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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14455.1-2021

Essential oils - Principles of nomenclature

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4.1 Unless otherwise stated, the following principles apply to this document.

Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents"

Drafting.

This document is Part 1 of GB/T 14455. GB/T 14455 has released the following parts.

---GB/T 14455.1 Essential oil naming principles;

---GB/T 14455.3 Evaluation of the solubility (mixing) degree of perfume in ethanol;

---GB/T 14455.5 Determination of acid value or acid content of spices;

---GB/T 14455.6 Determination of perfume ester value or ester content;

---GB/T 14455.7 Determination of ester value of perfume after acetylation and evaluation of free alcohol and total alcohol content.

This document replaces GB/T 14455.1-2008 "Essential Oil Naming Principles". Compared with GB/T 14455.1-2008, except for structural adjustments and

In addition to editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

--- Deleted the term "essential oil" (see 2.1 in the 2008 edition);

---Added the overall requirements for the name (see 4.1);

---Changed the English vocabulary of essential oils (see 4.2, 3.1 of the 2008 edition);

---Changed the scope of botanical names used (see 4.4, 3.3 of the 2008 edition);

---Changed the naming rules for the same botanical varieties grown in different geographic regions (see 4.10, 3.6 in the 2008 edition).

This document is equivalent to the ISO 3218.2014 "Principles of Nomenclature of Essential Oils".

A chapter "Terms and Definitions" has been added to this document.

Introduction

GB/T 14455 aims to describe the determination method of some physical and chemical constants of spices (including essential oils), which is to be composed of five parts.

---GB/T 14455.1 Essential oil naming principles. The purpose is to correctly define the names of essential oils and prevent confusion in naming.

---GB/T 14455.3 Evaluation of the solubility (mixing) of perfume in ethanol. The purpose is to describe the solubility (mixing) degree of perfume in ethanol

Method of evaluation.

---GB/T 14455.5 Determination of acid value or acid content of spices. The purpose is to describe the determination of the acid value or acid content of perfume method.

---GB/T 14455.6 Determination of perfume ester value or ester content. The purpose is to describe the determination of the ester value or ester content of perfume method.

---GB/T 14455.7 Determination of ester value of perfume after acetylation and evaluation of free alcohol and total alcohol content. The purpose is to describe incense

The method for determining the ester value of the acetylated material and the method for evaluating the content of free alcohol and total alcohol.

Essential oil naming principles

1 Scope

This document establishes the naming principles for essential oils used in labels, markings, etc.

2 Normative references

The content of the following documents constitutes an indispensable clause of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated quotations

Only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to

This document.

ISO 4720 Essential Oils-Nomenclature

Note. GB/T 39009-2020 essential oil naming (ISO 4720.2018, IDT)

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms and definitions that need to be defined in this document.

4.1 Unless otherwise stated, the following principles apply to this document.

The name of the essential oil should be clear enough, clearly expressed, and there is no risk of confusion about the following points.

- The botanical source of the plant;
- The plant parts used;
- Phenology stage;
- If available, the processing techniques before obtaining essential oils (e.g. pre-drying, fermentation, etc.);
- Methods of obtaining essential oils.

These instructions only focus on the name of the essential oil. The correct botanical species name, if necessary, the name of the plant variety, and the relevant essential oils

The details of the source and production methods are given in the corresponding international standards, and placed in the "scope" and "terms and definitions".

Botanical names are implemented in accordance with ISO 4720.

4.2 In order to distinguish between essential oils and fatty oils, "Essentialoilof" should be used to indicate essential oils.

Note. ISO /TC54 decided to use the term "Essentialoilof" instead of the original "oilof" for all international standards published by the committee.

This change will be gradually introduced during the revision of international standards and the development of all new draft standards.

4.3 If essential oils are produced in multiple parts of a plant, the words "Essentialoilof" are followed by the commonly accepted plant

Names and plant parts used (see also 4.7).

Example 1. Essential oil of lavender essential oil.

Example 2. Essential oil of parsleyfruits.

4.4 When the common name does not exist, use the complete general botanical name (genus name and species name).

4.5 Interspecies hybrids (hybrids) are expressed in common names in this document and comply with the current botanical naming rules.

Example. Essential oil of lavandin Grosso (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mil. x *Lavandula latifolia* Medik.).

4.6 When the essential oil is completely derived from certain varieties or certain clones of a certain variety, indicate the name of the commonly used variety or no