INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3033-2

First edition 2005-09-01

Oil of spearmint —

Part 2:

Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (*Mentha viridis* L. var. *crispa* Benth.), redistilled oil

Thuile essentielle de menthe crépue (ou menthe verte) —
Partie 2: Type Chine (80 % et 60 %) (Mentha viridis L. var. crispa
(Senth.), huile bidistillée



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Foreword

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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 3033-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, Essential oils.

This first edition of ISO 3033-2, together with ISO 3033-1:2005, ISO 3033-3:2005 and ISO 3033-4:2005, cancels and replaces ISO 3033:1988, which has been technically revised.

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ISO 3033 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Oil of spearmint*:

- Part 1: Native type (Mentha spicata L.) ISO 3033-2:2005 https://standards.iteh.a/catalog/standards/sist/583e046f-37eb-4d59-9beb-
- Part 2: Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.), redistilled oil
- Part 3: Indian type (Mentha spicata L.), redistilled oil
- Part 4: Scotch variety (Mentha × gracilis Sole)

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Oil of spearmint —

Part 2.

Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.), redistilled oil

Scope

This part of ISO 3033 specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.), redistilled oil, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

Normative references 2

referenced documents are following indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition dited applies. S. I For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments)_{2:200}Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth., of Lamiaceae applies. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/family46f-37eb-4d59-9beb-

ISO/TR 210, Essential oils — General rules for NOTE 1 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 1271, Essential oils — Determination of carbonyl value — Free hydroxylamine method

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

Terms and definitions

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

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oil of spearmint, Chinese type, redistilled essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the fresh above-ground parts of the flowering plant of

Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth. is also called Mentha spicata L. var. crispa Benth.

NOTE 2 It may be enriched in carvone by redistillation.

NOTE 3 For the 80 % Chinese type, the oil obtained by steam distillation is redistilled to yield a carvone content of 80 % minimum. For the 60 % Chinese type, the oil obtained by steam distillation is redistilled to yield a carvone content of 60 % minimum.

For information on the CAS number, see NOTE 4 ISO/TR 21092.

Requirements

4.1 Appearance

Clear mobile liquid.

4.2 Colour

From colourless to pale yellow.

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4.3 Odour

Characteristic odour of carvone with a herbaceous note.

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

Chinese type, 80 %		Chinese type, 60 %		
min.	max.	min.	max.	
0,942	0,955	0,918	0,938	

4.5 Refractive index at 20 °C

Chinese type, 80 %		Chinese type, 60 %		
min.	max.	min.	max.	
1,488	1,496	1,484	1,491	

4.6 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Chinese type, 80 %	Chinese type, 60 %	
Between -55° and -50°	Between -60° and -48°	

4.7 Miscibility in ethanol, 70 % (volume ISO 3) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/star 42a85e53580

It shall not be necessary to use more than 3 volumes of ethanol, 70 % (volume fraction), to obtain a clear solution with 1 volume of essential oil.

4.8 Carbonyl value

Minimum: 224, corresponding to a carbonyl compound content of 60 %, expressed as carvone.

Minimum: 299, corresponding to a carbonyl compound content of 80 %, expressed as carvone.

4.9 Chromatographic profile

Analysis of the essential oil shall be carried out by gas chromatography. In the chromatogram obtained, the representative and characteristic components shown in Table 1 shall be identified. The proportions of these components, indicated by the integrator, shall be as shown in Table 1. This constitutes the chromatographic profile of the essential oil.

Table 1 — Chromatographic profile

	Chinese type, 80 %		Chinese type, 60 %	
Component	min.	max.	min.	max.
	%	%	%	%
Limonene ^a	0,5	3,0	10,0	22,0
3-Octanol	traces	0,4	0,2	0,8
Menthone ^b	0,8	2,0	0,8	2,0
<i>trans</i> -Sabinene hydrate	_	0,1	_	0,1
cis-Dihydrocarvone	2,0	4,0	2,0	4,0
Carvone ^c	78,0	84,0	57,0	66,0
trans-Dihydrocarvyl acetate	1,5	4,0	1,5	3,5
cis-Carvyl acetate	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3
cis-Jasmone	_	0,1	_	0,1
β-Bourbonene	0,5	1,2	0,5	1,2
Viridiflorol	not detectable		not detectable	

The limonene found is regarded to be predominantly Limonene based on the physical testing. It is believed that there might be a small amount of p-limonene present but the exact quantity is unknown.

b-2. The menthone found is regarded to be predominantly the menthone based on the physical testing. It is believed that there might be a small amount of p-menthone present but the exact quantity is unknown.

^C The carvone found is regarded to be predominantly L-carvone based on the physical testing. It is believed that there might be a small amount of p-carvone present but the exact quantity is unknown.

NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.

4.10 Flashpoint

Information on the flashpoint is given in Annex B.

5 Sampling

See ISO 212.

Minimum volume of test sample: 50 ml.

NOTE This volume allows each of the tests specified in this part of ISO 3033 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 in ethanol, 70 % (volume fraction), at 20 °C

See ISO 875.

6.5 Carbonyl value

See ISO 1271.

Test portion: 1 g.

Reflux time: 3 h.

Relative molar mass of carvone: 150,21.

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.

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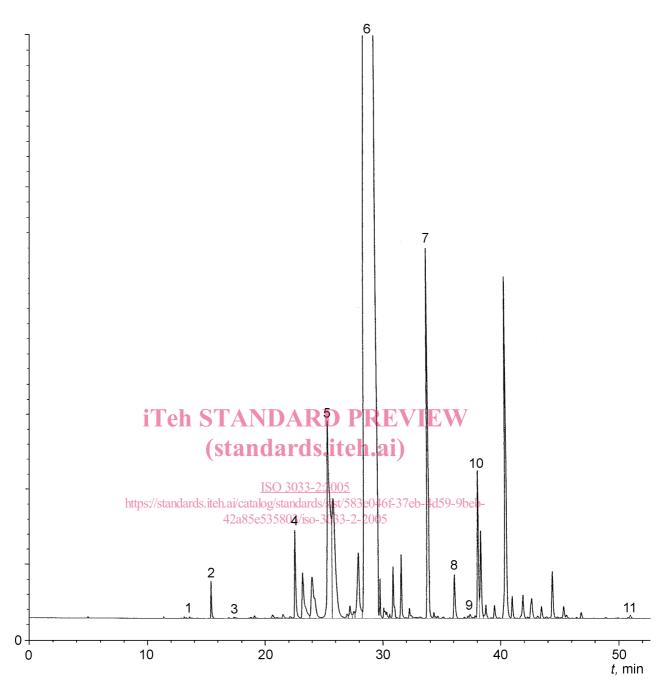
Annex A

(informative)

Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography of the essential oil of spearmint, Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (*Mentha viridis* L. var. *crispa* Benth.), redistilled oil

A.1 Chinese type, 80 %

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Peak identification Operating conditions

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cis-Dihydrocarvone

cis-Carvyl acetate

cis-Jasmone

10 β-Bourbonene

11 Viridiflorol

trans-Dihydrocarvyl acetate

Carvone

3-Octanol
 Limonene
 trans-Sabinene hydrate
 Menthone
 Column: fused silica capillary; length 30 m; internal diameter 0,25 mm
 Stationary phase: poly(dimethyl siloxane) (DB-1[®])
 Film thickness: 0,25 μm
 Oven temperature: isothermal at 75 °C for 5 min, then temperature presented in the properties of the prop

Oven temperature: isothermal at 75 °C for 5 min, then temperature programming from 75 °C to 100 °C at a rate of 5 °C/min, then from 100 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 6 °C/min

and isothermal at 220 °C for 8,34 min

Injector temperature: 230 °C Detector temperature: 260 °C Detector: flame ionization type

Carrier gas: helium Volume injected: 0,1 µl Carrier gas flow rate: 1 ml/min

Split ratio: 1/100

Figure A.1 — Typical chromatogram of Chinese type, 80 %, taken on an apolar column