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BS EN ISO 9235:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Aromatic natural raw materials — Vocabulary

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee AW/54, Essential oils.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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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)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 November 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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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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. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

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