

STN	Cigarety Stanovenie vody v kondenzátoch dymu Časť 2: Karlova-Fischerova metóda	STN ISO 10362-2 56 9567
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Cigarettes. Determination of water in smoke condensates. Part 2: Karl Fischer method

Cigarettes. Dosage de l'eau dans les condensats de fumée. Partie 2: Méthode Karl Fischer

Zigaretten. Wasserbestimmung in Rauchkondensaten. Teil 2: Karl Fischer Verfahren

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu ISO 10362-2: 2013.

This standard includes the English version of ISO 10362-2: 2013.

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Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, 2015

Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

Anotácia

Táto časť ISO 10362 špecifikuje použitie Karlovej-Fischerovej metódy na stanovenie vody v kondenzátoch cigaretového dymu. Postupy nafajčovania cigariet a zachytávania hlavného prúdu dymu sa bežne vykonávajú podľa STN ISO 4387. Metóda je tiež použiteľná aj na stanovenie vody v kondenzátoch dymu, ktoré sa získali neštandardizovaným nafajčovaním.

POZNÁMKA. – V štátoch, ktoré nemajú možnosť použiť metódu plynovej chromatografie sa stanovenie vody v kondenzátoch dymu môže vykonávať podľa metódy opísanej v tejto časti ISO 10362 s uvedením odkazu na túto normu vo vyjadrení výsledkov.

Národný predhovor

Normatívne referenčné dokumenty

Nasledujúce dokumenty, celé alebo ich časti, sú v tomto dokumente normatívnymi odkazmi a sú nevyhnutné pri jeho používaní. Pri datovaných odkazoch sa použije len citované vydanie. Pri nedatovaných odkazoch sa použije najnovšie vydanie citovaného dokumentu (vrátane všetkých zmien).

ISO 3308 zavedená v STN ISO 3308 Bežný analytický nafajčovací stroj. Definície a normalizované podmienky (56 9569)

ISO 4387 zavedená v STN ISO 4387 Cigarety. Stanovenie celkového množstva tuhých látok a beznikotínovej sušiny použitím analytického nafajčovacího stroja (56 9570)

ISO 3696 dosiaľ nezavedená

Vypracovanie normy

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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. www.iso.org/directives

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10362-2:1994), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10362 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cigarettes — Determination of water in smoke condensates*:

- *Part 1: Gas-chromatographic method*
- *Part 2: Karl Fischer method*

Introduction

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 International Standard;
- 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 differences in 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.

Cigarettes — Determination of water in smoke condensates —

Part 2: Karl Fischer method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10362 specifies the use of the Karl Fischer method for the determination of water in cigarette smoke condensates. The smoking of cigarettes and collection of mainstream smoke are normally carried out in accordance with ISO 4387. However, the method is also applicable to the determination of water in smoke condensates obtained by non-standard smoking.

NOTE ISO 4387 specifies the use of gas chromatography for the determination of water in smoke condensate solutions (see also ISO 10362-1). In countries not in a position to use the gas-chromatographic method, the determination of water in smoke condensate can be performed by the method described in this part of ISO 10362 and an appropriate note made in the expression of the results.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3308, *Routine analytical cigarette-smoking machine — Definitions and standard conditions*

ISO 4387, *Cigarettes — Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN