IS : 9955 – 1981

# *Indian Standard*

# SPECIFICATION FOR RUBBER SEED OIL

## 1. SCOPE

**1.1** This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for rubber seed oil

## FOREWORD

**0.1** This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 October 1981, after the draft finalized by the Oils and Oilseeds Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council and the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

**0.2** Rubber seed oil is obtained from seed kernels or rubber tree ( *Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg. ). Rubber tree is grown as a regular plantation crop in about 2 lakh hectares in Kerala alone. Plantations are also raised in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman Islands. The fruit contains three seeds. Rubber seed resembles castor seed but is bigger in size. The estimated availability of rubber seeds is about 30000 tonnes per annum and that of rubber seed oil, about 5000 tonnes per annum. However, the present availability of rubber seed oil is about 3500 tonnes per annum.

**0.3** Rubber seed kernels contain 38 to 52 percent of a yellow to brown oil with a characteristic painty odour

**0.4** Linoleic acid ( 30 to 40 percent ), linolenic acid ( 20 to 24 percent ), and oleic acid ( 17 to 30 percent) are the major unsaturated fatty acids present in rubber seed oil. Palmitic acid ( 10 to 24 percent) and stearic acid ( 9 to 12 percent ) are the major saturated fatty acids present. It is at present being used in soap-making, and is a partial substitute for linseed oil in surface coatings. Rubber seed oil is reported to be effective as a repellent for houseflies and lice. Hot rubber seed oil may also be used as a massaging oil for painful joints of cattle and horses. In view of its high poly-unsaturated fatty acids content, rubber seed oil can be used in the preparation of afridi wax and linoleums.