

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT

TO Dr. D.G. Felton

FROM Dr. S.R. Evelyn

REF SRE/CAL/46D-2

DATE 15th November 1966

JANUS RESULTS PER TELEPHONE 15th NOVEMBER 1966

Results:

<u>Puff Volume</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Nicotine Poisoning</u>	<u>Mice Alive</u>
10 ml	4	4	192
25 ml	0	-	229
50 ml	0	-	239

A synopsis of the analytical data is being prepared but the following results were read out.

<u>Puff Volume (ml)</u>	<u>Dry Condensate (mg/cig)</u>	<u>Nicotine (mg/cig)</u>
10	11.64 ± 0.71	1.01 ± 0.07
25	28.33 ± 0.97	2.32 ± 0.18
35 from 1st test	33.51 ± 0.97	2.74 ± 0.08
50	38.91 ± 0.97	3.07 ± 0.27

When recalculated per 50 mg dose

<u>Puff Volume (ml)</u>	<u>Nicotine (mg/dose)</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>%</u>
10	4.34 ± 0.40	61 out of 264	23.1
25	4.09 ± 0.35	20 out of 255	7.9
35	4.09 ± 0.13	20 out of 277	7.2
50	3.95 ± 0.36	13 out of 258	5.0

Meidreich does not think that the higher percentage deaths at the puff volume of 10 ml is due to the extra nicotine and suggests that some other material is acting as a promotor.

In Report No. RD.384-R (Effect of Changes in Puff Volume on Smoke Chemistry) it was shown that there was an increase in the ratio nicotine/baked tar with decreasing puff volume under "free" smoking conditions. There was, however, a bigger change between a 35 ml and 25 ml puff volume than between 25 ml and 15 ml.

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