

## **O7375 Lavender Oil**

Lavender oil is obtained by distilling the flower ends of the male lavender plant. Since it evaporates more slowly than turpentine oil, it was already highly valued by the old masters and is also preferred by some artists to turpentine oil for the completion of a work.

Lavender essence gives a very lubricating paste. It prevents the formation of "small lumps of paint" that can form under the brush when the paint dries. The slow volatilization and high dilutability increase adhesion to the substrate: an extremely valuable property for binding ability, but it can also lead to softening of the lower layer of paint, which is still very sensitive.

To mitigate this disadvantage somewhat, it is only necessary to mix it with a petroleum essence ( Shellsol T ).

Stem Plant: *Lavandula vera* DC, genuine Lavender

Location: South of France, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Hungary, England

Production area: Southern France, Italy (Maritime Alps), England, Algeria, Spain

Extraction:

In France and Spain by the water and steam distillation process from the flowers, mostly itinerant, with 0.3 to 0.8% yield. Cultivated lavender gave 1 to 1.1% yield in Italy. By extracting the flowers with petroleum ether, 1.5 to 2.2 % of concrete oil is obtained, and from this 34 to 57 % of oil passing with water vapor.

Properties:

French oil: colorless to yellowish, pleasant smell of lavender, strong aromatic, weak bitter taste.

Extract oil: Dark green, smell of the natural flower, very adherent..

Already Persians, Greeks and Romans knew about the versatile effect of lavender. At the beginning of our century, the amazing properties of lavender were thoroughly studied and appreciated by the physicians Dr. R.M. Gattefossé and Dr. Jean Valnet.

Gattefossé had his experience with the oil when he burned his hand considerably during a laboratory experiment. He dipped it into a container of lavender oil that happened to be nearby. The pain quickly subsided, the wound healed in a short time without scarring.

Valnet, a surgeon in the French army, treated - in the absence of pharmaceutical preparations - countless soldiers and civilians with the most severe burns and other war injuries during the Second World War, based on Gattefossé's findings. In his diary he described the excellent effect of lavender oil on hundreds of cases.

Lavender is a small semi-shrub belonging to the labiates or labiates family and is found in the warmer parts of Europe in two species:

The narrow-leaved more common true lavender (*Lavandula vera* or *Lavandula officinalis*) and the broad-leaved species, *Lavandula spica*, the true spike..

The dried flowers and whole flower stalks are used for home use partly as a fragrant, partly, like other aromatic herbs, as a tonic or soothing agent, and under the name Flores lavandulae form an article of the drug trade. Lavender spirit, lavender water and lavender oil are made from it. The latter (oleum lavandulae) is factory-made especially in the south of France and in England. The finest variety is the English one.

In France, besides the true lavender, the spike is also cultivated and used for oil by distillation of the whole plant. This spike oil, in addition to the true lavender aroma, has a camphor-like beige odor, is used for the production of soaps and perfumery. The oils are used as a dissolving agent for certain fine varnishes, for applying stoving colors to porcelain, etc., and are presented in various grades of fineness. The finest French. The finest French variety is called Mont-Blanc. Lavender spirit (Spiritus Lavandulae) is a dissolution of fine lavender oil in spirit, but can also be prepared by distilling lavender flowers with spirit.

(Rothschilds, L., Hand- und Kontor-Lexikon für den Kaufmannsstand, 1881)

source: [www.naturverstand.at](http://www.naturverstand.at)  
[www.nature.de](http://www.nature.de)

## Product Specification

Color:	colorless to light yellow
Odor:	characteristic
Form:	liquid
Relative Density (20°C):	0,874 – 0,894
Refraction Index (20°C):	1.451 – 1.471
Optic Rotation (20°C):	-14° ; -4°
Flash Point:	66°C

Heavy Metals:	
Arsenic (As):	max. 3 ppm
Cadmium (Cd):	max. 1 ppm
Mercury (Hg):	max. 1 ppm
Lead (Pb):	max. 10 ppm