
Oil of amyris (*Amyris balsamifera* L.)

Huile essentielle d'amyris (Amyris balsamifera L.)

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3525:2008



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3525:2008



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2008

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3525 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3525:1979), which has been technically revised.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3525:2008

[STANDARDSISO.COM](https://standardsiso.com) : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3525:2008

Oil of amyris (*Amyris balsamifera* L.)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of essential oil of amyris (*Amyris balsamifera* L.), with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TR 210, *Essential oils — General rules for packaging, conditioning and storage*

ISO/TR 211, *Essential oils — General rules for labelling and marking of containers*

ISO 212, *Essential oils — Sampling*

ISO 279, *Essential oils — Determination of relative density at 20 °C — Reference method*

ISO 280, *Essential oils — Determination of refractive index*

ISO 592, *Essential oils — Determination of optical rotation*

ISO 875, *Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol*

ISO 1242, *Essential oils — Determination of acid value*

ISO 11024-1, *Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 1: Preparation of chromatographic profiles for presentation in standards*

ISO 11024-2, *Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 2: Utilization of chromatographic profiles of samples of essential oils*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

essential oil of amyris

essential oil obtained by steam distillation of the wood of *Amyris balsamifera* L. of the Rutaceae family mainly distilled in Haiti

NOTE For information on the CAS number, see ISO/TR 21092^[2].

4 Requirements

4.1 Appearance

Clear, slightly viscous liquid.

4.2 Colour

Pale yellow to amber yellow.

4.3 Odour

Characteristic, woody.

4.4 Relative density at 20 °C, d_{20}^{20}

Minimum: 0,946.

Maximum: 0,978.

4.5 Refractive index at 20 °C

Minimum: 1,504.

Maximum: 1,512.

4.6 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Between +20° and +45°.

4.7 Miscibility with 80 % (volume fraction) ethanol at 20 °C

It shall not be necessary to use more than 3 volumes of 80 % (volume fraction) ethanol to obtain a clear solution with 1 volume of essential oil. Sometimes opalescence can be observed on further addition of solvent.

4.8 Acid value

Maximum: 3,0.

4.9 Chromatographic profile

Analysis of the essential oil shall be carried out by gas chromatography. In the chromatogram obtained, the representative and characteristic constituents listed in Table 1 shall be identified. The percentages of these constituents, indicated by the integrator, shall be situated within the limits given in Table 1. This constitutes the chromatographic profile of the essential oil.

4.10 Flashpoint

Information on the flashpoint is given in Annex B.

5 Sampling

See ISO 212.

Minimum volume of test sample: 25 ml.

NOTE This volume is sufficient for each of the tests specified in this International Standard to be carried out at least once.

6 Test methods

6.1 Relative density at 20 °C, d_{20}^{20}

See ISO 279.

6.2 Refractive index at 20 °C

See ISO 280.

6.3 Optical rotation at 20 °C

See ISO 592.

6.4 Miscibility with 80 % (volume fraction) ethanol at 20 °C

See ISO 875.

6.5 Acid value

See ISO 1242.

6.6 Chromatographic profile

See ISO 11024-1 and ISO 11024-2.

7 Packaging, labelling, marking, and storage

See ISO/TR 210 and ISO/TR 211.

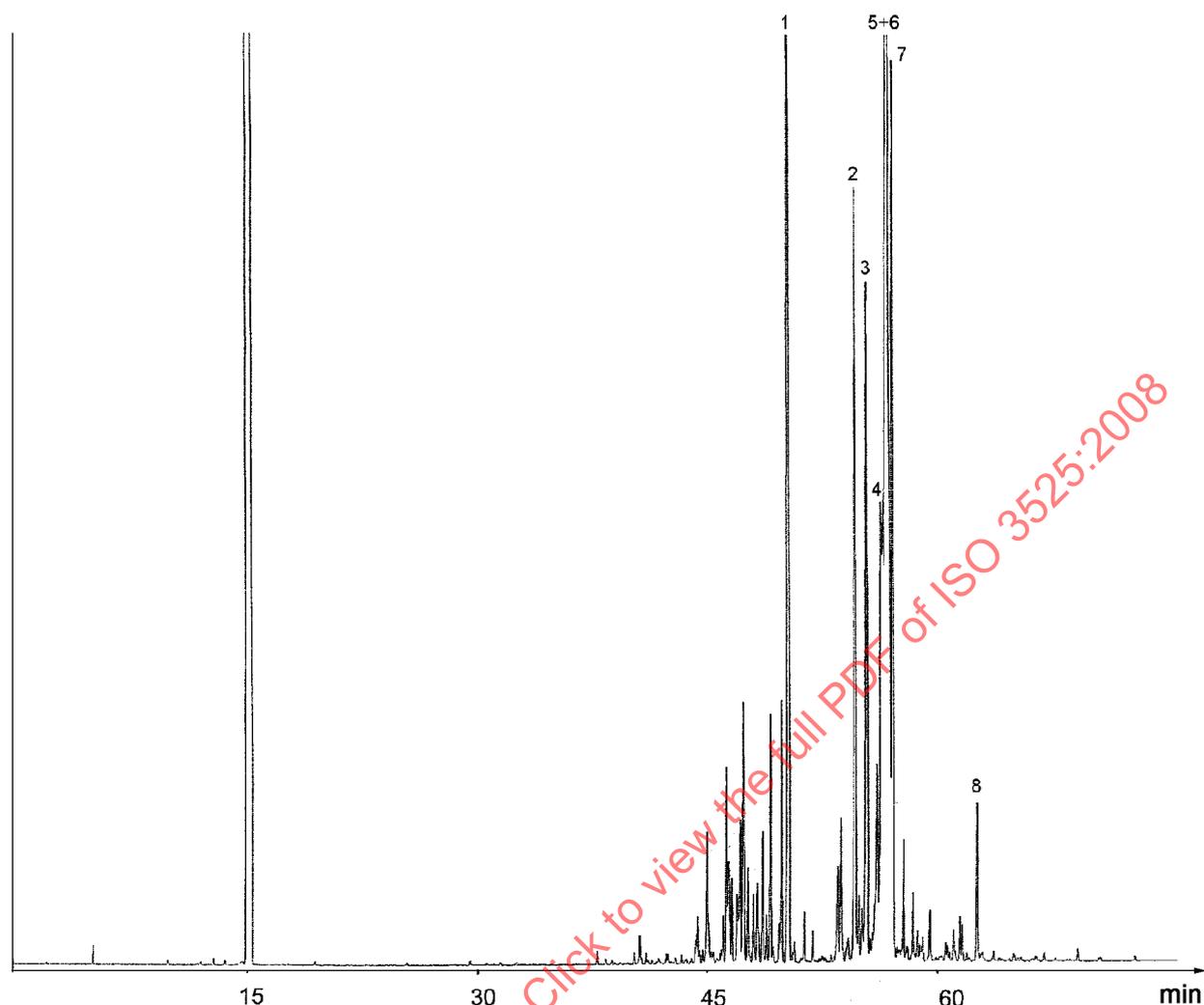
Table 1 — Chromatographic profile

Component	Minimum %	Maximum %
Elemol	5,0	15,0
10- γ - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	6,0	12,0
γ -Eudesmol	4,0	12,0
Valerianol	15,0	35,0
α -Eudesmol	3,0	9,0
7- α - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	7,0	15,0
β -Eudesmol	2,5	11,0
Drimenol	0,7	5,0
NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.		

Annex A
(informative)

**Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography
of the essential oil of amyris (*Amyris balsamifera* L.)**

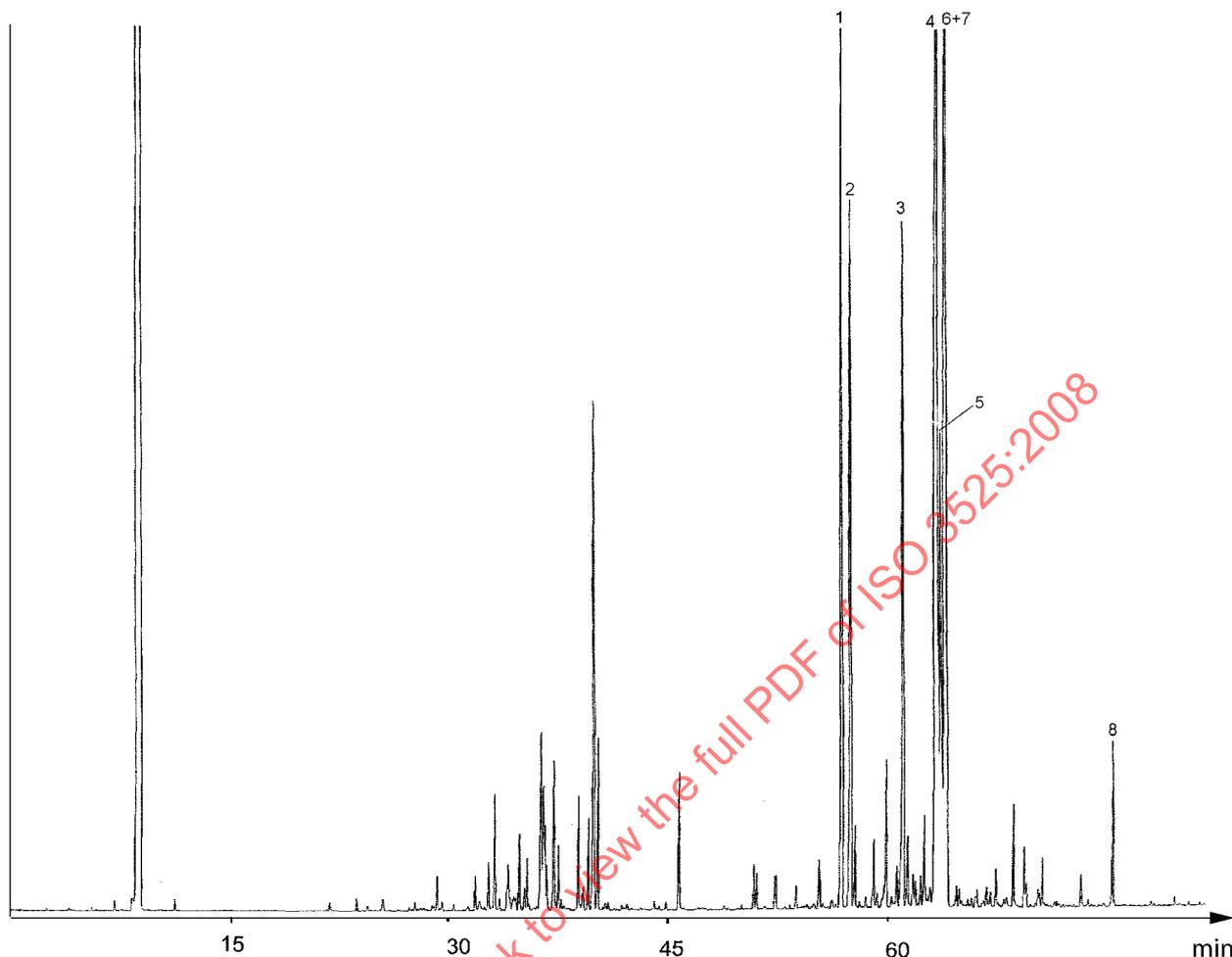
STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3525:2008



Peak identification	Operating conditions
1 Elemol	Column: silica capillary; length 30 m; internal diameter, 320 μm
2 10- γ - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	Stationary phase: poly[(5% phenyl)(95 % methyl)siloxane] [HP-5 ¹⁾
3 γ -Eudesmol	Film thickness: 0,25 μm
4 β -Eudesmol	Oven temperature: isothermal at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ during 10 min, then programming of temperature from 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 220 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, at a rate of 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$
5 Valerianol	Injector temperature: 230 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
6 α -Eudesmol	Detector temperature: 250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
7 7- α - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	Detector: flame ionization type
8 Drimenol	Carrier gas: hydrogen
	Volume injected: 0,2 μl
	Carrier gas flow rate: 1,1 ml/min
	Split ratio: 1/100

Figure A.1 — Typical chromatogram taken on an apolar column

1) HP-5 is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

**Peak identification****Operating conditions**

1	Elemol	Column: silica capillary; length 20 m; internal diameter 100 μm
2	10- γ - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	Stationary phase: poly(ethylene glycol) [Carbowax 20 M ²]
3	γ -Eudesmol	Film thickness: 0,2 μm
4	Valerianol	Oven temperature: isothermal at 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 min, then programming of temperature from 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, at a rate of 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$
5	α -Eudesmol	Injector temperature: 230 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
6	β -Eudesmol	Detector temperature: 250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
7	7- α - <i>epi</i> -Eudesmol	Detector: flame ionization type
8	Drimenol	Carrier gas: hydrogen
		Volume injected: 0,2 μl
		Carrier gas flow rate: 1,1 ml/min
		Split ratio: 1/100

Figure A.2 — Typical chromatogram taken on a polar column

2) Carbowax 20M is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.