
Aromatic natural raw materials — Vocabulary

Matières premières aromatiques naturelles — Vocabulaire



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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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS C01, *Food Products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9235:2013), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 9235:2013/Cor 1:2014.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- modification of the definition in [3.13](#);
- addition of [3.19](#).

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 document (e.g. perfumes or fragrances, cosmetics, food industry flavours).

A thematic index and an alphabetical index of terms are included at the end of this document.

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

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/>

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 derivatives, cinnamic derivatives or both

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