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Title: Draft BS ISO 15592-3 Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it - Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis. Part 3: Determination of total particulate matter of smoking articles using a routine analytical smoking machine, preparation for the determination of water and nicotine, and calculation of nicotine-free dry particulate matter.

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

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Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with supporting technical reasons) or positive vote on this draft. Please indicate if you are aware of any reason why this draft standard should not be published as a British Standard.

Submission of Comments

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- All comments should be submitted online at <https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com/>. You will need to register in order to comment.

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 15592-3

Fine-cut tobacco and smoking articles made from it — Methods of sampling, conditioning and analysis —

Part 3: Determination of total particulate matter of smoking articles using a routine analytical smoking machine, preparation for the determination of water and nicotine, and calculation of nicotine-free dry particulate matter

Tabac à rouler et objets confectionnés à partir de ce type de tabac — Méthodes d'échantillonnage, de conditionnement et d'analyse —

Partie 3: Dosage de la matière particulaire totale des objets à fumer au moyen d'une machine à fumer analytique de routine, préparation pour le dosage de l'eau et de la nicotine, et calcul de la matière particulaire anhydre et exempte de nicotine

ICS: 65.160

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

ISO/TC 126

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on:
2024-11-12

Voting terminates on:
2025-02-04

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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 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.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15592-3:2008), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the Scope has been revised editorial;
- the Normative references have been updated;
- [Figure 1](#) has been moved to [clause 5.2](#) “Holder for FCSAs”;
- [Clause 8.1](#) has been updated by referring to ISO 4906 regarding filling power;
- the requirement for the indicator graduated at 35 ml have been added in [clause 9.5.3.4](#) “Measurement of puff volume”;
- the consideration of linear smoking machine has been added in [clause 9.5.3.4](#) “Measurement of puff volume”;
- in [clause 11.1](#) the information on the wrapper study has been updated;
- In [Annex B](#) the approach 1 based on the tobacco filing power has been updated by referring to ISO 4906 regarding filling power;
- the Bibliography has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15592 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Introduction

Smokers make smoking articles by enclosing fine-cut tobacco in a suitable wrapper (sometimes incorporating a filter) either by hand or by using a rolling/tubing machine. The scientific literature has shown that the quantity of fine-cut tobacco, the type of wrapper chosen and the size of the articles made vary widely between consumers and between countries^[1].

When the article is smoked, the yield of nicotine free dry particulate matter [NFDPM (sometimes referred to as “tar”)] and nicotine is determined by the construction of the article. This document has been developed to specify how articles are made in the laboratory, how they are tested. Fine-cut smoking articles made by consumers can therefore differ from the fine-cut smoking articles made for the purpose of testing described in this document.

One smoking article is made using one mass of fine-cut tobacco and one tube made from a specified wrapper (see [Annex A](#)).

It should be noted that because the use of fine-cut tobacco is so dependent on the way in which an individual makes a smoking article, a comparison of the smoke yield with the single result from factory-manufactured cigarettes according to ISO 4387 is of limited value.

This document also gives further necessary procedures as follows in [Annex B](#).