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

**GB/T 17526-2025**

Replacing GB/T 17526-2008

**Lacquer wax**

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### 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 for standardization documents" Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 17526-2008 "Paint and wax". Compared with GB/T 17526-2008, except for structural adjustments and editorial changes, In addition, the main technical changes are as follows:

--- Changed the classification of paint and wax (see Chapter 4, Chapter 4 of the.2008 edition);

--- Changed the requirements for moisture and volatile matter, insoluble impurities, acid value and saponification value of industrial paint and wax, and added the requirements for solvent residue and needle penetration Degree requirements (see Table 1, Table 1 of the.2008 edition);

--- Changed the requirements for moisture, volatile matter and insoluble impurities in edible paint and wax, added the requirements for soap content, deleted the requirements for acid value, lead and total arsenic content Quantity requirements (see Table 2, Table 2 of the.2008 edition);

--- Changed the test methods for melting point, water content and volatile matter, insoluble impurities, acid value and residual solvent (see 6.3~

6.6 and 6.9, 2008 edition 6.2~

--- Deleted the test methods for total arsenic and lead (see 6.9 of the.2008 edition);

--- Added test methods for color and appearance, needle penetration and soap content (see 6.1,

--- Changed the inspection rules (see Chapter 7, Chapter 7 of the.2008 edition). Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents.

This document is proposed and coordinated by the China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. This document was drafted by: Xi'an Lacquer and Coatings Research Institute of China National Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, Shaanxi Zhonghe Gongchuang Technology Service Co., Ltd., Ningbo Vocational and Technical College, Jiaoling County Futai Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Minjiang College, Guangzhou Panyu Vocational and Technical College, Jishan Mother-of-pearl Lacquerware Research Institute Research Center, Bengbu College, Hebei Medical University, Shaanxi Jinnong Jinfeng Biotechnology Co., Ltd., and Shaanxi Zhonghe Guoqi Technology Service Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Zhao Rui, Li Dongxu, Ye Yongping, Wan Jian, He Na, Ren Hongyan, Zhang Tingting, Zhang Jintao, Xia Jianrong, Song Ruixue, Zhong Fan, Ma Jing, Feng Chao, Zhang Juanni, Zhao Tangjuan, Zhu Zhibin, Yang Zhiqian, Wang Yonglei, Li Mengsi. This document was first issued in.1998, revised for the first time in.2008, and this is the second revision. Paint wax

## 1 Scope

China's national product standard for lacquer wax - the solid fat pressed or extracted from the outer and middle layers of the seed of the lacquer tree. It gives the classification of lacquer wax, specifies the quality requirements, the inspection rules and the packaging, storage and transport, and describes the corresponding test methods. It applies to the production and inspection of lacquer wax obtained by processing lacquer seed. The lacquer tree is grown for the sap that becomes urushi lacquer, and the seed has always been a second crop from the same plantation. Its wax is a genuine fat rather than a wax in the chemical sense - it is largely triglycerides, mostly palmitic - and it is solid at room temperature with a sharp melting range, which is why it is used in candles, in polishes, in ointments and cosmetics, and as a hardening component in confectionery and in industrial formulations. What a buyer needs to know is what any fat buyer needs to know, and the standard specifies it accordingly: the melting or slip point, which decides the application; the acid value, which measures how far the fat has hydrolysed and therefore how it was stored; the saponification and iodine values, which fix the fatty acid composition and the degree of unsaturation; the moisture and volatile matter; the insoluble impurities; the soap content left from any refining; the residual solvent where extraction was used; and the transparency, colour and odour. Each is referred to the corresponding national method for animal and vegetable fats, so lacquer wax is tested in the same way and against the same references as any other edible or technical fat, which is what makes its certificate readable outside its own trade. Issued on 30 May 2025 and in force since 1 December 2025, it replaces GB/T 17526-2008.

This document gives the classification of lacquers and waxes, specifies the quality requirements, inspection rules, packaging, storage and transportation, and describes the corresponding tests. method. This document applies to lacquer wax (i.e. solid product extracted from the exocarp and mesocarp of lacquer seeds) obtained by processing with

lacquer seeds as raw materials. Production and inspection of oils and fats.

## 2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document.

GB/T 4985 Determination of needle penetration of petroleum wax

GB/T 5009.37 Analytical methods for edible vegetable oil hygiene standards

GB 5009.229 National food safety standard Determination of acid value in foods

GB 5009.236 National food safety standard Determination of moisture and volatile matter in animal and vegetable fats and oils

GB 5009.262 National Food Safety Standard Determination of Residual Solvents in Food

GB/T 5524 Sampling of animal and vegetable fats and oils

GB/T 5525 Identification of transparency, odor and flavor of vegetable oils and fats

GB/T 5532 Determination of iodine value of animal and vegetable fats and oils

GB/T 5533 Inspection of grains and oils - Determination of soap content in vegetable oils and fats

GB/T 5534 Determination of saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils

GB/T 15688 Determination of insoluble impurities in animal and vegetable fats and oils

GB/T 24892 Determination of melting point (slip point) of animal and vegetable fats and oils in open capillary tube

## 3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Wild sumac wax Lacquer peel wax Solid oil extracted from the pericarp of sumac seeds.

3.2 The unprocessed solid oil obtained by pressing or extracting lacquer seeds.

3.3 The solid oil is obtained by melting, filtering, deacidification, decolorization and deodorization of crude lacquer wax.