
**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*



This document is a preview generated by EUS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	1
5 Reagents.....	1
6 Apparatus.....	2
7 Standardization of the Karl Fischer reagent.....	2
8 Sampling.....	3
9 Procedure.....	3
9.1 Sample handling.....	3
9.2 Test portion.....	4
9.3 Preparation of titration apparatus.....	4
9.4 Blank test.....	4
9.5 Determination.....	4
10 Expression of results.....	5
11 Repeatability and reproducibility.....	5
12 Test report.....	6
Bibliography.....	8

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).

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).

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.

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.

This corrected version of ISO 6488:2021 incorporates the following correction:

- a warning for the safe handling of methanol has been added in [5.2](#).

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.

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.