

## Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

## § 29.6027

state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 17.)

### § 29.6012 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 17.)

### § 29.6013 Elasticity.

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

### § 29.6014 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 § 29.6081.

### § 29.6015 Foreign matter.

Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw, strings, and rubber bands. (See Rule 17.)

### § 29.6016 Form.

The stage of preparation of tobacco such as stemmed or unstemmed.

### § 29.6017 General quality.

The quality of tobacco considered in relation to the type as a whole. General quality is distinguished from the restricted use of the term "quality" within a group.

### § 29.6018 Grade.

A subdivision of a type according to group and quality and to other characteristics when they are of sufficient importance to be treated separately.

### § 29.6019 Grademark.

In these types a grademark normally consists of a letter to indicate group and a number to indicate quality. For example, B2 means Binder, fair quality.

### § 29.6020 Group.

A type division consisting of one or more grades based on the general quality of tobacco. Groups in these types are: Binder (B), Stripper (C), Straight

Stripped (X), Farm Filler (Y), Non-descript (N), and Scrap (S).

### § 29.6021 Injury.

Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. (See definition of Damage.) Injury to tobacco may be caused by field diseases, insects, or weather conditions; insecticides, fungicides, or cell growth inhibitors; nutritional deficiencies or excesses; or improper fertilization, harvesting, curing, or handling. Injured tobacco includes dead, burnt, hail-cut, torn, broken, frost-bitten, frozen (see Rule 16), sunburned, sun-scalded, bulk-burnt, pole-burnt, shed-burnt, pole-sweated, stem-rotted, bleached, bruised, discolored, or deformed leaves; or tobacco affected by wildfire, rust, frogeye, mosaic, root rot, wilt, black shank, or other diseases. (See Rule 13.)

### § 29.6022 Leaf scrap.

A byproduct of unstemmed tobacco. Leaf scrap results from handling unstemmed tobacco and consists of loose and tangled whole or broken leaves.

### § 29.6023 Leaf structure.

The cell development of a leaf as indicated by its porosity. The degrees range from close (slick and tight) to open (porous). (See chart.)

### § 29.6024 Length.

The linear measurement of cured tobacco leaves from the butt of the midrib to the extreme tip.

### § 29.6025 Lot.

A pile, basket, bulk, package, or other definite unit.

### § 29.6026 Maturity.

The degree of ripeness. (See chart.)

### § 29.6027 Nested.

Any tobacco which has been loaded, packed, or arranged to conceal foreign matter or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, or condition. Nested includes any lot of tobacco which contains foreign matter or damaged, injured, tangled, or other inferior tobacco, any of