Grams:"Manaksanstha"
New Delhi

Phone:45011/36

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

'Manak Bhavan',
9 Mathura Road,
New Delhi-1.
24 July 1962
2 Sra 1884(Saka)

Our Ref: CDC 11:1/T

Subject: COLOUR STANDARDS

All Members of CDC 11, CDC 11:1, CDC 11:6,
CDC 11:7 and CDC 11:P10

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to my letter of even number dated 18 May 1962 on the subject of Colour Standards for various perfumery chemicals and isolates. In this letter I requested you to give your closer attention to the information contained in Appendix B of the latest 'Givaudan Index 1961', a copy of which was sent to you with the letter under reference. No reply has been received so far.

Please study the contents of the note and send me your views, if any, for placing before the CDC 11. For your convenience I may add that if no reply is received from you by 10 August 1962, I shall presume that you have no specific suggestions to make.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr.) Sadgopal
Deputy Director (Chemicals)

"TRS"

Grams: 'Manaksanstha'
New Delhi

Phone: 45011/36

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

'Manak Bhavan'
9 Mathura Road,
New Delhi-1.

Our Ref: CDC 11:6/T-13P

12 October 1962
20 Asv 1884 (Saka)

Subject: Proposed Drafts Indian Standard Specification for:
i) Phenyl Acetic Acid, ii) Yara Yara,
iii) Methyl Ionone, and iv) Geranyl Acetate

All Members of CDC 11 and CDC 11:6

Dear Sir,

I enclose for your scrutiny, a copy each of the following proposed Drafts Indian Standard Specifications:

	Prepared by
i) Phenyl Acetic Acid, Doc: CDC 11(1744)	Shri G.D. Kelkar
ii) Yara Yara, Doc: CDC 11(1745)	-do-
iii) Methyl Ionone, Doc: CDC 11(1746)	-do-
iv) Geranyl Acetate, Doc: CDC 11(1747)	Dr. (Miss) B.S. Khambata

These drafts would be considered in the forthcoming meeting of CDC 11 and CDC 11:6 at Cochin, for approval for issuing into wide circulation.

Yours faithfully,

(D. Das Gupta)
for Deputy Director (Chemicals)

Encl: 4.

RLB/

For ISI Use Only

Doc: CDC 11(1744)
October 1962

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

PROPOSED
Draft Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR
PHENYL ACETIC ACID

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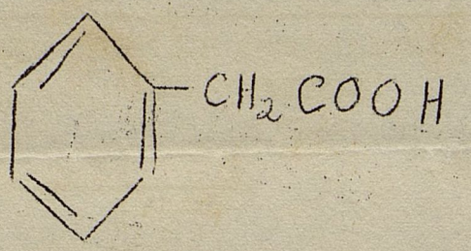
0. FOREWORD
(Formal clauses will be added later)

0.1 Phenyl Acetic Acid ($C_8H_8O_2$) has the following structure:



0.2 Phenyl acetic acid is found in oils of rose, neroli and tobacco leaf.

0.3 Phenyl acetic acid is useful in the preparation of perfumery compounds suitable for soaps, agarbatties and other preparations. It is also used for the manufacture of phenyl acetates and for pharmaceutical purposes.

0.4 In the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from the following:

The Givaudan Index. New York. Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., 1961.
EOA No. 19 Standard for Phenyl Acetic Acid (Revised-1956).
New York. Essential Oil Association of USA.

0.5 This standard is intended chiefly to cover the technical provisions relating to phenyl acetic acid and it does not include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

---

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for the material commercially known as phenyl acetic acid.

2. GRADES

2.1 There shall be two grades of the material, namely

Grade A Phenyl acetic acid flakes, and

Grade B Phenyl acetic acid technical.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

3.1.1 Phenyl acetic acid is manufactured by treatment of Benzyl Cynide with dilute sulphuric acid under controlled conditions.

3.1.2.....

3.1.2 Grade A of the material shall be in white crystals. Grade B shall be in yellowish lumps.

3.2 One gram of the material shall be clearly soluble in 2 ml of alcohol (50 percent).

3.3 The material shall also comply with the requirements given in Table I.

4. TESTS

4.1 Tests shall be conducted as prescribed in col 5 of Table I.

TABLE I REQUIREMENTS FOR PHENYL ACETIC ACID
(Clauses 3.3 and 4.1)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirements		Method of Test (Ref to Cl No. of IS:326-1952
		Grade A	Grade B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	Colour and appearance	White crystals	White or Yellowish lumps	4.1
ii)	Odour	Sweet, honey type	Characteristic, sharp note	4.1
iii)	Melting point, °C Min	76°	74°	?
iv)	Total acids, calculated as $C_8H_8O_2$ percent by weight, Min	99	98	?

5. PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 The material shall preferably be supplied in plastic lined cardboard containers or as agreed to between the purchaser and supplier.

5.2 The particular source from which the material has been obtained shall be marked on each container.

5.3 The containers may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE - The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

For ISI Use Only

Doc: CDC 11(1745)
October 1962

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

PROPOSED
Draft Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR
YARA YARA

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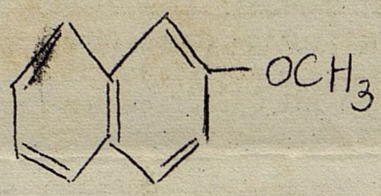
0. FOREWORD
(Formal clauses will be added later)

0.1 Yara Yara is chemically Beta-Napthol Methyl Ether ($C_{11}H_{10}O$).



0.2 Yara Yara is useful in the preparation of perfumery compounds suitable for soap, agarbatties and other preparations. In some countries, it is used for perfuming clothes also.

0.3 In the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from the following:

The Givaudan Index, New York. Givaudan - Delawanna, Inc., 1961.

0.4 This standard is intended chiefly to cover the technical provisions relating to Yara Yara and it does not include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

---

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for the material commercially known as Yara Yara.

2. SAMPLING

2.1 Representative samples of the material, each sample containing not less than 10 g, shall be drawn as prescribed under 3 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Yara Yara is manufactured by methylation of Beta-Napthol.

3.2 The material shall be white crystals, free from adultrants.

3.2.1 The material shall have a characteristic mild odour, free from harsh Beta-Napthol odours.

3.3 One g of the material shall be clearly soluble in 25 ml of alcohol (95 percent).

3.4 The material shall have a congealing point of 71.5° (Min), when tested according to IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

4.....

4. PACKING AND MARKING

4.1 The material shall preferably be supplied in plastic lined cardboard containers or as agreed to between the purchaser and supplier.

4.2 The particular source from which the material has been obtained shall be marked on each container.

4.3 The containers may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE - The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

GL/ RLB/GCG

For ISI Use Only

Doc: CDC 11(1746)
October 1962

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

PROPOSED
Draft Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR
METHYL IONONE

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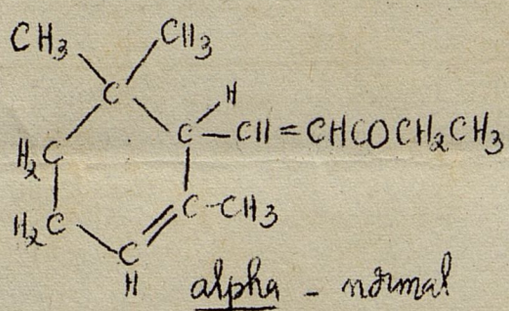
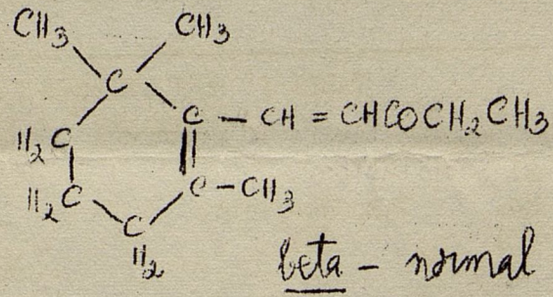
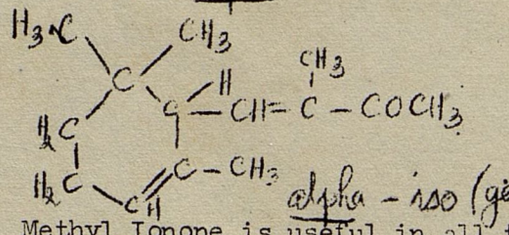
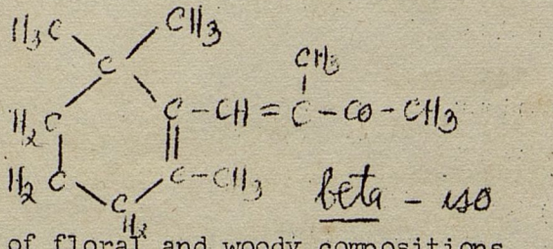
0. FOREWORD
(Formal clauses will be added later)

0.1 Methyl Ionone ($C_{14}H_{22}O$), as commercially available, is a mixture of the following four isomers:









0.2 Methyl Ionone is useful in all types of floral and woody compositions. Methyl Ionone has so far not been reported as being found in nature.

0.3 In the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from the following:

The Givaudan Index, New York. Givaudan - Delawanna, Inc., 1961.

0.4 This standard is intended chiefly to cover the technical provisions relating to methyl ionone and it does not include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

---

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for the material commercially known as methyl ionone.

2. SAMPLING

2.1 Representative samples of the material, each sample containing not less than 50 ml, shall be drawn as prescribed under 3 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Methyl Ionone is synthesized by the condensation of citral with methyl ethyl ketone and cyclizing the pseudo-methyl ionones formed with acid type reagents.

3.1.1 The material shall be a clear liquid, free from sediment, suspended matter, and adultrants.

3.1.2.....

3.1.2 The material shall be examined for its colour, clarity, suspended matter, by notes and sediment as prescribed under 4.1 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

3.2 Solubility

3.2.1 The material shall be soluble in 9 to 10 parts of alcohol (70 percent).

3.3 The material shall also comply with the requirements given in Table I.

4. TESTS

4.1 Tests shall be conducted as prescribed in col 4 of Table I.

TABLE I REQUIREMENTS FOR METHYL IONONE
(Clauses 3.3 and 4.1)

Sl No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Method of Test (Ref to Cl No. of IS:326-1952) (4)
i)	Colour and appearance	Pale yellow to yellow liquid	4.1
ii)	Odour	Woody, violet odour	4.1
iii)	Specific gravity at 25°/25°C	0.927 to 0.932	5
iv)	Refractive Index at 25°C	1.499 to 1.504	7
v)	Ketone content, percent by weight, Min (using 1.3 g of sample)	90	14

The correction factor for specific gravity for each degree Centigrade change in temperature is 0.000 50 (see also 5.1.1 of IS:326-1952).

The correction factor for refractive index for each degree Centigrade change in temperature is 0.000 44 (see also 7.1.3 of IS:326-1952).

5. PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 The material shall be supplied in air-tight and preferably amber coloured glass or aluminium containers or tins permitting a minimum of air space or as agreed to between the purchaser and supplier.

5.2 The particular source from which the material has been obtained shall be marked on each container.

5.3 The material shall be protected from light and stored in a cool and dry place.

5.4 The containers may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE - The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

For ISI Use Only

Doc: CDC 11(1747)
October 1962

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

PROPOSED
Draft Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR
GERANYL ACETATE

0. FOREWORD
(Formal clauses will be added later)

0.1 Geranyl Acetate ($C_{12}H_{20}O_2$), trans 3, 7-dimethyl 2, 6 octadienyl acetate, molecular weight 196.28, is the acetate of the alpha-beta unsaturated primary alcohol, geraniol. It is widely used in different perfumery compounds and mainly in conjunction with geraniol, the parent alochol, in rose compositions and for synthetic oils of geranium and lavender.

0.2 Geranyl Acetate is distributed widely in nature and occurs in Daucus carota L., Eucalyptus macarthurii Deane and Maiden, Eucalyptus staigeriana and to a smaller extent in oils of geranium, citronella Java and Formosa, palmarosa, neroli, petitgrain and other essential oils.

0.3 Geranyl Acetate is exclusively manufactured by acetylation of geraniol, obtained either from natural oils or from pinene by synthesis. The acetylated product is carefully fractionated.

0.4 For the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from i) Givaudan Index 1961, ii) EOA of U S A. Specification No.11, iii) Guenther, E 'The Essential Oils', and iv) Bedonkian, Paul Z, 'Perfumery Synthetic and Isolates'.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for the material commercially known as geranyl acetate. It is extensively used for compounding many kinds of perfumes for cosmetics, for toiletries, soap compounds and in the blending of synthetic essential oils and flavours.

2. SAMPLING

2.1 Representative samples of the material, each containing not less than 50 ml, shall be drawn as prescribed under 3 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Tests for Essential oils.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

3.1.1 The material shall be a clear liquid, free from sediment and adulterants.

3.1.2 The material shall be examined for its colour, clarity and by-notes as prescribed under 4.1 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

3.2 Solubility - The material shall be soluble in eight volumes of ethyl alcohol (70 percent), when tested as prescribed under 8 of IS:326-1952 Methods of Test for Essential Oils.

3.3 Geranyl acetate shall be tested olfactively for the presence of other added chemicals.

3.4 The material shall also comply with the requirements given in Table I.

4. TESTS

4.1 The tests shall be conducted as prescribed in col 4 of Table I.

TABLE I.....

TABLE I REQUIREMENTS FOR GERANYL ACETATE
(Clauses 3.4 and 4.1)

Sl No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Method of Test (Ref to Cl No. of IS:326-1952) (4)
i)	Colour and appearance	Colourless liquid	4.1
ii)	Odour	Fresh, dry rose-petal note	4.1
iii)*	Specific gravity at		
	a) 25°/25°C	0.901 to 0.906	5
	b) 30°/30°C	0.898 to 0.903	
iv)	Optical rotation	-2° to $+2^{\circ}$	6
v)**	Refractive index at		
	a) 25°C	1.455 to 1.460	7
	b) 30°C	1.452 to 1.458	
vi)	Acid value, Max	1.0	9
vii)	Esters, calculated as geranyl acetate ($C_{12}H_{20}O_2$), percent by weight, Min	92	10.3.2

* The correction factor for specific gravity for each degree Centigrade change in temperature is 0.000 64 (see also 5.1.1 of IS:326-1952).

** The correction factor for refractive index for each degree Centigrade change in temperature is 0.000 45 (see also 7.1.3 of IS:326-1952).

5. PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 The material shall be supplied in amber coloured glass or other air-tight opaque, tin-lined or aluminium containers. Good quality galvanized iron containers can also be used.

5.2 The containers may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE - The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

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Phone: 273611/36

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

'Manak Bhavan'
9 Mathura Road,
New Delhi-1.

Our Ref: CDC 11:7/T-20RP

13 March 1963
22 Pha 1884 (Saka)

Subject: Secondary Colour Standards for Rosin

All Members of CDC 11 and CDC 11:7

Dear Sir,

You are aware that the subject of making suitable arrangements for the preparation and issue of secondary colour standards for rosin in accordance with the provisions of IS:553-1955 Rosin (Gum Rosin) was considered elaborately in the 12th meeting of CDC 11 held at Bombay in December 1962. In this connection, your attention is drawn to clause 4.5.2 sub-items (d), (e) & (f) of Appendix B to the minutes of CDC 11 (p. 29 & 30) already circulated to members of the Committee. The Committee had recommended to the ISI Directorate to further explore the possibilities of obtaining the plastic colour standards offered by the Bombay firm for further trials as to its life and performance during shelf-storage, exposure, handling, etc.

In view of the long experimental effort, expense, etc, involved in implementing the above recommendation of the Committee, the matter was critically examined in the ISI Directorate in consultation with some of the experts who are known to be well-informed on the subject of life and performance of plastic colour standards during shelf-storage and exposure to Indian atmospheric conditions. It has been pointed out that the plastic colour standards would not serve the purpose of authentic and reliable 'reference standards' under the conditions of exposure, handling, etc, to which these are expected to stand. The cost of a set of plastic colour standards is also in no way expected to be favourably comparable against the glass colour standards which have been offered by the Tintometer Ltd., England. It is uniformly agreed that the glass colour standards will be more useful and reliable from the point of view of repeatability, reproducibility and permanence. Consequently, the ultimate economic advantage is more on the side of glass colour standards than on the plastic colour standards.

The above information gathered by the ISI Directorate, was further discussed by the undersigned with the Chairman, CDC 11 (Dr. G.S. Hattiangdi) and the Convener, CDC 11:7 (Shri R.K. Malik), both of whom have generally shared the above view. It has been further decided, in consultation with both, the Chairman of CDC 11 and Convener of CDC 11:7, that we may gratefully acknowledge the very useful collaboration offered by Messrs Brite Bros Ltd., through the good offices of the Hindustan Lever Ltd., for making available the plastic colour standards and not prosecute the suggestion in the light of the above. Simultaneously, it has also been decided that we should further explore the possibility of getting a suitable glass colour standard at a reasonable price through the Tintometer Ltd., England. Efforts in this regard are now proceeding. Members will be kept informed about it in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr.) Sadgopal
Deputy Director (Chemicals)

GL/