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**Aromatic natural raw materials —
Vocabulary**

**Matières premières aromatiques
naturelles — Vocabulaire**

**Natürliche aromatische Rohstoffe —
Vokabular**

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9235:1997), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

This International Standard falls within the framework of the standardization work conducted within the essential oils sector. It is aimed at defining the natural raw materials and products which stem from that sector. It is not intended to integrate all the provisions of other sectors of activity which use the products defined in this standard (perfumes/fragrances, cosmetics, food industry flavours, etc.).

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Aromatic natural raw materials — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the terms and definitions, in English and French, relating to aromatic natural raw materials.

2 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE 1 In the following definitions, the terms defined elsewhere are in *italic* type. In each definition, reference is made to the number where they are defined.

NOTE 2 In this document, terms appear in alphabetical order of English terms; an index sorted by themes is presented in [Annex A](#); another index sorted by alphabetical order for the French terms is given in [Annex B](#).

2.1

absolute

product obtained by extraction with ethanol from a *concrete* (2.7), a *floral pomade* (2.22), a *resinoid* (2.26) or a *supercritical fluid extract* (2.27)

Note 1 to entry: The ethanolic solution is generally cooled down and filtered in order to eliminate the “waxes”; the ethanol is then eliminated by distillation.

2.2

alcoholate

distillate (2.8) which results from the distillation of a *natural raw material* (2.19) in presence of ethanol at variable concentrations

2.3

aromatic water

hydrolate

aqueous *distillate* (2.8) which remains after steam distillation and separation of the *essential oil* (2.11) whenever possible

EXAMPLE Lavender hydrolate (water), orange blossom water.

Note 1 to entry: A floral water or a “plant name” water is an aromatic water.

Note 2 to entry: Aromatic water can undergo physical treatments which do not result in any significant changes in its composition (e.g. filtration, decantation, centrifugation).

2.4

balsam

oleoresin (2.18) characterized in particular by the presence of benzoic and/or cinnamic derivatives

EXAMPLE Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, benzoin, styrax.

2.5

cold-pressed essential oil

essential oil (2.11) obtained by mechanical processes from the epicarp of the fruit of a citrus, at ambient temperature

2.6
concentrated essential oil
folded oil

essential oil (2.11) treated by a physical process in order to concentrate one or more components considered to be of interest

2.7
concrete
extract (2.13) obtained from a fresh *natural raw material* (2.19) by extraction with one or several solvents

Note 1 to entry: The solvent or solvents are then totally or partly removed.

2.8
distillate
product of condensation obtained after distillation of a *natural raw material* (2.19)

2.9
dry-distilled essential oil
essential oil (2.11) obtained by distillation of wood, barks, roots or gums, without addition of water or steam

EXAMPLE Birch tar essential oil.

2.10
essential oil of fruit juice
essential oil (2.11) obtained from a fruit juice during its concentration or during UHT (flash pasteurization) treatment

Note 1 to entry: The water and aromatic oils are separated to yield an aromatic oil phase and a dilute water phase, which contains the water soluble aromatic components.

2.11
essential oil
product obtained from a *natural raw material* (2.19) of plant origin, by steam distillation, by mechanical processes from the epicarp of citrus fruits, or by dry distillation, after separation of the aqueous phase — if any — by physical processes

Note 1 to entry: The essential oil can undergo physical treatments which do not result in any significant change in its composition (e.g. filtration, decantation, centrifugation).

Note 2 to entry: During the 27th meeting of ISO/TC 54 held in 2010, it was decided to adopt the terminology “Essential oil of ...” instead of “Oil of ...” for all the standards published by the committee. This change will be introduced progressively when reviewing the standards and for all new drafts.

2.12
essential oil obtained by steam distillation
essential oil (2.11) which is obtained by steam distillation with addition of water to the still (hydrodistillation) or without addition of water to the still (directly by steam)

EXAMPLE Essential oil of orris (commonly named “iris butter”).

2.13
extract
product obtained by treating a *natural raw material* (2.19) with one or several solvents

EXAMPLE Coffee extract, tea extract.

Note 1 to entry: The obtained solution may be cooled and filtered.

Note 2 to entry: The term “extract” is a generic term.

Note 3 to entry: The solvent or solvents are then totally or partly removed.

2.14**exudate**

natural raw material (2.19) excreted by the plant

2.15**gum**

exudate (2.14) consisting mainly of polysaccharides

2.16**gum oleoresin**

exudate (2.14) consisting mainly of resinous compounds, gums and certain quantities of volatile compounds

EXAMPLE Myrrh, olibanum, galbanum.

2.17**gum resin**

exudate (2.14) consisting mainly of resinous compounds and *gum* (2.15)

EXAMPLE Shellac gum.

2.18**oleoresin**

exudate (2.14) consisting mainly of resinous and volatile compounds

EXAMPLE Pine oleoresin, gurjum.

Note 1 to entry: This natural oleoresin, due to exudation, differs from *extracted oleoresins* (2.21).

2.19**natural raw material**

natural raw material of vegetal, animal or microbiological origin, as such, obtained by physical, enzymatic or microbiological processes, or obtained by traditional preparation processes (e.g. extraction, distillation, heating, torrefaction, fermentation)

Note 1 to entry: Other sectors of activity may have defined supplementary requirements.

2.20**non-concentrated extract****single-fold extract**

product obtained by treating a *natural raw material* (2.19) with one or several non-eliminated solvents

EXAMPLE Asafoetida in peanut oil, benzoin in ethanol.

2.21**extracted oleoresin**

extract (2.13) of spice or aromatic herb

EXAMPLE Pepper oleoresin, ginger oleoresin.

Note 1 to entry: This extraction obtained oleoresin differs from exudation obtained *oleoresins* (2.18).

2.22**pomade**

perfumed fat obtained from a flower, either by "cold enfleurage" (diffusion in particular of the odoriferous compounds of the flower in the fat), or by "hot enfleurage" (digestion or immersion of the flower in the melted fat)

2.23**post-treated essential oil**

product having undergone a post-treatment

Note 1 to entry: This type of product is designated as "essential oil preceded by the adjective specifying the type of treatment" e.g. decolourized essential oil, washed essential oil, iron eliminated essential oil.

2.24

rectified essential oil

essential oil (2.11) which has been subjected to a fractional distillation in order to modify the content of certain compounds and/or its colour

EXAMPLE Rectified mint essential oil.

2.25

resin

product obtained from a *oleoresin* (2.18), by as complete as possible elimination of the volatile compounds

2.26

resinoid

extract (2.13) obtained from a dry plant natural raw material by extraction with one or several solvents

EXAMPLE Incense, benzoin, elemi.

Note 1 to entry: The solvent or solvents are then totally or partly removed.

2.27

supercritical fluid extract

extract (2.13) obtained by treating a *natural raw material* (2.19) in a supercritical fluid followed by a separation by expansion

EXAMPLE Coffee CO₂ extract, pink peppercorns CO₂ extract.

Note 1 to entry: The extract so obtained may undergo physical treatments which do not result in any significant changes in its composition (e.g. filtration, decantation, centrifugation).

2.28

“terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless” essential oil

rectified essential oil (2.24) from which certain fractions containing mainly the mono- and sesquiterpene hydrocarbons have been partly eliminated

2.29

“terpeneless” essential oil

rectified essential oil (2.24) from which certain fractions containing mainly the monoterpene hydrocarbons have been partly eliminated

2.30

terpenes

products mainly consisting of terpenic hydrocarbons obtained as by-products of an *essential oil* (2.11) by distillation, concentration or other separation techniques

EXAMPLE Orange terpenes, mint terpenes.

2.31

tincture and infusion

solution obtained by maceration of a *natural raw material* (2.19) in ethanol at variable concentrations or in water

EXAMPLE Tincture of benzoin, tincture of grey amber, vanilla infusion.

2.32

volatile concentrate

concentrated water-soluble volatile substances recovered from the evaporated water of a fruit juice, of a vegetable juice or of a aqueous plant infusion

EXAMPLE Orange juice volatile concentrate, liquorice volatile concentrate, coffee volatile concentrate.

2.33

“x-free” essential oil

essential oil (2.11) from which a component “x” has been partly or completely eliminated

EXAMPLE Furocoumarin-free essential oil of bergamot, essential oil of *Mentha arvensis* with partially reduced menthol content.

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Annex A (normative)

Thematic index (French and English); Index thématique (Français et Anglais)

MATIERES PREMIERES AROMATIQUES	AROMATIC RAW MATERIAL	Term no. n° de terme
matière première naturelle	natural raw material	2.19
baume	balsam	2.4
gomme	gum	2.15
gomme-oléorésine	gum oleoresin	2.16
gomme-résine	gum resin	2.17
oléorésine	oleoresin	2.18
résine	resin	2.25
exsudat	exudate	2.14

HUILE ESSENTIELLE	ESSENTIAL OIL	
huile essentielle	essential oil	2.11
huile essentielle obtenue par entraînement à la vapeur d'eau	essential oil obtained by steam distillation	2.12
huile essentielle exprimée à froid	cold-pressed essential oil	2.5
huile essentielle de jus de fruit	essential oil of fruit juice	2.10
huile essentielle obtenue par distillation sèche	dry-distilled essential oil	2.9
huile essentielle rectifiée	rectified essential oil	2.24
huile essentielle "déterpénée"	"terpeneless" essential oil	2.29
huile essentielle "déterpénée et désesquiterpénée"	"terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless" essential oil	2.28
huile essentielle privée de "x"	"x-free" essential oil	2.33
huile essentielle concentrée	concentrated essential oil = folded oil	2.6
huile essentielle avec traitement ultérieur	post-treated essential oil	2.23
terpènes	terpenes	2.30

EXTRAIT	EXTRACT	
extrait	extract	2.13
concrète	concrete	2.7
résinoïde	resinoid	2.26
pommade florale	pomade	2.22
oléorésine d'extraction	extracted oleoresin	2.21
extrait par fluide supercritique	supercritical fluid extract	2.27
extrait non concentré	non-concentrated extract = single fold extract	2.20
teinture et infusion	tincture and infusion	2.31
alcoolat	alcoholate	2.2
distillat	distillate	2.8
eau aromatique = hydrolat	aromatic water = hydrolate	2.3
concentré volatile	volatile concentrate	2.32
absolue	absolute	2.1

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