

**§ 28.35**

CLASSIFICATION

**§ 28.35 Method of classification.**

All cotton samples shall be classified on the basis of the official cotton standards of the United States in effect at the time of classification.

**§ 28.36 Order of classification.**

All samples for which classification requests are pending shall be classified, as far as practicable, in the order in which the samples are delivered for classification. When in the opinion of the Area Director there is a need to deviate from this order of classification, the Area Director shall designate which samples will be given priority in classification.

[52 FR 30882, Aug. 18, 1987]

**§ 28.37 Exposing of samples for classification.**

Classification shall not proceed until the samples, after being delivered to the Classing Office, shall have been exposed for such length of time as in the judgment of the Area Director shall be sufficient to put them in proper condition for the purpose.

[52 FR 30882, Aug. 18, 1987]

**§ 28.38 Lower grade (of two samples) to determine classification.**

If a sample drawn from one portion of a bale is lower in grade or shorter in length than one drawn from another portion of such bale, except as otherwise provided in this subpart, the classification of the bale shall be that of the sample showing the lower grade or shorter length.

**§ 28.39 Cotton reduced in grade.**

If cotton be reduced in grade, by reason of the presence of extraneous matter or other irregularities or defects, below its grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States, the grade from which it is so reduced, the grade to which it is so reduced, and the condition or reason which so reduces its grade shall be determined and stated.

[25 FR 5872, June 25, 1960]

**§ 28.40 Terms defined; cotton classification.**

For the purposes of classification of any cotton or of its comparison with a type or other samples, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Cotton of perished staple.* Cotton that has had the strength of fiber, as ordinarily found in cotton, destroyed or unduly reduced through exposure to the weather either before picking or after baling, or through heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or by other causes.

(b) *Micronaire (mike) reading.* The measurement of the fiber fineness and maturity, in combination, of cotton as determined by an airflow instrument. For any cotton that has a micronaire reading of 2.6 or lower, the Classing Office will enter the micronaire reading on all classification memoranda issued for such cotton.

(c) *Gin-cut cotton.* Cotton that shows damage in ginning through cutting by the saws, to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades.

(d) *Reginned cotton.* Cotton that has passed through the ginning process more than once, and cotton that, after having been ginned, has been subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.

(e) *Repacked cotton.* Cotton that is composed of factors', brokers', or other samples, or of loose or miscellaneous lots collected and rebaled, or cotton in a bale which is composed of cotton from two or more smaller bales or parts of bales that are combined after the cotton leaves the gin.

(f) *False packed cotton.* Cotton in a bale (1) containing substances entirely foreign to cotton; (2) containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior; (3) composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, in such manner as not to be detected by customary examination; or (4) containing pickings or linters worked into the bale.

(g) *Mixed packed cotton.* Cotton in a bale which, in the sample taken therefrom, shows (1) a difference of three or more grades, or (2) a difference of three or more color groups, or (3) a difference in length of staple of one-eighth inch