INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3308

Fourth edition
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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

Reference number
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Contents

Page

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3308:1991), which has been editorially revised.

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

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.

Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Definitions and standard conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard

— defines smoking parameters and specifies the standard conditions to be provided for the routine analytical machine smoking of cigarettes;

— specifies the requirements for a routine analytical smoking machine complying with the standard conditions.

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

Annex B describes, as an 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 reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
test atmosphere
atmosphere to which a sample or test piece is exposed throughout the test

NOTE 1 It is characterized by specified values for one or more of the following parameters: temperature, relative humidity and pressure, which are kept within the specified tolerances.

NOTE 2 The test may be carried out either in the laboratory or in a special chamber termed the "test chamber", or in the conditioning chamber, the choice depending on the nature of the test piece and on the test itself. For example, close control of the test atmosphere may not be necessary if the change in properties of the test piece is insignificant over the test period.

NOTE 3 Adapted from ISO 558:1980, definition 2.3.