

ICS 65.160
CCS X 86

YC

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

YC/T 16.3-2003

Replacing YC/T 16-1994

**Reconstituted tobacco-Part 3: Paper process
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

The YC/T 16 "Reconstituted Tobacco" series of standards consists of three parts.

--- Part 1. Rolling method;

--- Part 2. thick slurry method;

--- Part 3. Papermaking.

This part is the third part of YC/T 16.

This section replaces YC/T 16-1994.

Compared with YC/T 16-1994, the main changes in this section are as follows.

--- In the form of writing, from the original independent standard to YC/T 16.3-2002 "reconstituted tobacco part 3. papermaking law."

--- In the development of this section, the indicators in YC/T 16-1994 that are not related to actual production have been deleted and the focus has been increased.

Mainstream smoke indicators such as oil, smoke nicotine, carbon monoxide, and chemical indicators such as total plant alkali, water-soluble sugar, potassium, chlorine, and nitrate Claim.

This part is proposed by the National Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.

This part is under the jurisdiction of the National Tobacco Standardization Technical Committee (TC144).

This section drafted by. National Tobacco Monopoly Bureau Science and Education Department, Shanghai Tobacco Group Corporation, National Tobacco Quality Supervision and Inspection Center.

1 Scope

This part of YC/T 16 specifies the technical requirements, sampling, test methods, inspection rules, signs, packaging, and remanufactured tobacco (paper making method).

Transportation and storage.

This section applies to reconstituted tobacco produced by the papermaking process.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the provisions of this part by reference to this part of YC/T 16. For dated references, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, an agreement is encouraged under this section.

The parties are studying whether the latest version of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this section.

GB/T 451.2 Determination of the quantitative determination of paper and paperboard (GB/T 451.2-2002, eqv ISO 536:1995) GB/T 451.3 Determination of paper and board thickness (GB/T 451.3-2002, idt ISO 534:1988) GB/T 12914 Determination of Tensile Strength of Paper and Board - Constant Rate Tension Method (GB/T 12914-1991, eqv ISO 1924-2:1985) GB/T 16447 Atmospheric environment for the regulation and testing of tobacco and tobacco products (GB/T 16447-1996, idt ISO 3402:1991) GB/T 18771.2 Tobacco terminology Part 2. Tobacco processing, tobacco products YC/T 29 cigarettes were measured by conventional analytical smoking machines for total particulate matter and tar (YC/T 29-1996, eqv ISO 4387:1991) YC/T 30 Determination of carbon monoxide in flue gas phase - Non-scattering infrared method YC/T 31 Preparation of tobacco and tobacco product samples and moisture determination oven method (YC/T 31-1996, eqv ISO 2881:1992) YC/T 138 Sensory evaluation method for tobacco and tobacco products YC/T 152 Determination of filling value of cigarette cut tobacco YC/T 156 Determination of nicotine in total particulate matter - Gas chromatography (YC/T 156-2001, idt ISO 10315:2000) YC/T 159 Determination of water-soluble sugars in tobacco and tobacco products - Continuous flow method YC/T 160 Tobacco and tobacco products - Determination of total alkaloids - Continuous flow method YC/T 162 Determination of chlorine in tobacco and tobacco products - Continuous flow method AOAC 3.151-3.154 Determination of Potassium in Tobacco by Flame Photometry ISO 15517 Determination of nitrate in tobacco - Continuous flow analysis

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this part of YC/T 16.

According to the requirements of the reconstituted tobacco leaf raw material, the raw materials such as tobacco, stems and the like are soaked and extracted with water, and then decomposed into soluble substances and insoluble substances.

The insoluble matter is formed into a base paper-like substrate by a method similar to papermaking, and then the concentrated soluble matter and the addition are added to the base.

The additive is dried and becomes a reconstituted tobacco leaf.

[GB/T 18771.2-2002, term 4.48] 3.2