



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

**Agricultural
Marketing
Service**

**Tobacco
Division**

Official Standard Grades Maryland Broadleaf Tobacco U.S. Type 32

Effective date (April 7, 1969)

Official Standard Grades for Maryland Broadleaf Tobacco
(U.S. Type 32)

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7 CFR, chapter 1, Part 29
Issued under authority of
The Tobacco Inspection Act
(49 Stat. 731; 7 U.S.C. 511)

Official Standard Grades For Maryland Broadleaf Tobacco
(U.S. Type 32 and Foreign Type 94)

Definitions

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

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.

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

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

Class. A major division of tobacco based on characteristics caused by varieties, soils, or climatic conditions, or by the method of cultivation, harvesting, or curing.

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 sand or dirt than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4.)

Color. The third factor of the grade based on relative hues, saturations or chromas, and color values common to the type. Basic colors of Maryland Broadleaf tobacco are red, yellow, and green. The saturation of each color determines its degree of difference in vividness of hue and is expressed as follows:

- (a) Tan -- A light reddish yellow in hue, of high saturation and medium brilliance.
- (b) Cherry red -- A yellowish red in hue; a light to medium brown color of very high saturation and medium brilliance.
- (c) Red -- A reddish red yellow in hue; a medium to dark reddish-brown color of medium saturation and low brilliance.

(d) Brown -- A reddish red yellow in hue; a very dark shade of brown color of low saturation and low brilliance.

(e) Greenish -- A greenish reddish yellow or a greenish yellowish red in hue. (See definition, and Rule 17).

(f) Green -- Of the color green, the hue of which is somewhat less than that of fresh-growing grass. (See definition, and Rule 18.)

(g) Variegated -- Diversified in external appearance with different colors, or an off color. (See definition, and Rule 16.)

Color symbols. As applied to Maryland Broadleaf tobacco color symbols are: L -- Tan, F -- Cherry red, R -- Red, D -- Brown, V -- Greenish, G -- Green, K -- Variegated.

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. Maryland Broadleaf is air-dried or steam-dried for storage and aging.

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

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.)

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 22.)

Elements of quality. Elements of quality and the degrees used in the specifications of the Official Standard Grades for Maryland Broadleaf, Types 32 and 94, are shown in elements of quality chart. Words have been selected to describe the degrees of each element.

Finish. The reflectance factor in color perception. As applied to tobacco colors, it is used to describe the clearness or brightness of a color or hue.

Foreign matter. Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw, strings, rubber bands, et cetera. Abnormal amounts of dirt or sand also are included. (See Rule 22.)

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

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

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 to indicate color. For example, C2L means Bright-crop, second quality, and tan color.

Green (G). A color term applied to crude or immature tobacco. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent or more or has a green color affecting 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as green. (See Rule 18.)

Greenish or unripe (V). A color term applied to relatively thin unripe 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 17.)

Group. A division of a type covering several closely related grades based on certain characteristics which are related to stalk position or the general quality of the tobacco. Groups in Maryland Broadleaf, Types 32 and 94, are: Seconds (X), Bright-crop or Thin-crop (C), Dull-crop or Heavy-crop (B), Tips (T), Nondescript (N), and Scrap (S).

Injury. Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. (See definition of Damage, see elements of quality chart, and Rule 15.)

Leaf scrap. Whole, unstemmed leaf. Leaf, when applied to tobacco in strip form, shall describe the divided unit of a whole leaf. A byproduct of unstemmed tobacco. Leaf scrap results from handling unstemmed tobacco and consists of loose and tangled whole or broken leaves.

Leaf structure. The cell development of a leaf as indicated by its porosity or solidity. (See element of quality chart.)

Length. The linear measurement of cured tobacco leaves from the butt of the midrib to the extreme tip. Length, as an element of quality, does not apply to tobacco in strip form. (See elements of quality chart.)

Lot. A pile, basket, bulk, hack, burden, or more than one bale, case, hogshead, tierce, package, or other definite package unit.

Maryland Broadleaf, Type 32. That type of air-cured tobacco also known as Southern Maryland or Maryland Air-cured tobacco produced principally in southern Maryland.

Maryland Broadleaf, Type 94. That type of air-cured tobacco known as Foreign-grown Maryland Broadleaf produced in countries other than the United States.

Maturity. The degree of ripeness. (See elements of quality chart.) The degrees of maturity are:

(a) Mellow -- The highest degree of maturity in Types 32 and 94 tobacco. Tobacco of a soft, dry nature which is fluffy, fairly tender, and having a very open leaf structure resulting from extreme ripeness. It may contain a material amount of injury associated with overripeness.

(b) Ripe -- The degree of maturity under mellow. Any leaf which has reached completeness or is thoroughly ripe, somewhat firmer in leaf structure than mellow tobacco but having an open to firm leaf structure, and may show injury characteristic of ripeness.

(c) Mature -- The intermediate degree of maturity. Any leaf which has attained full development or completeness of growth. Tobacco which is just mature but lacking in quality characteristics associated with ripe tobacco. It may have a slight greenish color and firm to close leaf structure.

(d) Unripe -- The degree of maturity used to describe any tobacco which has not reached full development or completeness of growth, or any unripe leaf which has a pale green color affecting 20 percent or more of its leaf surface may be described as greenish or unripe. Unripe tobacco is normally characterized by its slick surface and close or tight leaf structure.

(e) Immature -- The lowest degree of maturity which is used to describe any tobacco that is green or undeveloped. Any leaf which has a green color affecting 20 percent or more of its leaf surface may be described as green or immature.

(f) Crude -- A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and compact and may be grayish or off colored as a result of extreme immaturity. A similar condition may result from sunburn or sunscald. Crude tobacco may or may not be green in color. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent or more of its leaf surface may be described as crude.

Nested. Any lot of Type 32 tobacco which has been loaded, packed, or arranged to conceal foreign matter or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, or condition. Nested includes:

(a) Any lot of tobacco which contains foreign matter or damaged, injured, tangled, or other inferior tobacco, any of which cannot be readily detected upon inspection because of the way the lot is packed or arranged; (b) Any lot of tied tobacco which contains foreign matter in the inner portions of the hands or which contains foreign matter in the heads under the tie leaves; (c) Any lot of tied tobacco in which the leaves on the outside of the hands are placed or arranged to conceal inferior quality leaves on the inside of the hands or which contains wet tobacco or tobacco of lower quality in the heads under the tie leaves; (d) Any lot of tobacco which consists of distinctly different grades, qualities, or conditions and which is stacked or arranged in layers with the same kinds together so that the tobacco in the lower layer or layers is distinctly inferior in grade, quality, or condition from the tobacco in the top or upper layers. (See Rule 22.)

No-G. A designation applied to a lot of tobacco classified as rework, nested, offtype, semicured; tobacco that is damaged 20 percent or more, abnormally dirty, or extremely wet or watered; or tobacco that contains foreign matter or has an odor foreign to the type. (See Rule 22.)

Offtype. Tobacco of distinctly different characteristics which cannot be classified as Maryland Broadleaf, Types 32 and 94. Upper Country tobacco, Type 32b, is not considered offtype. (See definitions of No-G, Upper Country, and Rule 22.)

Order (case). The state of tobacco with respect to its moisture content.

Package. A hogshead, tierce, case, bale, or other securely enclosed parcel or bundle.

Packing. A lot of tobacco consisting of a number of packages submitted as one definite unit for sampling or inspection. It is represented to contain the same kind of tobacco and has a common identification number or mark on each package.

Quality. A division of a group or the second factor of a grade, based upon the relative degree of one or more elements of quality in tobacco.

Raw. Freshly harvested tobacco or tobacco as it appears between the time of harvesting and the beginning of the curing process.

Rework. Any lot of Type 32 tobacco which is (a) so mixed that it cannot be classified properly in any grade of the type because the lot contains a substantial quantity of two or more distinctly different grades; and (b) not packed straight or otherwise not properly prepared for market.

Semicured. Tobacco in the process of being cured or which is partially but not thoroughly cured. Semicured includes tobacco which contains fat stems, wet butts, swelled stems, frozen tobacco, and tobacco having frozen stems or stems that have not been thoroughly dried in the curing process. (See Rule 22.)

Side. A certain phase of quality, color, or length as contrasted with some other phase of quality, color, or length; or any peculiar characteristic of tobacco.

Sound. Free of damage.

Special factor. A symbol or term authorized to be used with specified grades. Tobacco to which a special factor is applied may meet the general specifications but has a peculiar side or characteristic which tends to modify the grade. (See Rules 10, 20 and 21.)

Steam-dried. The condition of unfermented tobacco as customarily prepared for storage by means of a redrying machine or other steam-conditioning equipment.

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

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

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

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.

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

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, siftings, or dust.

Tobacco products. Manufactured tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff.

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.

Type 32. That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Maryland tobacco or Maryland Air-cured and produced principally in southern Maryland.

Type 94. That type of air-cured tobacco known as Foreign-grown Maryland Broadleaf tobacco produced in countries other than the United States.

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

Uniformity. An element of quality which describes the consistency of a lot of tobacco as it is prepared for market. Uniformity is expressed as percentages in the grade specifications. (See elements of quality chart.)

Unsound (U). Damaged under 20 percent. (See Rule 21.)

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

Upper Country. Burley strains and tobacco known as "Upper Country," which do not have the characteristics of varieties commonly grown in southern Maryland, are classified as Type 32b.

Variegated (K). Any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its surface is pale grayish yellow, gray, mottled, bleached, or stained and does not blend with the normal colors of the type or group and is characterized by a lower degree of leaf structure and maturity than tobacco of corresponding group and quality in the normal colors. (See Rule 16.)

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 20.)

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 chart.)

RULES

Rules. The application of these official standard grades shall be in accordance with the following rules.

Rule 1. Each grade shall be treated as a subdivision of a particular type. When the grade is stated in an inspection certificate, the type also shall be stated.

Rule 2. The determination of grade shall be based upon a thorough examination of a lot of tobacco or of an official sample of the lot.

Rule 3. In drawing an official sample from a hogshead or other package of tobacco, three or more breaks shall be made at such points and in such manner as the inspector or sampler may find necessary to determine the kinds of tobacco and the percentage of each kind contained in the lot. One break shall be made not more than 12 inches from the top of the package and one not more than 12 inches from the bottom. All breaks shall be made so that the tobacco contained in the center of the package is visible to the sampler. Tobacco shall be drawn from at least three breaks from which a representative sample shall be selected. The sample shall include tobacco of each different group, quality, color, length, and kind found in the lot in proportion to the quantities of each contained in the lot.

Rule 4. All standard grades must be clean.

Rule 5. The grade assigned to any lot of tobacco shall be a true representation of the tobacco at the time of inspection and certification. If, at any time, it is found that a lot of tobacco does not comply with the specifications of the grade previously assigned, it shall not thereafter be represented as such grade.

Rule 6. A lot of tobacco on the marginal line between two colors shall be placed in the color with which it best corresponds with respect to body or other associated elements of quality.

Rule 7. Any lot of tobacco which meets the specifications of two grades shall be placed in the higher grade. Any lot of tobacco on the marginal line between two grades shall be placed in the lower grade.

Rule 8. A lot of tobacco meets the specifications of a grade when it is not lower in any degree of any element of quality than the minimum specifications of such grade.

Rule 9. In determining the grade of a lot of tobacco, the lot as a whole shall be considered. Minor irregularities which do not affect over 1 percent of the tobacco shall be overlooked.

Rule 10. Any special factor symbol approved by the Director of the Tobacco Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, may be used after a grademark to show a peculiar side or characteristic of the tobacco which tends to modify the grade.

Rule 11. Interpretations, the use of specifications, and the meaning of terms shall be in accordance with determinations or clarifications made by the Chief of the Standards and Testing Branch and approved by the Director.

Rule 12. The use of any grade may be restricted by the Director during any marketing season, when it is found that the grade is not needed or appears in insufficient volume to justify its use.

Rule 13. Any lot, except strip form, of Dull-crop or Heavy-crop tobacco or any lot of tobacco having the general characteristics of Dull-crop or Heavy-crop in which 25 percent or more of its leaves are under 16 inches in length shall be designated as Tip group (T).

Rule 14. Degrees of uniformity shall be expressed in terms of percentages. The percentages shall govern the portion of a lot which must meet the specifications of the grade. (These percentages shall not affect limitations established by other rules). The minor portion must be of a closely related group, quality, and color.

Rule 15. The application of injury tolerance as an element of quality shall be expressed in terms of percentages. The appraisal of injury shall be based upon the percentage of affected leaf surface or the percent a lot contains. In appraising injury only detrimental injury such as portions decomposed by field diseases, field-firing, pole-burning, barn-burning, or wasted portions shall be considered. Physical characteristics associated with normal ripeness shall not be construed as detrimental injury and shall be overlooked in quality determination.

Rule 16. Variegated tobacco may be included in any group as follows: In the second quality, 10 percent; and in the third quality up to 20 percent. Any lot of tobacco containing 20 percent or more of variegated leaves that are lower in maturity and tighter in leaf structure than tobaccos of normal colors for the group shall be described as ``variegated" and designated by the color symbol ``K."

Rule 17. Any lot of unripe tobacco, any lot of tobacco containing 20 percent or more of greenish leaves, or any lot which contains 20 percent of greenish and green leaves combined shall be designated by the color symbol ``V."

Rule 18. Any lot of tobacco containing 20 percent or more of immature or green leaves, or any lot which is not crude but contains 20 percent or more of green and crude combined shall be designated by the color symbol ``G."

Rule 19. Crude leaves shall not be included in any grade of any color except green. Any lot containing 20 percent or more of crude leaves shall be designated Nondescript.

Rule 20. Sound tobacco that is wet or in doubtful-keeping order but which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a special factor grade by placing the special factor ``W" after the grademark. This special factor does not apply to tobacco designated ``No-G."

Rule 21. Tobacco damaged under 20 percent but which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a special factor grade by placing the special factor ``U" after the grademark. Tobacco damaged 20 percent or more shall be designated ``No-G."

Rule 22. Tobacco shall be identified by the grademark ``No-G" when it is dirty, nested, offtype, semicured, damaged 20 percent or more, extremely wet or watered, or needs to be reworked, contains foreign matter, or has an odor foreign to the type.

Rule 23. Tobacco in strip form which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a special factor grade by placing the special factor ``S" preceding the grademark.

ELEMENTS OF QUALITY AND DEGREES OF EACH ELEMENT
Maryland Broadleaf Tobacco, U.S. Type 32

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.

| ELEMENTS | DEGREES | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Body | Tissuey | Thin | Medium | Fleshy Heavy |
| Maturity | Mellow | Ripe | Mature | Unripe Immature |
| Leaf structure Porous | Open | Firm | Close | Tight |
| Width | Spready | Normal | Narrow | |
| Length | Expressed in inches and centimeters (cm) when applicable | | | |
| Uniformity | Expressed in percentages | | | |
| Injury tolerance | Expressed in percentages | | | |

GRADES

Seconds (X Group) This group consists of relatively thin leaves which show material injury characteristic of leaves grown near the ground or below the midpoint of the stalk. Cured Seconds normally have a flat, open face and are wider in relation to their length than leaves from a higher stalk position.

U.S.
Grades

Grade Names and Specifications

X1L Choice Quality Tan Seconds

Tissuey, mellow, porous, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

X2L Good Quality Tan Seconds

Thin, ripe, open, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3L Low Quality Tan Seconds

Thin, mature, open, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

X1F Choice Quality Cherry-red Seconds

Tissuey, mellow, porous, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

X2F Good Quality Cherry-red Seconds

Thin, ripe, open, 75 percent uniformity and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3F Low Quality Cherry-red Seconds

Thin, mature, open, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

X2R Good Quality Red Seconds

Thin ripe, open, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3R Low Quality Red Seconds

Thin, mature, open, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

X2V Good Quality Greenish Seconds

Thin, unripe, open, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3V Low Quality Greenish Seconds

Thin, unripe, open, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

X2K Good Quality Variegated Seconds

Medium body, unripe, firm, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3K Low Quality Variegated Seconds

Medium body, unripe, close, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

X2G Good Quality Green Seconds

Medium body, immature, firm, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

X3G Low Quality Green Seconds

Medium body, immature, close, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance

Bright-Crop or Thin-crop (C Group). This group consists of leaves usually grown at the midpointthe stalk. Cured leaves from this stalk position roll or curl and tend to conceal the stem or midrib. These leaves are of relatively thin body compared with the average body of the type. They are spready in relation to their length and have an oblate tip. Little ground injury is found in leaves of this group. Bright-crop or Thin-crop may also be described as first-bright, first-crop, or crop.

U.S.
Grades

Grade Names and Specifications

C1L Choice Quality Tan Bright-crop

Thin, ripe, open, spready, over 18 inches in length, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

C2L Good Quality Tan Bright-crop

Thin, ripe, open, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3L Low Quality Tan Bright-crop

Thin, mature, firm, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C1F Choice Quality Cherry-red Bright-crop

Thin, ripe, open, spready, over 18 inches in length, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

C2F Good Quality Cherry-red Bright-crop

Thin, ripe, open, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3F Low Quality Cherry-red Bright-crop

Thin, mature, firm, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C2R Good Quality Red Bright-crop

Thin, ripe, open, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3R Low Quality Red Bright-crop

Medium body, mature, firm, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C2D Good Quality Brown-crop

Thin, ripe, open, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3D Low Quality Brown Bright-crop

Medium body, mature, firm, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C2V Good Quality Greenish Bright-crop

Thin, unripe, open, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3V Low Quality Greenish Bright-crop

Medium body, unripe, firm, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C2K Good Quality Variegated Bright-crop

Medium body, unripe, firm, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3K Low Quality Variegated Bright-crop

Medium body, unripe, close, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

C2G Good Quality Green Bright-crop

Medium body, immature, firm, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

C3G Low Quality Green Bright-crop

Medium body, immature, close, narrow, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

Dull-crop or Heavy-crop (B Group). This group consists of leaves usually grown above the midpoint of the stalk. Cured leaves from the upper stalk tend to fold face in and expose the stem or midrib. Upper stalk tobacco is of relatively heavy body compared with the average body of the type. Upper stalk leaves are narrow in relation to their length and have a pointed tip. Dull-crop or Heavy-crop may also be described as second-bright, dull, or semi-crop.

U.S.

Grades

Grade Names and Specifications

B1F Choice Quality Cherry-red Dull-crop

Medium body, ripe, open, normal width, over 18 inches in length, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

B2F Good Quality Cherry-red Dull-crop

Fleshy, mature, firm, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3F Low Quality Cherry-red Dull-crop

Fleshy, mature, close, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

B1R Choice Quality Red Dull-crop

Fleshy, ripe, firm, normal width, over 18 inches in length, 90 percent uniformity, and 10 percent injury tolerance.

B2R Good Quality Red Dull-crop

Heavy, mature, close, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3R Low Quality Red Dull-crop

Heavy, mature, tight, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

B2D Good Quality Brown Dull-crop

Heavy, mature, close, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3D Low Quality Brown Dull-crop

Heavy, mature, tight, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

B2V Good Quality Greenish Dull-crop

Medium body, unripe, firm, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3V Low Quality Greenish Dull-crop

Fleshy, unripe, close, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

B2K Good Quality Variegated Dull-crop

Fleshy, unripe, close, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3K Low Quality Variegated Dull-crop

Heavy, unripe, tight, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

B2G Good Quality Green Dull-crop

Fleshy, immature, close, normal width, over 16 inches in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

B3G Low Quality Green Dull-crop

Heavy, immature, tight, narrow, over 16 inches in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

T2D Good Quality Brown Tips

Heavy, mature, close, normal width, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

T3D Low Quality Brown Tips

Heavy, mature, tight, narrow, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

T2V Good Quality Greenish Tips

Fleshy, unripe, firm, normal width, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

T3V Low Quality Greenish Tips

Fleshy, unripe, close, narrow, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

T2K Good Quality Variegated Tips

Fleshy, unripe, close, normal width, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

T3K Low Quality Variegated Tips

Heavy, unripe, tight, narrow, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

T2G Good Quality Green Tips

Fleshy, immature, close, normal width, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 75 percent uniformity, and 25 percent injury tolerance.

T3G Low Quality Green Tips

Heavy, immature, tight, narrow, 25 percent or more 16 inches or under in length, 60 percent uniformity, and 40 percent injury tolerance.

SUMMARY OF STANDARDS GRADES

Mature to Mellow Grades

| <u>Seconds</u> | | | <u>Bright-crop or Thin-crop</u> | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| X1L | X1F | | C1L | C1F | | |
| X2L | X2F | X2R | C2L | C2F | C2R | C2D |
| X3L | X3F | X3R | C3L | C3F | C3R | C3D |

| <u>Dull-crop or Heavy-crop</u> | | | <u>Tips</u> | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| B1F | B1R | | T1F | T1R | |
| B2F | B2R | B2D | T2F | T2R | T2D |
| B3F | B3R | B3D | T3F | T3R | T3D |

Unripe Grade

| <u>Seconds</u> | | <u>Bright-crop or Thin-crop</u> | | <u>Dull-crop or Heavy-crop</u> | | <u>Tips</u> | |
|----------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| X2V | X2K | C2V | C2K | B2V | B2K | T2V | T2K |
| X3V | X3K | C3V | C3K | B3V | B3K | T3V | T3K |

Immature Grades

| <u>Seconds</u> | <u>Bright-crop or Thin crop</u> | <u>Dull-crop or Heavy-crop</u> | <u>Tips</u> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| X2G | C2G | B2G | T2G |
| X3G | C3G | B3G | T3G |

Nondescript Scrap

N1L N1F N1R N1G S
N2

Special factors ``U", ``W" and ``S" may be applied to all grades.

Tobacco not covered by the standard grades is designated No-G.

KEY TO STANDARD GRADEMARKS

| <u>Groups</u> | <u>Qualities</u> | <u>Colors</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| X - Seconds. | 1 - Choice | L - Tan |
| C - Bright-crop or Thin-crop. | 2 - Good | F - Chery red |
| B - Dull-crop or Heavy-crop. | 3 - Low | R - Red |
| T - Tips. | | D - Brown |
| N - Nondescript. | | V - Greenish |
| S - Scrap. | | K - Variegated |
| | | G - Green |