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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 22838.1-2009

**Determination of physical characteristics for cigarettes and
filter rods - Part 1: Cigarettes packing and mark**

卷烟和滤棒物理性能的测定 第1部分：卷烟包装和标识

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Foreword

GB/T 22838 "Determination of physical properties of cigarettes and filter rods" is divided into 18 parts. - Part 1. Packaging and labeling of cigarettes; - Part 2. Length optoelectronic method; Part 3. Circle laser method; - Part 4. Quality of cigarettes; - Part 5. cigarette smoke suction and pressure drop; - Part 6. hardness; - Part 7. cigarettes with the final rate; - Part 8. Moisture content; Part 9. cigarette shorts; - Part 10. Burst; - Part 11. Cigarette flameout; Part 12. Appearance of cigarettes; Part 13. Roundness of filter rods; - Part 14. Appearance of filter rods; - Part 15. Determination and measurement of cigarette ventilation; - Part 16. Determination of cigarettes at the end of cigarettes - Rotary cage method; - Part 17. Determination of the end of cigarettes by the method of vibration; - Part 18. Determination of cigarettes at the end of cigarettes - Rotary box method. This part is part 1 of GB/T 22838. This part is made by the State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. This section is under the jurisdiction of the National Tobacco Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC144). This part of the main drafting unit. the State Tobacco Quality Supervision and Inspection Center. The main drafters of this part. Zhou Deecheng, Li Xiaohui, Zhou Mingzhu, Xing Jun, Liu Feng, Xin Bao Determination of physical properties of cigarettes and filter rods Part 1. Packaging and labeling of cigarettes

1 Scope

GB/T 22838.1-2009 is the Chinese national standard on determination of physical characteristics for cigarettes and filter rods - part 1: cigarettes packing and mark, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 3 April 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2009. Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS X87. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the

identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This part of GB/T 22838 specifies the method for the determination of cigarette packaging and the packaging of cigarettes. This section applies to cigarettes.

2 Normative reference documents

The terms of this document are the terms of this part through the reference in this part of GB/T 22838. Any reference to the date of the text, All subsequent amendments (excluding corrigenda) or revisions do not apply to this part, however, encouragement under this section The parties to the agreement study whether the latest version of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition of this document applies section.

GB/T 5606.1 Cigarettes - Part 1. Sampling Cigarettes - Part 2. Packaging identification Cigarettes - Part 3. Technical requirements for packaging and rolling and storage and transportation

GB/T 18348 commodity bar code bar code symbol printing quality inspection

3.1 Bar code detection equipment

3.1.1 General characteristics of measuring instruments The integrated characteristic measuring instrument shall have a measure of the barcode reflectance, a pattern showing the scanning reflectance curve, or a graph of the scanning reflectance The analysis of the curve gives the ability of the barcode symbol to synthesize the characteristic data. Measurements should be made of monochromatic light.

3.1.1.1 Measure the light wavelength The measured peak wavelength was $670 \text{ nm} \pm 10 \text{ nm}$.

3.1.1.2 measuring the aperture The nominal diameter of the measuring aperture is 0.15 mm and the aperture is 0.6 .

Note. The aperture label is a length value that is close to the measured aperture diameter in units of a thousandth of an inch.

3.1.1.3 Measuring the optical path The optical axis of the incident optical path should be 45° to the normal of the measuring surface and be in a plane parallel to the measuring surface and parallel to the bars of the bar code In-plane. The optical axis of the reflected light collection path should be perpendicular to the measuring surface, and the reflected light should be collected at a vertex angle of 15° , with the central axis perpendicular In the measurement of the surface and through the measurement of the center of the cone within the cone.

3.1.1.4 Reflectance reference standard With magnesium oxide (MgO) or barium sulfate (BaSO₄) as a reference standard for 100% reflectance.

3.1.2 Length measuring instruments

3.1.2.1 blank area width measuring instruments Minimum scale value of not more than 0.1mm length measuring instruments.

3.1.2.2 magnification factor, high measuring instrument The smallest scale value of not more than 0.5mm steel plate ruler.