§ 29.1225  Key to standard grademarks.

Groups

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

Color Symbols

Combination Symbols

Special Symbol
S—Slick.

§ 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. GD—dark green.

§ 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, steamed-dried, sweating, sweated, and aged.