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Service

Tobacco
Division

Official Standard Grades for Flue-Cured Tobacco U.S. Types 11, 12, 13, 14, & Foreign Type 92

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Official Standard Grades for Flue-Cured Tobacco
(U.S. Types 11, 12, 13, 14 and Foreign Type 92)

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DEFINITIONS

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

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 method of cure or principal usage.

Clean. Tobacco is described as clean when it contains only a normal amount of sand or soil particles. Leaves grown on the lower position of the stalk normally contain more sand or dirt than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4.)

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

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. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

Color symbols. As applied to flue-cured tobacco, color symbols are L -- lemon, F -- orange, FR -- orange red, R -- red, V -- greenish, K -- variegated, KR -- variegated red or scorched, G -- green, GR -- green red, GK -- green variegated (may be scorched), GG -- gray green, KL -- variegated lemon, KF -- variegated orange, KV -- variegated greenish, KM -- variegated (scorched) mixed, KD -- variegated dark red, and LL -- whitish-lemon.

Combination symbols. A color or group symbol used with another symbol to form the third factor of a grademark to denote a particular side or characteristic of the tobacco. As applied to flue-cured tobacco, the combination symbols are XL -- lug side, PO -- oxidized primings, XO -- oxidized lugs or cutters, BO -- oxidized leaf or smoking leaf, GL -- thin-bodied nondescript, GF -- medium-bodied nondescript, LP -- lemon (primings side), and FP -- orange (primings side), KK-excessively scorched.

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.

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

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

Damage. The effect of mold, must, 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 moderate to excessive amounts of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 24.)

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

Elements of quality. Elements of quality and the degrees used in the specifications of the Official Standard Grades for Flue-cured, U.S. Types 11 - 14, and Foreign Type 92 are shown in chart form. Words have been selected to describe the degrees of each element.

Excessively scorched (KK). As applied to flue-cured tobacco, the combination symbol "KK" when used as the third factor of a grademark denotes that a lot contains over 50 percent of unripe scorched tobacco. (See Rule 16.)

Finish. The reflectance factor in color perception. Finish indicates the sheen or shine of the surface of a tobacco leaf.

Fire-killed. Any leaf of which 5 percent or more of its surface has a set green color caused by excessive heat in the curing process. Any lot containing 5 percent or more of such tobacco may be described as fire-killed. (See Rule 23.)

Flue-cured. Tobacco cured under artificial atmospheric conditions by a process of regulating the heat and ventilation without allowing smoke or fumes from the fuel to come in contact with the tobacco; or tobacco cured by some other process which accomplishes the same results.

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.)

Form. The stage or 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 or letters to indicate color. For example, B3F means Leaf, good quality, orange color.

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.)

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.)

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).

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.)

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

Leaf scrap. A byproduct of stemmed and unstemmed tobacco.

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

Lemon (L). Yellow.

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.

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

Maturity. The degree of ripeness. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

Mixed color (KM). Distinctly different colors of the type mingled together. (See Rule 16.)

Mixed Group (M). This group consists of tobacco from three or more groups or two distinctly different groups which are mixed together in various combinations.

Nested. Any lot of Types 11 - 14 tobacco which has been loaded, packed or arranged to conceal tobacco of inferior grade, quality or condition. Nested includes: (a) Any lot of tobacco which contains injured 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 tobacco which consists of distinctly different grades, qualities or conditions and which is stacked or arranged with the same kinds together so that the tobacco in the lower portions of the lot is distinctly inferior in grade, quality or condition from the tobacco in the top portion of the lot. (See rule 27.)

No-G. A designation applied to a lot of tobacco which is offtype, semicured, fire-killed, smoked, oxidized over 10 percent, or has an odor foreign to the type. (See Rule 23.)

No-G-F. A designation applied to a lot of tobacco that contains stalks, suckers, or foreign matter. (See Rule 24.)

No-G-Nested. A designation applied to a lot of Types 11 - 14 tobacco which is classified as nested. (See Rule 27.)

Oil. A soft, semifluid constituent of tobacco. (See Elements of Quality Chart.)

Offtype. Tobacco of distinctly different characteristics which cannot be classified as Flue-cured, U.S. Types 11 - 14 or Foreign Type 92. (See Rule 23.)

Orange (F). A reddish yellow.

Orange Red (FR). A yellowish red.

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

Oxidized (O). A term applied to tobacco that has deteriorated and turned black during the curing process. Any leaf of which 10 percent or more of its surface has been blackened during the curing process may be described as oxidized. Oxidized tobacco is also known as barn scald or barn rot. (See Rules 23 and 25.)

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 inspecting. It is represented to contain the same kind of tobacco and has a common identification number or mark on each package.

Papery. A term used to describe thin-bodied, oilless tobacco usually associated with whitish-lemon color.

Prematurity. A condition of growth and development characteristic of the lower leaves of the tobacco plant. Premature leaves have some appearance of ripeness due to a process of starvation caused by translocation of plant food elements from these leaves to other leaves higher on the stalk.

Quality. A division of a group or the second factor of a grade based on the relative degree of one or more elements of quality.

Raw. Tobacco as it appears between the time of harvesting and the beginning of the curing process.

Red (R). A brownish red.

Semicured. Tobacco in the process of being cured or which is partially but not thoroughly cured. Semicured includes tobacco which contains fat stems, swelled stems, frozen tobacco, frozen stems, or stems that have not been thoroughly dried in the curing process. (See Rule 23.)

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.

Slick. A term used to denote tobacco having a close or tight leaf structure. Any leaf of lemon or orange color of which 20 percent or more of its surface is close or tight may be described as slick. (See Rule 17.)

Smoked. Any tobacco affected by smoke or fumes in the curing process. (See Rule 23.)

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, 21, 22, 26, 28 and 29.)

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 or 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 from 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 sometimes is described as aged.

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

Symbol (S). As applied to Flue-cured tobacco the symbol (S) when used (a) as the third factor of a grademark, denotes slick, unripe tobacco in lemon or orange color, and (b) when used preceding a grademark, denotes tobacco in strip form. (See Rules 17 and 28.)

Tobacco. Tobacco as it appears between the time it is 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 semi-manufactured products, stems, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, 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 11. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Western Flue-cured or Old Belt and Middle Belt Flue-cured, produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina and the district extending eastward to the coastal plains region. That portion of this type known as Old Belt Flue-cured, normally characterized by a heavier body and darker color shade and produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina, may be classified as Type 11a; and that portion of the type known as Middle Belt Flue-cured, normally characterized by a thinner body and lighter color shade and produced principally in a section lying between the Piedmont and coastal plains regions of Virginia and North Carolina, may be classified as Type 11b.

Type 12. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Eastern Flue-cured or Eastern Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of North Carolina, north of the South River.

Type 13. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southeastern Flue-cured or South Carolina Flue-cured, produced principally in the coastal plains section of South Carolina and the southeastern counties of North Carolina, south of the South River.

Type 14. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Flue-cured, produced principally in the southern section of Georgia, in northern Florida, and to some extent in Alabama.

Type 92. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Foreign-grown Flue-cured, 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 a percentage in grade specifications. (See Rule 13.)

Unsound (U). Damaged. (See Rule 21.)

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

Variegated (K). Any tobacco that does not blend with the normal colors of the types; any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its surface is grayish, mottled, bleached, doty-faced, scalded, or sunbaked. (See Rule 15.)

Variegated dark red (KD). A dark brownish-red discoloration which usually results from excessive sunbaking during the growing process or from storing cured tobacco over extended periods of time. Any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its surface is dark brownish-red may be described as variegated dark red. (See rule 15.)

Variegated red or scorched (KR). A red discoloration which usually results from excessive heat in the curing process. Any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its surface has been reddened in the curing process may be described as variegated red or scorched. (See Rule 16.)

Waste. The portion or portions of the web of tobacco leaves which have been lost or rendered less serviceable for use in tobacco products, including: (a) Portions which have decomposed or largely decomposed by field diseases, field-firing, pole-burning, bulk-burning; and (b) portions which are dead, lifeless, and do not have sufficient strength or stability to hold together in the normal manufacturing process due to excessive injury of any kind.

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.)

Whitish-lemon (LL). A whitish-yellow color which usually results during wet growing seasons when rain leaches or washes out the yellow color from the leaf. Any leaf of which 20 percent or more of its leaf surface has whitish-yellow color may be described as whitish-lemon.

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.)

ELEMENTS OF QUALITY

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 group.

Elements	Degrees				
Maturity	Immature	Unripe	Mature	Ripe	Mellow
Leaf Structure	Tight	Close	Firm	Open	
Body	Heavy	Fleshy	Medium	Thin	
Oil	Lean	Oily	Rich		
Color Intensity	Pale	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Deep
Width	Stringy	Narrow	Normal	Spready	
Length		<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Uniformity		<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Injury Tolerance		<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Waste Tolerance		<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Expressed in inches and centimeters (cm).

2/ Expressed in percentage.

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 a 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. 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 unless otherwise noted by a special factor.

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. 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 10. Any special factor approved by the Director of the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, may be used 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 Standardization and Review Branch and approved by the Director.

Rule 12. In determining the grade of a lot of tobacco, the lot as a whole shall be considered. Minor irregularities which do not affect over one percent of the tobacco shall be overlooked.

Rule 13. 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 closely related, but may be of a different group, quality, and color from the major portion.

Rule 14. The application of injury tolerance as an element of quality shall be expressed in terms of a percentage. The appraisal of injury shall be based upon the percentage of affected leaf surface or the degree of injury. In appraising injury, consideration shall be given to the normal characteristics of the group as related to injury.

Rule 15. Any lot of tobacco containing 20 percent or more of variegated tobacco other than variegated red or scorched shall be described as variegated and designated by the color symbol "K," "KL," "KF," "KD," or "KV."

Rule 16. Any lot of ripe tobacco which contains 20 percent or more of variegated red or scorched tobacco shall be designated by the color symbol "KR." Any lot of unripe tobacco which is under 20 percent greenish or green but which contains 20 percent or more of scorched tobacco, or any lot of tobacco which contains 20 percent or more of a color distinctly different from the major color shall be classified as mixed color and designated by the color symbol "KM." Any lot of unripe tobacco in the C, or B groups which is under 20 percent greenish or green but which contains 50 percent or more of scorched tobacco shall be classified as excessively scorched and designated by the combination symbol "KK."

Rule 17. Any lot of lemon, or orange colored tobacco containing over 20 percent of slick tobacco shall be designated by the symbol "S" in the X, C, or B groups.

Rule 18. Any lot of mature tobacco in lemon or orange color containing 20 percent or more of greenish tobacco, or any lot which is not green but which contains 20 percent or more of greenish and green tobacco combined shall be designated by the color symbol "V."

Rule 19. Any lot of tobacco containing 20 percent or more of green tobacco, or any lot which is not crude but contains 20 percent or more of green and crude combined shall be designated by the color symbols "G," "GR," "GK," "GG," or the combination symbols "GL," or "GF."

Rule 20. Crude tobacco shall not be included in any grade of any color except green, green red, green variegated, gray green, or the combination symbols “GL,” or “GF” in the nondescript group. Any lot containing 20 percent or more of crude tobacco shall be classified as nondescript.

Rule 21. Damaged tobacco 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.

Rule 22. 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.

Rule 23. Tobacco shall be designated by the grademark “No-G,” when it is offtype, semicured, fire-killed, smoked, oxidized over 10 percent, or has an odor foreign to the type.

Rule 24. Tobacco shall be designated by the grademark, “No - G - F,” when it contains stalks, suckers, or foreign matter such as straw, strings, rubber bands, grass, weeds, or an excessive amount of dirt or sand.

Rule 25. Any lot of tobacco containing 10 percent or less of oxidized tobacco, except as provided in rule 12, shall be designated by the combination symbols “PO,” “XO,” or “BO.” Crude or green tobacco containing 10 percent or less of oxidized shall be grade “N2.”

Rule 26. Tobacco that contains a moderate amount of dirt or sand, but which otherwise meets the specifications of any Primings grade, including the first quality Nondescript from the Primings group, shall be designated by placing the special factor, “dirt” or “sand” after the grademark.

Rule 27. Tobacco in Types 11 - 14 shall be designated by the grademark “No-G-Nested” when it is nested.

Rule 28. 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.

Rule 29. Any lot of tobacco containing 25 percent or more of an adjacent group, which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a special factor grade by placing the special factor “M” preceding the grademark.

Leaf (B Group). This group consists of leaves normally grown at or above the midportion of the stalk. Leaves of the B group have a pointed tip, tend to fold, usually are heavier in body than the other groups, and show little or no ground injury.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

B1L Choice Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, rich in oil, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 90 percent; injury tolerance, 5 percent.

B2L Fine Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, rich in oil, deep color intensity, normal width, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 85 percent; injury tolerance, 10 percent.

B3L Good Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, oily, strong color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4L Fair Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, only, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5L Low Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6L Poor Quality Lemon Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B1F Choice Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, rich in oil, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 90 percent; injury tolerance, 5 percent.

B2F Fine Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, rich in oil, deep color intensity, normal width, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 85 percent; injury tolerance, 10 percent.

B3F Good Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, strong color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4F Fair Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5F Low Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6F Poor Quality Orange Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B1FR Choice Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, rich in oil, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 90 percent; injury tolerance, 5 percent.

B2FR Fine Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, rich in oil, deep color intensity, normal width, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 85 percent; injury tolerance, 10 percent.

B3FR Good Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, strong color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4FR Fair Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5FR Low Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6FR Poor Quality Orange Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B5R Low Quality Red Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, heavy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B3K Good Quality Variegated Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4K Fair Quality Variegated Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5K Low Quality Variegated Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6K Poor Quality Variegated Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B3KR Good Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance 15 percent.

B4KR Fair Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KR Low Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Leaf

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B3V Good Quality Greenish Leaf

Mature, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance 15 percent.

B4V Fair Quality Greenish Leaf

Mature, firm leaf structure, fleshy, oily, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5V Low Quality Greenish Leaf

Mature, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B3KL Good Quality Variegated Lemon Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4KL Fair Quality Variegated Lemon Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KL Low Quality Variegated Lemon Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6KL Poor Quality Variegated Lemon Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B3KF Good Quality Variegated Orange Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4KF Fair Quality Variegated Orange Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KF Low Quality Variegated Orange Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6KF Poor Quality Variegated Orange Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B3KD Good Quality Variegated Dark Red Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width, 16 inches (40.6 cm) or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4KD Quality Variegated Dark Red Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KD Low Quality Variegated Dark Red Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6KD Poor Quality Variegated Dark Red Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B3KM Good Quality Variegated Mixed Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4KM Fair Quality Variegated Mixed Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KM Low Quality Variegated Mixed Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6KM Poor Quality Variegated Mixed Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B3KK Good Quality Excessively Scorched Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width, 16 inches (40.6 cm) or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4KK Fair Quality Excessively Scorched Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5KK Low Quality Excessively Scorched Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6KK Poor Quality Excessively Scorched Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B4KV Fair Quality Variegated Greenish Leaf

Unripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 25 percent waste.

B5KV Low Quality Variegated Greenish Leaf

Unripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

B6KV Poor Quality Variegated Greenish Leaf

Unripe, firm leaf structure, medium body, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

B3S Good Quality Slick Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, fleshy, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

B4S Fair Quality Slick Leaf

Unripe, close leaf structure, fleshy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance, 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5S Low Quality Slick Leaf

Unripe, tight leaf structure, fleshy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B4G Fair Quality Green Leaf

Immature, close leaf structure, fleshy, oily, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5G Low Quality Green Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6G Poor Quality Green Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B5GR Low Quality Green Red Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, heavy, lean in oil, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B4GK Fair Quality Green Variegated Leaf

Immature, close leaf structure, heavy, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

B5GK Low Quality Green Variegated Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

B6GK Poor Quality Green Variegated Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, heavy, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

B5GG Low Quality Gray Green Leaf

Immature, tight leaf structure, heavy, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

Smoking Leaf (H Group). This group consists of leaves normally grown at or above the midportion of the stalk. Leaves of the H group show a high degree of maturity, more open leaf structure in relation to the B Group, and a material amount of injury characteristic of very ripe leaf tobacco.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

H3F Good Quality Orange Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, strong color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

H4F Fair Quality Orange Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

H5F Low Quality Orange Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

H6F Poor Quality Orange Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

H4FR Fair Quality Orange Red Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

H5FR Low Quality Orange Red Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

H6FR Poor Quality Orange Red Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

H4K Fair Quality Variegated Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

H5K Low Quality Variegated Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, narrow. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

H6K Poor Quality Variegated Smoking Leaf

Mellow, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, stringy. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

Cutters (C Group). This group consists of leaves normally grown at or just below the midportion of the stalk. Leaves of the C group have a tendency to roll concealing the stem or midrib. Cutters usually have a rounded tip, are thin to medium in body, and show some ground injury.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

C1L Choice Quality Lemon Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 90 percent, injury tolerance, 5 percent.

C2L Fine Quality Lemon Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, oily, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 85 percent; injury tolerance, 10 percent.

C3L Good Quality Lemon Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, oily, strong color intensity, spready, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

C4L Fair Quality Lemon Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C5L Low Quality Lemon Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, weak color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

C4LL Fair Quality Whitish-Lemon Cutters

Unripe, firm leaf structure, thin (papery), lean in oil, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C5LL Low Quality Whitish-Lemon Cutters

Unripe, firm leaf structure, thin (papery), lean in oil, normal width, 16 inches (40.6 cm) or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

C5LP Low Quality Lemon Cutters (Primings Side)

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, pale color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

C1F Choice Quality Orange Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 90 percent; injury tolerance, 5 percent.

C2F Fine Quality Orange Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, deep color intensity, spready, 20 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 85 percent; injury tolerance, 10 percent.

C3F Good Quality Orange Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, strong color intensity, spready, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance, 15 percent.

C4F Fair Quality Orange Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C5F Low Quality Orange Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

C5FP Low Quality Orange Cutters (Primings Side)

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, pale color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 30 percent, or which not over 10 percent may be waste.

C4KR Fair Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Cutters

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4V Fair Quality Greenish Cutters

Mature, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4KL Fair Quality Variegated Lemon Cutters

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4KF Fair Quality Variegated Orange Cutters

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4KM Fair Quality Variegated Mixed Cutters

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4KK Fair Quality Excessively Scorched Cutters

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches (40.6 cm) or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance, 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4S Fair Quality Slick Cutters

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4G Fair Quality Green Cutters

Immature, close leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

C4GK Fair Quality Green Variegated Cutters

Immature, close leaf structure, medium body, normal width, 16 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

Lugs (X Group). This group consists of leaves normally grown near the bottom of the stalk. Leaves of the X group usually have a blunt tip and open face; they show some ground injury characteristic of the group.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

X1L Choice Quality Lemon Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, oily, strong color intensity. Uniformity, 80 percent; injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

X2L Fine Quality Lemon Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, oily, strong color intensity. Uniformity, 75 percent; injury tolerance 25 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

X3L Good Quality Lemon Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, moderate color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4L Fair Quality Lemon Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, weak color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X5L Low Quality Lemon Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

X3LL Good Quality Whitish-Lemon Lugs

Unripe, firm leaf structure, thin (papery), lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4LL Fair Quality Whitish-Lemon Lugs

Unripe, firm leaf structure, thin (papery), lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X1F Choice Quality Orange Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, strong color intensity. Uniformity, 80 percent injury tolerance 20 percent, of which not over 5 percent may be waste.

X2F Fine Quality Orange Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, strong color intensity. Uniformity, 75 percent; injury tolerance 25 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

X3F Good Quality Orange Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4F Fair Quality Orange Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X5F Low Quality Orange Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

X3KR Good Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, moderate color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent, injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4KR Fair Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Lugs

Ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X3V Good Quality Greenish Lugs

Mature, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4V Fair Quality Greenish Lugs

Mature, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X4KL Fair Quality Variegated Lemon Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, thin. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X4KF Fair Quality Variegated Orange Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X4KV Fair Quality Variegated Greenish Lugs

Unripe, firm leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X3KM Good Quality Variegated Mixed Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4KM Fair Quality Variegated Mixed Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X3S Good Quality Slick Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

X4S Fair Quality Slick Lugs

Unripe, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X4G Fair Quality Green Lugs

Immature, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

X5G Low Quality Green Lugs

Immature, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

X4GK Fair Quality Green Variegated Lugs

Immature, close leaf structure, medium body. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

Primings (P Group). This group consists of round-tipped leaves from the lowest portion of the stalk. Leaves of the P group ripen prematurely as a result of starvation and show a material amount of injury characteristic of leaves grown close to the ground.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

P2L Fine Quality Lemon Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, thin, oily, moderate color intensity. Uniformity, 75 percent; injury tolerance 25 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

P3L Good Quality Lemon Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, weak color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

P4L Fair Quality Lemon Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

P5L Low Quality Lemon Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, thin, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

P2F Fine Quality Orange Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, oily, moderate color intensity. Uniformity, 75 percent; injury tolerance 25 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

P3F Good Quality Orange Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, weak color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

P4F Fair Quality Orange Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

P5F Low Quality Orange Primings

Prematurely ripe, open leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil, pale color intensity. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

P4G Fair Quality Green Primings

Immature, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 30 percent waste.

P5G Low Quality Green Primings

Immature, firm leaf structure, medium body, lean in oil. Uniformity, 70 percent; tolerance, 40 percent waste.

Mixed (M Group). This group consists of tobacco from three or more groups or two distinctly different groups which are mixed together in various combinations.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

M4FFair Quality Mixed Groups

Ripe, firm leaf structure, heavy, lean in oil. Injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

M5FLow Quality Mixed Groups

Ripe, firm leaf structure, heavy, lean in oil. Injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

M4KR Fair Quality Variegated Red or Scorched Mixed Groups

Ripe, firm leaf structure, fleshy, lean in oil. Injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

M4KMFair Quality Variegated Mixed Groups

Unripe, close leaf structure, heavy. Injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

M5KMLow Quality Variegated Mixed Groups

Unripe, tight leaf structure, heavy. Injury tolerance 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

M4GK Fair Quality Green Variegated Mixed Groups

Immature, close leaf structure, heavy. Injury tolerance 30 percent, of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

M5GK Low Quality Green Variegated Mixed Groups

Immature, tight leaf structure, heavy. Injury tolerance, 40 percent, of which not over 20 percent may be waste.

Nondescript (N Group). Extremely common tobacco which does not meet the minimum specifications or which exceeds the tolerance of the lowest grade of any other group except Scrap.

Grades Grade Names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances

N1L Best Nondescript from the P Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent waste.

N1XL Best Nondescript from the X Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent waste.

N1K Best Nondescript from the B or H Groups

 Tolerance: 50 percent injury or waste.

N1R Best, Heavy, Dark-colored Nondescript from the B Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent injury or waste.

N1KV Best, Variegated, Medium-bodied Greenish Nondescript from the B Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent waste.

N1GL Best, Thin, Crude Green Nondescript from the P or X Groups

 Tolerance: 50 percent crude or waste.

N1GF Best, Fleshy, Medium-colored, Crude Green Nondescript from the B Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent crude, injury or waste.

N1GR Best, Heavy, Dark-colored, Crude Green Nondescript from the B Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent crude, injury or waste.

N1GG Best, Crude, Gray Green Nondescript from the B Group

 Tolerance: 50 percent crude, injury or waste.

N1PO Oxidized Tobacco from the P Group

Tolerance: 50 percent waste.

N1XO Tobacco from the X or C Groups

Tolerance: 50 percent waste.

N1BO Oxidized Tobacco from the B or H Groups

Tolerance: 50 percent injury or waste.

N2 Poorest Nondescript of any Group or Color

Tolerance: Over 50 percent crude, injury or waste; crude or green tobacco containing 10 percent or less of oxidized.

Scrap (S Group). A byproduct of stemmed and unstemmed tobacco. Scrap accumulates from handling tobacco in farm buildings, warehouses, packing and conditioning plants, and stemmeries.

Grade	Grade Name and Specifications
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S	Scrap.
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Loose, whole, or broken unstemmed leaves; or the web portion of tobacco leaves reduced to scrap by any process.

SUMMARY OF STANDARD GRADES

<u>23 Grades of Leaf</u>					<u>10 Grades of Smoking Leaf</u>		
B1L	B1F	B1FR			H3F		
B2L	B2F	B2FR			H4F	H4FR	H4K
B3L	B3F	B3FR	B3K		H5F	H5FR	H5K
B4L	B4F	B4FR	B4K		H6F	H6FR	H6K
B5L	B5F	B5FR	B5R	B5K			
B6L	B6F	B6FR		B6K			
<u>10 Grades of Cutters</u>				<u>10 Grades of Lugs</u>	<u>8 Grades of Primings</u>	<u>6 Grades of Greenish</u>	<u>7 Grades of Variegated Mixed</u>
C1L	C1F	X1L	X1F				
C2L	C2F	X2L	X2F	P2L	P2F		
C3L	C3F	X3L	X3F	P3L	P3F	B3V	X3V
C4L	C4F	X4L	X4F	P4L	P4F	B4V	C4V
C5L	C5F	X5L	X5F	P5L	P5F	B5V	X4V
							B3KM
							X3KM
							B4KM
							C4KM
							X4KM
							B5KM
							B6KM
<u>20 Grades of Variegated</u>					<u>7 Mixed Grades</u>		
B3KL	B3KF	B3KD					
B4KL	B4KF	B4KD	B4KV	C4KL	C4KF	X4KL	X4KF
B5KL	B5KF	B5KD	B5KV				
B6KL	B6KF	B6KD	B6KV				
							M4F
							M4KR
							M4KM
							M4GK
							M5F
							M5KM
							M5GK
<u>15 Grades of Green</u>					<u>6 Grades of Variegated Red or Scorched</u>	<u>5 Grades of Excessively Scorched</u>	
B4G	B4GK	C4G	C4GK	X4G	X4GK	P4G	B3KR
B5G	B5GR	B5GK	B5GG	X5G	P5G		X3KR
B6G	B6GK						B4KR
							C4KR
							X4KR
							B5KR
							B3KK
							B4KK
							C4KK
							B5KK
							B6KK
<u>6 Grades of Slick</u>	<u>4 Grades of Whitish-Lemon</u>	<u>2 Grades of Cutters (Primings Side)</u>		<u>13 Grades of Nondescript</u>	<u>1 Grade of Scrap</u>		
B3S	X3S	X3LL	C5LP	C5FP	N1L	N1KV	N1GG
B4S	C4S	X4S	C4LL	X4LL		N1XL	N1GL
B5S			C5LL			N1K	N1GF
						N1R	N1GR
							N1BO
							N2
							S

Special factors “U” (unsound), “W” (doubtful-keeping order), “S” (Strip), and “M” (Mixed) may be applied to all grades. The special factors “dirt” or “sand” may be applied to any grade in the Primings group, including first quality Nondescript from the Primings group. Tobacco not covered by the standard grades is designated “No - G,” “No - G - F,” or “No - G - Nested.”

KEY TO STANDARD GRADEMARKS

Groups

B - Leaf
 H - Smoking Leaf
 C - Cutters
 X - Lugs
 P - Primings
 M - Mixed Group
 N - Nondescript
 S - Scrap.

Qualities

1 - Choice
 2 - Fine
 3 - Good
 4 - Fair
 5 - Low
 6 - Poor

Color Symbols

L - Lemon	KL - Var. lemon
LL - Whitish-lemon	KF - Var. orange
F - Orange	KD - Var. dark red
FR - Orange red	KV - Var. greenish
R - Red	KM - Var. mixed
K - Variegated	G - Green
KR - Variegated red or scorched	GR - Green red
V - Greenish	GK - Green variegated
	GG - Gray green

Combination Symbols

XL - Lug side
 PO - Oxidized primings
 XO - Oxidized lugs or cutters
 BO - Oxidized smoking leaf
 GL - Thin-bodied nondescript
 GF - Medium-bodied nondescript
 LP - Lemon (Primings Side)
 FP - Orange (Primings Side)
 KK - Excessively Scorched

Special Symbol

S - Slick.