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Cigarettes – Specification



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US 313:2002 CIGARETTES — SPECIFICATION

[Page 5, Clause 8.2.1 (h)] – Substitute

“HEALTH WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING IS HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH” with

“HEALTH WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING CAUSES LUNG CANCER, HEART DISEASES AND DEATH.”

Compliance with this standard does not, of itself confer immunity from legal obligations

A Uganda Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application

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Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry established by the Act of Parliament of 1983, of the Laws of Uganda. UNBS is mandated to coordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT/SPS Agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of representatives of consumers, traders, academicians, manufacturers, government and other stakeholders.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

Committee membership

- British American Tobacco (U) Ltd
- Chemistry department, Makerere University Kampala
- Chemist Section, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
- Chief Government Chemist Analytical laboratory
- Mastermind (Supermatch) (U) Ltd
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- Uganda Consumer Protection Association

Introduction

Cigarettes are manufactured under different brands varying in cost depending on many factors including blend of tobacco leaf grade used. Classification of tobacco leaf (lamina and stem) grades is on the basis of method of curing that is, flue, fire, sun or air cured, position of leaf on plant, maturity of leaf colour, aroma, texture and oil, length and leaf damage. The ultimate quality of tobacco is the sum total of factors including crop variety, environment at growth, curing and processing.

The process of cigarette manufacture involves no chemical change of contents of tobacco leaf and aims to maintain leaf at its best condition and quality that correspond to smoking value. Smoke constituents such as tar and carbon monoxide may be controlled to some extent by the selection of the cigarettes paper, filters etc and there is an awareness of the need to monitor these yields.

In this standard, known commercial names have been used in the text. Their use is for purposes of designation and clarification due to absence of alternative nomenclature within the industry. Therefore the use of such commercial names does not mean an endorsement of such commercial names of these products.

Cigarettes – Specification

1 Scope

This Ugandan Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for cigarettes. The tobacco blend of cigarettes is produced from leaves of the cultivated plant *Nicotiana tobaccum* and *N. Rustica*.

This standard does not cover the requirements for flavour and aroma of cigarettes and cigars.

2 Normative references

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

EAS 92, *Methods of test for tobacco and tobacco products*

EAS 123, *Distilled water – Specification*

EAS 124, *Rounding off numerical values*

ISO 3550-1, *Cigarettes – Determination of loss of tobacco from ends – Part 1: Method using rotating cylindrical cage*

ISO 2971, *Cigarettes and filter rods – Determination of nominal diameter – Method using laser beam-measuring apparatus*

ISO 10185, *Tobacco and Tobacco products – Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

3.1

nicotine in smoke

nicotine alkaloids content retained by the Cambridge filter smoke trap as determined by the method in EAS 92

3.2

tar

total particulate matter retained by Cambridge filter smoke trap after deduction of its nicotine alkaloids and water content as determined by the method in EAS 92

3.3

water

water content retained by the Cambridge filter smoke traps as determined by the method in EAS 92

3.4 moisture content
percentage by weight as volatile fraction of tobacco at 100 °C determined by the method given in EAS 92

3.5 loose shorts
free tobacco particles enclosed within the packet which are no longer attached to the cigarettes as determined by the method given in EAS 92

3.6 cigarettes rod
tobacco filled portion of the stick, that is, full length excluding the filter tipping

3.7 lot
in a single consignment, all the bulk containers containing cigarettes of the same size and brand, manufactured under the same conditions shall constitute a lot

4 Requirements

4.1 Description

The cigarettes shall be approximately cylindrical in shape and may be with or without filter. The cigarettes cover shall be made from porous cigarette paper. The seams of the paper shall be joined together by means of suitable approved adhesive complying with the relevant national legislation. The ends of the cigarettes shall be evenly cut perpendicular to the central axis.

4.2 Length

When measured in accordance with Annex A, the length designation of cigarettes including the filter shall be as prescribed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Designation of cigarettes

Designation	Rod length, mm	Overall length, mm
Plains	50	60
Regular size	53	68
King-size	62	82
International(imperial/luxury size)	73	93
Extra long size	78	98

The length of each cigarette when measured as prescribed in Annex A shall not be less than the minimum value specified for that particular length designation

4.3 Circumference

The circumference of the cigarettes shall fall between 15 mm and 30 mm.

4.4 Density of tobacco

The density of the tobacco blend in cigarettes shall be minimum 0.20 g/cm³ when tested in accordance with EAS 92.

4.5 Freedom from mould and beetle attack

Cigarettes shall be free from any mould or tobacco-beetle attack when examined according to method in EAS 92.

4.6 Purity of materials

All materials used for cigarettes manufacture shall conform to levels of purity accepted in the food industry. Levels of heavy metals transferred to the smoke shall not exceed those levels accepted in the food industry.

4.7 Burning quality

Cigarettes shall be of good burning quality.

4.8 Loose shorts

The limit on ex-factory basis for loose shorts shall be less than 0.8 % for plain cigarettes and 0.4 % for filter-tipped cigarettes, when examined by the method in EAS 92.

4.9 Tobacco blend

The tobacco blend(s) used in the manufacture of cigarettes may be a mixture of one or more of the following types of tobacco:

- a) fire cured flue cured;
- b) flue cured;
- c) air cured;
- d) sun cured;
- e) fermented;

The tobacco blend in a cigarette shall also conform to the requirements in Table 2.

Table 2 – Requirements for tobacco blend of cigarettes.

SL.No	Characteristics	Limits	Test method
i.	Width of tobacco shreds, mm	0.1 - 1.5	EAS 92
ii.	Nicotine content, per cent by mass (on dry basis) max.	2.5	
iii.	Moisture content, percent by mass (loss on heating)	10.0 - 16.0	
iv.	Total ash, percent by mass (on dry basis) max.	25.0	
v.	Acid insoluble ash percent by mass (on dry basis) max.	3.0	
vi.	Potash (as K ₂ O) percent weight (on dry basis) max	10.0	
vii.	Sulphur (as sulphate) percent by weight	0.5 - 3.5	
viii.	Carbon monoxide, mg/cigarettes max	15	

5 Tar, nicotine and carbon dioxide contents

5.1 Tar yields: the tar yields of cigarettes are an indication of the relative yields of the brands tested. When tested in accordance with the method prescribed in EAS 92, the tar content shall not exceed 18 mg per cigarette.

5.2 Nicotine in smoke: nicotine in smoke shall not exceed 1.5 mg per cigarette

5.3 Carbon monoxide: carbon monoxide shall not exceed 15 mg per cigarette.

6 Sampling

The method of drawing representative samples of the material and the criteria for conformity shall be as prescribed in EAS 92.

7 Tests

7.1 Tests shall be carried out as prescribed in 4.2 to 5.3 and Tables 1 and 2.

7.2 Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals shall be employed in all tests and distilled water conforming to EAS 123 (see Clause 2) shall be used where the use of water as reagent is intended

8 Packaging, marking and labelling

8.1 Packaging

8.1.1 Packets

Cigarettes for retail trade shall be packed 20s in packets. To constitute a packet, an appropriate number of cigarette sticks shall wrapped and packed in appropriate packing material. Packing material shall be able to preserve the quality and integrity of the product.

8.1.2 Bundles

To constitute bundles, an appropriate number of packets shall then be packed to make a bundle.

8.1.3 Cartons

Bundles shall then be packed in cardboard containers to constitute cartons.

NOTE 1 A bundle may contain 10 or 20 packets.

NOTE 2 A carton container may contain 50 or 100 bundles.

8.2 Marking and labelling

8.2.1 The following particulars shall be legibly and indelibly marked on each cigarette packet:

- a) name of product or brand name or both;
- b) number of cigarettes;
- c) manufacturing date or code;
- d) name and address of manufacturer;
- e) tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide content;
- f) tax stamps or any other information that may be required by authorities;
- g) country of origin;

NOTE The country of origin includes trading blocks that have been fully economically integrated and recognised as such under the World Trade Organisation.

- h) A Health Warning imprint on the packet both in English and Kiswahili languages as follows:

“HEALTH WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING IS HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH”

“ONYO: UVUTAJI WA SIGARA UNADHURU AFYA YAKO”

The print of the health warning shall be legible and with a minimum font size of 8 points and shall be reviewed by health authorities as deemed necessary

8.2.2 The following particulars shall be legibly and indelibly marked on each carton:

- (a) description of contents;
- (b) brand;
- (c) number of cigarettes;
- (d) date of manufacture or date code.

Annex A
(normative)

Determination of length

A.1 Take 25 cigarettes and measure the length of each cigarette to the nearest 1 mm with ruler and then take the average of the 25 cigarettes.

A.2 To determine the rod length, if the cigarettes are filter tipped, after the length determination of A.1, cut off the filter and measure the length (see 4.2) of each cigarette to the nearest 1 mm.

Certification marking

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