

# ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

## ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 278 *withdrawn 1975*

### STANDARD LAYOUT FOR METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

1st EDITION  
November 1962

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## BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 278, *Standard Layout for Methods of Analysis of Essential Oils*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 54, *Essential Oils*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Repartição de Normalização (IGPAI).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1953 and led, in 1956, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

This first Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 86) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. As the results of this consultation were not considered satisfactory, the Technical Committee presented a second Draft ISO Recommendation, which was circulated to all the Member Bodies in April 1960 and was approved by the following Member Bodies:

|                |             |                |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Australia      | Greece      | Portugal       |
| Austria        | India       | Romania        |
| Belgium        | Israel      | Spain          |
| Burma          | Italy       | Sweden         |
| Canada         | Japan       | United Kingdom |
| Chile          | Mexico      | U.S.S.R.       |
| Czechoslovakia | Netherlands | Yugoslavia     |
| France         | New Zealand |                |

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in November 1962, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

## STANDARD LAYOUT FOR METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

### 1. GENERAL

The analysis of essential oils assists in the appraisal of the authenticity, quality, purity, composition and value of essential oils, as well as in their identification.

Standardization of the methods of analysis makes it possible to compare the results obtained in different countries, thus greatly facilitating trading and control of the products.

For a proper rationalization of the standards of methods of analysis, it is necessary that their presentation should follow a standard layout.

### 2. STANDARD LAYOUT

Each standard should deal only with a single determination or a single test and should have the following structure:

1. *Title*
2. *Scope*
3. *Principle of method*
4. *Reactions*
5. *Reagents*
6. *Apparatus*
7. *Sampling*
8. *Procedure*
  - 8.1 Preparation of test sample
  - 8.2 Blank test
  - 8.3 Determination(s) or test
9. *Expression of results*
  - 9.1 Method of calculation and formulae
  - 9.2 Accuracy of results
10. *Special cases*
11. *Notes on procedure*
12. *Test report*
13. *Schematic representation of procedure*

### 3. NOTES

For notes on the use of the Standard Layout above, see ISO Recommendation R 78, *Guide on the Form for Standards for Chemical Products and for Methods of Chemical Analysis*, page 11 and following.

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