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

MZ/T 137-2019

**General technical conditions for the remains refrigerator
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Funeral Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 354).

The main drafting organizations of this standard are. Institute 101, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Hangzhou Xinxin Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd., and China Funeral Association.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, types and basic parameters, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, and standards of remains freezers.

Storage, packaging, transportation, storage, etc.

This standard applies to the body freezer.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this standard.

GB/T 8059-2016 Household and similar refrigeration appliances

3 Terms and definitions

Remains refrigerator an insulated box with appropriate volume and equipment for the preservation of the remains, which is cooled by a method that consumes electricity, may have one or more compartments.

Note: Rewrite the definition of GB/T 23287-2009 7.30.

Remains stretcher

In the corpse freezer, the components of the corpse are placed on it.

4.1 Type

The types of corpse freezer are mainly single type and combined type.

4.2 Basic parameters

4.2.1

Number of frozen remains. 1-9.

4.2.2 Rated temperature. -18 °C

4.2.3 Power supply. single-phase 220 V or three-phase 380 V, frequency 50 Hz.

4.2.4 Dimensions of single dead body freezing space. the length is not less than 1.90 m, the width is not less than 0.60 m, and the height is not less than 0.40 m.

5.1.1 Environmental conditions

The corpse freezer should be able to work normally when the ambient temperature is 0 °C ~ 43 °C and the relative humidity is not more than 90%.

5.1.2 Power fluctuation range

Voltage. single-phase 220V $\pm$ 10%, three-phase 380V $\pm$ 10%.

Power frequency. (50 $\pm$ 1) Hz.

5.2 The deviation between the measured value of the external dimensions of the body refrigerator and the nominal external dimension of the drawing shall not be greater than $\pm$ 0.5%.

5.3.1 Freezing temperature

After the corpse freezer has reached stable operation, the temperature of the freezer should be between -18 °C and 0 °C.

5.3.2 Freezing speed

After the dead body freezer is started, the temperature of the freezer reaches -18 °C, and the continuous operation time is required to not exceed 3 hours.

5.3.3 Power consumption

The body freezer is normally operated for 24 hours, and the measured value of its power consumption shall not be greater than 115% of the rated value.

5.3.4 Working time coefficient of refrigeration system

After the dead body freezer has reached a stable operating state, the working time of the refrigeration system should not be greater than 60% of the working time of the dead body freezer.

5.3.5 Temperature uniformity

After the dead body freezer has reached a stable operating state, the temperature difference between the measurement points in the freezer should not be greater than 4 °C.

5.3.6 Temperature Fluctuation

After the dead body freezer has reached a stable operating state, the average temperature fluctuation in the freezer should not be greater than 4 °C.

5.3.7 Working noise

When the body freezer is working normally, the cabinet noise should not be greater than 55dB (A).

5.3.8 Working vibration

When the dead body freezer is working normally, the cabinet vibration shall meet the requirements of Article 5.7.1 of GB/T 8059-2016.

5.3.9 Tightness of refrigeration system

The tightness of the refrigeration system shall meet the requirements of Article 3.56 of GB/T 8059-2016.

5.3.10 Display and alarm

The freezer should have the temperature display and alarm function in the cabinet.

5.4.1 Thermal insulation and anti-condensation

The corpse freezer should have good thermal insulation performance, and the thermal insulation material should not have obvious shrinkage and deformation with temperature changes. During normal work, freezing There should be no bead-like or running-grade condensation on the exterior surface of the cabinet.

5.4.2 Cabinet door sealing performance

After the door of the freezer cabinet is closed, there should be no holes to allow air to enter the freezer. After the cabinet door is closed, the door seal should be tight all around.

5.4.3 Durability of door hinges, handles and locks

Door hinges, handles and locks should be strong and resistant to corrosion. After the door is opened and closed 100,000 times, it should not be damaged, and its airtight performance Destruction, the results shall meet the requirements of 5.4.2.

5.4.4 Internal structural performance

The structure design of the corpse freezer should ensure the storage of the corpse is clean, and defrost water and ice must not touch any part of the corpse.

5.4.5 Remains shelf strength and performance