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Aromatic natural raw materials — Vocabulary

Matières premières aromatiques naturelles — Vocabulaire

ICS: 71.100.60; 01.040.71

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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.

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9235:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— modification of the definition 3.13 extract;

— addition of a new definition 3.19 native aromatic water.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document 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.).

Aromatic natural raw materials — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions relating to aromatic natural raw materials.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

Note 1 to entry 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 to entry 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 English terms is given in Annex B.

3.1
absolute
product obtained by extraction with ethanol from a *concrete* (3.7), a *pomade* (3.23), a *resinoid* (3.27) or a *supercritical fluid extract* (3.28)

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.

3.2
alcoholate
distillate (3.8) which results from the distillation of a *natural raw material* (3.20) in presence of ethanol at variable concentrations

3.3
aromatic water hydrolate
aqueous *distillate* (3.8) which remains after steam distillation and separation of the *essential oil* (3.11) 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).

3.4
balsam
oleoresin (3.18) characterized in particular by the presence of benzoic and/or cinnamic derivatives

EXAMPLE Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, benzoin, styrax.

3.5
cold-pressed essential oil
essential oil (3.11) obtained by mechanical processes from the epicarp of the fruit of a citrus, at ambient temperature

3.6
concentrated essential oil
folded oil
essential oil (3.11) treated by a physical process in order to concentrate one or more components considered to be of interest

3.7
concrete
extract (3.13) obtained from a fresh *natural raw material* (3.20) by extraction with one or several solvents

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

3.8
distillate
product of condensation obtained after distillation of a *natural raw material* (3.20)

3.9
dry-distilled essential oil
essential oil (3.11) obtained by distillation of wood, barks, roots or gums, without addition of water or steam

EXAMPLE Birch tar essential oil.

3.10
essential oil of fruit juice
essential oil (3.11) 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.

3.11
essential oil
product obtained from a *natural raw material* (3.20) 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.

3.12
essential oil obtained by steam distillation
essential oil (3.11) 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”).

3.13
extract

— product obtained by treating a *natural raw material* (3.20) with one or several solvents

— product obtained by treating *aromatic water/hydrolate* (3.3) with one or several solvents

EXAMPLE Coffee extract, tea extract, rose hydrolate 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.

3.14
exudate
natural raw material (3.20) excreted by the plant

3.15
gum
exudate (3.14) consisting mainly of polysaccharides

3.16
gum oleoresin
exudate (3.14) consisting mainly of resinous compounds, gums and certain quantities of volatile compounds

EXAMPLE Myrrh, olibanum, galbanum.

3.17
gum resin
exudate (3.14) consisting mainly of resinous compounds and *gum* (3.15)

EXAMPLE Shellac gum.

3.18
oleoresin
exudate (3.14) 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* (3.22).

3.19
native aromatic water
native aromatic water from a *natural raw material* (3.20) obtained by microwave treatment.

Note 1 to entry: There is no exogenous water addition during the process.

EXAMPLE Strawberry native aromatic water, cornmint native aromatic water.

3.20
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.

3.21
non-concentrated extract
single-fold extract
product obtained by treating a *natural raw material* (3.20) with one or several non-eliminated solvents

EXAMPLE Asafoetida in peanut oil, benzoin in ethanol.

