International Standard ISO 3063

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Oil of ylang-ylang [*Cananga odorata* (Lamark) J. D. Hooker and Thomson]

Huile essentielle d'ylang-ylang [Cananga odorata *(Lamarck) J. D. Hooker et Thomson*]

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3063 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	France	Thailand
Brazil	India	USSR
Canada	Iraq	
China	Netherlands	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Oil of ylang-ylang [*Cananga odorata* (Lamark) J. D. Hooker and Thomson]

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of oil of ylang-ylang from Madagascar and Comores, with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

2 References

ISO/R 210, *Essential oils — Packing.*

ISO/R 211, *Essential oils — Labelling and marking 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 709, *Essential oils — Determination of ester value.*

ISO 1242, *Essential oils — Determination of the acid value.*

3 Definition

oil of ylang-ylang : The oil obtained by steam distillation of the fresh flowers of *Cananga odorata* (Lamarck) J. D. Hooker and Thomson.

This volatile product is not generally collected as a whole oil but in four successive fractions during the course of distillation. These four fractions, known respectively as "extra", "first", "second" and "third", are the oils usually found in the trade.[1)]

1) The oil is obtained from the same plant as oil of cananga. However, this latter oil is obtained as a whole oil and only in Indonesia.

4 Requirements

Requirement \ Fraction			Extra	First	Second	Third
Appearance			Liquid			
Colour			Pale yellow to dark yellow			
Odour			Characteristic, flowered and recalling jasmine			
Relative density at 20/20 °C	Madagascar	min.	0,950	0,933	0,923	0,906
		max.	0,965	0,945	0,929	0,921
	Comores	min.	0,956	0,940	0,926	0,906
		max.	0,976	0,950	0,936	0,921
Refractive index at 20 °C	Madagascar	min.	1,501 0	1,500 0	1,505 0	1,506 0
		max.	1,509 0	1,510 0	1,511 0	1,513 0
	Comores	min.	1,498 0	1,500 0	1, 505 0	1,507 0
		max.	1,506 0	1,509 0	1, 510 0	1,511 0
Optical rotation at 20 °C	Madagascar		Range from −45° to −36°	Range from −44° to −28°	Range from −55° to −40°	Range from −63° to −49°
	Comores		Range from −40° to −25°	Range from −46° to −38°	Range from −55° to −42°	Range from −63° to −49°
Acid value	Madagascar Comores		Under 3			
Ester value	Madagascar	min.	125	90	65	38
		max.	160	120	80	58
	Comores	min.	145	110	75	45
		max.	185	140	100	70

5 Sampling

See ISO 212.

Minimum volume of final sample : 20 ml

6 Methods of test

6.1 Relative density at 20/20 °C

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 Acid value

See ISO 1242.

This determination shall be carried out using phenol red as indicator for the "extra" and "first" fractions in view of their high phenols content.

6.5 Ester value

See ISO 709.

Saponification time : 1 h

7 Packing, labelling and marking

See ISO/R 210 and ISO/R 211.