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NOTE ON ALMOND AND APRICOT KERNEL OILS.

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(Read at the Meeting, April 5, 1911.)

In a paper by Lewkowitsch (Analyst, 1904, 29, 105), the characteristics of almond and allied oils are discussed, but the fatty acids were not fully examined.

By the kindness of Messrs. Stafford Allen and Sons we were placed in possession of a sample of almond oil and one of apricot kernel oil of undoubted authenticity, and the following are the analytical results obtained:

ROSS AND RACE:

					Almond Oil.	Apricot Kernel Oil.		
Iodine valu	e				98.3	101.4		
Saponificat	ue			194.7	$192 \cdot 4$			
Zeiss butyr	57.5							
Refractive index at 20° C.:								
Nd			•••		1.4717	1.4717		
Nc					1.4691	1.4690		
Nf					1.4782	1.4783		
				4	1.4837	1.4838		
Reichert-M	eissl va	alue			2.6	2.6		
Polenske ni	$_{ m imber}$				0.6	0.8		
Acetyl valu	e (true)			9.67	12.28		
Specific gra	vity 18	5.5/15			0.9197	0.9198		
Shrewsbury	and I	Knapp	figure		18.7	22.0		
Insoluble Fatty Acids.								
Iodine valu	е				99.2	103•4		
Saponificati	on val	ue			201.6	199.8		
Zeiss butyro-refractometer reading at 25° C. 58.0 59.0								
Refractive index at 25° C.:								
Nd	•••		•••	• • •	1.4644	1.4645		
Nc			•••		1.4622	1.4622		
Nf	•••				1.4710	1.4711		
Ng	• • •				1.4761	1.4762		

DISTILLATION OF FATTY ACIDS AT 40 M.M. PRESSURE-ALMOND OIL.

Fraction	1.		Zeiss (25° C.).	Iodine Value.	Saponification Value.
1			44.0	$82 \cdot 9$	205·1
2		•••	45.0	84.7	
3		•••	47.0	88.0	MARKAGA,
4			48.5	89.9	Spiriture and
$rac{4}{5}$			51.0	$91 \cdot 2$	-
6			55.5	96.7	
Residue		•••	82.0	119:3	$194\ 6$
			APRICOT KER	NEL OIL.	
1	•••		46.0	$85 \cdot 2$	203.7
2	•••		47.0	$87 \cdot 1$	
3	•••		49.0	89.6	Britished
4	•••		49.5	90.3	
$rac{4}{5}$	•••		$52 \cdot 0$	93.1	
6	• • •		57.0	97.5	
Res	idue		86:5	129.6	193.7

The Bieber reaction was given by the apricot kernel oil, and even after being subjected to steam distillation for some hours, the residue gave the reaction strongly but not the distillate.

This colour reaction is therefore not due to a volatile constituent. Further, after keeping for a year and then bubbling air through the warm oil for three days

the reaction was still strong, and as little as 5 per cent. could be detected when mixed with almond oil.

This test, according to our experience, is the only reliable one. The results given above certainly seem to confirm the opinion expressed by some authorities—viz., that the two oils are so similar in composition that for practical purposes they may be considered as identical.

We are informed from an authentic source that peach kernel oils, as such, hardly ever come on the market. Apricot and peach kernels are, however, often used together, and the oil thus obtained cannot be distinguished from apricot kernel oil.

The following table gives the limits of the figures obtained from the analysis of four samples of almond and three samples of apricot kernel oil bought commercially, and also the figures for one sample sold as peach kernel oil:

	Limits of Four Samples of Almond Oil.	Limits of Three Samples of Apricot Kernel Oil.	Peach Kernel Oil.							
Iodine value	97 to 102	100 to 106	101.6							
Saponification value	183·3 to 207·6	184 to 192.4	191.7							
Specific gravity, 15° C./15° C.	0.9178 to 0.9199	0.9198 to 0.9200	0.9167							
Zeiss butyro-refractometer read- ing at 40° C Bieber reaction	57·5° to 58° nil	57° to 58·5° strong	55·5° strong							
FATTY ACIDS.										
Saponification value Zeiss butyro-refractometer read-	200.4 to 207	197 to 202	201.6							
ing at 25° C	56° to 58°	57° to 59°	53°							

Mr. C. A. Hill writes:

"In my experience the iodine value of apricot kernel oil is distinctly higher than that of almond oil. A number of samples of each during the past three years have given

Iodine value Almond Oil. Apricot Kernel Oil.

100 to 110

- "Although the analytical data afforded by almond and peach kernel oils are very similar, and may even overlap, I cannot concur with the opinion that on this account the oils may be considered as identical.
- "The authors give Zeiss readings at 40° and at 25° C., and refractive indices at 25° and at 20° C. I think it far preferable to have one standard temperature for refractive indices of fixed oils, and that this should be 40° C."