

STN	Cigarety Odber vzoriek	STN ISO 8243 56 9563
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Cigarettes
Sampling

Cigarettes
Échantillonnage

Táto slovenská technická norma obsahuje anglickú verziu medzinárodnej normy ISO 8243: 2013 a má postavenie oficiálnej verzie.

This Slovak standard includes the English version of the International standard ISO 8243: 2013 and has the status of the official version.

137563

Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2023
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii v znení neskorších predpisov.

Anotácia

Táto medzinárodná norma špecifikuje dve metódy poskytovania reprezentatívnych vzoriek skupiny cigariet vyrobených na predaj. Sú špecifikované rôzne postupy (pozri tabuľku 1) podľa toho, či sa odber vzoriek vykonáva v mieste predaja alebo v továrni.

- a) Odber vzoriek „v jednom časovom bode“ poskytuje pri tejto príležitosti posúdenie vybraných vlastností cigariet. Odber vzoriek sa vykonáva v čo najkratšom čase.
- b) Odber vzoriek „počas určitého obdobia“ poskytuje priebežné posúdenia. Na praktické účely ho možno považovať za sériu vzoriek, z ktorých každá sa odoberie „v jednom časovom bode“.

Tabuľka 1 – Možnosti odberu vzoriek

Postupy odberu vzoriek		Režim odberu vzoriek	
		V jednom čase (okamžite)	Počas určitého obdobia (kontinuálne)
A	V mieste predaja	Článok <u>4.1</u>	^a
B	V továrni	Článok <u>4.2</u>	Kapitola <u>5</u>

^a Postup A počas určitého časového obdobia je možný, ale v tejto medzinárodnej norme nie je špecifikovaný.

Táto medzinárodná norma poskytuje informácie o štatistickom základe pre spracovanie údajov a na základe praktických skúseností poskytuje odhady typických intervalov spoľahlivosti pre množstvo beznikotínovej sušiny (NFDPM), nikotínu a CO, ktoré možno zistiť, keď sa z produktu odoberajú vzorky v súlade s touto medzinárodnou normou a fajčenie je v súlade s postupmi špecifikovanými v ISO 3308, ISO 3402, ISO 4387, ISO 8454, ISO 10315, ISO 10362-1 a ISO 10362-2.

Národný predhovor

Normatívne referenčné dokumenty

Na nasledujúce dokumenty sa odkazuje v texte takým spôsobom, že časť ich obsahu alebo celý obsah predstavuje požiadavky tohto dokumentu. Pri datovaných odkazoch sa používa len citované vydanie. Pri nedatovaných odkazoch sa používa najnovšie vydanie citovaného dokumentu (vrátane akýchkoľvek zmien).

POZNÁMKA 1. – Ak bola medzinárodná publikácia zmenená spoločnými modifikáciami, čo je indikované označením (mod), použije sa príslušná EN/HD.

POZNÁMKA 2. – Aktuálne informácie o platných a zrušených STN a TNI možno získať na webovom sídle www.unms.sk.

ISO 4387 prijatá ako STN ISO 4387 Cigarety. Stanovenie celkového množstva tuhých látok a beznikotínovej sušiny použitím analytického nafajčovacieho stroja (56 9570)

ISO 5725-2 dosiaľ neprijatá

ISO 8454 prijatá ako STN ISO 8454 Cigarety. Stanovenie oxidu uhoľnatého v plynnej fáze cigaretového dymu. Metóda NDIR (56 9575)

ISO 10315 prijatá ako STN ISO 10315 Cigarety. Stanovenie nikotínu v kondenzátoch dymu. Metóda plynovej chromatografie (56 9566)

Vypracovanie slovenskej technickej normy

Spracovateľ: Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, Bratislava

Technická komisia: –

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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

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. www.iso.org/patents

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 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 [Table 3](#).

Sampling according to [Clauses 4](#) and [5](#) 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 [Annex B](#) 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.

Cigarettes — Sampling

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods of providing representative samples of a population of cigarettes manufactured for sale. Different procedures are specified (see [Table 1](#)) according to whether sampling is undertaken at the point of sale or at a factory.

- a) Sampling “at one point in time” provides for appraisal of the chosen properties of the cigarettes on that occasion. Sampling is carried out within as short a period as possible.
- b) Sampling “over a period of time” provides for on-going appraisals. It can be considered for practical purposes as a series of samples each taken “at one point in time”.

Table 1 — Sampling possibilities

Sampling procedures		Sampling mode	
		At one time (instantaneous)	Over a period (continuous)
A	At point of sale	Subclause 4.1	a
B	At a factory	Subclause 4.2	Clause 5

^a Procedure A over a period of time is possible but is not specified in this International Standard.

This International Standard provides information on the statistical basis for the treatment of data and gives estimates, based on practical experience, of the typical confidence intervals for nicotine-free dry particulate matter (NFDPM), nicotine and CO yields which may be found when a product is sampled in accordance with this International Standard and smoked in accordance with the procedures specified in ISO 3308, ISO 3402, ISO 4387, ISO 8454, ISO 10315, ISO 10362-1 and ISO 10362-2.

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

ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

ISO 8454, *Cigarettes — Determination of carbon monoxide in the vapour phase of cigarette smoke — NDIR method*

ISO 10315, *Cigarettes — Determination of nicotine in smoke condensates — Gas-chromatographic method*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN