Essencial oils (EO) are classified as GRAS (Generally Regarded As Safe), with potential antimicrobial properties. This study aimed to determine the in vitro antibacterial activity of EO rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), clove (*Caryophillus aromaticus*), oregano (*Origanum vulgare*) and sage (*Salvia officinalis*) by method of diffusion plates, using discs were 5, 10, and 15 μL of OE, negative and positive control (chloramphenicol) on Gram-positive *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Micrococcus luteus*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermis*, *Streptococcus mutans* and Gram-negative *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Salmonella choleraesuis* and *Aeromonas* sp. After 24 hours at 32°C was measured by the diameter of inhibition zone, including the disc diameter (6mm). The EO clove presented action on all bacteria tested, with average diameter of halo similar to Gram-positive (14.78mm) and Gram-negative (15.55mm). The EO of oregano showed halos larger (18.83mm) than the average EO clove (15.16mm), however the bacteria *K. pneumoniae* was shown to be insensitive to the oregano EO. The rosemary EO had lower halos (mean 11.84mm) and without effect on *P. aeruginosa*. The sage EO had the lowest performance among the oils tested, with activity only against *S. choleraesuis*, among Gram-negative bacteria. The lower efficiency of EO on Gram-negative bacteria can be attributed to the higher complexity of the dual cell wall. The was a correlation between dose and the diameter of halos in most bacteria evaluated, mainly showing the antimicrobial potential of EO clove and oregano, pointing them out as a promising alternative for the use in packaging bioactive.