

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume)

Huile essentielle de feuilles de cannellier, type Sri Lanka (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume)

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Reference number
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Foreword

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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 3524 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3524:1977), which has been technically revised.

Oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume), 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 875, *Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol*

ISO 1272, *Essential oils — Determination of content of phenols*

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

ISO 11024-2, *Essential oil — 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 cinnamon leaf

essential oil obtained by steam distillation of the leaves of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume, of the Lauraceae family, growing mainly in Sri Lanka

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

4 Requirements

4.1 Appearance

Clear, mobile liquid.

4.2 Colour

Light to dark amber.

4.3 Odour

Characteristic, spice-like odour reminiscent of eugenol.

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

Minimum: 1,037 0

Maximum: 1,053 0

4.5 Refractive index at 20 °C

Minimum: 1,527 0

Maximum: 1,540 0

4.6 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Between $-2,5^\circ$ and $+2^\circ$.

4.7 Miscibility in ethanol, 70 % (volume fraction), at 20 °C

It shall not be necessary to use more than 2 volumes of ethanol, 70 % (volume fraction), to obtain a clear solution with 1 volume of essential oil, sometimes with opalescence on dilution.

4.8 Content of phenols

Minimum: 75 % (volume fraction).

Maximum: 85 % (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 characteristics 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 %
<i>trans</i> -Cinnamic aldehyde	0,8	1,5
Eugenol	70,0	83,0
<i>trans</i> -Cinnamyl acetate	1,1	1,8
Eugenyl acetate	1,3	3,0
Benzyl benzoate	2,0	4,0
NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.		

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 Miscibility in ethanol, 70 % (volume fraction), at 20 °C

See ISO 875.

6.5 Content of phenols

See ISO 1272.

6.6 Chromatographic profile

See ISO 11024-1 and ISO 11024-2.

7 Packaging, labelling, marking and storage

See ISO/TR 210 and ISO/TR 211.

Annex A
(informative)

Typical chromatograms of the analysis by chromatography of the essential oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume)



Peak identification

- 1 α -Pinene
- 2 α -Phellandrene
- 3 Linalol
- 4 *trans*-Cinnamic aldehyde
- 5 Eugenol
- 6 α -Copaene
- 7 Cinnamyl acetate
- 8 β -Caryophellene
- 9 α -Humulene
- 10 Eugenyl acetate
- 11 Benzyl benzoate

Operating conditions

Column: silica capillary; length 30 m; internal diameter 0,2 mm
Thickness of film: 0,20 μ m
Stationary phase: poly(dimethyl siloxane) (SP5®)
Oven temperature: 100 °C to 200 °C at a rate of 3 °C/min
Injector temperature: 250 °C
Detector temperature: 250 °C
Detector type: flame ionization type
Carrier gas: helium
Volume injected: 0,1 μ l
Carrier gas flow rate: 3 ml/min
Split ratio: 1/100

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

Peak identification

- 1 α -Pinene
- 2 α -Phellandrene
- 3 α -Copaene
- 4 Linalol
- 5 β -Caryophellene
- 6 α -Humulene
- 7 *trans*-Cinnamic aldehyde
- 8 Cinnamyl acetate
- 9 Eugenol
- 10 Eugenyl acetate
- 11 Benzyl benzoate

Operating conditions

Column: fused silica capillary; length 30 m; internal diameter 0,2 mm
 Thickness of film: 0,20 μ m
 Stationary phase: poly(ethylene glycol) (SUPELCOWAX-10[®])
 Oven temperature: 100 °C to 200 °C at a rate of 3 °C/min
 Injector temperature: 250 °C
 Detector temperature: 250 °C
 Detector: flame ionization type
 Carrier gas: helium
 Volume injected: 0,1 μ l
 Carrier gas flow rate: 3 ml/min
 Split ratio: 1/100

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 for 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, for information, 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 oil of cinnamon leaf

The mean value is +88 °C.

NOTE Obtained with "Luchoire" equipment.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO/TR 11018:1997, *Essential oils — General guidance on the determination of flashpoint*
- [2] ISO/TR 21092:—¹⁾, *Essential oils — Characterization*

1) To be published.

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