

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

SN/T 1107-2002

Rules for the inspection of beeswax for export

出口蜂蜡检验规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is in accordance with GB/T 1.1-1993 "Standardization Work Guide Unit 1. Standard Drafting and Expression Rules Part 1.

The requirements of the Basic Provisions for Standards are written.

In the formulation of this standard, reference is made to SB/T 10190-1993 "beeswax" and SN/T 0621-1996 "hydrocarbon detection in export beeswax" Test Method and related information, the sampling of SB/T 10190-1993 has been adjusted accordingly; for SN/T 0621-1996 and ASTM D 1342-1992.:1996 "Test Method for Paraffinic Hydrocarbons in Palm Wax" A Test Device for Two Hydrocarbon Testing Methods Fixed improvement; made some modifications to the inspection procedure and temperature control; made some adjustments to the inspection dosage, shortened the inspection time and saved the reagent was used in an equivalent manner using ASTM D1342-1992:1996. For exporting raw beeswax and yellow wax and white wax processed from raw beeswax Sampling, sample preparation, sensory, impurities, weight, packaging and physical and chemical testing are regulated.

Appendix A of this standard is an appendix to the standard.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the sampling, inspection and inspection results of export beeswax.

This standard is applicable to the inspection of raw beeswax and yellow wax and white wax processed from raw beeswax.

2 Reference standard

The provisions contained in the following standards constitute provisions of this standard by reference in this standard. At the time of publication of this standard, the versions shown are to be effective. All standards will be revised and parties using this standard should explore the possibility of using the latest version of the following standards.

SB/T 10190-1993 Beeswax SN/T 0621-1996 Method for testing hydrocarbons in export beeswax ASTM D1342-1992:1996 Paraffin-type hydrocarbons in palm waxes

3 Definition

This standard uses the following definition.

3.1 Beeswax

An organic mixture secreted by the worker beeswax gland can be divided into the original beeswax, yellow wax, white wax and the like due to different processing methods.

3.2 Original beeswax

An irregular block of beeswax which is formed by melting honey or wax and honey and melting the nest.

3.3 Honey cover wax

After the honey matures in the nest, the bees will use the wax-sealed wax, which is melted and melted to form an irregular block of beeswax.

3.4 Yellow wax

Regular block-shaped beeswax which is melted by the original beeswax or honey-covered wax and cooled by filtration and removal.

3.5 White wax

Regular block-shaped beeswax which is cooled by the process of melting, filtering, removing and decolorizing the original beeswax or honey-covered wax.

4.1 Inspection lot

The quantity of the container is not more than one 20-foot standard container. Generally, the original beeswax is 280 pieces for 50kg and 560 for 25kg.

Pieces, yellow wax and white wax are 680 pieces, more than a part of the other batch. Goods in the same inspection lot should have the same characteristics, such as quality, packaging, and label Record, grade.

4.2 Sampling and sample preparation equipment

Plastic sample bags, knives, hammers, 3kg stainless steel containers, electric furnaces (or other heating equipment).

4.3 Number of samples

The original beeswax is extracted at 10% of the total number of pieces; yellow wax and white wax are extracted according to formula (1). At least 3 pieces per batch, when the number of pieces is less, each piece