§ 29.3001 Definitions.

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

§ 29.3002 Air-cured.

Tobacco cured under natural atmospheric conditions. Artificial heat is sometimes used to control excess humidity during the curing period to prevent house-burn and barn-burn in damp weather. Air-cured tobacco should not carry the odor of smoke or fumes resulting from the application of artificial heat.

§ 29.3003 Air-dried.

The condition of unfermented tobacco as customarily prepared for storage under natural atmospheric conditions.

§ 29.3004 Body.

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

§ 29.3005 Burley, Type 31.

That type of air-cured tobacco, commonly known as Burley, produced principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Missouri.

§ 29.3006 Burley, Type 93.

That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Foreign-grown Burley, produced in countries other than the United States.

§ 29.3007 Buff color (L).

A light yellow slightly shaded toward red.

§ 29.3008 Class.

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

§ 29.3009 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 20.)

§ 29.3010 Color.

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

§ 29.3011 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 all colors except variegated. Color intensity is reversed in its application to grades of greenish and green tobaccos and is omitted from these grade specifications. (See Elements of quality.)

§ 29.3012 Color symbols.

As applied to Burley, single color symbols are as follows: L—buff, F—tan, R—red, D—dark red, K—variegated,
M—mixed color, V—greenish, and G—green.

§ 29.3013 Combination color symbols.
As applied to Burley, combination color symbols are as follows: FL—tannish buff, FR—tannish red, VF—greenish tan, VR—greenish red, GF—green tan, and GR—green red. (See rules 17 and 18.)

§ 29.3014 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 as follows: Undried, air-dried, steam-dried, sweating, sweated, and aged. Burley is air-dried or steam-dried for storage and aging.

§ 29.3015 Crude.
A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and slick as a result of extreme immaturity. A similar condition may result from sunburn or sunscald. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent of its leaf surface may be described as crude. (See Rule 19.)

§ 29.3016 Cured.
Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

§ 29.3017 Damage.
The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 23.)

§ 29.3018 Dark red color (D).
A dark reddish brown.

§ 29.3019 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 23.)

§ 29.3020 Elements of quality.
Elements of quality and the degrees used in the specifications of the official standard grades of Burley, Types 31 and 93, are shown in §29.3101. Words have been selected to describe the degrees of each element. Some of the words are almost synonymous in their meaning, yet, they are sufficiently different to represent steps within the range of the elements of quality to which they are applied.

§ 29.3021 Fiber.
The term applied to the veins in a tobacco leaf. The large central vein is called the midrib or stem. The smaller lateral and cross veins are considered from the standpoint of size and color and in some types are treated as elements of quality. In Burley, fiber size and color are not of great importance, except where a fine distinction must be made between several lots of high quality or between sides of the same lot.

§ 29.3022 Finish.
The reflectance factor in color perception. Finish indicates the sheen or shine of the surface of a tobacco leaf. Descriptive terms range from bright to dingy. (See Elements of quality.)

§ 29.3023 Foreign matter.
Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw,