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Cigarettes — Generation and collection of total particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine with an intense smoking regime

Cigarettes — Génération et collecte de la matière particulaire totale au moyen d'une machine à fumer analytique de routine avec un régime de fumage intense



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Apparatus	2
6 Sampling	3
7 Generation and collection of total particulate matter	3
7.1 Preparation of the cigarettes for smoking.....	3
7.1.1 General.....	3
7.1.2 Selection of test portions from a bulk of <i>Q</i> cigarettes.....	3
7.1.3 Selection of test portions from <i>P</i> packets.....	4
7.1.4 Duplicate test portions.....	4
7.2 Marking the butt length.....	4
7.2.1 Standard butt length.....	4
7.2.2 Measurement of length of filter.....	4
7.2.3 Measurement of length of overwrap.....	4
7.2.4 Butt length to be marked on the cigarettes before conditioning.....	5
7.3 Sealing the filter ventilation holes.....	5
7.4 Selection of cigarettes.....	5
7.5 Conditioning.....	5
7.6 Preliminary tests before smoking.....	5
7.7 Smoking and collection of particulate matter.....	6
7.7.1 Smoking plan.....	6
7.7.2 Preparation of smoke traps and cigarette holders.....	6
7.7.3 Setting up the smoking machine.....	6
7.7.4 Procedure for smoking run.....	7
7.8 Collection of total particulate matter.....	7
7.9 Calculation of total particulate matter.....	8
8 Test report	8
Annex A (informative) Smoking plans	10
Bibliography	16

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).

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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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

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.

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Introduction

Historically, a set of ISO standards have been developed to specify the requirements of analytical cigarette smoking machines and their use for the quantitative determination of a number of cigarette smoke constituents [such as total particulate matter (TPM), nicotine-free dry particulate matter, water, nicotine or benzo[a]pyrene] with a unique standard smoking regime. The description of this smoking regime is provided in ISO 3308.

Later, requirements to provide smoke constituents data with an intense smoking regime, different from the ISO 3308 smoking regime, originated from different countries and the Conferences of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, resulting in a need to specify the conditions for the use of the intense smoking regime on analytical cigarette-smoking machines. The specifications for the use of the intense smoking regime on analytical cigarette-smoking machines are provided in ISO 20778.

This document is the result of the work performed by ISO/TC 126, comprising experts from members and liaison organizations, including WHO. Elaboration of this document took into account practical work conducted in the framework of a collaborative study involving 35 laboratories (published as Technical Report ISO/TR 19478-1 and ISO/TR 19478-2). It provides specifications for the generation and collection of TPM using analytical cigarette smoking machines with an intense smoking regime.

No machine smoking regime can represent all human smoking behaviour:

- it is recommended that cigarettes also be tested under conditions of a different intensity of machine smoking than those specified in this document;
- machine smoking testing is useful to characterize cigarette emissions for design and regulatory purposes, but communication of machine measurements to smokers can result in misunderstandings about 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. Communicating differences between products in machine measurements as differences in exposure or risk is a misuse of testing using ISO standards.