must specify in detail the relief requested. The importer or entity requesting the appeal will bear the cost of any subsequent sampling and testing. Subsequent samples will be selected only from tobacco which is in the original package and from tobacco which has not been mixed, blended, or altered in any manner since the initial sampling.

Subpart C—Standards

OFFICIAL STANDARD GRADES FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO (U.S. TYPES 11, 12, 13, 14 AND FOREIGN TYPE 92)

Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

DEFINITIONS

§ 29.1001 Definitions.

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

§ 29.1002 Body.

The thickness and density of a leaf or the weight per unit of surface. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

§ 29.1003 Class.

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

§ 29.1004 Clean.

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

§ 29.1005 Color.

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

§ 29.1006 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. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

§ 29.1007 Color symbols.

As applied to flue-cured tobacco, color symbols are L—lemon, F—orange, FR—orange red, R—red, V—
§ 29.1008 Combination symbols.

A color or group symbol used with another symbol to form the third factor of a grademark to denote a particular side or characteristic of the tobacco. As applied to flue-cured tobacco, the combination symbols are XL—lug side, PO—oxidized primings, XO—oxidized leaf or smoking leaf, GL—thin-bodied nondescript, GF—medium-bodied nondescript, LP—lemon (primings side), and FP—orange (primings side), KK—excessively scorched.

§ 29.1009 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.

§ 29.1010 Crude.

A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and stick 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 20.)

§ 29.1011 Cured.

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

§ 29.1012 Damage.

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 21.)

§ 29.1013 Dirty.

The state of tobacco containing moderate to excessive amounts of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 24.)

§ 29.1014 Elasticity.

The flexible, springy nature of the tobacco leaf to recover approximately its original size and shape after it has been stretched.

§ 29.1015 Elements of quality.

Elements of quality and the degrees used in the specifications of the Official Standard Grades for Flue-cured, U.S. Types 11–14, and Foreign Type 92 are shown in chart form. Words have been selected to describe the degrees of each element.

§ 29.1016 Excessively scorched.

As applied to flue-cured tobacco, the combination symbol “KK” when used as the third factor of a grademark denotes that a lot contains over 50 percent of unripe tobacco.

§ 29.1017 Finish.

The reflectance factor in color perception. Finish indicates the sheen or shine of the surface of a tobacco leaf.

§ 29.1018 Fire-killed.

Any leaf of which 5 percent or more of its surface has a set green color caused by excessive heat in the curing process. Any lot containing 5 percent or more of such tobacco may be described as fire-killed. (See Rule 23.)

§ 29.1019 Flue-cured.

Tobacco cured under artificial atmospheric conditions by a process of regulating the heat and ventilation without allowing smoke or fumes from the fuel to come in contact with the tobacco; or tobacco cured by some other