

Shagtabak en rookartikelen gemaakt van shagtabak - Methoden van monsterneming, conditionering en analyse - Deel 1: Monsterneming (ISO 15592-1:2001, IDT)

Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it - Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis - Part 1: Sampling (ISO 15592-1:2001, IDT)

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**Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles
made from it — Methods of sampling,
conditioning and analysis —**

**Part 1:
Sampling**

*Tabac de fine coupe et objets confectionnés à partir de ce type de tabac —
Méthodes d'échantillonnage, de conditionnement et d'analyse —*

Partie 1: Échantillonnage



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 15592 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15592-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

ISO 15592 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it — Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis*:

- *Part 1: Sampling*
- *Part 2: Atmosphere for conditioning and testing*
- *Part 3: Determination of total particulate matter of smoking articles using a routine analytical smoking machine, preparation for the determination of water and nicotine and calculation of nicotine-free dry particulate matter*
- *Part 4: Classification of wrappers*
- *Part 5: Fine-cut tobacco to be used with specified wrappers*
- *Part 6: Effect of incorporation of loose filters*

Annexes A and B form a normative part of this part of ISO 15592. Annex C is for information only.

Introduction

When this part of ISO 15592 was prepared there were no existing national standards, rules, regulations or laws which had to be taken into account. However, experience with manufactured cigarettes suggests that two different procedures are required, as follows:

- sampling at the point of sale;
- sampling at the producer's premises or importer's and distributor's warehouses.

The principle underlying all sampling procedures is to produce a sample representative of the whole. With manufactured cigarettes it is possible to sample from a number of sources and mix the sample before sub-sampling to produce a sample for testing. With fine-cut tobacco, this is not possible since mixing of the tobacco with very long, fine strands is ineffective and results in the degradation of the tobacco. Thus, if the analysis is to be performed on smoking articles made from tobacco, it is necessary to make smoking articles from all samples and then to mix the fine-cut smoking articles before sub-sampling. This may require sampling a large quantity of tobacco, and making a large number of smoking articles.

Sophisticated sampling plans are often too expensive to be used. The two procedures in this part of ISO 15592 are both simple and reliable.

Sampling is carried out either as a single procedure or as part of a series of samplings.

Sampling is carried out "at one point in time", for example tobacco available for distribution from a factory/warehouse or available at a retail outlet on the market on a particular day. When a sample is required which represents fine-cut tobacco available over an appreciable period of time (e.g. fine-cut tobacco representing several months' production) a number of sub-period samples will be taken at different times and the test results combined.

The sampling plan depends upon the purpose of sampling (e.g. determination of physical properties or of smoke constituents). Further background considerations on the choice of sampling procedures are given in an informative annex C. It concludes that determinations of smoke yield should be made on the population manufactured for sale, sampled at manufacturers' factories or importers' warehouses.

Annex A (normative) establishes procedures for sampling fine-cut tobacco which is intended to be made into fine-cut smoking articles for the determination of the mean values of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter. Detailed sampling plans are given.

Annex B (normative) establishes methods for sampling fine-cut tobacco which are intended for the determination of the mean values of parameters of fine-cut tobacco itself or the determination of mean values of parameters of fine-cut smoking articles made from the fine-cut tobacco.

Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it — Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis —

Part 1: Sampling

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15592 specifies two methods of sampling a population of fine-cut tobacco manufactured for sale for the preparation of smoking articles.

It provides information on the statistical treatment of data and provides guidance based on practical experience of the order of ranking when a product is sampled in accordance with the specified procedures, in particular, when smoking articles are made from the sampled fine-cut tobacco and smoked for the determination of nicotine-free dry particulate matter (NFDPM).

NOTE Suitable procedures for the determination of NFDPM will be described in ISO 15592-3.¹⁾

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 15592. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 15592 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 15592, the following terms and definitions apply

3.1

fine-cut tobacco

FCT

tobacco produced to be used by consumers for making their own smoking articles

3.2

wrapper

material specially prepared and supplied in a form suitable for enclosing fine-cut tobacco so as to produce a fine-cut smoking article

1) In course of preparation.

**3.3
fine-cut smoking article**

FCSA

article, suitable for smoking, produced by combining fine-cut tobacco with a wrapper

**3.4
brand**

manufacturer's term or name used to denominate a distinct blend of fine-cut tobacco that will be recognized by the consumer and which distinguishes it from other fine-cut tobacco

**3.5
sub-brand**

manufacturer's term or name used to denominate a distinct blend of fine-cut tobacco, retaining the original brand name, but with an additional description intended to denote a particular characteristic

EXAMPLES Bright, dark.

**3.6
sale unit**

quantity of fine-cut tobacco ready to be offered for sale to the public

NOTE 1 The commonly sold pouch of 50 g fine-cut tobacco is used as the basis of this part of ISO 15592 but fine-cut tobacco is also sold in other size pouches. The method of sampling different sizes is dealt with in the appropriate sections.

NOTE 2 Fine-cut smoking tobacco is also sold in packaging forms other than pouches but throughout this part of ISO 15592 the unit of sale is referred to as a pouch.

**3.7
population**

aggregate of sale units of the fine-cut tobacco to be sampled, intended for sale to consumers in a given geographical area over a given time period

NOTE The definition includes different sub-populations, two of which are given in 3.7.1 and 3.7.2.

**3.7.1
population available to consumers**

aggregate of sale units in retail outlets in a given geographical area, at any time in a given time period

[ISO 8243:1991, definition 3.2.1]

**3.7.2
population manufactured for sale**

aggregate of sale units at a manufacturer's premises available for commercial distribution in a given geographical area, at any time in a given time period

[ISO 8243:1991, definition 3.2.2]

**3.8
strata**

various lowest levels of the particular population of the samples

EXAMPLE Samples from different machines, packaging types, etc., which arrive at the sampling point.

**3.9
increment**

sample of fine-cut tobacco taken at one time, at one sampling point, to be combined to produce the gross sample

**3.10
gross sample**

aggregate of the increments

[ISO 8243:1991, definition 3.4]

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