

**Aromatic natural raw materials - Vocabulary (ISO/FDIS  
9235:2013)**

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ICS 71.100.60; 01.040.71

English Version

## Aromatic natural raw materials - Vocabulary (ISO 9235:2013)

Matières premières aromatiques naturelles - Vocabulaire  
(ISO 9235:2013)

Natürliche aromatische Rohstoffe - Vokabular (ISO  
9235:2013)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 9235:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54 "Essential oils".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2014.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9235:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9235:2013 without any modification.

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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.).

# 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