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

GB/T 7364-2025

Replacing GB/T 7364-2006

Test method for carbonizable substances in paraffin wax

石蜡易炭化物试验法

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Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1 5 Instruments and Equipment

4 Method Overview

5 Instruments and Equipment

Foreword

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

This document replaces GB/T 7364-2006 "Test Method for Easily Carbonizable Paraffins". Compared with GB/T 7364-2006, the main differences are structural adjustments and...

Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- a) The scope of application has been changed (see Chapter 1, 1.1 of the 2006 edition);
- b) A new chapter on "Terms and Definitions" has been added (see Chapter 3);
- c) The chapter on "Significance and Use" has been deleted (see Chapter 4 in the 2006 edition);
- d) The temperature range of the water bath has been changed (see 5.2, 2006 edition of 5.2);
- e) Added "slowly add acid to the water" (see 6.2, 6.3);
- f) Allowances for some values have been increased, and some values have been rounded (see 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3; 7.1 in the 2006 edition). 7.2 and 7.3);
- g) The standard requirements for white oil have been changed (see 6.15, 2006 edition of 6.15);
- h) Added washing solution (see 6.16);
- i) A new chapter on "Sampling" has been added (see Chapter 8);
- j) The test temperature for samples with a melting point above 60°C has been changed (see 9.3, 8.2 in the 2006 edition).

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Products and Lubricants (SAC/TC280).

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The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows.

- First published in 1987 as GB/T 7364-1987, and revised for the first time in 2006;
- This is the second revision.

Paraffin Easily Carbonized Test Method Warning---Personnel using this document should have practical experience in formal laboratory work. The use of this document may involve certain hazardous activities.

This document does not address all potential safety issues related to the materials, equipment, and operations used. Users are responsible for taking appropriate safety and health precautions.

Implement the measures and ensure they comply with the conditions stipulated by relevant national laws and regulations.

1 Scope

This document describes the test method for determining the easily carbonizable components of paraffin.

This document applies to refined paraffin wax with a melting point of 46°C~74°C as measured according to GB/T 2539.

2 Normative references

GB/T 601

GB 1886.215-2016

GB/T 2539

GB/T 4756

GB/T 6682-2008

GB/T 27867

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 5 Instruments and Equipment

It is a trace organic impurity that exists in paraffin and readily reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid at specific temperatures to produce color.

4 Method Overview

At 70°C or higher, treat 5 mL of molten sample with 5 mL of nitrogen-free concentrated sulfuric acid, and compare the color of the treated acid layer with the standard.

If the color of the sample is not darker than that of the standard colorimetric solution, the sample is reported as having passed the test.

5 Instruments and Equipment

5.1 Test Tubes. As shown in Figure 1, heat-resistant glass test tubes with ground glass stoppers are used. Both the stopper and the test tube are engraved with the same number. The length of the test tube is...

140mm ± 2mm, outer diameter 14.5mm~15.0mm, wall thickness 1.2mm ± 0.1mm, volume 13.6mL after stoppering.

15.6 mL. Calibrate the 5 mL and 10 mL level marks; the error should not exceed ±0.2 mL. Roll the tip of the tube to suspend it on the water bath cap.