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# Tobacco and tobacco products — Draw resistance of cigarettes and pressure drop of filter rods — Standard conditions and measurement

Tabac et produits du tabac — Résistance au tirage des cigarettes et perte de charge des bâtonnets-filtres — Conditions normalisées et mesurage



Reference number ISO 6565:2011(E)

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Contents		Page	
Forew	ord	iv	
Introduction		v	
1	Scope	1	
2	Normative references	1	
3	Terms and definitions	1	
4 4.1 4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3 4.2 4.3	Test conditions Test conditions common to cigarettes and filter rods General Air flow Position Conditions particular to cigarettes — Insertion of the test piece Conditions particular to filter rods — Encapsulation	2 2 3	
5	Instrument calibration	3	
6 6.1 6.2 6.3	Procedure  Conditions common to vacuum and pressure instruments  Conditions particular to vacuum instruments  Conditions particular to pressure instruments (for filter rods only)	3 3	
7	Expression of results	4	
8 8.1 8.2 8.3	Precision	4 4	
9	Test report	5	
Annex	Annex A (normative) Calibration of pressure drop transfer standards		
Annex	B (informative) Results of an interlaboratory trial	14	
Annex	c C (informative) Comparison of draw resistance or pressure drop measurement: Critical flow orifice instruments versus constant mass flow instruments	19	
Riblio	Bibliography		

# **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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6565 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Physical and dimensional tests*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6565:2002), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

The draw resistance of cigarettes or the pressure drop of filter rods is a widespread and important concept both for product quality specifications and for analytical determinations by mechanical smoking.

Different procedures and apparatus are currently available for this determination. It has so far not been possible to standardize the complete description of the equipment to be used and the detailed procedure. Nevertheless, it has been possible to obtain broad consensus on the definitions to be adopted and the conditions that allow comparable determinations of this characteristic to be made. In order to achieve this, one of the main requirements is the use of transfer standards for the calibration of instruments (see Annex A).

In this International Standard, the results are given in pascals (Pa). For information, they are also given in millimetres water gauge (mmWG).

The values given previously in mmWG are converted into Pa using the following correction factor:

1 mmWG = 9,806 7 Pa

For practical use, the values have been rounded.