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***Impact of using a metal sheet as an
“alternative substrate for ISO 12863” on
SE performance***

MAYR M., Vizee H.

Papierfabrik Wattens GmbH & Co KG, Ludwig-Lassl-Straße 15,
A-6112 Wattens, Austria

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Objective of the study

To demonstrate the impact of using a thin metal steel sheet instead of 10 Layers of filter papers for testing the SE performance according ISO 12863.

Statement given by NIST:

“NIST has shown that a substrate consisting of a thin metal sheet with a single layer of filter paper produces ignition propensity data very similar to the prescribed substrate consisting of 10 layers of Whatman No.2 filter paper.”

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Outcome of Study conducted by NIST, engineering laboratory

- Different “thermally” thick and thin materials have been tested.
- Metal specimens from 3 manufacturers gave similar results in physical testing.
- Metal specimens recommendation: 0,2mm – 302 stainless steel
- These metal and one layer of paper results were not very sensitive to the filter paper from different manufacturers
- The 0,2mm – 302 stainless steel sheet with one layer of filter paper gave test results close to the original Whatman No.2

from Dr. Richard. Gann, Ph.D.

Proposal for an ILS given by NIST

- The Inter-laboratory Study was defined in 3 different rounds:

Round 1:

5 sets of 40 determinations using SRM 1082 with Whatman No.2 filter papers

Round 2:

5 sets of 40 determinations using a set of “additional cigarette designs” with results between 10% and 50% Full Length Burn and an assigned brand of filter paper.

Round 3:

5 sets of 20 determinations using SRM (Reference Cig.NIST) and additional cigarettes. 2 brands of filter paper.

- Expected timeline: January 2013 – May 2013

Internal Study performed by delfortgroup/Wattenspapier

- Due to the limited information of the provided study report by NIST we performed an internal study with a similar proposal as given by Dr.Gann
- Study design:
 1. Materials used:
 - a. Filter paper
 - b. Metal specimens
 - c. Cigarette samples
 2. Test setup
 3. Results
- Conclusions

Materials used – Filter paper

- SE performance has been evaluated in accordance to ISO 12863
 - ISO 12863 allows to use an alternative substrate to determine the SE performance of a cigarette
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- Whatman No.2
 - LIPCan (Tesorb 97g/m²)

Materials used – Metal specimens

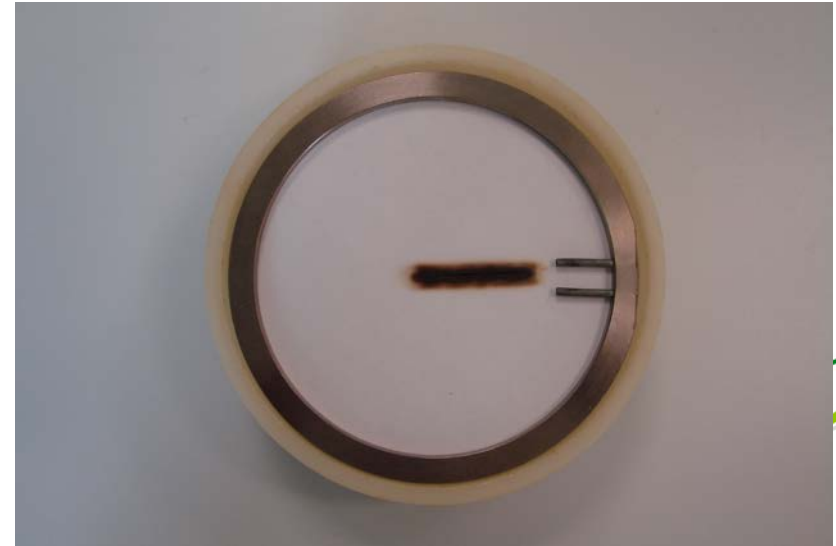
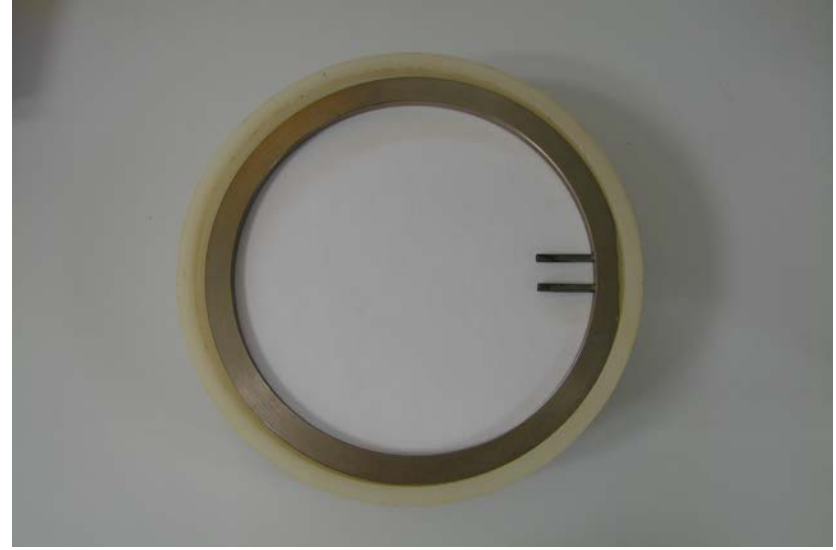
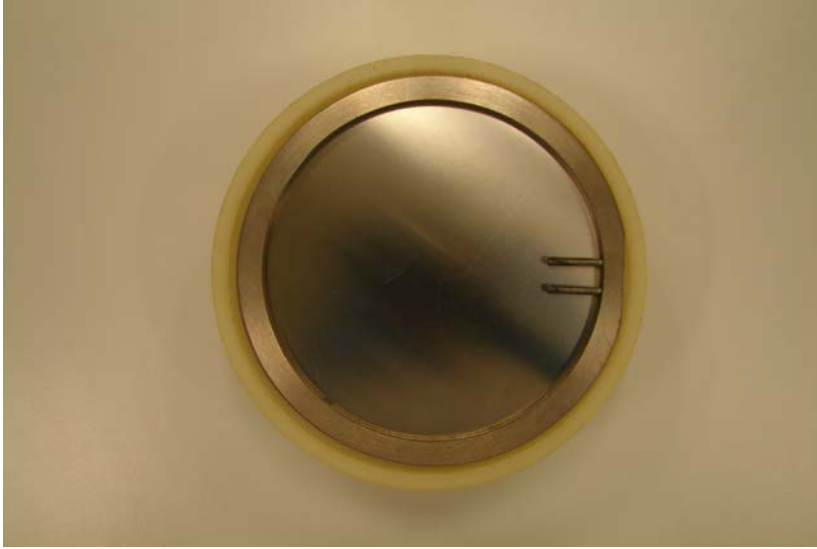
- Nominated prime candidate by NIST: 0,2mm – 302 stainless steel metal sheet
- Limited availability of 302 stainless steel in Europe
- Good Interchangeability between 302 and 304 stainless steel material
- Stainless steel 304, like 302 has good mechanical properties and corrosion resistance. No significant difference in heat conductivity. (<1%).
- 0,2mm – 304 stainless steel metal sheet was used in this study

Materials used – Metal specimens



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Materials used – Cigarette samples

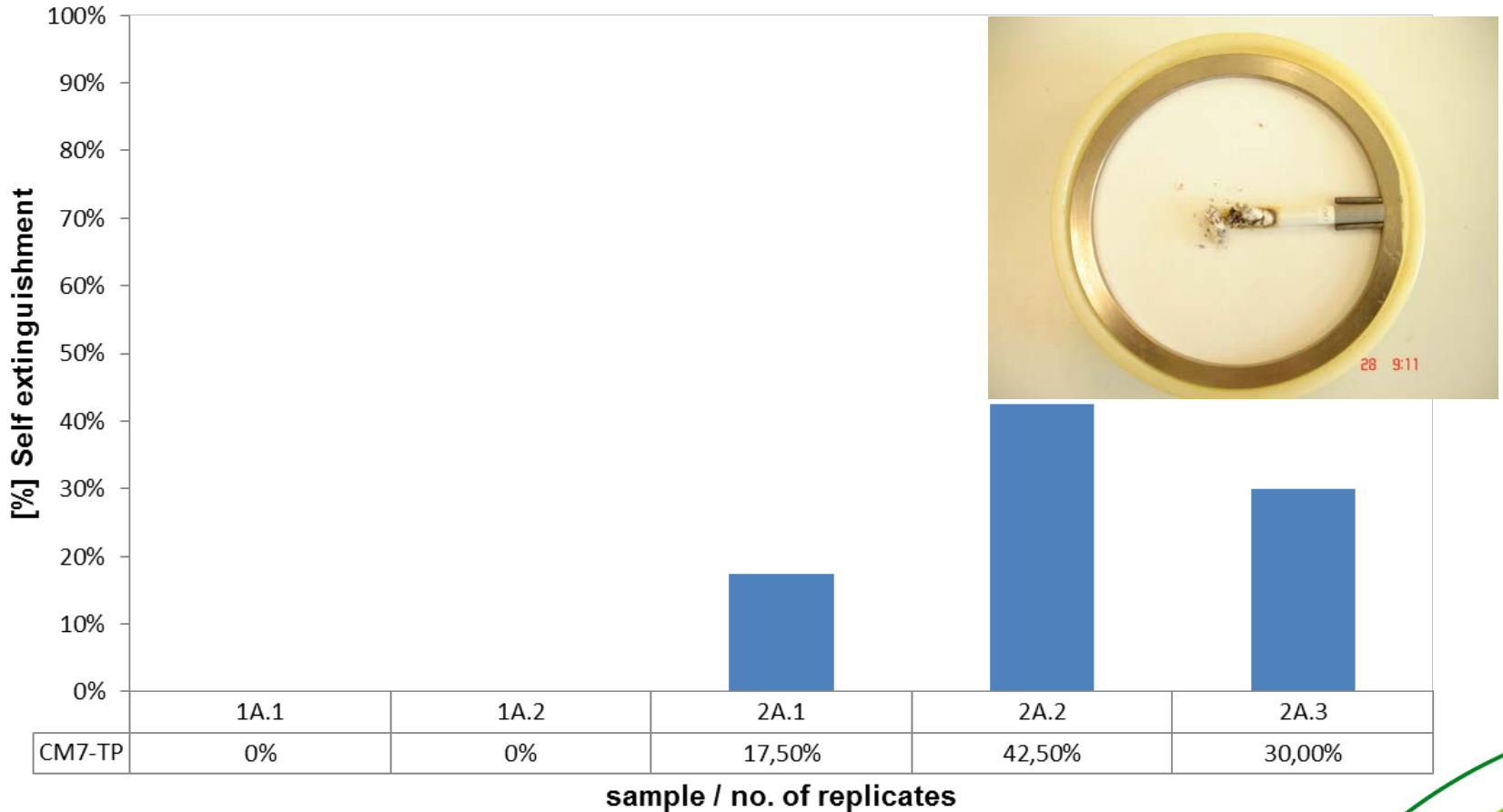
- 2 different cigarette samples
- To have a more detailed focus on the impact of a metal sheet, compared to the filter papers we have also included the CORESTA Monitor TP No.7 in this study.
- The CORESTA Monitor TP No.7 is a non LIP “Cigarette” sample.
- The cigarette paper applied for this monitor doesn’t have bands or any other technology which refers to a comparable LIP product
- This monitor is produced with a regular base sheet paper
- The LIP brand chosen is one main brand from the market (75CU - 6/18mm - 0,05cm/s)

Test setup

Sample	Product	Replicates	N-LIP/LIP	Filter paper	Layers	Steel substrate
1A	CM7-TP	2	N-LIP	Whatman No.2	10	X
1B	CM7-TP	2	N-LIP	LIPCan	10	X
1C	LIP Brand	2	LIP	Whatman No.2	10	X
1D	LIP Brand	2	LIP	LIPCan	10	X
2A	CM7-TP	3	N-LIP	Whatman No.2	1	304 metal sheet
2B	CM7-TP	3	N-LIP	LIPCan	1	304 metal sheet
2C	LIP Brand	3	LIP	Whatman No.2	1	304 metal sheet
2D	LIP Brand	3	LIP	LIPCan	1	304 metal sheet

Results

CORESTA Monitor No.7 -Test piece ISO 12863 vs. steel substrate + 1 Layer of Whatman No.2 filter papers



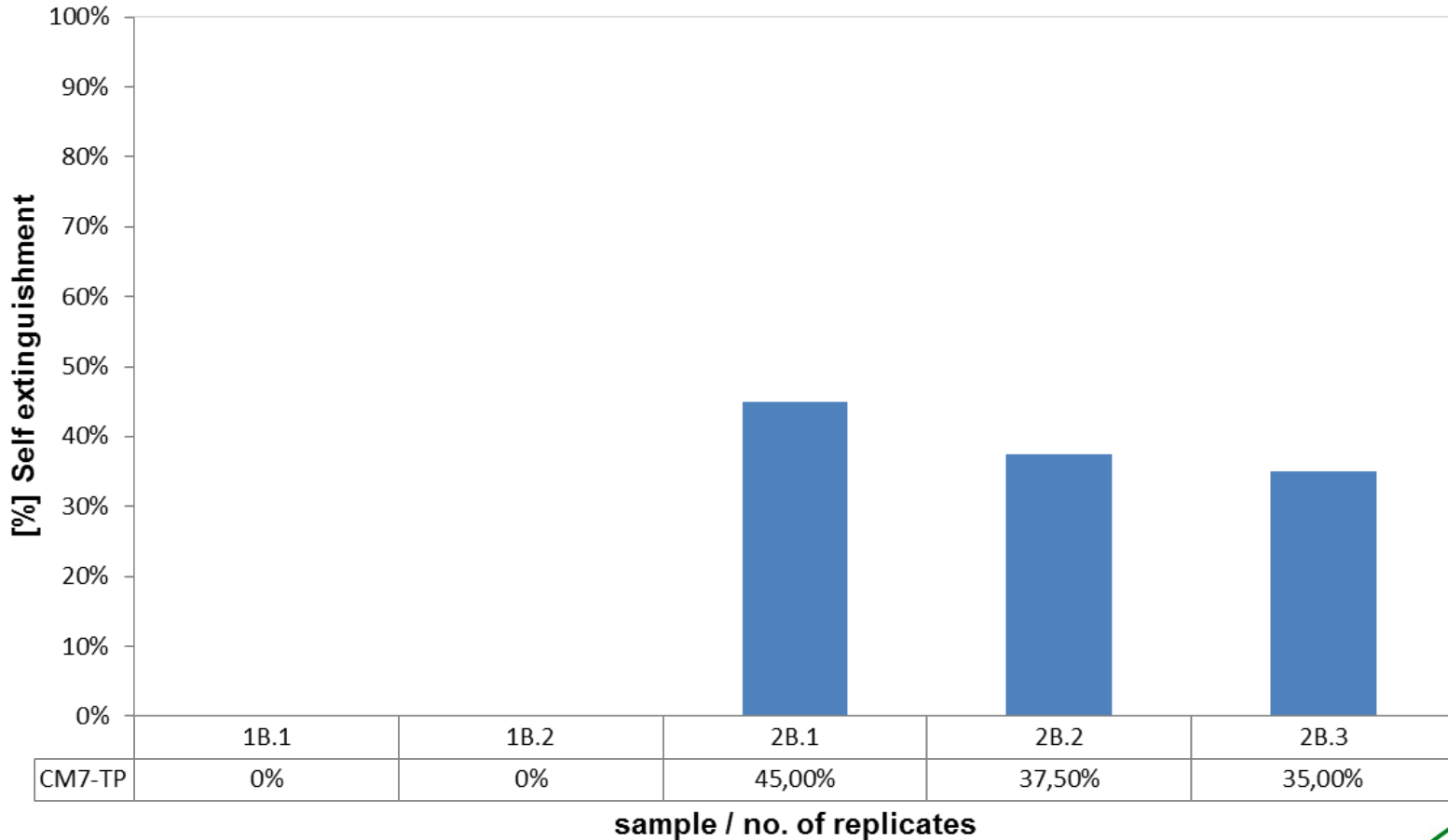
Results



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CORESTA Monitor No.7 -Test piece
ISO 12863 vs. steel substrate + 1 Layer of LIPCan filter papers



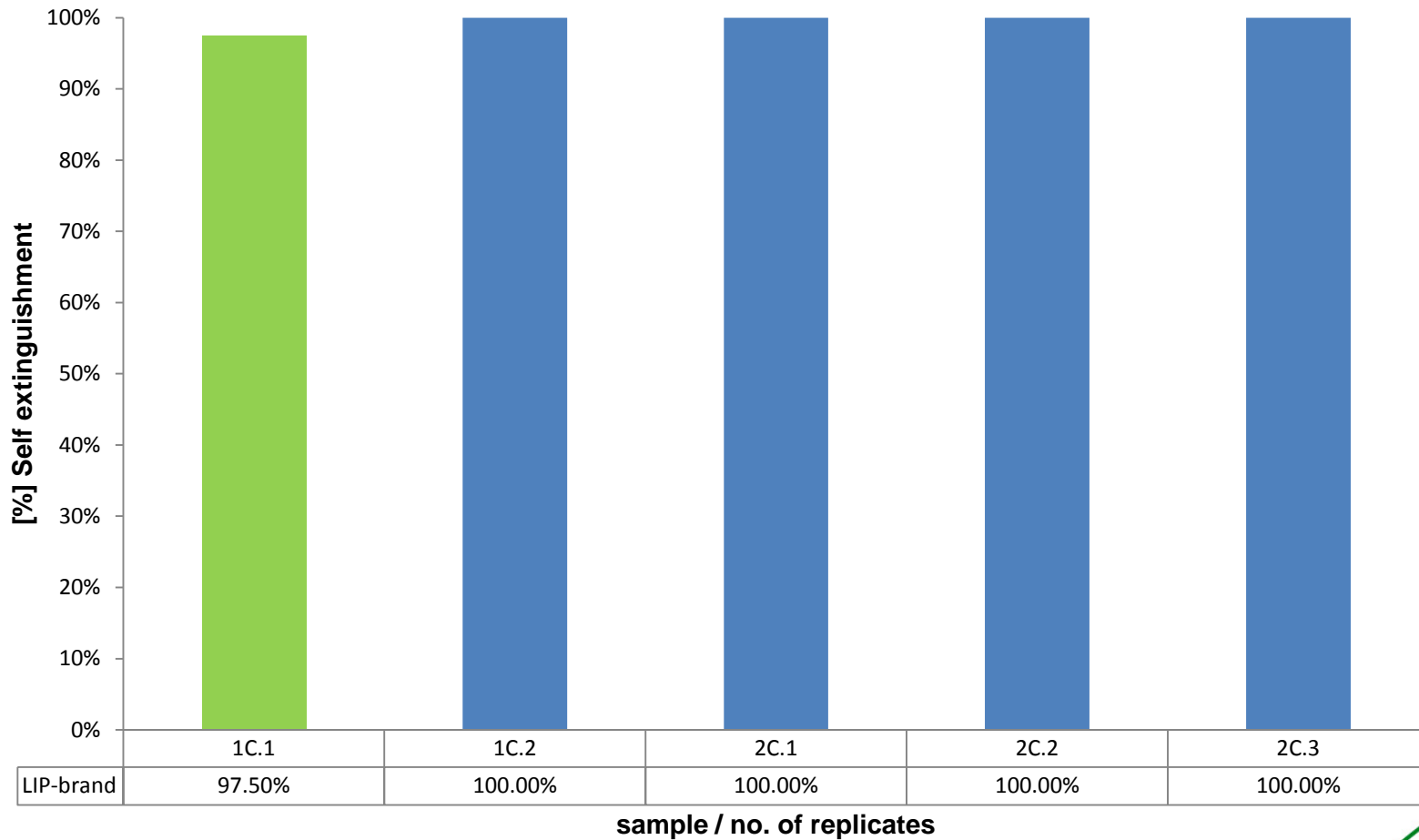
Results



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LIP Brand
ISO 12863 vs. steel substrate + 1 Layer of Whatman No.2 filter papers



Conclusions

- A non-LIP cigarette sample, old design, will also pass the test with the metal plate.
 - Contradiction with the aims of the regulators, who consider the old design dangerous in relation to fire caused by these cigarettes.
 - This effect is not comparable to the actual oxygen transfer through the filter paper, as any cigarette would self extinguish on a metal sheet.
- The best option would be to stay with the existing test method, using 10 layers of substrate.
- ISO method dedicates testing on 10, 5 & 3 layers of filter paper. Test becomes progressively more difficult to “pass” as number of layers are reduced.
- A metal sheet with using 1 layer of filter paper allows for NON-LIP cigarettes to pass the test too!

Questions?

