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Cigarettes — Sampling

Cigarettes — Échantillonnage





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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 126, Tobacco and tobacco products.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 8243:2006), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

It is difficult to recommend a detailed method of sampling cigarettes, suitable for every purpose. The objective of sampling is clearly to provide a representative sample but the problem arises because the specific purpose for which tests are required affects the recommendation.

Existing national standards, rules, regulations and laws were taken into account when preparing this International Standard and two different procedures, both of which are simple and reliable, are described:

- sampling at the point of sale;
- sampling at producer's premises or importers' and distributors' warehouses.

Sampling is carried out "at one point in time" (e.g. cigarettes available for distribution from a factory/warehouse or available at a retail outlet on the market on a scheduled day). When a sample is required which represents cigarettes available over an appreciable period of time (e.g. cigarettes representing several months' production) a number of sub-period samples will be taken in a series of samplings, and the results combined.

Since this International Standard was originally written in 1981, its role in providing a basis of sampling cigarettes for the verification of on-pack declarations of smoke constituent yields has become increasingly important. For this reason a guide to the statistical evaluation and reporting of results is included to clarify the statistical basis of the confidence intervals for nicotine-free dry particulate matter (NFDPM), nicotine and carbon monoxide (CO) that are listed in <u>Table 3</u>.

Sampling according to <u>Clauses 4</u> and <u>5</u> of this International Standard provides a representative cigarette sample that might be used for other testing purposes.

The sources of variability arising in cigarette manufacture and in the determination of smoke constituent components are described in <u>Annex B</u> and in ISO/TR 22305. It is recommended that determinations of smoke constituent yields should be made on the population manufactured for sale, sampled at manufacturers' factories or importers' warehouses and that because of variations in cigarette manufacture the "sampling over a period of time" mode should be used wherever possible.