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Bamboo charcoal

竹炭

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Foreword

Annex A of this standard is informative.

This Standard was proposed by China's State Forestry Administration (SFA).

This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on (SAC/TC 263) Bamboo and Rattan of Standardization Administration of China.

The participating drafting organizations of this standard. National Quality Supervision and Inspection Center of Green Products, Zhejiang Forestry College, International Centre For Bamboo and Rattan, Quzhou Minxin Charcoal Co., Ltd, Zhejiang Jianzhong Bamboo Charcoal Co., Ltd, Suichang Biyan Bamboo Charcoal Co., Ltd, Zhejiang Maitanwong Ecology Development Co., Ltd, Quzhou Modern Charcoal Industry Co., Ltd, Zhejiang Fulaisen Carbon Material Co., Ltd, Zhejiang Jiejiegao Charcoal Co., Ltd, Deqing Jiayi Charcoal Industry Co., Ltd, Ningbo Zheshang Bamboo Charcoal Co., Ltd, and Zhejiang Green Valley Charcoal Co., Ltd.

The chief drafting staffs of this standard. Zhao Shukai, Zhang Wenbiao, Li Congfen, Li Jie, Liu Xin, Liu Liang, Zhang Dongsheng, Liu Xinxing, Yan Hua, Bao Ligen, Ding Jianzhong, Tu Zhilong, Fang Yunjian, Wu Quansheng, Wang Zhengyu, Ye Xinjun, Yu Genming, You Yazhen, and Lei Xiaojun. Bamboo charcoal

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification and mark, technical

requirements, test methods, inspection rules, logo, label and package of bamboo charcoal.

This Standard shall be applicable to bamboo charcoal made of bamboo through the pyrolysis method.

2 Normative references

JJF 1070

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

3.1 Bamboo charcoal

Under the conditions of high temperature and limited oxygen (or isolated oxygen), the bamboo is heated through pyrolysis, so as to obtain the black solid.

3.2 Tube charcoal

The tubular bamboo charcoal.

3.3 Flake charcoal

The bamboo charcoal in bamboo-flake shape.

3.4 Broken charcoal

After bamboo is gone through pyrolysis, the irregular-shape bamboo charcoal that is not processed.

4.1.1 According to shape and size

According to different shapes and sizes, bamboo charcoal is divided into tube charcoal, flake charcoal, broken charcoal, particle charcoal, and powder charcoal.

Specifications of particle charcoal are shown in Table 1.

4.2 Mark

Bamboo charcoals are marked by the difference of shape and size. Specific methods are shown in Table 2.

5.1 Sense

Black, odorless.

5.2 Deviation of net content

Deviation of net content shall conform to Decree No.75 Measures for Metrological Supervision of Quantitatively Packed Commodities issued by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China.

6.1 Sense

PLACE bamboo charcoal sample on a piece of white paper. Under a bright environment, DETERMINE it by visual and smell methods. For tube charcoal and flake charcoal,

6.2 Net Content

Executed according to the provisions of JJF 1070.

6.3.1 Method summary

Test sample with certain mass is dried to constant weight at $(105\pm5)^{\circ}\text{C}$. TAKE the percentage OF mass-reduction amount TO the original test sample's mass as the moisture content.

6.3.4 Result calculation

Determination results of the moisture content of bamboo charcoal are calculated according to formula (1).

6.4.1 Method summary

At $(800\pm20)^{\circ}\text{C}$, test sample with a certain mass is burned to constant weight (WEIGH after cooling). The percentage OF residue mass TO the original test sample's mass is the ash content.

6.4.3 Operating methods

PUT the porcelain crucible into the high temperature electric furnace. BURN to constant weight at $(800\pm20)^{\circ}\text{C}$. PLACE the crucible in a dryer for cooling to the room temperature (about 30min). WEIGH it (accurate to 0.1mg).

6.4.4 Result calculation

Determination results of the ash content of bamboo charcoal are calculated according to formula (2).

6.5.1 Method summary

At the temperature of $(850\pm20)^{\circ}\text{C}$, test sample with certain mass is heated for 7min with

isolation from the air. The percentage OF lost mass TO the original test sample's mass is the volatile matter content.

6.5.3 Operating methods

WEIGH 1g (accurate to 0.1mg) of test sample that has been crushed and gone through 0.315mm (55-mesh) sieve. PLACE in the porcelain crucible that has been burned to constant weight at $(850 \pm 20)^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.5.4 Result calculation

Determination results of the ash content of bamboo charcoal are calculated according to formula (3).

6.6.1 Method summary

CALCULATE the fixed carbon content BY the mass of dried bamboo charcoal MINUS its ash content and volatile matter content.

6.6.2.1 High temperature electric furnace. With temperature control device,

thermocouple and high-temperature meter.

6.6.2.2 Porcelain crucible with cover. Volume of 30mL.

6.6.3 Operating methods

CRUSH the analysis test sample until all can go through the 0.315mm-sieve (55 meshes).

DRY to constant weight at the temperature of $102^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 105^{\circ}\text{C}$. The mass of the test sample shall not be less than 30g, for the use of testing the ash content and volatile matters.

6.6.4 Result calculation

Determination results of the fixed carbon of bamboo charcoal are calculated according to formula (4).

7.1.1 Lot-group rule

The products - among which the raw material and production conditions are basically consistent; and are manufactured on the same day or by the same shift - shall be deemed as a batch. Sampling shall be conducted according to batch number.

7.2 Inspection

The product inspection is divided into ex-factory inspection and type inspection.