DEAS 1196:2024
ICS 65.160

DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Tobacco and tobacco products – Glossary of terms

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

First Edition 2024

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco is grown and processed in the East African countries for local consumption and for export. For a long time, tobacco and its products have occupied an important place in the region as well as the international markets as commercial products. However, there have been several health and environment challenges due to tobacco use and currently, EAC countries have put in place tobacco control laws to regulate the tobacco sub-sector. This has created the need to define the terms used in the sub-sector to be used by all stakeholders along the value chain including but not limited to processors, regulators, traders etc.

The objectives of preparing this Draft East African Standard is to establish the recognized glossary of terms in use so as to avoid differences in usage, and also encourage a reduction in the number of terms used in the different factories in the region

Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 013, *Tobacco and tobacco products*.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Tobacco and tobacco products – Glossary of terms

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard provides terms and definitions used in tobacco industry.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 fine-cut tobacco FCT
Tobacco which has been trimmed or cut, including into pieces cut into shape used by consumers for making their own smoking articles by means of rolling or tubing."

3.2 uncased tobacco
tobacco to which no flavouring material, hydroscopic agent, etc., is added

3.3 fine-cut smoking article FCSA
article, suitable for smoking, produced by combining fine-cut tobacco with a wrapper

3.4 wrapper
material specially prepared and supplied in a form suitable for enclosing fine-cut tobacco so as to produce a fine-cut smoking article

3.5 smoking machine
mechanical devices for the standardized smoking of tobacco products, facilitating the determination of nicotine and condensate yields of products.

3.5.1 monitor test piece
cigarette taken from a batch produced under specially strict and controlled manufacturing conditions
NOTE 1 The cigarettes of such a batch show the greatest possible homogeneity with regard to their physical, chemical and smoke yield characteristics.

3.5.2 free smoking
condition that exists when the butt end of a cigarette is completely exposed to the atmosphere between successive puffs

3.5.3 restricted smoking
condition that exists when the butt end of a cigarette is closed to the atmosphere between successive puffs

3.5.4 smoking process
use of a smoking machine to smoke cigarettes/ fine-cut smoking articles from lighting to final puff

3.5.5 mainstream smoke
all smoke which leaves the butt end of a cigarette during the smoking process

3.5.6 sidestream smoke
the smoke that is emitted from the burning end of tobacco products".

3.5.7 smoulder stream smoke
all smoke which leaves the butt end of the cigarette during the interval of time between successive puffs

3.5.8 vapour phase
portion of smoke which passes the particulate phase trap during smoking

3.5.9 environmental tobacco smoke ETS
mixture of aged and diluted exhaled mainstream smoke and aged and diluted sidestream smoke

3.5.10 channel

element of a smoking machine consisting of one or more cigarette holders, one trap and a means of drawing a puff through the trap

3.5.11 port
aperture of the suction mechanism through which a puff is drawn and to which is attached a smoke trap

3.5.12 cigarette holder
device for holding the mouth end of a cigarette during smoking

3.5.13 smoke trap
device for collecting such part of the smoke from a sample of cigarettes as is necessary for the determination of specified smoke components

3.5.14 ashtray
device positioned under the any smoked tobacco product that leaves ashes in their holders to collect ash falling during smoking

3.3.15 standard direction of flow
direction from the input end to the output end
NOTE In the case of a filter rod, the input end and the output end are defined by the direction of flow.

3.5.16 input end
end of the specimen intended to be lit in the case of any smoked tobacco product

3.5.17 output end
end opposite from the input end

3.5.18 cigarette position
position of a cigarette on the smoking machine
NOTE: In particular, it is determined by the angle made by the longitudinal axis of the cigarette and the horizontal plane when a cigarette is inserted into a cigarette holder in an analytical smoking machine.

3.5.19 insertion depth
length from the butt end to which a fine-cut smoking article is inserted into the holder

3.5.20 smoking run
specific smoking process to produce such smoke from a sample of cigarettes/ fine-cut smoking articles as is necessary for the determination of the smoke components

3.5.21 pressure drop of a smoking machine
difference in static pressure between two points in a smoking machine between which a current of air passes at a constant flow rate of 17.5 ml/s.

3.5.22 dead volume
volume which exists between the butt end of a cigarette and the suction mechanism

3.5.23 compensation
ability to maintain constant puff volumes and puff profiles when the pressure drop at the port changes

3.5.24 clearing puff
any puff taken after the cigarette has been extinguished or removed from its holder

3.5.25 puff frequency
number of puffs in a given time

3.5.26 puff number
number of puffs necessary to smoke a cigarette to a specified butt length

3.5.27 puff volume
volume leaving the butt end of a cigarette and passing through the smoke trap

3.5.28 puff profile
flow rate measured directly behind the butt end of a cigarette and depicted graphically as a function of time

3.5.29 puff duration
interval of time during which the port is connected to the suction mechanism

3.5.30 puff termination
termination of the connection of the port to the suction mechanism

3.5.31 butt length
length of unburned cigarette remaining at the moment when the smoking is stopped

3.5.32 ambient air flow
air flow around the cigarettes during the smoking process

3.5.33 leakage
air flow unintentionally aspirated from the surrounding atmosphere or escaping into it through the sealing surface of the test piece holder and elsewhere

3.5.34 filling value/filling capacity/ filling power
measure of the volume occupied by a given mass of fine-cut tobacco when a given pressure is applied

3.5.35 total particulate matter TPM
crude smoke condensate that portion of the mainstream smoke which is trapped in the smoke trap

3.5.36 dry particulate matter DPM
dry smoke condensate total particulate matter after deduction of its water content

3.5.37 nicotine-free dry particulate matter NFDPM
nicotine-free dry smoke condensate dry particulate matter after deduction of its nicotine content

3.5.38 respirable suspended particles RSP
particles which, when captured by a size-selective device, conform to a collection efficiency curve with a median cut point at an aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm.

3.5.39 ultraviolet particulate matter UVPM
estimation of the contribution of ETS particulate matter to RSP obtained by comparing the ultraviolet absorbance of the RSP sample with that of a surrogate standard

3.5.40 surrogate standard
chemical whose concentration has been related quantitatively to a known concentration in the solution of ETS-PM. EXAMPLES 2,2′,4,4′-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone (THBP) for UVPM; scopoletin for FPM.

3.5.41 fluorescent particulate matter FPM
estimation of the contribution of ETS particulate matter to RSP obtained by comparing the fluorescence intensity of the RSP sample with that of a surrogate standard

3.5.42 vapour-phase nicotine
that nicotine which is not bound to aerosol particulate matter

3.5.43 solanesol particulate matter Sol-PM
estimation of the contribution of ETS-PM to RSP, based on the determination of a tobacco-specific compound

3.5.44 nitrogen-phosphorus detector NPD
selective and highly sensitive detection device used for nitrogen- and phosphorus-containing organic compounds

3.5.45 alkaloid retention index of a cigarette
ratio of the alkaloids retained by the filter to those entering the filter, expressed as a percentage by mass

3.5.46 smoke condensate retention index of a cigarette filter
ratio of the crude smoke condensate retained by the filter to that entering the filter, expressed as a percentage

3.6 firmness
property of a tobacco rod measured through its deformation when subjected to a given load

3.7silica
residual material of whole leaf or cut tobacco obtained after incineration and extraction with hydrochloric acid or by digestion and incineration.

3.8 water content of tobacco
proportion of water extracted by dried methanol from the sample.

3.9 high moisture tobacco
any tobacco sample containing volatile matter over 20 % as determined by drying at between 100 °C and 105 °C

3.10 characteristic
physical, mechanical, dimensional, chemical, biological, botanical or organoleptic property of tobacco

3.11 single sample
basic sample obtained by combining N increments taken from a sampling unit so as to be as representative as possible of this unit

3.11.1 gross sample
sample that is a combination of all single samples

3.11.2 reduced sample
sample that is taken from the gross sample and is representative of the gross sample

3.11.3 laboratory sample
sample intended for laboratory inspection or testing and which is representative of the gross sample or the sub-period sample

3.11.4 test sample
sample as prepared for testing, taken at random from the laboratory sample, representative of the gross sample

3.11.5 sub-period sample
that part of the whole sample taken in a brief period when sampling over a long period of time

3.11.6 stratified sampling
for a population that can be divided into different subpopulations (called strata), sampling carried out in such a way that specified proportions of the sample are drawn from the different strata

3.11.7 batch
definite quantity of tobacco that is produced under conditions that are presumed to be uniform with respect to one or more of its characteristics (for example, leaf position, colour, ripeness, leaf length)
NOTE This notion implies generally that the batch consists of tobaccos of the same origin belonging to the same variety.

3.11.8 sampling unit
unit part of the consignment
NOTE 1 It is separately packaged (bale, wooden or cardboard case, basket or sack).
NOTE 2 For bulk tobacco, a consignment with a total mass of m kg should be considered to be composed of m/100 sampling units.
NOTE 3 The definition of the term “sampling unit” applies only to raw tobacco.

3.11.9 increment
quantity of sample taken at one time from a sampling unit to be combined to produce the gross sample

3.11.10 consignment
quantity of tobacco delivered at one time
NOTE The consignment may consist of one or more batches or parts of batches.

3.12 carton
container that encloses packages of tobacco products.

3.13 brand
manufacturer's term or name used to denominate a distinct blend of tobacco product that will be recognized by the consumer and which distinguishes it from other tobacco

3.14bundle
commercial package available within a manufacturer's premises.
NOTE This may also be referred to as the “retailer unit”.

3.15 factory
place of manufacture or its associated distribution depots or the warehouse of an importer

3.16 sampling point
specific location (e.g. shop, specialist tobacco shop, vending machine, place in warehouse, place in factory) from which an increment is to be taken

3.17 population
aggregate of sale units of the cigarette to be sampled, intended for sale to consumers in a given geographical area over a given time period

3.18 place of purchase
town, village or district within the area to be sampled, or that part of the area where the tobacco products are available
NOTE 1 Examples of boundaries are those of cantons, local government districts, electoral areas, postal code areas or any boundaries in accordance with the geographical context, or others.

3.19 atmosphere
ambient conditions defined by one or more of the parameters: temperature; relative humidity; and pressure.

3.19.1 reference atmosphere
agreed atmosphere to which test results determined in other atmospheres may be corrected if suitable correlation factors are available from established data

3.19.2 conditioning atmosphere
atmosphere in which a sample or test piece is kept before being subjected to test
NOTE 1 It is characterized by specified values for one or more of the following parameters: temperature, relative humidity and pressure, which are kept within the prescribed tolerances for a given period of time.
NOTE 2 The term “conditioning” refers to the operation as a whole designed to bring a sample or test piece, before testing, into a specified condition with relation to temperature and humidity, by keeping it for a given period of time in the conditioning atmosphere.
NOTE 3 The conditioning may be carried out either in the laboratory or in a special enclosure termed the “conditioning chamber” or in the test chamber.
NOTE 4 The chosen values and period of time depend on the nature of the sample or test piece to be tested.

3.19.3 test atmosphere
atmosphere to which a sample or test piece is exposed throughout the test
NOTE 1 It is characterized by specified values for one or more of the following parameters: temperature, relative humidity and pressure, which are kept within the prescribed tolerances.
NOTE 2 The test may be carried out either in the laboratory or in a special chamber termed the “test chamber”, or in the conditioning chamber, the choice depending on the nature of the test piece and on the test itself.

3.20 leaf size
general dimension of the leaf (large, medium or small)

3.21 leaf length
distance between the tip and the bottom of the leaf

3.22 leaf width
shortest distance between the opposite edges of the leaf at the widest part of it

3.23 petiole
leaf part which connects the limb of the leaf to the stalk of the plant

3.24 sessile leaf
type of leaf in which the leaf is attached to the stalk by the broadened base of the leaf

3.25 diametrical ratio
ratio of the leaf length and maximum width

3.26 central distance
distance between the base of the leaf and the maximum width of the leaf

3.27 coefficient of ovality
ratio of the leaf length and the central distance

3.28 tip angle
angle between the two tangents drawn from the tip of the leaf to the leaf edges

3.29 harvest
picking tobacco leaves by priming or stalk cutting

3.30 priming
harvesting individual leaves as they mature

3.31 stalk cutting
cutting the complete plant (with leaves attached to the stalk)

3.32 mixed cutting
priming of lower leaves and stalk cutting of upper leaves

3.33 hand
group of leaves of the same size and form which were primed together when they reached maturity

3.34 stringing
attaching the leaves from their midribs to string by using a needle

3.35 needle
implement used for stringing tobacco leaves

3.36 string
piece of hemp used for stringing tobacco leaves

3.37 baling
pressing and packaging of tobaccos of the same origin and grade by means of a suitable technique

3.38 bale
form of packaging which is most suitable for tobaccos during storage, fermentation and transportation

3.39 bale wrapper
material used to enclose the bale

3.40 bottom bale wrapper
wrapper which is used for the baling of tobacco to cover the lower, upper and back sides of the bale

3.41 side bale wrapper
wrapper which is used to cover the front, right and left sides of the bale which are not covered by the bottom wrapper

3.42 bale sewing thread
kind of thread made of hemp or any similar non- contaminating material
NOTE The thread is used to sew the bottom and side wrappers to each other.

3.43 rolled tobacco
A smoking tobacco product made by wrapping mixture of tobacco flakes in required proportions in a suitable wrapper such as leaves, paper, tipped paper.

3.44 Cigar
any roll of tobacco wrapped in either leaf of tobacco or any substance containing tobacco having finished head which may be closed or tapered and commonly cylindrical in shape.

3.45 Cigarette
means any product which consists wholly or partly of cut, shredded or manufactured tobacco, or of any tobacco derivative or substitute, rolled up in paper or any other material and capable of being used immediately for smoking

3.46 Curing
A process of promoting desired visual, physical and chemical changes by controlled drying of tobacco leaves after harvesting them. There are four main curing processes:

Sun-curing — Tobacco leaves are dried by exposing them directly to sun,
Air-curing — Tobacco leaves are dried by hanging them in the air, though not in direct sunlight.
Flue-curing -– Tobacco leaves am dried in specially designed barns with the help of artificial indirect heat. Particularly used for Virginia tobaccos.
Fire-curing — Tobacco leaves are dried by hanging over green wood fires to absorb flavours of the smoke. Particularly used for chewing tobaccos.

3.47 Cut Rolled Stem (CRS)
The mid-ribs of tobacco leaves that are removed from tobacco leaves and then further processed for use in preparation of cut tobacco.

3.48 Grading System/Grades
It is a system of identifying tobacco leaves based on quality parameters. It forms a common language (in code) that will indicate most or all of the following factors: (a) tobacco type; (b) plant position; (c) ripeness; (d) breadth of grade; (e) form (bundles, machine strips, etc); (f) country and region of origin; and (g) crop year. In case of oriental tobaccos, the seed code may also be indicated.

3.49 Hooka
smoking device in which the flavoured tobacco and/or other ingredients in which smoke passes through water before inhalation.

3.50 Oriental Tobacco
It is sun-dried type of chewing tobacco predominantly grown in Turkey, Greece and Balkans. It belongs to main species of tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*. It is distinguished from other types in the same category by its relatively small leaves that are produced in the large numbers and its typical aromatic qualities.

3.51 Top Leaf
Grade designation of Virginia tobacco. It consists of top leaves and suckers (not less than 7.5 cm long) of any variety of Virginia tobacco with higher Nicotine content.

3.52 Contact sensitizers
substances that can cause allergic reactions or skin irritation when come into contact with the skin. In context of nicotine pouches while nicotine pouches are designated for oral use and not for direct skin contact they may still be concerned about potential allergens or irritations in the packaging or components of the products. For nicotine pouches only.

3.53 electronic nicotine delivery systems-(ENDS)
any electronic device that, through an aerosolized solution, delivers nicotine, flavor, or any other substance to the user inhaling from the device.eg e-cigarette,

3.54 heated tobacco product
tobacco products that are heated at a lower temperature that generate an aerosol or smoke to be inhaled. tobacco product

3.55 Shisha
A form of flavored tobacco designed to be smoked out of a water pipe called a “hookah”

4 Symbols and/or abbreviated terms

CRS Cut Rolled Stem

DPM dry particulate matter

ETS environmental tobacco smoke

FCT fine-cut tobacco

FCSA fine-cut smoking article

FPM fluorescent particulate matter

NFDPM nicotine-free dry particulate matter

NPD nitrogen-phosphorus detector

RSP respirable suspended particles

Sol-PM solanesol particulate matter

THBP 2,2′,4,4′-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone

TPM total particulate matter

UVPM ultraviolet particulate matter

Bibliography

[1] IS 10335 (2007): Glossary of Terms for Tobacco and Tobacco Products

[2] ISO 10185:2004: Tobacco and tobacco products - Vocabulary