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Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS ISO 17175 Bidis - Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on international discussions in which the UK has taken an active part. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard. Comments submitted will be reviewed by the relevant BSI committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international secretariat, which will then decide appropriate action on the draft and the comments received.

If the international standard is approved, it is possible the text will be published as an identical British Standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 17175

ISO/TC 126

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on:
2017-02-07

Voting terminates on:
2017-05-01

Bidis — Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine

Bidis — Détermination de la matière particulaire totale et de la matière particulaire anhydre et exempte de nicotine au moyen d'une machine à fumer analytique de routine

ICS: 65.160

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
4 Principle	4
5 Apparatus	4
6 Preparation of bidi test portion for smoking	5
6.1 Conditioning of bidi laboratory sample	5
6.2 Selection of conditioned bidis	5
6.2.1 Selection by mass	5
6.2.2 Selection by length of mass selected bidis (6.2.1)	5
6.3 Marking the butt length and insertion depth	6
6.3.1 Standard butt length and insertion depth	6
6.3.2 Marking of butt length and insertion depth	6
6.4 Conditioning and test atmosphere	6
6.4.1 Conditioning of bidis	6
6.4.2 Testing atmosphere	6
6.5 Smoking and collection of particulate matter	6
6.5.1 Smoking plan	6
6.5.2 Preparation of smoke traps	6
6.5.3 Puffing parameters	7
6.5.4 Setting up the smoking machine	7
6.5.5 Procedure for smoke run	7
6.6 Determination of total particulate matter	8
6.7 Calculation of total particulate matter	8
6.8 Treatment of total particulate matter	8
6.8.1 Extraction procedure	8
6.8.2 Determination of water	8
6.8.3 Determination of nicotine	9
6.8.4 Calculation of NFDPM	9
7 Test report	9
8 Repeatability and reproducibility	11
8.1 General	11
Annex A (informative) Example of a bidi holder for linear smoking machine	12
Annex B (informative) Repeatability and reproducibility	14
Bibliography	15

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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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

Introduction

A bidi (also spelt as beedi) is a hand-made smoking article made by rolling the tobacco filler consisting of air-cured, sun-cured and/or other suitable tobacco variety in Tendu (*Diospyrus* spp.) or Ashriti (*Bauhinia* spp.) leaf. The wrapper leaf is a forest product. Bidis are either conical or cylindrical in shape available in various lengths from 55 mm to 90 mm. Nearly 50 % of the weight of a bidi is contributed by the non-tobacco leaf wrapper.

A conical bidi is completely closed at the broad end (lighting end) by folding and tucking in the wrapper while the flattened narrow end (mouth end) is partly closed and is secured with a thread or any other means to prevent unfolding of the wrapper.

A filter bidi will have a filter plug on one end while the lighting end will be completely closed by folding and tucking in the wrapper leaf.

The components of bidi (tobacco filler and non-tobacco wrapping leaf) are natural products which cause intrinsic variability in bidi. The variability is further increased by the way these components are put together to produce a bidi.

Bidis form an important segment of smoking articles on a global level, are consumed in a large number of countries and hence an International Standard on the analysis of bidi smoke is justified.

The method allows bidis to be smoked on a routine analytical linear smoking machine using a strictly controlled set of parameters and collection of total particulate matter from smoke for further analysis. Thus, it enables the determination of NFDPM and nicotine in bidi, when smoked by this procedure, to be compared and ranked on the basis of machine yield.

Experience and knowledge gained from the use of analytical cigarette-smoking machines has highlighted a need to specify certain requirements, which are addressed in this document.

No machine smoking regime can represent all human smoking behaviour:

- machine smoking testing is useful to characterize bidi emissions for design and regulatory purposes, but communication of machine measurements to smokers can result in misunderstandings about differences in exposure and risk across brands;
- smoke emission data from machine measurements may be used as inputs for product hazard assessment, but they are not intended to be nor are they valid as measures of human exposure or risks assessment. Communicating differences between products in machine measurements as differences in exposure or risk is misuse of testing using ISO standards.