International Standard

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

Part 2: Atmosphere for conditioning and testing

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

Partie 2: Atmosphère de conditionnement et d'essai

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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.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15592-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— the document has been harmonized with ISO 3402:2023;

— the Bibliography have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15592 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

ISO 3402 was based on the 1991 revision of CORESTA Recommended Method No. 21[3] and was produced in order to specify a standard atmosphere for conditioning leaf tobacco, and cut tobacco destined for the manufacture of cigarettes and for the manufactured cigarettes themselves.

Fine-cut tobacco is produced and sold at much higher moisture levels than tobacco used for manufacturing cigarettes. Consequently, ISO 3402 is not applicable to fine-cut tobacco or smoking articles made from it.

This document is based on the CORESTA Recommended Method No. 42.[4]

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

Part 2: Atmosphere for conditioning and testing

1 Scope

This document specifies an atmosphere for conditioning and testing samples of fine-cut tobacco and test pieces made from it.

It is applicable to tests on fine-cut tobacco and products and materials used in the manufacture of fine-cut smoking articles for which a prior conditioning is necessary. It is not applicable in the case of test methods for which particular test conditions are laid down elsewhere, for example other tobacco products which are given in ISO 3402.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
atmosphere
ambient conditions defined by one or more of the following parameters:

— temperature

— relative humidity

— pressure

[SOURCE: ISO 558:1980, 2.1]

3.2
conditioning atmosphere
atmosphere (3.1) in which a sample or test piece is kept before being subjected to test

Note 1 to entry: It is characterized by specified values for temperature and relative humidity.

[SOURCE: ISO 3402:2023, 3.7]

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3.3
conditioning
process of equilibrating a sample to specified temperature and humidity prior to testing

[SOURCE: ISO 3402:2023, 3.1]

3.4
test atmosphere
atmosphere (3.1) to which a sample or test piece is exposed throughout the test

Note 1 to entry: It is characterized by specified values for temperature and relative humidity.

Note 2 to entry: The test may be carried out either in the laboratory or in a special chamber termed the "test chamber" or in the conditioning chamber, the choice depending on the nature of the test piece and on the test itself.

[SOURCE: ISO 558:1980, 2.3, modified — editorially revised.]

3.5
fine-cut tobacco
tobacco produced to be used by consumers for making their own smoking articles

3.6
wrapper
paper specially prepared and supplied in a form suitable for enclosing fine-cut tobacco so as to produce a smoking article

3.7
fine-cut smoking article
FCSA
article, suitable for smoking, produced by combining fine-cut tobacco with a *wrapper* (3.6)

4 Atmosphere specifications

4.1 Conditioning atmosphere

The conditioning atmosphere shall be as follows:

— temperature (22 ± 2) °C;

— relative humidity (75 ± 3) %.

The specified tolerances listed define the atmosphere immediately surrounding the conditioning sample. The atmosphere surrounding the conditioning sample shall be maintained at a mean temperature range of (22 ± 2) °C and a mean relative humidity range of (75 ± 3) %. The duration of the time interval for calculation of the mean values should be defined by the testing laboratory as appropriate for sample conditioning. The temperature and relative humidity shall be monitored during conditioning.

NOTE Short term excursions in the conditioning atmosphere due to opening of the doors of the conditioning environment, etc., are accepted as unavoidable.

Care should be taken to check the electronic control of humidity and the conditions in the cabinet should be checked regularly. See Annex A and in particular A.3.

4.2 Test atmosphere

The test atmosphere shall be as follows:

— temperature (22 ± 2) °C;

— relative humidity (60 ± 5) %.

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