§ 29.3549 Stem.
The midrib or large central vein of a tobacco leaf.

§ 29.3550 Stemmed.
A form of tobacco, including strips and strip scrap, from which the stems or midribs have been removed.

§ 29.3551 Strips.
The sides of a tobacco leaf from which the stem has been removed or a lot of tobacco composed of strips.

§ 29.3552 Subgrade.
Any grade modified by a special factor symbol.

§ 29.3553 Sweated.
The condition of tobacco which has passed through one or more fermentations natural to tobacco packed with a normal percentage of moisture. This condition is sometimes described as aged.

§ 29.3554 Sweating.
The condition of tobacco in the process of fermentation.

§ 29.3555 Tobacco.
Tobacco as it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, and the time it enters into the different manufacturing processes. The acts of stemming, threshing, sweating, and conditioning are not regarded as manufacturing processes. Tobacco, as used in these standards, does not include manufactured or semimanufactured products, stems, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, siftings, or dust.

§ 29.3556 Tobacco products.
Manufactured tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff, which is subject to Internal Revenue tax.

§ 29.3557 Type.
A division of a class of tobacco having certain common characteristics and closely related grades. Tobacco which has the same characteristics and corresponding qualities, colors, and lengths is classified as one type, regardless of any factors of historical or geographical nature which cannot be determined by an examination of the tobacco.

§ 29.3558 Type 35.
That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as One Sucker Air-cured, Kentucky-Tennessee-Indiana One Sucker, or Dark Air-cured One Sucker, including the upper Cumberland District One Sucker, and produced principally in northern Tennessee, south central Kentucky, and southern Indiana.

§ 29.3559 Type 36.
That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Green River, Green River Air-cured, or Dark Air-cured of the Henderson and Owensboro Districts, and produced principally in the Green River section of Kentucky.

§ 29.3560 Type 37.
That type of air-cured or sun-cured tobacco commonly known as Virginia Sun-cured, Virginia Sun and Air-cured,
§ 29.3561 Type 95.
That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Foreign-grown Dark Air-cured produced in countries other than the United States.
[49 FR 16759, Apr. 20, 1984]

§ 29.3562 Undried.
The condition of unfermented tobacco which has not been air-dried or steam-dried.

§ 29.3563 Uniformity.
An element of quality which describes the consistency of a lot of tobacco as it is prepared for market. Uniformity is expressed in grade specifications as a percentage. The percentage is applicable to group, quality, and color. (See Rule 14, § 29.3615.)

§ 29.3564 Unsound (U).
Damaged under 20 percent. (See Rule 21, § 29.3622.)

§ 29.3565 Unstemmed.
A form of tobacco, including whole leaf and leaf scrap, from which the stems or midribs have not been removed.

§ 29.3566 Variegated.
Any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its leaf surface is off brown, grayish, mottled, or bleached and does not blend with the normal colors of the type. (See Rules 17, § 29.3618; 18, § 29.3619.)

§ 29.3567 Wet (W).
Any sound tobacco containing excessive moisture to the extent that it is in unsafe- or doubtful-keeping order. Wet applies to any tobacco which is not damaged but which is likely to damage if treated in the customary manner. (See Rule 22, § 29.3622.) (For extremely wet or watered tobacco, see rule 24, § 29.3625.)

§ 29.3568 Width.
The relative breadth of a tobacco leaf expressed in relation to its length. Width, as an element of quality, does not apply to tobacco in strip form. (See Elements of Quality, § 29.3586.)

ELEMENTS OF QUALITY
§ 29.3586 Elements of quality and degrees of each element.
These standardized words or terms are used to describe tobacco quality and to assist in interpreting grade specifications. Tobacco attributes or characteristics which constitute quality are designated as elements of quality. The range within each element is expressed by the use of words or terms designated as degrees. These several degrees are arranged to show their relative value, but the actual value of each degree varies with type, group, and grade.

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