

FINAL  
DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO/FDIS  
6488

ISO/TC 126

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on:  
2021-03-29

Voting terminates on:  
2021-05-24

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## Tobacco and tobacco products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method

*Tabac et produits du tabac — Détermination de la teneur en eau —  
Méthode de Karl Fischer*

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Reference number  
ISO/FDIS 6488:2021(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6488:2004), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 6488:2004/Cor 1:2008.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the term high-moisture tobacco has been deleted;
- further information on interlaboratory testing including additional sample types and corresponding statistical data have been added.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document specifies a Karl Fischer method for the determination of the water content of tobacco and tobacco products. Independent collaborative studies were conducted in 2002, 2009, and 2018. This method is applicable to ground tobacco, a range of smokeless tobacco products, cigarette filler and ground cigars.

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# Tobacco and tobacco products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of water content by the Karl Fischer method. It is applicable to raw tobacco as well as tobacco taken from finished products. The method is suitable for water contents ranging from a mass fraction of at least 2 % to 55 %.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

## 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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/>

## 4 Principle

The water content of a sample of tobacco or a tobacco product is determined, using the volumetric procedure, by extraction of water by shaking the sample with dry methanol, followed by injection of an aliquot portion into the titration vessel, titration with pyridine-free Karl Fischer reagent and calculation of the water content. The results are reported as mass percent (%).

If a size reduction (grinding or cutting) is applied, it can create a decrease in the original water content. Cryogenic techniques may be used to prevent such moisture losses.

## 5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

**5.1 Karl Fischer reagent**, free from pyridine, having a water equivalent per millilitre of reagent of approximately 2 mg to 5 mg.

**5.2 Methanol**, with a water content of less than 0,05 g per 100 g.

Methanol is hygroscopic so it is recommended to cap the bottle with an automatic delivery pipette equipped with drying tube.

**5.3 Desiccant**, silica gel, freshly activated.

5.4 **Water**, in accordance with grade 2 of ISO 3696, or better.

## 6 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and, in particular, the following items.

All glassware used in the preparation and in the water determination shall be heated at  $(105 \pm 5)$  °C for at least 1 h after visible water has evaporated. The glassware shall then be cooled and stored in a desiccator over desiccant (5.3) until used.

6.1 **Karl Fischer apparatus for automatic titration**, consisting of items 6.1.1 to 6.1.5.

6.1.1 **Apparatus for the detection of the titration end point**, according to the biamperometrical method.

6.1.2 **Double electrode**, made of platinum.

6.1.3 **Magnetic stirrer**.

6.1.4 **Titration vessel**.

6.1.5 **Automatic burettes**, for methanol and Karl Fischer reagent.

6.2 **Mechanical shaker**, rotary platform, adjustable to a shaking frequency suitable for vigorous mixing.

6.3 **Microsyringe**, for the determination of the water equivalent, of capacity 50 µl.

6.4 **Glass volumetric pipettes, class A**, of capacities 10 ml and 20 ml, in accordance with ISO 648.

6.5 **Conical flasks**, of capacities 250 ml and 500 ml, with a conical ground glass joint.

6.6 **Hot-air oven**, capable of maintaining a temperature of  $(105 \pm 5)$  °C.

## 7 Standardization of the Karl Fischer reagent

Add sufficient methanol (5.2) to the titration vessel (6.1.4) to immerse the tips of the electrodes. Titrate any residual solution (see NOTE) in the titration vessel to its end point by addition of Karl Fischer reagent (5.1).

Add 50 µl of water to the titration vessel using the microsyringe (6.3). To ensure that the syringe does not contain air bubbles, fill it to above the 50 µl mark, invert it and tap the air bubbles to the top. Then depress the plunger to the 50 µl mark and remove excess water quickly from the needle tip with a tissue. As an alternative, fill the syringe with 50 µl of water and weigh the syringe. After dosage, weigh the syringe again and note the exact mass of water.

Transfer the 50 µl of water to the titration vessel, taking care to inject the water directly into the solution, not allowing any to fall onto the neck or walls of the vessel. Where the vessel can be fitted with a rubber membrane cap, this shall be used and the needle inserted through the cap. If a water droplet remains on the needle tip, remove it by touching the surface of the solution in the vessel.

Titrate with Karl Fischer reagent (5.1) and record the titration value. Repeat the process. If the difference between the values of two determinations is not greater than 0,05 ml, take the mean of two determinations. Otherwise, repeat the whole determination.

Standardize the Karl Fischer reagent every working day.



For best results with the Karl Fischer technique, it is important to ensure that all stages of the analysis are carried out in a uniform manner, extract to extract, sample to sample, day to day.

**NOTE** It is common practice with the direct titration technique to carry out a titration “on top” of residual solution in the titration vessel, i.e. without removing the residual solution. When the volume in the vessel reaches a certain level, the liquid is run to waste, retaining just enough for the electrode tips to be immersed. In time, however, the methanol concentration in the vessel falls to a level such that the reaction cannot proceed satisfactorily. A precipitate can form and false titration values can be obtained. Only experience will tell when titration “on top of” residual solution has reached this point, and then the titration vessel has to be completely emptied to waste, rinsed, and recharged with methanol.

Calculate the water equivalent of the Karl Fischer reagent according to [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$E = \frac{m_w}{V_w} \quad (1)$$

where

$E$  is the water equivalent, in milligrams of water per millilitre of reagent;

$m_w$  is the mass, in milligrams, of the water used for the standardization of the Karl Fischer reagent;

$V_w$  is the mean volume, in millilitres, of the Karl Fischer reagent used for the titration.

Repeat the determination of the water equivalent daily and on each new batch of Karl Fischer reagent.

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### 8 Sampling

Sampling is conducted such that the laboratory test sample is representative of the population to be tested.

If samples are stored at or below 4 °C, allow the closed container to equilibrate at room temperature before opening.

Frozen samples should be placed unopened in a refrigerator for a minimum of 24 hours to ensure water has fully equilibrated within the product.

### 9 Procedure

#### 9.1 Sample handling

Combine and mix enough retail units to constitute at least 100 g for each test subsample. If size reduction is employed, the sample should be cut sufficiently to pass through a 4 mm screen. The sample may be frozen with liquid nitrogen before cutting if the absolute moisture level is of interest. Cut filler from cigarettes need not be reduced further in size.

Portioned smokeless tobacco products should be cut into 2 halves and directly into the extraction vessel. Both tobacco and paper are to be analysed.

#### 9.2 Test portion

**9.2.1** It is recommended that a minimum of two test portions shall be prepared and analysed for each test sample. Take a test portion of about 5 g from the sample that has been prepared according to [9.1](#). Weigh to the nearest 0,001 g and transfer this test portion to a 500 ml conical flask ([6.5](#)). Add (250 ± 1) ml of methanol to the flask and close the flask immediately. Shake on the mechanical shaker ([6.2](#)) for 30 min, with a shaking frequency of 155 min<sup>-1</sup> or at a rate to sufficiently to agitate the samples.

**9.2.2** If a sufficiently sized sample is not available, the determination may also be carried out with a reduced test portion. The minimum test portion is 0,5 g. In this case, use a 250 ml conical flask and add at least 50 ml of methanol.

**9.2.3** For the determination of the water content of tobacco stems and tobacco leaves, an extraction time of 30 min is not sufficient. In this case, extract the sample in a 500 ml conical flask with 250 ml of methanol, shake for 30 min and let stand for at least 24 h. The test portions should be gently swirled or mixed mechanically prior to removal of the analysis aliquot. In special cases a longer extraction time may be necessary. In this case, extract the sample until constant results are obtained, i.e. the difference between the two calculations at different times is equal to or less than 0,5 g per 100 g.

**9.2.4** If the extract is not analysed on the same day, store in a refrigerator. The sample shall be allowed to equilibrate to ambient conditions prior to analysis.

### 9.3 Preparation of titration apparatus

Prepare the titration apparatus in accordance with the instructions for use. Add sufficient methanol (5.2) to the titration vessel (6.1.4) so that the tips of the platinum double electrode are completely immersed during stirring. Titrate the contents of the titration vessel to the end-point by addition of Karl Fischer reagent.

### 9.4 Blank test

Transfer (250 ± 1) ml of the methanol (5.2) to a 500 ml conical flask (6.5), and take it through the same operations as the sample extractions (9.2). Take from the conical flask an aliquot portion of 20,0 ml of the methanol using a volumetric pipette (6.4) and transfer to the titration vessel (6.1.4). Titrate with Karl Fischer reagent and record the value. Repeat the blank test for the second replicate. If the difference between the values of two blank replicates is less than or equal to 0,05 ml, calculate the mean value. Otherwise, repeat the whole determination.

The blank value,  $B$ , is given by [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$B = \frac{V_b}{V_m} \quad (2)$$

where

$V_b$  is the mean volume, in millilitres, of the Karl Fischer reagent used for the blank test;

$V_m$  is the volume of the aliquot portion of methanol, in millilitres.

### 9.5 Determination

Transfer 10 ml of the methanolic sample extract into the titration vessel using a volumetric pipette (6.4) and titrate. After completion of the titration, remove the titrated solution and rinse the titration vessel with methanol. Repeat the determination for the additional replicate. Calculate the water content. If the difference between the two replicates is less than or equal to 0,5 g per 100 g (i.e. 0,5 %), calculate the mean value. Otherwise, repeat the whole determination.