

15 GRADES OF GREEN

B4G		B4GK		C4G	C4GK	X4G	X4GK	P4G
B5G	B5GR	B5GK	B5GG			X5G		P5G
B6G		B6GK						

7 GRADES OF VARIEGATED MIXED

B3KM			X3KM
B4KM	C4KM		X4KM
B5KM			
B6KM			

6 GRADES OF VARIEGATED RED OR SCORCHED

B3KR		X3KR
B4KR	C4KR	X4KR
B5KR		

5 GRADES OF EXCESSIVELY SCORCHED

B3KK  
B4KK  
B5KK  
B6KK  
C4KK

6 GRADES OF SLICK

B3S		X3S
B4S	C4S	X4S
B5S		

4 GRADES OF WHITISH-LEMON

X3LL	C4LL
X4LL	C5LL

2 GRADES OF CUTTERS (PRIMINGS SIDE)

C5LP	C5FP
------	------

13 GRADES OF NONDESCRIPT

N1L	N1KV	N1GG
N1XL	N1GL	N1PO
N1K	N1GF	N1XO
N1R	N1GR	N1BO
		N2

1 GRADE OF SCRAP

S

Special factors "U" (unsound), "W" (doubtful-keeping order), "S" (strip), and "M" (mixed) may be applied to all grades. The special factors "dirt" or "sand" may be applied to any grade in the Primings group, including first quality Nondescript from the Primings group. Tobacco not covered by the

standard grades is designated "No-G," "No-G-F," or "No-G-Nested."

[48 FR 29671, June 28, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 16756, Apr. 20, 1984; 51 FR 25028, July 10, 1986; 52 FR 28534, July 31, 1987; 60 FR 36028, July 13, 1995]

KEY TO STANDARD GRADEMARKS

§ 29.1225 Key to standard grademarks.

Groups

B—Leaf. H—Smoking Leaf. C—Cutters. X—Lugs. P—Primings. M—Mixed Group. N—Nondescript. S—Scrap.

Qualities

1—Choice. 2—Fine. 3—Good. 4—Fair. 5—Low. 6—Poor.

Color Symbols

L—Lemon. LL—Whitish-lemon. F—Orange. FR—Orange red. R—Red. K—Variegated. KR—Variegated red or scorched. G—Green. V—Greenish. GR—Green red. GK—Green variegated. GG—Gray green. KL—Variegated lemon. KF—Variegated orange. KV—Variegated greenish. KM—Variegated mixed. KD—Variegated dark red. LL—Whitish-lemon.

Combination Symbols

XL—Lug side. PO—Oxidized primings. XO—Oxidized lugs or cutters. BO—Oxidized leaf or smoking leaf. GL—Thin-bodied nondescript. GF—Medium-bodied nondescript. LP—Lemon (primings side). FP—Orange (primings side). KK—Excessively scorched.

Special Symbol

S—Slick.

[42 FR 21092, Apr. 25, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 29672, June 28, 1983; 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984; 51 FR 25028, July 10, 1986; 52 FR 28534, July 31, 1987]

OFFICIAL STANDARD GRADES FOR VIRGINIA FIRE-CURED TOBACCO (U.S. TYPE 21)

AUTHORITY: Sections 29.2251 to 29.2481, issued under 7 U.S.C. 511m and 511r.

SOURCE: Sections 29.2251 through 29.2481 appear at 37 FR 13521, July 11, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

## DEFINITIONS

**§ 29.2251 Definitions.**

As used in these standards, the words and phrases hereinafter defined shall have the indicated meanings so assigned.

**§ 29.2252 Air-dried.**

The condition of unfermented tobacco as customarily prepared for storage under natural atmospheric conditions.

**§ 29.2253 Body.**

The thickness and density of a leaf or the weight per unit of surface. (See chart, § 29.2351.)

**§ 29.2254 Brown colors.**

A group of colors ranging from a reddish brown to yellowish brown. These colors vary from low to medium saturation and from very low to medium brilliance. As used in these standards, the range is expressed as light brown (L), medium brown (F), and dark brown (D).

**§ 29.2255 Class.**

A major division of tobacco based on method of cure or principal usage.

**§ 29.2256 Clean.**

Tobacco is described as clean when it contains only a normal amount of sand or soil particles. Leaves grown on the lower portion of the stalk normally contain more dirt or sand than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4, § 29.2395.)

**§ 29.2257 Color.**

The third factor of a grade based on the relative hues, saturation or chroma, and color values common to the type.

**§ 29.2258 Color intensity.**

The varying degree of saturation or chroma. Color intensity as applied to tobacco describes the strength or weakness of a specific color or hue. It is applicable to brown colors. (See chart, § 29.2351.)

**§ 29.2259 Color symbols.**

As applied to this type, color symbols are: L—light brown, F—medium brown, D—dark brown, M—mixed or variegated, G—green, GL—light green, and GD—dark green.

[45 FR 47115, July 14, 1980]

**§ 29.2260 Condition.**

The state of tobacco which results from the method of preparation or from the degree of fermentation. Words used to describe the condition of tobacco are undried, air-dried, steam-dried, sweating, sweated, and aged.

**§ 29.2261 Crude.**

A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and slick as a result of extreme immaturity. A similar condition may result from fire-kill, sunburn, or sunscald. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as crude. (See Rule 19, § 29.2410.)

**§ 29.2262 Cured.**

Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

**§ 29.2263 Damage.**

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 20, § 29.2411.)

**§ 29.2264 Dirty.**

The state of tobacco containing an abnormal amount of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 22, § 29.2413.)

**§ 29.2265 Elasticity.**

The flexible, springy nature of the tobacco leaf to recover approximately its original size and shape after it has been stretched. (See chart, § 29.2351.)

**§ 29.2266 Elements of quality.**

Physical characteristics used to determine the quality of tobacco. Words selected to describe degrees within each element are shown in the chart in § 29.2351.