# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 19332

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# Oil of blue chamomile [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn. Matricaria chamomilla auct.]

Huile essentielle de camomille bleue [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn. Matricaria chamomilla auct.]

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ISO 19332 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, Essential oils.

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## Oil of blue chamomile [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn. Matricaria chamomilla auct.]

#### Scope

This International Standard specifies characteristics of the oil of blue chamomile [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn. Matricaria chamomilla auct.], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

#### **Normative references**

referenced following documents 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) S. iteh. ai) applies.

ISO/TR 210, Essential oils General rules for unity standards iten av called standards significant in the standards of the sta packaging, conditioning and storage 373-936cd603a980/iso-14312-24ppearance

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 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.

#### 3.1

#### oil of blue chamomile

essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the fresh or dried flower-heads or flowering tops of blue chamomile [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn. Matricaria chamomilla auct.] produced mainly in Hungary and Egypt.

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

### Requirements

Slightly viscous, clear liquid.

#### 4.2 Colour

Egyptian type	Hungarian type	
Greenish blue to dark blue	Dark blue	

#### 4.3 Odour

Characteristic.

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

	Egyptian type	Hungarian type
Minimum	0,910	0,910
Maximum	0,970	0,950

### 4.5 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

	Egyptian type		Hungarian type	
Component	Minimum %	Maximum %	Minimum %	Maximum %
<i>trans</i> -β- Farnesene	15	35	20	51
α-Bisabolol oxide B	2	8	2	21
Bisabolone oxide A	2	6,5	1	4
α-Bisabolol	1	10	15	40
Chamazulene	2	5	5	22
α-Bisabolol oxide A	35	50 📘	Гeh S	T <sub>2</sub> 7N

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

#### 4.6 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 allows 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 Chromatographic profile

See ISO 11024-1 and ISO 11024-2.

Packaging, labelling, marking and storage

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## Annex A

(informative)

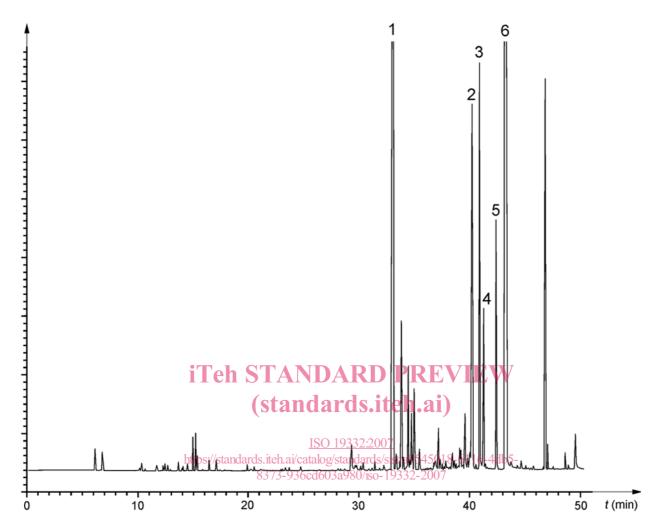
Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography of the essential oil of blue chamomile [Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert syn.

Matricaria chamomilla auct.]

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### A.1 Essential oil of blue chamomile, Egyptian type



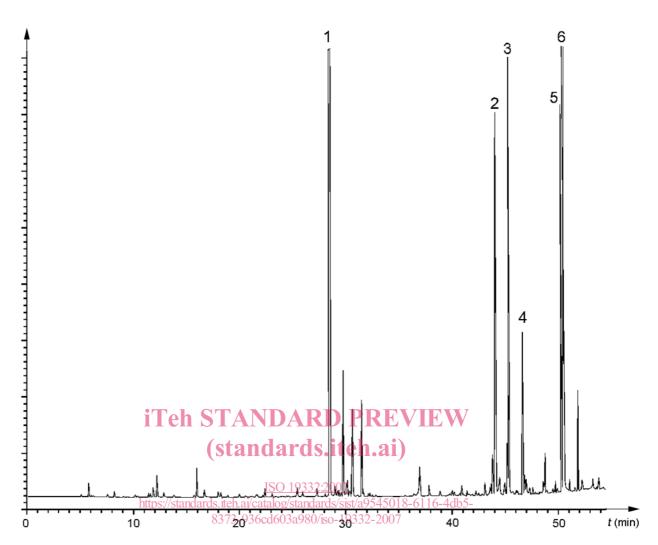
Peak identification		Operating conditions
1	<i>trans</i> -β-Farnesene	Column: fused silica capillary, length 30 m, internal diameter 0,25 mm
2	lpha-Bisabolol oxide B	Stationary phase: polydimethyl siloxane [SPB™ –1 (SE-30®) <sup>1)</sup> ]
3	Bisabolone oxide A	Film thickness: 0,25 µm
4	lpha-Bisabolol	Oven temperature: temperature programming from 50 °C to 180 °C at a rate of 3 °C/min and
5	Chamazulene	180 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min
6	$\alpha$ -Bisabolol oxide A	Injector temperature: 260 °C
		Detector temperature: 280 °C
		Detector: flame ionization type
		Carrier gas: helium
		Volume injected: 1 µl

Carrier gas flow rate: 1 ml/min

Split ratio: 1/50

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

<sup>1)</sup> SPB™-1 (SE-30®) 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.



#### **Peak identification**

#### **Operating conditions**

1	<i>trans</i> -β-Farnesene	Column: fused silica capillary, length 30 m, internal diameter 0,25 mm
2	$\alpha ext{-Bisabolol}$ oxide B	Stationary phase: polyethylene glycol [Supelcowax™ –10® <sup>2)</sup> ]
3	Bisabolone oxide A	Film thickness: 0,25 µm
4	$\alpha$ -Bisabolol	Oven temperature: temperature programming from 50 °C to 180 °C at a rate of 3 °C/min and
5	Chamazulene	180 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min
6	$\alpha$ -Bisabolol oxide A	Injector temperature: 260 °C
		Detector temperature: 280 °C
		Detector: flame ionization type
		Carrier gas: helium

Volume injected: 1 µl

Carrier gas flow rate: 1 ml/min

Split ratio: 1/50

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

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<sup>2)</sup> Supelcowax™ -10® 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.