

ICS 65.160
CCS X 85

YC

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

YC/T 169.9-2002

Replacing YC/T 169.9-2002

**Determination of physical and chemical characteristics of tow
for cigarette. Part 9: Lubricant content
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

YC/T 169 "cigarette tow physical and chemical properties of determination" is divided into 12 parts.

- Part 1. tow linear density;
- Part 2. Single yarn density;
- Part 3. number of crimps;
- Part 4. tow crimp index and the crimp tow elastic recovery;
- Part 5. breaking strength;
- Part 6. cross-sectional shape and radial shaped degree;
- Part 7. Regain;
- Part 8. moisture content;
- Part 9. oil content;
- Part 10. residual acetone content;
- Part 11. Titanium dioxide content;
- Part 12. Packaging and appearance.

This is Part 9 YC/T 169's.

This Part replaces YC/T 169.9-2002 "tow for cigarette was measured series of standards Part 9. oil content." this section compared with YC/T 169.9-2002 main changes are as follows.

- By the name of this section. Change "series of standards for cigarette tow Part 9 Determination of oil content" is "physical and chemical properties of cigarette tow Determination Part 9. oil content ";

--- Sample to be measured by the amount of sample 50g revised to 40g;

--- Added "5.7 replicates the same sample twice";

--- Measurement report adds two things. "the provisions of this part of the step of determining the difference" and "observed abnormal test phenomenon".

This part by the State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.

This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee of tobacco smokable material Technical Committee (SAC/TC144/SC8) centralized.

This section drafted by. China National Tobacco Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, Kunming Cellulose Fiber Co., Ltd., Nantong Cellulose Fibers Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Sea Acetate Limited.

1 Scope

YC/T of the provisions of section 169 of the cigarette tow method for the determination of oil content.

This section applies to tobacco smoke and cellulose diacetate tow polypropylene fiber tow.

Principle 2

With ether in a Soxhlet extractor for sample extraction cycle, fully dissolved, the separation of oil sample to calculate the oil sample content.

3 Equipment and reagents

3.1

Soxhlet extractor. receiving a retort volume of 250mL.

3.2

Balance. a sense of the amount of 0.0001g.

3.3

blast oven. temperature uniformity of ± 2 °C.

3.4

temperature water bath. the temperature can be adjusted, the temperature fluctuation range within ± 5 °C.

3.5

ether. AR.

Note: The first time you use to deal with heavy ether purified by distillation to remove impurities contained in the ether itself.

3.6

diameter of about 64mm, height of about 40mm metal box.

3.7

Silicone dryer.

4 Sampling

Random sample from the laboratory sample clip tow as about 40g sample to be tested.

5 Measuring step

5.1

Soxhlet's clean retort placed in $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ drying oven (3.3) intermediate drying 2.0h, after removing dry place 5.2 random sample clip of about 10g of the sample after the fluff, placed Soxhlet apparatus (3.1), the injection of diethyl ether (3.5) to the sample immersed, Ether was up at least a sample 30mm.

5.3

adjusting the water bath temperature, the ether siphon number less than 8 times per hour, when generating the first siphon starts counting from reflux 3.0h.

5.4

Samples were taken after extraction, placed on a water bath (3.4) panel about 15min, the volatile sample portions of ether.

5.6

The flask was removed from the water bath, wipe clean the outside of the flask and placed in a fume hood, the volatiles flask residual ether, placed in $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm$

5.7

Repeat the same sample was measured twice.

6 represents the results of calculation and the oil content of the sample to the mass fraction expressed in% value, according to equation (1).