



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST ISO 4874:2002**  
**01-september-2002**

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Tobacco -- Sampling of batches of raw material -- General principles

Tabac -- Échantillonnage des lots de matières premières -- Principes généraux

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 4874:2000**

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**ICS:**

65.160	V[ àæ Æ àæ } àá à^ \ àá [ ] ! ^ { æ	Tobacco, tobacco products and related equipment
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**SIST ISO 4874:2002** **en**

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO  
4874**

Second edition  
2000-11-01

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## **Tobacco — Sampling of batches of raw material — General principles**

*Tabac — Échantillonnage des lots de matières premières — Principes  
généraux*

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Reference number  
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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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 4874 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4874:1981), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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# Tobacco — Sampling of batches of raw material — General principles

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the general principles to be applied when sampling batches of raw tobacco in order to assess either

- the mean value of one or more of its characteristics, or
- the heterogeneity of one or more of its characteristics.

NOTE If it is necessary to sample tobacco taken from cigarettes, the procedures listed in 5.1 of ISO 8243:1991 should be used. Manufactured tobacco products, including products intended for sale or distribution, are specifically not included in the scope of this International Standard.

This International Standard is applicable to the sampling of batches of raw tobacco of the following types:

a) leaf tobacco:

- 1) flue cured,
- 2) air cured,
- 3) sun cured,
- 4) fire cured;

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b) pretreated raw tobacco:

- 1) which has undergone fermentation (in packages not intended for retail or wholesale sales or distribution, in bulk, in chambers),
- 2) which has been partially or completely stemmed,
- 3) which is in the form of stems,
- 4) which is in the form of waste and remnants,
- 5) which has been reconstituted in the form of strips.

## 2 Terms and definitions

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

### 2.1

#### **characteristic**

physical, mechanical, dimensional, chemical, biological, botanical or organoleptic property of tobacco

### 2.2

#### **batch**

definite quantity of tobacco that is produced under conditions that are presumed to be uniform with respect to one or more of its characteristics (for example, leaf position, colour, ripeness, leaf length)

NOTE This notion implies generally that the batch consists of tobaccos of the same origin belonging to the same variety.

**ISO 4874:2000(E)****2.3****consignment**

quantity of tobacco delivered at one time

NOTE The consignment may consist of one or more batches or parts of batches.

**2.4****sampling unit**

unit part of the consignment

NOTE 1 It is separately packaged (bale, wooden or cardboard case, basket or sack).

NOTE 2 For bulk tobacco, a consignment with a total mass of  $m$  kg should be considered to be composed of  $m/100$  sampling units.

NOTE 3 The definition of the term "sampling unit" as given in this International Standard is a special case of the general definition given in ISO 3534-2, and it applies only to raw tobacco.

**2.5****stratified sampling**

for a population that can be divided into different subpopulations (called strata), sampling carried out in such a way that specified proportions of the sample are drawn from different strata

**2.6****increment**

quantity of tobacco taken at one time from a sampling unit in order to form part of a single sample

**2.7****single sample****basic sample**

sample obtained by combining  $N$  increments taken from a sampling unit so as to be as representative as possible of this unit

**2.8****gross sample**

sample that is a combination of all single samples

**2.9****reduced sample**

sample that is taken from the gross sample and is representative of the gross sample

**2.10****laboratory sample**

sample intended for laboratory inspection or testing and which is representative of the gross sample.

NOTE It may consist of

- a) one or more single samples;
- b) the gross sample;
- c) a reduced sample of the gross sample.

**2.11****test sample**

sample as prepared for testing, taken at random from the laboratory sample, representative of the gross sample



### 3 Contractual arrangements

The contract between the interested parties shall state:

- a) at what stages of production and delivery sampling shall be carried out;
- b) the party or parties responsible for carrying out the sampling and under whose control;
- c) the characteristics to be determined;
- d) the laboratory or laboratories that will perform the analyses;
- e) the maximum interval of time admissible between sampling and analysis. (This interval should be as short as possible.)

### 4 Sampling

#### 4.1 General

It is important that the laboratory receive a representative sample which has not been damaged or changed during transport or storage.

#### 4.2 Sampling equipment

The equipment that is used for sampling the tobacco shall be appropriate for the determination of the characteristics that are specified in clause 3 c). If physical characteristics such as leaf dimensions or particle size distribution are to be determined, then the sampling equipment shall not alter these characteristics. The sampling equipment shall be clean and dry, and shall not affect any subsequent determination.

#### 4.3 Containers for samples and storage precautions

The containers used for collecting the samples shall be made of a chemically inert material. They shall be airtight and preferably opaque.

The samples shall be kept in a dry and cool place protected against light, and in an odour-free environment to prevent contamination, microbial growth, infestation or other situations which would affect organoleptic properties.

### 5 Procedure

#### 5.1 General

The procedure shall include the following steps:

- a) labelling of samples for proper identification;
- b) selection of sampling units;
- c) extraction of increments and constitution of single samples;
- d) constitution of the gross sample;
- e) constitution of reduced samples;
- f) preparation of the laboratory sample(s).

NOTE If heterogeneity is of interest as well as mean values, analyses of several laboratory samples will be necessary. In these circumstances, the laboratory samples will usually be taken from a single sample or a gross sample comprising not more than two or three single samples.