



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST ISO 6538:1998

01-april-1998

---

**Kasija, kitajski, indonezijski in vietnamski tip (*Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume in *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees) - Specifikacija**

Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type [*Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume and *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees] -- Specification

**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[SIST ISO 6538:1998](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e-ab0b296a597/sist-iso-6538-1998)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e-ab0b296a597/sist-iso-6538-1998>

**Cannelle type Chine, type Indonésie et type Viêt-nam [*Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume et *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees] -- Spécifications**

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 6538:1997**

---

**ICS:**

67.220.10      Zæ ã à^      Spices and condiments

**SIST ISO 6538:1998**      en

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

SIST ISO 6538:1998

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e-abdb296a907c/sist-iso-6538-1998>

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDISO  
6538Second edition  
1997-11-01

---

---

**Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and  
Vietnamese type [*Cinnamomum  
aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum  
cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum  
burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume and  
*Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees] —  
Specification**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)

*Cannelle type Chine, type Indonésie et type Viêt-nam* [*Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume et *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees] — Spécifications

Reference number  
ISO 6538:1997(E)

**ISO 6538:1997(E)****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.

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.

International Standard ISO 6538 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food product*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Spices and condiments*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6538:1982), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

## **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW** **(standards.iteh.ai)**

SIST ISO 6538:1998

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e-abdb296a907c/sist-iso-6538-1998>

© ISO 1997

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 the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization  
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland  
Internet central@iso.ch  
X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

Printed in Switzerland

# Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type [*Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume and *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees] — Specification

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for cassia (Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type), in quills, whole, in pieces or ground (powdered), which is the bark of the trees *Cinnamomum aromaticum* (Nees) syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume, *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) Blume and *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees.

Recommendations relating to storage and transport conditions are given in annex A.

NOTE — Requirements for Sri Lankan type cinnamon, Seychelles type cinnamon and Madagascan type cinnamon are given in ISO 6539.<sup>1</sup>

iteh STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 927:1982, *Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter content*

ISO 928:—<sup>2</sup>, *Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash*

ISO 930:—<sup>3</sup>, *Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash*

ISO 939:1980, *Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content — Entrainment method*

ISO 948:1980, *Spices and condiments — Sampling*

ISO 1208:1982, *Spices and condiments — Determination of filth*

ISO 2825:1981, *Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis*

<sup>1</sup> ISO 6539:1997, *Cinnamon Sri Lankan type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume) — Specifications*. (To be published).

<sup>2</sup> To be published. (Revision of ISO 928:1980)

<sup>3</sup> To be published. (Revision of ISO 930:1980)

ISO 6571:1984, *Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content*

### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

**3.1 whole quills:** Scraped epiderm of the internal bark of cassia shoots that have reached maturity, rolled into a single or double quill. The quills are washed and dried.

**3.2 scraped bark:** Bark obtained from the young shoots of cultivated shrubs, and which is scraped with a curved knife before being removed from the wood.

**3.3 unscraped bark:** Bark obtained from the young shoots of cultivated shrubs, but unscraped.

**3.4 pieces:** Product resulting from the trimming, sorting, handling and packing of quills, and which may be of various sizes, scraped or unscraped.

**3.5 ground cassia:** Powder obtained by grinding cassia of the types considered in this International Standard, excluding all additives.

### 4 Types and classification

#### 4.1 Types

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)

##### 4.1.1 Chinese type cassia (*cassia lignea*)

This is the bark of branches of *Cinnamomum cassia* (Nees) ex Blume of the Lauraceae family. It consists of bark in tubular form, or in simple single quills or in compound double quills.

##### 4.1.2 Indonesian type cassia, Java cassia, Korintje cassia, cassia vera

This is the bark of trunks of *Cinnamomum burmanii* (C.G. Nees) of the Lauraceae family. It consists of thin or thick scraped single and double quills of reddish-brown colour.

##### 4.1.3 Vietnamese type cassia

This is the bark, principally of the smaller branches of *Cinnamomum loureirii* Nees of the Lauraceae family. It consists of single or double quills.

#### 4.2 Commercial grades

##### 4.2.1 Chinese type cassia

Chinese type cassia occurs in pieces of varying lengths from about 250 mm to 380 mm, and of diameter about 20 mm. It may be scraped or unscraped and the thickness is usually about 3 mm, but may be up to 6 mm. It has a sweet and aromatic flavour, sometimes rather astringent.

Chinese type cassia is classified in three grades (see table 1).

**Table 1 — Classification of Chinese type cassia**

Commercial designation of the grade	Physical characteristics of the bark
1 Kwantung cassia (also known as China rolls or Canton rolls)	The rolls may be scraped or unscraped. The external colour of the unscraped bark is brownish-grey with grey patches; the surface is rough, irregular and coarse in appearance.  The flavour is somewhat deficient. The scraped bark is light reddish-brown with occasional patches of grey and is smooth or nearly smooth.
2 Kwangsi cassia	The rolls, either whole or broken, may be scraped or unscraped; it is not as rough and coarse as Kwantung cassia, and has a stronger and better flavour.
3 Broken pieces (of grades 1 and 2)	Small pieces, which may be scraped or unscraped, resulting from the trimming, sorting, handling and packing of the rolls.

#### 4.2.2 Indonesian type cassia

Indonesian type cassia occurs in roughly cylindrical double and single quills, about 1 m long, made from strips of bark 50 mm to 100 mm wide; the thickness of the bark varies from 1 mm to 5 mm.

Indonesian type cassia is classified in four grades (see table 2).

SIST ISO 6538:1998

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e->

**Table 2 — Classification of Indonesian type cassia**

Commercial designation of the grade	Physical characteristics of the bark
1 AA (prima selected)	Fully scraped with quills of diameter between 5 mm and 15 mm. Yellow to brownish yellow colour, without patches. Sweet, pungent flavour typical of Indonesian cassia.
2 A (prima), Java cassia, Korintje cassia or Indonesian cassia	Scraped, yellow to brownish yellow colour. Sweet, pungent flavour, typical of Indonesian cassia.
3 B (secunda), Java cassia, Korintje cassia or Indonesian cassia	Scraped or partially scraped. Brown to brownish grey colour with rough surface. Sweet pungent flavour typical of Indonesian cassia.
4 C (tertia), broken pieces	Small pieces, which may be scraped or unscraped, resulting from the trimming, sorting, handling and packing of the rolls.

#### 4.2.3 Vietnamese type cassia

Vietnamese type cassia occurs as greyish-brown bark in single or double quills, varying in length from about 150 mm to 300 mm, about 10 mm to 38 mm in diameter, and up to 6 mm thick.

Vietnamese type cassia is classified in four grades (see table 3).

Table 3 — Classification of Vietnamese type cassia

Commercial designation of the grade	Physical characteristics of the bark
Whole rolls <b>1</b> Thin <b>2</b> Medium <b>3</b> Thick	Up to 1,5 mm in thickness. The thin bark is slightly rough, dark brown in colour, and shows longitudinal wavy ridges, scars and numerous wart-like protuberances. 1,5 mm to 3,0 mm in thickness. 3,0 mm to about 6,0 mm in thickness. The thick bark is lighter and greyer in colour, very rough and with no wavy ridges.
<b>4</b> Broken pieces	Small pieces resulting from the trimming, sorting, handling and packing of the rolls.

## 5 Ground cassia

Ground cassia consists of the types of cassia described in 4.1, in the ground form, excluding all additives.

NOTE — If there is a designation of origin, the ground cassia should be prepared exclusively from the barks concerned.

## 6 Requirements

SIST ISO 6538:1998  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec9e4cb1-08f5-4e2c-ac7e-abdb296a907c/sist-iso-6538-1998>

### 6.1 Odour and flavour

The odour and flavour shall be fresh and characteristic of cassia of the origin concerned. It shall be free from foreign flavours, including mustiness.

### 6.2 Colour

Ground cassia shall be yellowish to reddish-brown in colour. The colour of whole cassia shall be as described in 4.2.

### 6.3 Freedom from moulds, insects, etc.

Whole cassia shall be free from live insects, and shall be practically free from mould growth, dead insects, insect fragments and rodent contamination visible to the naked eye (corrected, if necessary, for abnormal vision), with such magnification as may be necessary in any particular case. If the magnification exceeds  $\times 10$ , this fact shall be stated in the test report.

In case of dispute, contamination in ground cassia shall be determined by the method described in ISO 1208.



## 6.4 Extraneous matter

Extraneous matter includes leaves stems, chaff and other vegetable matter, together with sand, earth and dust.

The proportion of extraneous matter in cassia shall not exceed 1 % (*m/m*) when determined by the method described in ISO 927.

## 6.5 Chemical requirements

Cassia, in quills, quillings and as whole bark and in the ground (powered) form shall comply with the requirements given in table 4.

**Table 4 — Chemical requirements**

Characteristic	Requirements			Test method
	Chinese type cassia	Indonesian type cassia	Vietnamese type cassia	
Moisture content, % ( <i>m/m</i> ) max.	15	15	15	ISO 939
- whole cassia	14	14	14	
- ground cassia				
Total ash, % ( <i>m/m</i> ) on dry basis, max.	4,0	5,0	4,5	ISO 928
Acid-insoluble ash, % ( <i>m/m</i> ) on dry basis, max.	0,8	1,0	2,0	ISO 930
Volatile oils, ml/100 g on dry basis, min.	1,5	1,0	3,0	ISO 6571
- whole cassia	1,1	0,8	3,0	
- ground cassia				

## 7 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out as specified in ISO 948.

## 8 Tests methods

**8.1** The samples shall be analysed to ensure conformity with the requirements of this International Standard by the methods of physical and chemical analysis as specified in 6.3, 6.4 and in table 4.

**8.2** For the preparation of a ground sample for analysis, coarsely crush the product until particles of 5 mm are obtained, before applying the general method described in ISO 2825.