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**Oil of magnolia flower, China type  
(*Michelia* × *alba* DC)**

*Huile essentielle de fleurs de magnolia, type Chine (Michelia × alba DC)*



Reference number  
ISO 17382:2007(E)

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## Foreword

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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 17382 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential oils*.

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# Oil of magnolia flower, China type (*Michelia* × *alba* DC)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of Magnolia flower, China type (*Michelia* × *alba* DC), 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 709, *Essential oils — Determination of ester value*

ISO 875, *Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol*

ISO 1242, *Essential oils — Determination of acid value*

ISO 1271, *Essential oils — Determination of carbonyl value — Free hydroxylamine method*

ISO 4715, *Essential oils — Quantitative evaluation of residue on evaporation*

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 Magnolia flower, China type

essential oil obtained by steam distillation of the flower *Michelia* × *alba* DC, of the Magnoliaceae family, growing wild or cultivated in the south of China

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

## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 Appearance

Clear, transparent, mobile liquid.

### 4.2 Colour

Pale yellow to amber.

### 4.3 Odour

Flowery, characteristic of Magnolia flower.

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

Minimum: 0,880

Maximum: 0,910

#### 4.5 Refractive index at 20 °C

Minimum: 1,465  
Maximum: 1,490

#### 4.6 Optical rotation at 20 °C

Range from -15° to -5°

#### 4.7 Miscibility in ethanol, 95 % (volume fraction), at 20 °C

It shall not be necessary to use more than 1 volume of ethanol 95 % (volume fraction) to obtain a clear solution with 1 volume of essential oil.

#### 4.8 Acid value

Maximum: 8,5

#### 4.9 Ester value

Minimum: 20  
Maximum: 50

#### 4.10 Residue on evaporation

Maximum: 15 %

#### 4.11 Carbonyl value

Maximum: 60

#### 4.12 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.

#### 4.13 Flashpoint

Information on the flashpoint is given in Annex B.

### 5 Sampling

See ISO 212.

Minimum volume of test sample: 150 ml.

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

Table 1 — Chromatographic profile

Component	Minimum %	Maximum %
Methyl 2-methylbutanoate	0,7	6,3
1,8-Cineole	0,3	0,8
<i>trans</i> -β-Ocimene	1,1	3,4
<i>cis</i> -β-Ocimene	0,9	2,4
α-Copæne	0,1	0,8
Linalool	50,0	72,0
β-Elemene	2,1	10,0
<i>trans</i> -β-Caryophyllene	1,2	7,0
δ-Cadinene	0,3	2,5
Nerol	traces	0,3
<i>trans</i> -Methyl eugenol	1,2	4,4
Nerolidol	0,2	0,6
<i>trans</i> -Methyl isoeugenol	0,3	1,8

NOTE The chromatographic profile is normative, contrary to typical chromatograms given for information in Annex A.

### 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, 95 % (volume fraction), at 20 °C

See ISO 875.

#### 6.5 Acid value

See ISO 1242.

#### 6.6 Ester value

See ISO 709.

### 6.7 Residue on evaporation

See ISO 4715.

Test portion: 2,0 g  
Evaporation time: 3 h

### 6.8 Carbonyl value

See ISO 1271.

Saponification time: 1 h.

### 6.9 Chromatographic profile

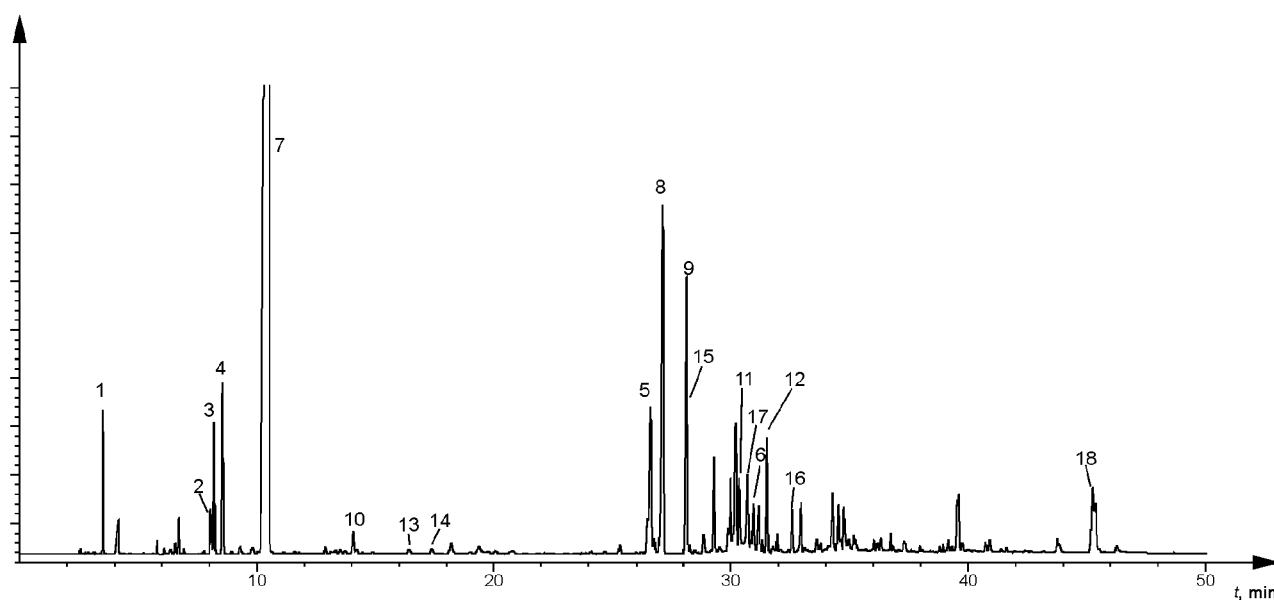
See ISO 11024-1 and ISO 11024-2.

## 7 Packaging, labelling, marking and storage

See ISO/TR 210 and ISO/TR 211.

## Annex A (informative)

### Typical chromatograms of the analysis by gas chromatography of the essential oil of Magnolia flower, China type (*Michelia × alba* DC)



#### Peak identification

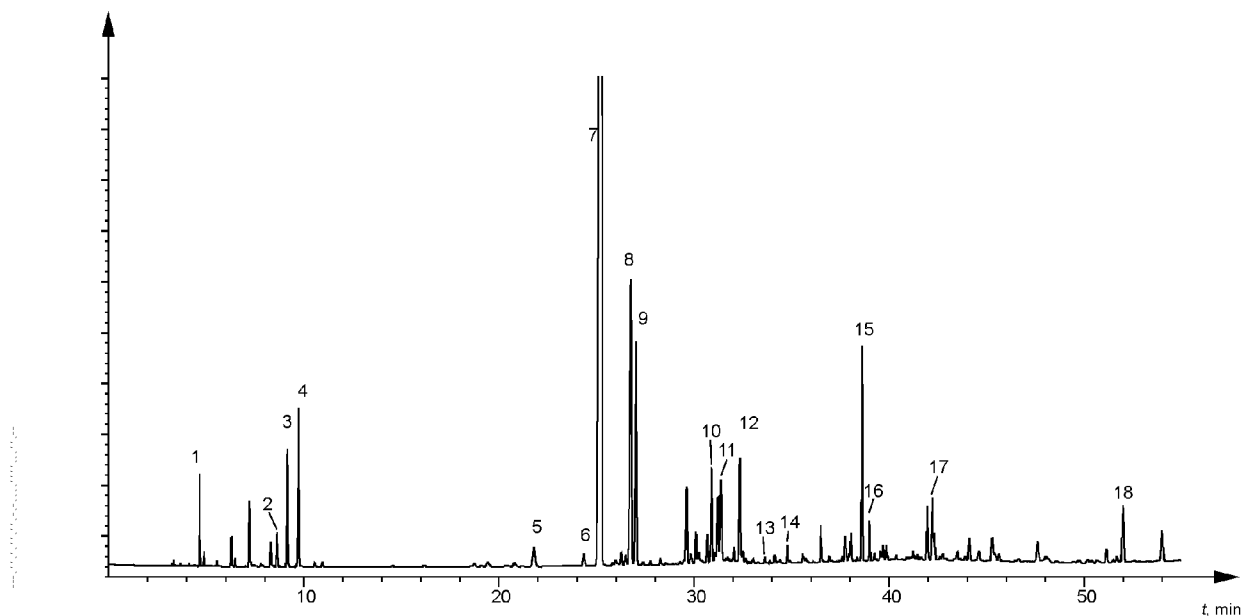
- 1 Methyl 2-methylbutanoate
- 2 1,8-Cineole
- 3 *cis*- $\beta$ -Ocimene
- 4 *trans*- $\beta$ -Ocimene
- 5  $\alpha$ -Copæne
- 6  $\beta$ -Cubebene
- 7 Linalool
- 8  $\beta$ -Elemene
- 9 *trans*- $\beta$ -Caryophyllene
- 10  $\alpha$ -Terpineol
- 11  $\alpha$ -Selinene
- 12  $\delta$ -Cadinene
- 13 Nerol
- 14 Geraniol
- 15 *trans*-Methyl eugenol
- 16 Nerolidol
- 17 *trans*-Methyl isoeugenol
- 18 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid  
(*Z,Z*), methyl ester

#### Operating conditions

Column: fused capillary silica, 30 m length, 0,32 mm internal diameter  
 Stationary phase: poly(dimethyl siloxane) (OV-1®)  
 Film thickness: 1,5  $\mu$ m  
 Oven temperature: isothermal at 80 °C for 2 min, then programming temperature from 80 °C to 100 °C at a rate of 2 °C/min, isothermal at 100 °C for 8 min, then programming temperature from 100 °C to 200 °C at a rate of 5 °C/min and isothermal at 200 °C for 10 min, then programming temperature from 200 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min and isothermal at 220 °C for 8 min  
 Injector temperature: 250 °C  
 Detector temperature: 280 °C  
 Detector: flame ionization type  
 Carrier gas: nitrogen  
 Volume injected: 0,2  $\mu$ l  
 Carrier gas flow rate: 1,0 ml/min  
 Split ratio: 1/80

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



**Peak identification**

- 1 Methyl 2-methylbutanoate
- 2 1,8-Cineole
- 3 *cis*- $\beta$ -Ocimene
- 4 *trans*- $\beta$ -Ocimene
- 5  $\alpha$ -Copaene
- 6  $\beta$ -Cubebene
- 7 Linalool
- 8  $\beta$ -Elemene
- 9 *trans*- $\beta$ -Caryophyllene
- 10  $\alpha$ -Terpineol
- 11  $\alpha$ -Selinene
- 12  $\delta$ -Cadinene
- 13 Nerol
- 14 Geraniol
- 15 *trans*-Methyl eugenol
- 16 Nerolidol
- 17 *trans*-Methyl isoeugenol
- 18 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid  
(*Z,Z*), methyl ester

**Operating conditions**

Column: fused capillary silica, 30 m length, 0,32 mm internal diameter  
 Stationary phase: polyethylene glycol 20 000 (PEG-20M®)  
 Film thickness: 0,5  $\mu$ m  
 Oven temperature: isothermal at 80 °C for 2 min, then programming temperature from 80 °C to 100 °C at a rate of 2 °C/min, isothermal at 100 °C for 8 min, then programming temperature from 100 °C to 200 °C at a rate of 5 °C/min and isothermal at 200 °C for 10 min, then programming temperature from 200 °C to 220 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min and isothermal at 220 °C for 8 min  
 Injector temperature: 250 °C  
 Detector temperature: 280 °C  
 Detector: flame ionization type  
 Carrier gas: nitrogen  
 Volume injected: 0,2  $\mu$ l  
 Carrier gas flow rate: 1,0 ml/min  
 Split ratio: 1/80

**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 Magnolia flower, China type

The mean value is +70 °C.

NOTE Obtained with “closed cup” equipment.

## Bibliography

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

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