§ 29.1020 Foreign matter.
Any extraneous substance or material such as straw, strings, rubber bands, grass, weeds, or an excessive amount of dirt or sand. (See Rule 24.)

§ 29.1021 Form.
The stage or preparation of tobacco such as stemmed or unstemmed.

§ 29.1022 Grade.
A subdivision of a type according to group, quality, and color.

§ 29.1023 Grademark.
A grademark normally consists of three symbols which indicate group, quality, and color. A letter is used to indicate group, a number to indicate quality, and a letter or letters to indicate color. For example, B3F means Leaf, good quality, orange color.

§ 29.1024 Green (G).
A color term applied to immature or crude tobacco. Any leaf which has a green color affecting 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as green. (See Rule 19.)

§ 29.1025 Greenish (V).
A color term applied to greenish-tinged tobacco. Any leaf which has a greenish tinge or a pale green color affecting 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as greenish. (See Rule 18.)

§ 29.1026 Group.
A division of a type covering closely related grades based on certain characteristics which are related to stalk position, body, or the general quality of the tobacco. Groups in Flue-cured, U.S. Types 11–14, and Foreign Type 92 are: Leaf (B), Smoking Leaf (H), Cutters (C), Lugs (X), Primings (P) Mixed (M), Nondescript (N), and Scrap (S).

§ 29.1027 Injury.
Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state, but which is not serious enough to be classified as waste. (See definitions of Damage and Waste; see also Rule 14.)

§ 29.1028 Leaf.
Whole, unstemmed leaf. Leaf, when applied to tobacco in strip form, shall describe the divided unit of a whole leaf.

§ 29.1029 Leaf scrap.
A byproduct of stemmed and unstemmed tobacco.

§ 29.1030 Leaf structure.
The cell development of a leaf as indicated by its porosity. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

§ 29.1031 Lemon (L).
Yellow.

§ 29.1032 Length.
The linear measurement of cured tobacco leaves from the butt of the midrib to the extreme tip. Length, as an