
**Cigarettes — Determination of loss of
tobacco from the ends —**

**Part 3:
Method using a vibro-bench**

*Cigarettes — Détermination de la perte de tabac par les extrémités —
Partie 3: Méthode utilisant une plateforme vibrante*

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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Physical and dimensional tests*.

ISO 3550 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cigarettes — Determination of loss of tobacco from the ends*:

- *Part 1: Method using a rotating cylindrical cage*
- *Part 2: Method using a rotating cubic box (sismelatophore)*
- *Part 3: Method using a vibro-bench* [Technical Specification]

Introduction

The loss of tobacco from cigarette ends, which particularly affects short strands, is a nuisance for the industry, as well as for the consumer.

From this standpoint, the greater a cigarette's resistance to loss from its end, the higher its quality.

The devices available for measuring such loss of tobacco are based on the principle of mechanically vibrating cigarettes in a cigarette-containing tester.

ISO 3550-1 and ISO 3550-2 describe two particular types of device. The first, described in ISO 3550-1, comprises a rotating cylindrical cage through which tobacco is allowed to fall into a weighing vessel. The second, described in ISO 3550-2, uses a cubic box rotating around its main diagonal axis.

A third method, based on use of a vibro-bench, vibrating along the horizontal direction is described in this part of ISO 3550.

The first system (ISO 3550-1) principally permits determination of losses undergone by the cigarette during the manufacturing and packaging processes, while the second method (ISO 3550-2) can be used to estimate tobacco losses undergone throughout the distribution network and in the smoker's pocket.

The third method (ISO/TS 3550-3) is applicable to the determination of tobacco losses that the cigarette is likely to undergo throughout its lifecycle.

The three methods were designed for different application fields by using different simulation test devices with completely distinct mechanical structures, so the physical meanings of results given with three methods are different.

The absolute mean values between the three methods are not comparable and these methods cannot be substituted for one another, although there can be some correlation between them. Therefore, these methods are not mutually exclusive.