

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2817

Second edition
1999-07-15

Tobacco and tobacco products — Determination of silicated residues insoluble in hydrochloric acid

*Tabac et produits du tabac — Détermination des résidus silicatés insolubles
dans l'acide chlorhydrique*



Reference number
ISO 2817:1999(E)

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 3.

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.

International Standard ISO 2817 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 126, *Tobacco and tobacco products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Physical and dimensional tests*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2817:1974), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

© ISO 1999

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Tobacco and tobacco products — Determination of silicated residues insoluble in hydrochloric acid

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the percentage of hydrochloric-acid-insoluble extraneous silica particles, especially particles of sand, in tobacco (whole leaf, cut tobacco, tobacco scraps and dust) and tobacco products.

It is particularly useful to know the proportion of these residues, in the following circumstances:

- when buying tobacco leaves, in order to check the cleanness;
- before processing tobacco and tobacco products.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings.*

ISO 4874, *Tobacco — Sampling of batches of raw material — General principles.*

ISO 6488-1, *Tobacco — Determination of water content — Part 1: Karl Fischer method.*

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition apply.

3.1 hydrochloric-acid-insoluble silicated residues

residual material of whole leaf or cut tobacco, tobacco scraps and dust, obtained after incineration and extraction of hydrochloric-acid-soluble material under the conditions specified in this International Standard

4 Principle

A test portion is incinerated at a temperature of $650\text{ °C} \pm 50\text{ °C}$. The ashes are leached with hydrochloric acid, then re-incinerated at $650\text{ °C} \pm 50\text{ °C}$. The residue is weighed.