



Technical Regulation

This document is mandatory

Tobacco and Tobacco Products – Cigarettes

At its meeting number 7 of 2004 held on December 26, 2004, The board of directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology approved the adoption of standard 446/2004 as a mandatory technical regulation effective as of September 1, 2005, based on the powers vested in the Institute pursuant to Article 8 paragraph B of Standards and Specifications Law No. 22/2000.

Institute of Standards and Metrology

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Unofficial Translation



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Jordanian Standard

Tobacco and Tobacco Products – Cigarettes

Institute for Standards and Metrology
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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This specification replaces the same specification issued in 1991.

Introduction

The Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology is the national standardization authority in Jordan. Jordanian standards are prepared by technical committees. These committees are usually formed of members representing the principal parties concerned with the standard. All the parties concerned with a standard have the right to offer their opinion and comments on that standard during the circulation of the final draft, in an endeavor to allow Jordanian standards to be in conformity with international standards as much as possible in order to remove technical obstacles from trade and facilitate the flow of goods between countries.

On that basis the Technical Committee on Tobacco and Tobacco Products carried out a study and amendment of Jordanian standard 446/1997 for **tobacco and tobacco products – cigarettes**. It recommended its adoption as Jordanian technical regulation 446/2004 on the basis of Article 5, paragraph "A," item 1 of Standards and Metrology Law No. 22 of 2000.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products – Cigarettes

1 – Scope

This Jordanian standard pertains to cigarettes that are produced mechanically.

2 – Standardization References

The following standardization documents include conditions that will become a historical reference when they are referenced in the text of the provisions of this standard; amendments to the documents after the date of publication mentioned do not apply. However, it is recommended that parties that are negotiating on a certain contract that relies on this standard attempt to use the latest edition of the standardization documents mentioned below. If the reference does not have a date, the latest edition of the standardization document mentioned below applies. Please note that the library of the Institute of Standards and Metrology contains indexes of currently valid specifications.

- International standard 749/1977: Oilseed residues - Determination of total ash
- International standard 763/2003: Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid
- International standard 6565/2002: Tobacco and tobacco products – draw resistance of cigarettes and pressure drop of cigarette filters
- Jordanian standard 1384-2/2000: Cigarettes – Determination of water in smoke condensates, Part 2: Karl Fischer method
- Jordanian standard 1380/2000: Cigarettes – Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine
- Jordanian Standard 1381/2000: Cigarettes – Sampling methods
- Jordanian Standard Specification 1382/2000: Cigarettes – Determination of carbon monoxide in the vapors of cigarette smoke
- The bound volume of the American Association of Official Analytical Chemists 1995: Method number 979 2: Determination of the percentage of nitrogen
- The bound volume of the American Association of Official Analytical Chemists 1995: Method number 966 2: Determination of the percentage of moisture in tobacco
- International Standard 6565 3: Determination of draw resistance in cigarettes in accordance with [translator's note: something appears to be missing in the source here]

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3 – Technical Term and Definition

For the purposes of this standard the technical term and definition below are used:

3.1

Cigarettes

A product prepared from tobacco leaves of various shapes and types after assembling, preparing, and forming them using special leaves in a circular or oval form so that they can be smoked directly

4 – Standard Requirements

The following standard requirements must be satisfied in the final product:

- 4.1** – The tobacco used in preparing the final product must be free of foreign substances both vegetable and non-vegetable.
- 4.2** – It must be clean and free of mold and insects in their various stages.
- 4.3** – It must be free of any strange odors other than those that characterize the components of cigarettes.
- 4.4** – It is prohibited to use tobacco residues from smoking or tobacco that has undergone any processes that would cause its quality or characteristics to deteriorate when it is smoked.
- 4.5** – It must be provided with a filter at one end and any permitted materials can be added to increase the barrier to the harmful substances emitted from the burning of the tobacco.
- 4.6** – It can be manufactured in various lengths and diameters with the proviso that the length of the cigarette must not be less than 55 mm, not counting the filter.
- 4.7** – It must be free of perforations or ventilation holes on the side other than the porosity of the wrapper and the authorized and filter that is internationally recognized.
- 4.8** – It must be free of manufacturing defects such as protuberances or bulges when it is cut or defects in attachment (either between the filter and the column of tobacco or the cohesion of the wrapping paper), and the column of tobacco must be uniform.
- 4.9** – The burning of the paper and the tobacco in the cigarette must be uniform and homogeneous and the ember of the fire of the cigarette must not separate while it is burning.
- 4.10** – The percentage of moisture of the tobacco in the product must be not less than 12% and not more than 15%.
- 4.11** – The percentage of tobacco passing through a sieve with standard openings of 425 micrometers must be not more than 5%.
- 4.12** – The ratio of the weight of the cigarette paper to the weight of the entire cigarette except for the filter and the filter paper must not exceed 9% on the basis of dry weight.

4.13 – The draw resistance of the entire cigarette must be from 70 mm to 160 mm water column.

4.14 – The density of the mixture of the tobacco in the cigarette must be not less than 0.15 grams per cubic centimeter.

4.15 – The percentage of reconstituted tobacco sheets (folio) must not exceed 30%.

4.16 – The percentages of the following substances in cigarettes must not exceed the amounts shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1 – Maximum Percentage of Substances in Cigarettes

| Material | Maximum |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Carbon monoxide | 15 mg / cigarette* |
| Ash that is insoluble in acid | 2% on a dry weight basis |
| Total ash | 25% on a dry weight basis |
| Tar | 10 mg / cigarette* |
| Nitrogen | 3% on a dry weight basis |
| Nicotine | 1 mg / cigarette* |
| *In the smoke passing to the smoker | |

4.17 – The rates of pesticide residues in cigarettes must not exceed the permissible international limits.

4.18 – Additives used in manufacturing must be internationally permitted.

5 – Methods of Sampling and Analysis

5.1 – Methods of Sampling

Samples of the final product shall be taken in accordance with Jordanian standard 1381.

5.2 – Methods of Analysis

5.2.1 – Percentage of Carbon Monoxide

The percentage of carbon monoxide shall be determined in accordance with Jordanian standard 1382.

5.2.2 – Percentage of Nicotine

The percentage of nicotine shall be determined in accordance with Jordanian standard 1380.

5.2.3 – Percentage of Tar

The percentage of tar shall be determined in accordance with Jordanian standard 1380.

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5.2.4 – Percentage of moisture in the tobacco

The percentage of moisture in the tobacco shall be determined in accordance with the method specified by the American Association of Official Analytical Chemists 966 2.

5.2.5 – Percentage of moisture in the cigarette

The percentage of moisture in the cigarette shall be determined in accordance with Jordanian standard 1384 20.

5.2.6 – Draw resistance of the cigarette

The draw resistance of the cigarette shall be determined in accordance with international standard 6565 3.

5.2.7 – Percentage of ash

The percentage of ash shall be determined in accordance with international standard 749.

5.2.8 – Percentage of ash that is acid insoluble

The percentage of ash that is acid soluble [sic] shall be determined in accordance with international standard 763.

5.2.9 – Percentage of nitrogen

The percentage of nitrogen shall be determined in accordance with the method specified by the American Association of Official Analytical Chemists 979 2

6 – Packaging

The following requirements must be satisfied in the packaging:

6.1 – Cigarettes must be packed after they are wrapped in appropriate metal or plastic sheets which do not affect health or the characteristics of the product, in packages of paper or cardboard or other types of suitable wrappers.

6.2 – The packs of cigarettes must be wrapped in transparent sheets of cellophane or some other type of plastic to protect the quality of the product.

6.3 – Full packs of cigarettes must be packed in packages of paper, cardboard, or plastic to arrange them in groups ([unknown word]) with the proviso that they are then covered with sheets of cellophane or another type of plastic to ensure the quality of the product.

7 – Data card

The following explanatory data must be written in Arabic and/or English:

7.1 – The trademark

7.2 – The name of the manufacturer

7.3 – The number of cigarettes in the package

7.4 – The country of origin

5.5 [sic] – The phrase “Jordanian manufacture” for local products

7.6 – The percentage of nicotine and tar, which must be written in Arabic

7.7 – The warning statement as shown in figure 1* must be placed in Arabic on either the front or back panel of the pack of cigarettes and the warning picture as shown in figure 2* must be placed on the other panel of the cigarette pack.

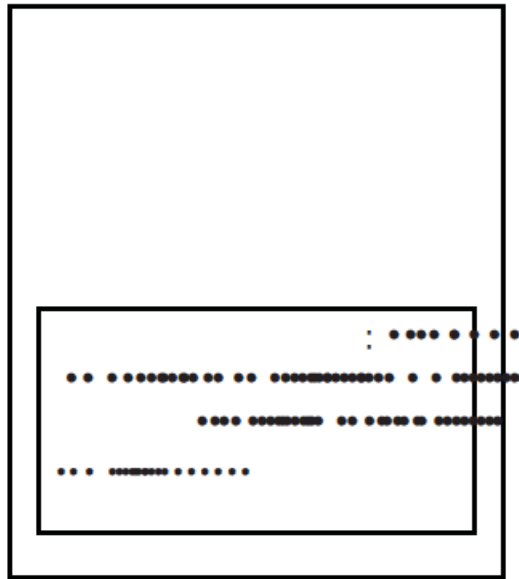


Figure 1 – The health warning statement

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*The technical requirements for the warning picture and statement can be obtained from the information center at the Institute for Standards and Metrology.

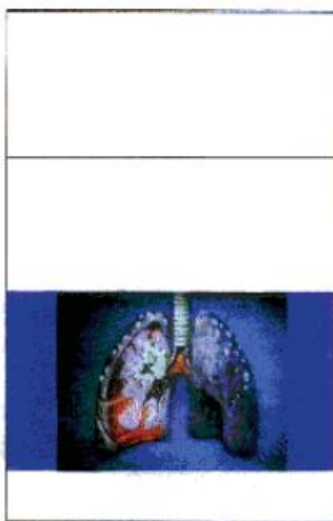


Figure 2 – Warning picture

7.8 – The area of the warning statement and the warning picture must not be less than 30% of the area of the main panel of the cigarette pack and the site of the health warning must be parallel to the bottom edge of the package and the same direction as much as possible.

7.9 – The health warning must be placed on the main panel by means that ensure that none of the information written will be obscured, especially in the health warning, when the pack of cigarettes is opened.

7.10 – The consignment or batch number must be stated so that the production date is clearly and legibly distinguishable.

Technical Terms

For the purposes of this standard the Arabic technical terms mentioned below have the meaning of the English technical terms next to them

| Item | Arabic Technical Term | English Equivalent |
|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 4.15 | رقائق تبغ معاد تركيبه (الفوليو) [Reconstituted tobacco sheets (folio)] | Reconstituted tobacco sheet |
| 4.16 | قطران [Tar] | Tar |
| 4.13 | مقاومة السحب [Resistance to draw] | Resistance to draw |
| 4.16 | نيكوتين [Nicotine] | Nicotine |

9 – References

- Resolutions of the Council of Arab Ministers of Health pertaining to smoking, Sana'a, 1982
- Resolutions of the Technical Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of Health pertaining to smoking, Damascus, 1984
- Commission of the European Communities, COM (94) 83 final, Brussels [sic], 29.03.1994
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the role in combating tobacco consumption, Brussels, 18.12.1996, COM (96) 609 final