahydrofuroic acid (16g, 137.8 mmol) was dissolved in 70 mL CH₂Cl₂ and was treated with 200 mL of 2M solution of oxalyl chloride in CH₂Cl₂ and 0.2 mL of DMF at room temperature. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. An excess amount of oxalyl chloride was removed under vacuo. To a solution of vanillin (5g, 32.9 mmol) in 50 mL CH₂Cl₂ was added freshly prepared tetrahydrofuran-2-carbonyl chloride
 10 (6.6g, 49.5 mmol) and 7 mL (82.2 mmol) of pyridine at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then reflux for 2 h and quenched with MeOH at room temperature. Poured the reaction mixture to 1 N HCl (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x50 mL) and the organic layers combined, washed with 1 N HCl, H₂O, saturated NaCl and dried (Na₂SO₄). The solvent was removed
 15 in *vacuo* and the resulting oil was purified by chromatography on SiO₂ to provide 3.2g (39%) of desired product.

Example 6**Alcoholic beverage with vanilla flavor**

20 The compounds listed in Table 4 were added to the following alcoholic beverage base at a concentration of 0.5 or 1 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Water	852.78 mL
Sodium Benzoate	0.25 g
Potassium Sorbate	0.15 g
Sodium Citrate	0.3 g
Ethanol 190 proof	52.6 mL
Vanilla flavor V1* (5%)	0.1 g
High Fructose Corn Syrup-55	95 mL

*commercially-available vanilla flavor ex Givaudan Flavors Corp.

The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting composition with the aroma and taste profile of the starting beverage, the vanilla flavor was found to be enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 4.

5 Table 4

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Beverage Base
Creosol Acetate	finish is a little more brown and fatty, slightly smoky, slightly more vanillin, improvement is a little subtle
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	enhances brown notes and makes profile a little more resinous
Vanillin propionate	fatty, oily, gives the impression of high pressure extraction.
Guaiacol tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	more smoky and dark, interesting.
Guaiacol valerate	beany, fruity finish, added guaiacol-like aroma, but sweeter
Guaiacol octanoate	helps aroma, taste is a little more brown, resinous and slightly phenolic
Vanillin tiglate	smoothes, balances, beany, sweet vanillin-like, improves the overall flavor

Example 7

Cola Beverage with vanilla flavor

The compounds listed in Table 5 were added to the following cola beverage base at a concentration of 0.5 or 1 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Cola Syrup Base	167 g
Vanilla Flavor V2* (5%)	0.01 g
Carbonated Water (Schweppes)	833 g

*commercially-available vanilla flavor ex Givaudan Flavors Corp.

The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting composition with the aroma and taste profile of the starting beverage, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 5:

5 **Table 5**

Compound	Amount (ppm)	Flavor Profile Description in the Cola Base
Creosol Acetate	0.5	slightly sweeter ending, beany, phenolic, slightly sweeter
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	0.5 1	Smooother taste, sweeter same as 0.5 ppm, gives middle smoothness, beany
Vanillin propionate	0.5	nice beany, slightly smoky, slightly nutty
Guaiacol tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	0.5 1	very slightly smoky, slightly brown beany, phenolic, slightly medicinal
Guaiacol valerate	0.5 1	beany, phenolic, medicinal, a little more brown note, some sweet character at the end, nondescript nice background note
Guaiacol octanoate	0.5	Slightly sweetening, very slightly fatty/resinous
Vanillin tiglate	0.5 1	slightly sweetening smoothed out the imbalance in the cola

Example 8

Cookie with vanilla flavor

Compounds listed in Table 6 were added to the following cookie base at a concentration of
10 200 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Cookie Base	998 g
Vanilla Flavor V1 (5%)	2 g

The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting composition with the aroma and taste profile of the cookie base, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 6.

5 **Table 6**

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Cookie Base
Creosol Acetate	Beany, resin, fatty, creamy, vanilla-like, sweeter
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Creamier, baked, vanillin-like, positive for overall character
Guaiacol tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Beany, smoky, resinous, phenolic/guaiacol-like
Vanillin propionate	Smoky, vanilla character, brown
Guaiacol valerate	Better beany character, fruity
Guaiacol octanoate	Mild vanilla, smoothes flavor
Vanillin tiglate	Beany, brown baked notes, creamy, doughy

Example 9

Chewing gum with vanilla flavor

The compounds listed in Table 7 were added to the following chewing gum base at a
10 concentration of 250 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Gum Base	995 g
Vanilla Flavor V1 (5%)	5 g

The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting composition with the aroma and taste profile of the chewing gum base, the vanilla flavor
15 was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 7.

Table 7

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Gum Base
Creosol Acetate	Slightly brown, more sweet, caramel or cocoa like, good flavor
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Resinous, beany, good enhancement of flavor
Guaiacol tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Nice beany, brown, slightly fatty, resinous
Vanillin propionate	Beany, resinous, brown, sweet
Guaiacol octanoate	More beany, brown, resinous, sweet

Example 10**Milk with vanilla flavor**

- 5 The compounds listed in Table 8 were added to the following milk base at a concentration of 20 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Whole Milk	908.82 g
Sucrose	90.88 g
Vanilla Beany Flavor V1 (5%)	0.30 g

- The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting
 10 composition with the aroma and taste profile of the milk base, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 8.

Table 8

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Milk Base
Creosol Acetate	sweeter, moot on guaiacol, rummy, smoky, beany
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	slightly smoky, brown, enhances beany notes, sweeter, moot on guaiacol
Vanillin propionate	increased dried fruit, creamy, caramel or toffee-like, rummy finish
Guaiacol valerate	softens smoky notes, slightly caramel-like, beany, dried fruit/raisin, nice
Guaiacol octanoate	beany, woody, slightly sweeter, a little fatty, resinous, subtle improvement
Vanillin tiglate	rummy, alcoholic, some increased beany/seedy notes, slightly sweeter

Example 11**Yogurt with vanilla flavour**

- 5 The compounds listed in Table 9 were added to the following yogurt base at a concentration of 20 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Plain Yogurt	908.82 g
Sucrose	90.88 g
Vanilla Flavor V2 (5%)	0.3 g

- The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting
 10 composition with the aroma and taste profile of the yogurt base, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 9.

Table 9

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Yogurt Base
Creosol Acetate	Sweeter, beany, nice, covers some of the phenolic notes of reference
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Beany, browner, slightly smoky
Vanillin propionate	Beany, brown, almost chocolate, suppresses phenolic notes of reference. Slightly caramelic, raisin, increased sweetness
Guaiacol tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Beany, smoky, brown, slightly caramelic, raisin, sweet
Guaiacol valerate	Very smoky, rummy, beany, slightly resinous, slightly more brown
Guaiacol octanoate	Finish has nice beany note, sweeter, dried fruit
Vanillin tiglate	Brown, vanillin, beany-like, slight sweet rum and raisin note

Example 12**Cough syrup with vanilla flavor**

- 5 The compounds listed in Table 10 were added to the following cough syrup base at a concentration of 100 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Cough Syrup	7.49 g
Water	991.51 g
Vanilla Flavor V1 (5%)	1 g

The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting
 10 composition with the aroma and taste profile of the cough syrup base, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 10.

Table 10

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Cough Syrup Base
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Sweet, brown, balances overall profile
Vanillin propionate	Resinous, fatty, beany, rummy finish

Example 13**Mouthwash with vanilla flavor**

- 5 The compounds listed in Table 11 were added to the following mouthwash base at a concentration of 50 ppm.

Ingredient	Amount
Mint flavored mouthwash	19.98 g
Water	979.02 g
Vanilla Flavor V1 (5%)	1 g

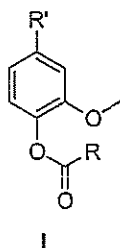
- The flavor profile was evaluated by three vanilla flavorists. Comparing the resulting composition with the aroma and taste profile of the mouthwash base, the vanilla flavor was enhanced and/or improved. The enhancing effects are listed in Table 11.
- 10

Table 11

Compound	Flavor Profile Description in the Mouthwash Base
Creosol Acetate	A little more brown, sweeter, improved beany
Vanillin tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylate	Nice beany, sweet, resinous, slightly rummy, sweet estery
Vanillin propionate	Beany improvement, resinous, slightly rummy
Guaiacol octanoate	Beany, slightly sweet, doughy, balanced
Vanillin tiglate	Fatty mouthfeel

Claims:

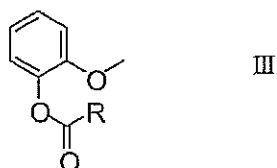
1. A method of providing vanilla beany flavor in an orally-receivable product, comprising adding to a product base at least one compound according to Formula I



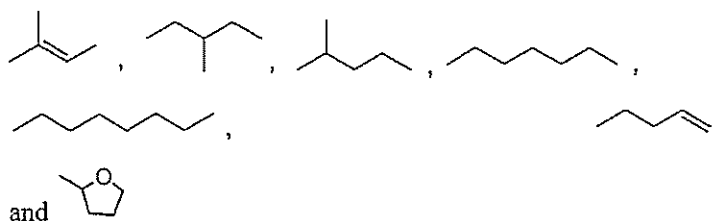
in which R' is hydrogen, and R is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₀ linear alkyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkyl, C₂-C₁₀ linear alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkylcarboxy, tetrahydrofuranyl.

2. A method according to claim 1, in which R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, 1- and 2-methylpropyl, n-pentyl, 1-, 2- and 3-methylbutyl, 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-methylpentyl, 1-methylbut-2-ene, hydroxyethyl, ethylcarboxy, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl.

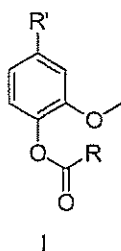
3. A compound of the formula III



in which R is a moiety selected from the group consisting of



4. A vanilla beany-flavored orally-receivable product comprising a product base in which is included at least one compound according to Formula I



in which R' is hydrogen, and R is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₁₀ linear alkyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkyl, C₂-C₁₀ linear alkenyl, C₃-C₁₀ branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkylcarboxy, tetrahydrofuranyl.