INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3045

Second edition
2004-05-15

Oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore]

*Huile essentielle de bay [*Pimenta racemosa *(Mill.) J.W. Moore]*

Reference number
ISO 3045:2004(E)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 3045 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3045:1974), which has been technically revised.

Oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore]

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bay[1)] [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TR 210, *Essential oils — General rules for packaging, conditioning and storage*

ISO/TR 211, *Essential oils — General rules for labelling and marking of 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 1272, *Essential oils — Determination of phenols content*

ISO 11024-1, *Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 1: Preparation of chromatographic profiles for presentation in standards*

ISO 11024-2, *Essential oils — General guidance on chromatographic profiles — Part 2: Utilization of chromatographic profiles of samples of essential oils*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
oil of bay
essential oil obtained by steam distillation of the leaves of *Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore, of the Myrtaceae family.

NOTE For information on the CAS number, see ISO/TR 21092.

4 Requirements

4.1 Appearance

Clear mobile liquid.

4.2 Colour

Dark brown.

4.3 Odour

Characteristic, spicy.

4.4 Flavour

Spicy, hot.

4.5 Relative density at 20 °C, d_{20}^{20}

Minimum: 0,943

Maximum: 0,984

4.6 Refractive index at 20 °C

Minimum: 1,505

Maximum: 1,517

4.7 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Between − 0,5° and + 0,5°.

1) Also commercially known as “Saint-Thomas bay”.

Since the product is highly coloured, it is strongly recommended to decolorize it with an appropriate bleach, excluding distillation, before determination of the optical rotation.

4.8 Content of phenols

Minimum: 52 % (volume fraction)

4.9 Chromatographic profile

Analysis of the essential oil shall be carried out by gas chromatography. In the chromatogram obtained, the representative and characteristic components shown in Table 1 shall be identified. The proportions of these components, indicated by the integrator, shall be as shown in Table 1. This constitutes the chromatographic profile of the essential oil.

Table 1 — Chromatographic profile

Component	Minimum %	Maximum %
Myrcene	20,0	30,0
Limonene[a]	1,0	4,0
Linalol	1,0	3,0
Methyl eugenol	0,1	2,0
Eugenol	42,0	56,0
Chavicol	8,0	13,0
NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.		
[a] This is considered to be completely D-limonene by independent chemical and physical analysis.		

4.10 Flashpoint

Information on the flashpoint is given in Annex B.

5 Sampling

See ISO 212.

Minimum volume of test sample: 25 ml.

NOTE This volume allows each of the tests specified in this International Standard to be carried out at least once.

6 Test methods

6.1 Relative density at 20 °C, d_{20}^{20}

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 Content of phenols

See ISO 1272.

6.5 Chromatographic profile

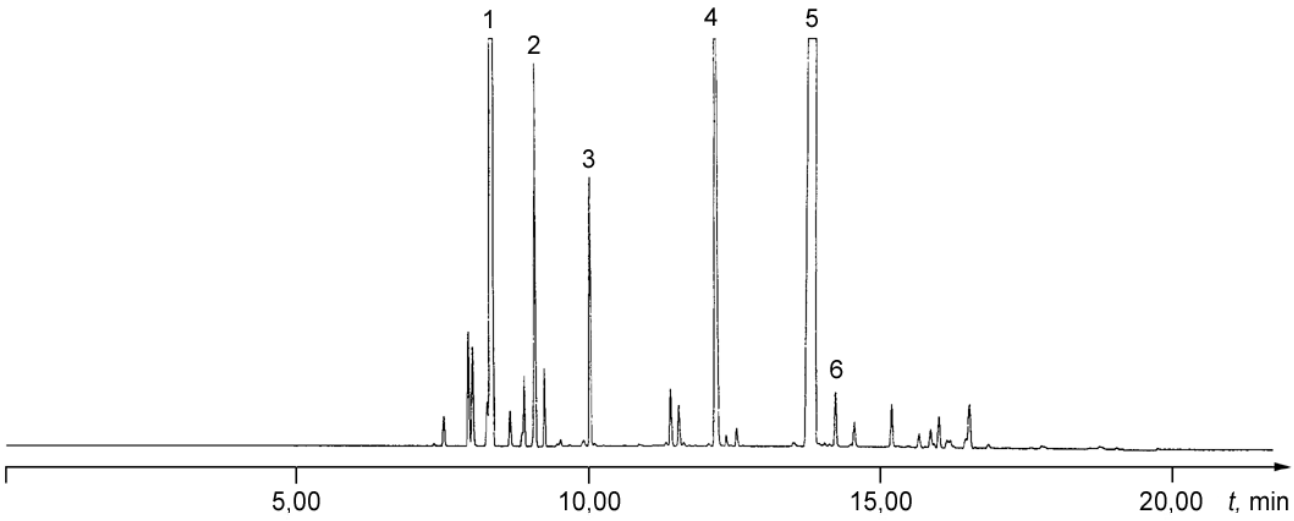
See ISO 11024-1 and ISO 11024-2.

7 Packing, labelling, marking and storage

See ISO/TR 210 and ISO/TR 211.

Annex A
(informative)

Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography of the essential oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore]



Peak identification

1 Myrcene
2 Limonene
3 Linalol
4 Chavicol
5 Eugenol
6 Methyl eugenol

Operating conditions

Column: silica capillary; length 20 m; internal diameter 100 µm

Stationary phase: methyl siloxane

Film thickness: 0,4 µm

Oven temperature: isothermal at 50 °C for 1 min, then temperature programming from 50 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min, and isothermal at 220 °C for 13 min

Injector temperature: 250 °C

Detector temperature: 250 °C

Detector: flame ionization type

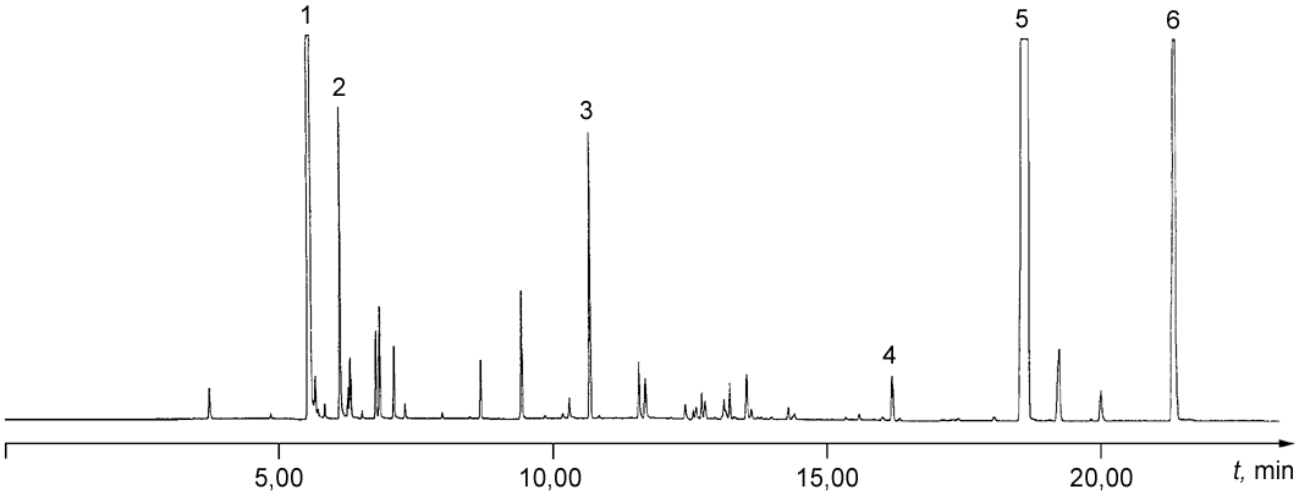
Carrier gas: hydrogen

Volume injected: 0,2 µl

Carrier gas flow rate: 0,3 ml/min

Pressure: start at 220,63 kPa for 20 min, then 34,47 kPa/min up to 310,26 kPa, then 310,26 kPa for 20 min

Figure A.1 — Typical chromatogram taken on an apolar column



Peak identification

1 Myrcene
2 Limonene
3 Linalol
4 Methyl eugenol
5 Eugenol
6 Chavicol

Operating conditions

Column: silica capillary; length 20 m; internal diameter 100 µm
Stationary phase: poly(ethylene glycol) 20 000 (Carbowax 20 M®)
Film thickness: 0,2 µm
Oven temperature: isothermal at 50 °C for 1 min, then temperature programming from 50 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min
Injector temperature: 250 °C
Detector temperature: 250 °C
Detector: flame ionization type
Carrier gas: hydrogen
Volume injected: 0,2 µl
Carrier gas flow rate: 0,3 ml/min
Pressure programming: start at 220,63 kPa for 20 min, then increase at 34,47 kPa/min up to 310,26 kPa, then 310,26 kPa for 20 min

Figure A.2 — Typical chromatogram taken on a polar column

Annex B
(informative)

Flashpoint

B.1 General information

For safety reasons, transport companies, insurance companies, and people in charge of safety services require information on the flashpoints of essential oils, which in most cases are flammable products.

A comparative study on the relevant methods of analysis (see ISO/TR 11018) concluded that it was difficult to recommend a single apparatus for standardization purposes, given that:

— there is wide variation in the chemical composition of essential oils;

— the volume of the sample needed in certain requirements would be too costly for high-priced essential oils;

— as there are several different types of equipment which can be used for the determination, users cannot be expected to use one specified type only.

Consequently, it was decided to give a mean value for the flashpoint in an informative annex to each International Standard, in order to meet the requirements of the interested parties.

The equipment with which this value was obtained should be specified.

For further information, see ISO/TR 11018.

B.2 Flashpoint of the essential oil of bay

The mean value is + 64 °C.

NOTE Obtained with “Luchaire” equipment.

Bibliography

[1] ISO/TR 11018:1997, *Essential oils — General guidance on the determination of flashpoint*

[2] ISO/TR 21092:—[2)], *Essential oils — Characterization*

2) To be published.

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