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Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Definitions and standard conditions

*Machine à fumer analytique de routine pour cigarettes — Définitions et
conditions normalisées*

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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 3308 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3308:1986), which has been technically revised as a result of an extensive examination of the smoking machine performance by members of CORESTA.

Major changes have also been made: subclause 4.8 now specifies the use of a perforated disc (washer) in order that all types of cigarettes may be smoked; subclause 4.10 (specification of the ashtray position); and the inclusion of a new annex A which sets out the conditions for the control of the ambient air flow around cigarettes in smoking machines.

As a result of the changes, members of CORESTA have found increased accuracy and precision and have been able to provide data for incorporation in ISO 4387:1991, *Cigarettes — Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B and C are for information only.

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Introduction

This International Standard describes the requirements found necessary to be specified in the light of knowledge and experience gained with analytical cigarette-smoking machines.

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Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Definitions and standard conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard

- defines the smoking parameters and specifies the standard conditions to be provided for the routine analytical machine smoking of cigarettes;
- specifies the requirements of a routine analytical smoking machine complying with the standard conditions.

NOTE 1 Annex A specifies the ambient air velocities surrounding cigarettes in a routine analytical smoking machine; mechanical design of the enclosures immediately surrounding them; and the methods of air velocity measurement, including the location where air velocity shall be measured.

Annex B describes, by way of example, the special characteristics of a typical smoking machine incorporating a piston type of puffing mechanism.

Annex C includes a diagram of a puff profile and illustrates definitions and standard conditions.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3402:1991, *Tobacco and tobacco products — Atmosphere for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 4387:1991, *Cigarettes — Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine*.

ISO 6565:1983, *Tobacco and tobacco products — Draw resistance of cigarettes and filter rods — Definitions, standard conditions and general aspects*.

ISO 7210:1983, *Smoking machines for tobacco and tobacco products — Non-routine test methods*.

3 Definitions

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

3.1 ambient conditions: The whole of the variable parameters physically characterizing the conditions in the room and environment in which the analytical smoking is carried out.

3.2 butt length: The length of unburnt cigarette remaining at the moment when the smoking is stopped.

3.3 restricted smoking: The condition that exists when the butt end of a cigarette is closed to the atmosphere between successive puffs.

3.4 free smoking: The condition that exists when the butt end of a cigarette is completely exposed to the atmosphere between successive puffs.

3.5 pressure drop: The difference in static pressure between any two points of the pneumatic circuit of a smoking machine which are passed by a current of air at a constant flow rate of 17,5 ml/s.

NOTE 2 The term **draw resistance** has a very similar meaning. To avoid any confusion, the term **draw resistance** is used for cigarettes and filter rods, whereas the term **pressure drop** is used by analogy in the case of the pneumatic circulation in a smoking machine.

3.6 puff duration: The interval of time during which the port is connected with the suction mechanism.

3.7 puff volume: The volume leaving the butt end of a cigarette and passing through the smoke trap.

3.8 puff number: The number of puffs necessary to smoke a cigarette to a specified butt length.

3.9 puff frequency: The number of puffs in a given time.

3.10 puff termination: The ending of the connection of the port with the suction mechanism.

3.11 puff profile: The flow rate measured directly behind the butt end of a cigarette and depicted graphically as a function of time.

3.12 dead volume: The volume which exists between the butt end of a cigarette and the suction mechanism.

3.13 cigarette holder: The device for holding the mouth end of a cigarette during smoking.

3.14 smoke trap: The device for collecting such part of the smoke from a sample of cigarettes as is necessary for the determination of specified smoke components.

3.15 port: The aperture of the suction mechanism through which a puff is drawn and to which is attached a smoke trap.

3.16 channel: An element of a smoking machine consisting of one or more cigarette holders, one trap and a means of drawing a puff through the trap.

3.17 compensation: The ability to maintain constant puff volumes and puff profiles when the pressure drop at the port changes.

3.18 cigarette position: The position of a cigarette on the smoking machine. In particular it is determined by the angle made by the longitudinal axis of the cigarette and the horizontal plane when a cigarette is inserted into a cigarette holder in an analytical smoking machine.

3.19 mainstream smoke: All smoke which leaves the butt end of a cigarette during the smoking process.

3.20 sidestream smoke: All smoke which leaves a cigarette during the smoking process other than from the butt end.

3.21 ashtray: The device positioned under the cigarettes in their holders to collect ash falling from the cigarettes during smoking.

3.22 clearing puff: Any puff taken after the cigarette has been extinguished or removed from the cigarette holder.

4 Standard conditions

4.1 Machine pressure drop (3.5)

The whole of the flow path between the butt end of the cigarette and the suction mechanism shall offer the least possible resistance and its pressure drop shall not exceed 300 Pa.

4.2 Puff duration (3.6)

The standard puff duration shall be 2,0 s, with a standard deviation of not greater than 0,05 s for individual puffs.

4.3 Puff volume (3.7)

The standard puff volume measured in series with a pressure drop device of 1 kPa shall be 35 ml with a standard deviation for individual puffs not greater than 0,15 ml. In one puff duration (3.6) not less than 95 % of the puff volume shall leave the butt end of the cigarette.

4.4 Puff frequency (3.9)

The standard puff frequency shall be one puff every 60 s with a standard deviation for this time not greater than 0,5 s.

4.5 Puff profile (3.11)

The puff profile, when measured on an unlit cigarette, shall be bell-shaped with a maximum between 0,8 s and 1,2 s from the start of the puff. The increasing and decreasing parts of the profile shall not have more than one point of inflection each. The maximum flow rate shall be between 25 ml/s and 30 ml/s (see annex B). At no point shall the direction of flow be reversed.

NOTE 3 Principles of suction mechanisms using a piston pump to obtain the puff profile are given in annex B.

4.6 Restricted smoking (3.3)

An analytical smoking machine shall be a restricted smoker.

4.7 Puff number (3.8)

Each individual puff shall be counted and recorded and the puff number rounded off to the nearest one-tenth of a puff based on the puff duration.

4.8 Cigarette holders (3.13)

The standard cigarette holder shall cover 9 mm \pm 0,5 mm from the butt end of a cigarette and shall be impermeable to smoke components and to

air. The standard cigarette holder shall ensure that the leakage between the cigarette and cigarette holder is not greater than 0,5 % of the puff volume.

Either the cigarette holder or the smoke trap shall be equipped with a perforated disc (washer) of plain expanded synthetic rubber, closed cell sponge grade, which partly obstructs the butt end of the cigarette. The synthetic rubber shall have a density of 150 kg/m^3 to 170 kg/m^3 , low swell oil resistance and compression-deflection range of 35 kPa to 63 kPa. Four labyrinth seals shall be used; the one

closest to the butt end (back seal) shall be reversed. The dimensions of the washer and labyrinth seals are given in figure 1. The washer shall be supported by a structure with a hole in its centre of 4 mm diameter. The assembly shall be constructed so that the cigarette shall be in contact with the washer when the cigarette is inserted to a depth of 9 mm from the sealing annulus of the front labyrinth seal.

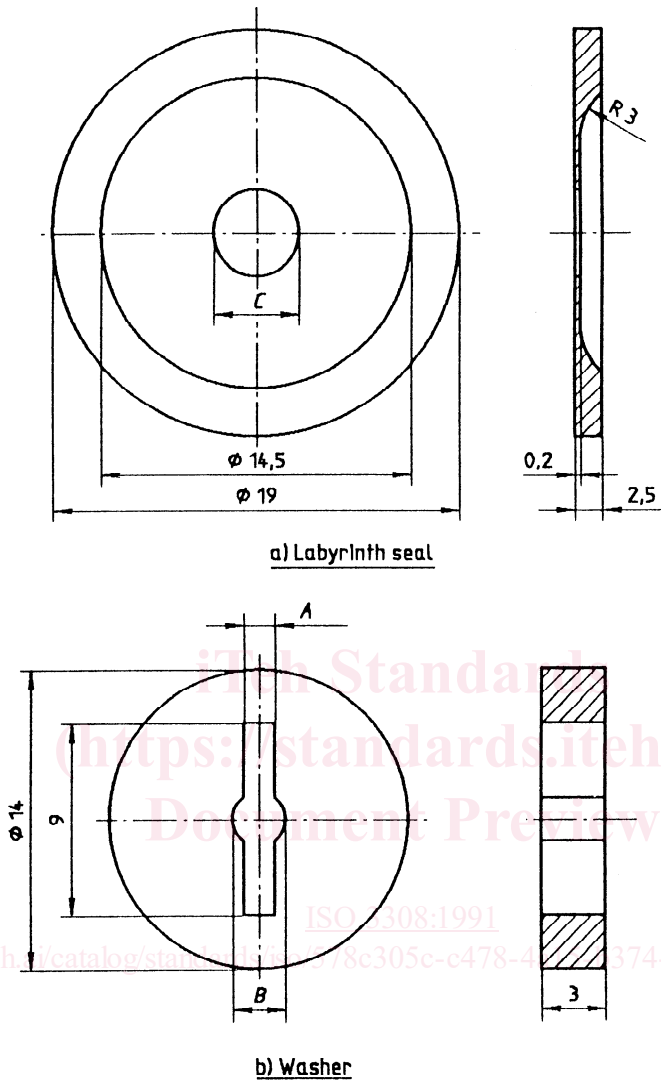
NOTE 4 An example of a suitable assembly is given in figure 2.

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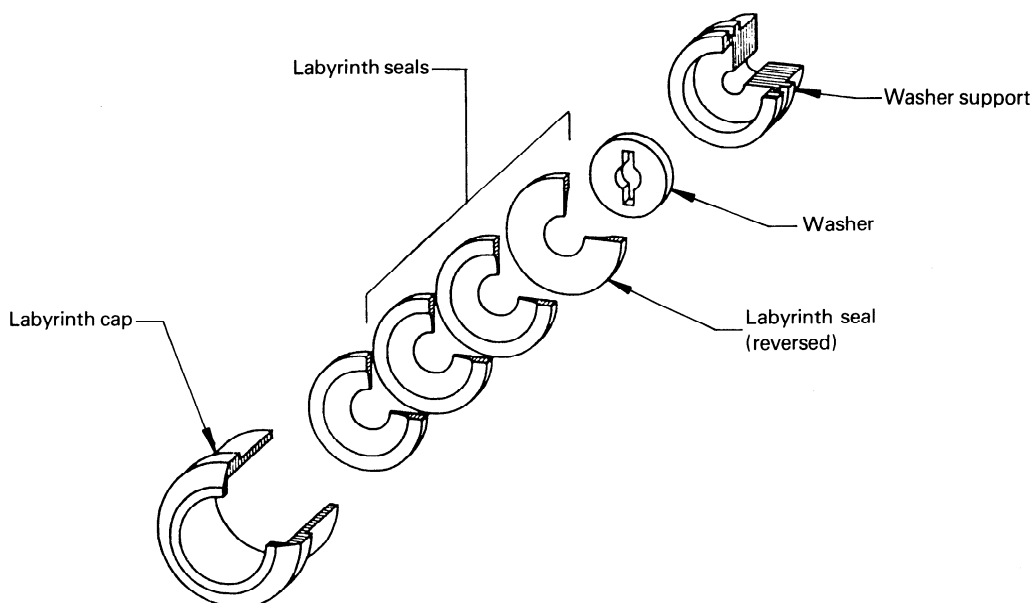
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Dimensions in millimetres



Cigarette diameter	A	B	C
4,5 to 5,49	1,45	2,5	4
5,5 to 6,49	1,7	3	4,5
6,5 to 7,49	1,95	3,5	5,5
7,5 to 9	2,2	4	6,5

Figure 1 — Cigarette holder — Labyrinth seal and perforated disc (washer) (dimensional details)



NOTE — Washer support is for use where a central glass fibre smoke trap is used to trap smoke from more than one cigarette.

Figure 2 — Cigarette holder (schematic)

4.9 Cigarette position (3.18)

The angle formed by the longitudinal axis of the cigarette and the horizontal plane shall be as small as possible; it shall not exceed 10° if the centre of the butt end is lower than the centre of the other end, and 5° if the centre of the butt end is higher than the centre of the other end.

The cigarette holders shall be arranged so that no cigarette influences the burning of any other cigarette.

4.10 Ashtray position (3.21)

The ashtray shall be placed in a horizontal plane between 20 mm and 60 mm below the plane of the axes of the cigarettes.

5 Specification for the routine analytical smoking machine

The smoking machine shall comply with the standard conditions (see 4.1 and 4.10) and the following special conditions.

5.1 Operating principle and puff profile

The machine shall include a device to draw a fixed volume of air (puff) through a cigarette.

NOTE 5 A schematic diagram is shown in figure 3.

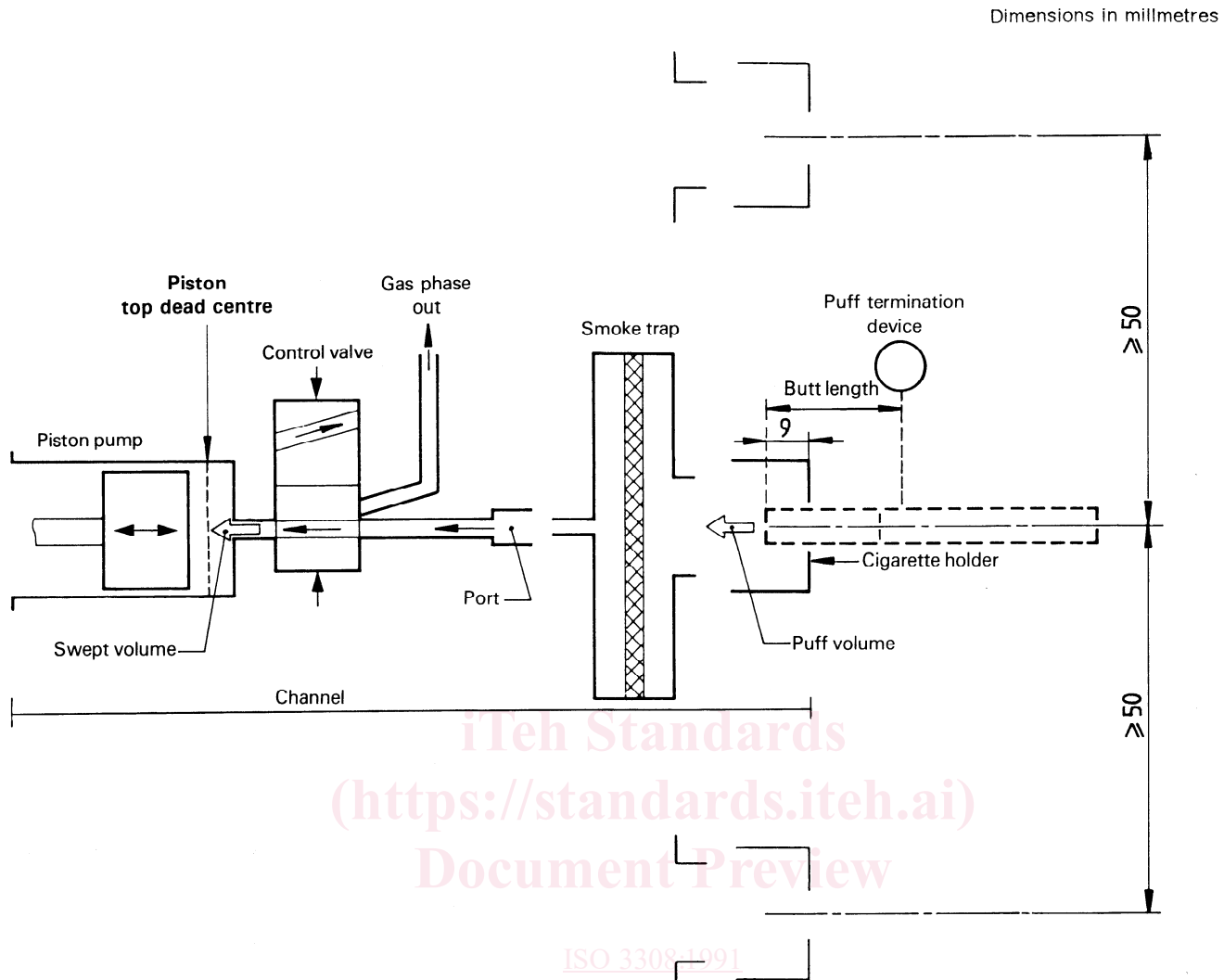


Figure 3 — Smoking machine schematics

5.1.1 The machine shall produce a bell-shaped puff profile (see 4.5).

5.1.2 The machine shall be a restricted smoker (3.3).

5.2 Reliability and compensation

The machine shall contain devices to control the puff volume, the puff duration, and the puff frequency.

5.2.1 The machine shall possess the mechanical and electrical reliability necessary to meet the standard conditions regarding these parameters (see 4.2 to 4.4) for prolonged periods.

5.2.2 The machine shall be capable of sufficient compensation (3.17).

When the machine has initially been set to give a

puff volume of 35 ml without a pressure drop device, a reduction of no more than 1,5 ml shall be observed when the machine is tested with a pressure drop device of 3 kPa.

5.2.3 The connecting piping between the smoke trap and the suction source shall offer the least possible resistance to flow. The pressure drop of the total flow path between the butt end of the cigarette and the suction source shall not exceed 300 Pa before smoking (see 4.1).

5.2.4 The total dead volume (3.12) shall be as small as possible and shall not exceed 100 ml.

5.3 Cigarette holders and smoke traps

The machine shall contain devices for holding the cigarette and for trapping the smoke produced.