

## 62050 Elemi Resin

The name "elemi" is in the ordinary way practically restricted to the somewhat soft aromatic oleo resinous body collected in the Philippine Islands from one or more species of *Canarium*, principally *Canarium luzonicum*. There are small quantities of other resins offered under the name elemi from time to time, but these are usually qualified by the name of the place from which they have been imported.

In the fresh condition elemi resin is a mixture of resin with a certain amount of essential oil, of pale colour, and either soft and somewhat viscid, when it is known as soft elemi, or hard and semi-crystalline, when less essential oil is present. The smell of elemi reminds one of a mixture of lemon and turpentine. According to Dieterich the following resins are properly described as true elemi resins –

1. Manila elemi, from *Canarium luzonicum*
2. Yucatan elemi, from *Amyris plumieri*
3. Mexican elemi, from *Amyris elemifera*
4. Rio elemi, from various plants
5. Brazilian elemi, from *Protium heptaphyllum*
6. African elemi, from *Boswellia freriana*
7. East Indian elemi, from *Canarium zephyrenum*

Until quite recently the botanical origin of Manila elemi, which is the principal elemi of commerce, was a matter of speculation, but researches by the Bureau of Science of the United States of America have established the fact that the oleoresin is collected in the Philippines from *Canarium luzonicum*. The fresh oleoresin contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of an essential oil, which is composed mainly of hydrocarbons, of which the terpene phellandrene is the principal.

The non-volatile resin consists largely of two easily crystallisable compounds, known as alpha-amyrin and beta-amyrin.

At one time elemi resin was used to a considerable extent in medicine, as an ingredient in various ointments and plasters, but to-day this has entirely ceased, and it is principally employed in the preparation of printing inks, and, to a smaller extent, in certain types of varnish.

The characters of elemi resin differ according to the district in which it is produced. The following is a fair average of the figures obtained in the analysis of typical Manila elemi-

### *Soft Manila Elemi*

|              |   |              |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| Volatile oil | = | 15 - 20 %    |
| Ash          | = | 0.02 - 0.2 % |
| Acid value   | = | 17 - 25      |
| Ester value  | = | 7 - 25       |

### *Hard Manila Elemi*

|              |   |           |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| Volatile oil | = | 8 - 9 %   |
| Ash          | = | 0.2 - 1 % |
| Acid value   | = | 15 - 28   |
| Ester value  | = | 25 - 35   |

There is a resin very similar in character to ordinary elemi resin, which is produced in Dominica, probably from *Bursera gummifera*, the so-called gommier tree, and is known as gommier resin. It is of common occurrence in the forests of Dominica, and is collected and used by the natives for the manufacture of torches and incense. The resin exudes either from natural fissures or from cuts in the bark. It is at first an opaque whitish, viscous liquid, which soon

dries into yellowish lumps of brittle resin. What little has reached the London market has been sold as “dry” or West Indian elemi.

The hard variety of this resin is completely soluble in alcohol and partially so in oil of turpentine, whilst the soft variety is completely soluble in turpentine oil, but only partially so in alcohol.

Elemi resins from Southern Nigeria and from Uganda have also been imported and examined, and if carefully collected and exported in a clean condition, it is probable that these elemis would find a ready market as a substitute for the Manila product.

Essential oil of elemi is fragrant, with an odour recalling those of fennel, lemon and turpentine, a sp. gr. of 0,87 – 0,91, and is dextrorotatory. The terpenes present consist chiefly of phellandrene and dipentene. The resin of elemi consists of two substances, one, brein, soluble in cold, and the other, amyrrin, in hot alcohol, the former occurring in the larger proportion (60 p.c.). The one soluble in hot alcohol is left when the elemi is treated with cold alcohol, and can be obtained in the form of white crystals, to the extent of 20 per cent., by crystallization from boiling alcohol. This resin is neutral. The water in which the elemi is distilled retains two crystallisable substances soluble in water to which the name of bryoidin and breidine have been given. Manila elemi also contains a small quantity of a crystalline acid named elemic acid, the crystals of which are larger than those of the other crystalline bodies above mentioned.

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## Product Specification

Oleoresin provided by the tree *Canarium Luzonicum* or other species of *Canarium* (*Canarium commune* L.)

Origin: Philippines  
Appearance: yellowish-white, turbid, viscous, sticky paste like resin, interdispersed with crystals, solidifying and darkening to brown color during storage

Application: For production of special lacquers and varnishes

### Physical and Chemical Characteristics:

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Odor:                     | aromatic          |
| Essential oil:            | approx. 20 – 30 % |
| Resin alcohols            |                   |
| (alpha and beta amyrrin): | 20 – 25 %         |
| Resene:                   | 30 – 35 %         |
| Alpha elemi acid:         | 5 – 6 %           |
| Other resin acids:        | 8 – 10 %          |
| Bitter substance:         | approx. 1 %       |

### Storage:

Store in a dry place at room temperature and away from light in airtight packaging.