Official Standard Grades for Ohio Cigar-Leaf Tobacco (U.S. Type 42, 43, 44)

Effective date (December 8, 1963)
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(U.S. Types 42, 43, and 44)

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Washington, DC December 1963
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 pole-sweat, pole-burn, and shed-burn in damp weather. Air-cured tobacco should not carry the odor of smoke or fumes resulting from the application of artificial heat.

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

Case (order). The state of tobacco with respect to its moisture content.

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 portion of the stalk normally contain more sand or dirt than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4.)

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. (See Rule 15.)

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 16.)

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 16.)

Elements of quality. Physical characteristics used to determine the quality of tobacco. Words selected to describe degrees within each element are shown in the elements of quality chart.
Foreign matter. Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw, strings and rubber bands. (See Rule 16.)

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

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

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

Grademark. In these types a grademark normally consists of a letter to indicate group and a number to indicate quality. For example, X2 means Straight Stripped, good quality.

Group. A type division consisting of one or more grades which are based on the general quality of tobacco. Groups in these types are: Straight Stripped (X) and Nondescript (N).

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 definition of Damage.) Injury to tobacco may be caused by field diseases, insects, or weather conditions; insecticides, fungicides, or cell growth inhibitors; nutritional deficiencies or excesses; or improper fertilization, harvesting, curing, or handling. Injured tobacco includes dead, burnt, hail-cut, torn, broken, frostbitten, frozen, sunburned, sunscalded, bulk-burnt, pole-burnt, shed-burnt, pole-sweated, stem-rotted, bleached, bruised, discolored, or deformed leaves; or tobacco affected by wildfire, rust, frogeye, mosaic, root rot, wilt, black shank, or other diseases. (See Rule 13.)

Leaf scrap. 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. (See elements of quality chart.)

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

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

Maturity. The degree of ripeness. (See elements of quality chart.)
Nested. Any tobacco which has been loaded, packed, or arranged to conceal foreign matter or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, or condition. Nested includes any lot of tobacco which contains foreign matter or damaged, injured, tangled, or other inferior tobacco, any of which cannot be readily detected upon inspection because of the way the lot is packed or arranged. (See Rule 16.)

No - G. A designation applied to a lot of tobacco classified as damaged, dirty, nested, offtype, semicured, or wet; tobacco that is improperly packed, contains foreign matter, or has an odor foreign to the type; or tobacco containing over 20 percent crude or over 60 percent waste. (See Rule 16.)

Oil (life). A soft, semifluid constituent of tobacco. (See elements of quality chart.)

Off type. Tobacco of distinctly different characteristics which cannot be classified as Type 42, 43, or 44. (See Rule 16.)

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 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.

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, and tobacco having frozen stems or stems that have not been thoroughly dried in the curing process. (See Rule 16.)

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

Sound. Free of damage. (See Rule 4.)

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.
Stem rot. The deterioration of an uncured or frozen stem resulting from bacterial action. Stem rot is inactive in cured tobacco and is treated as a kind of injury in these types. (See Rule 14.)

Strength (tensile). The stress a tobacco leaf can bear without tearing. (See elements of quality chart.)

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.

Tobacco. Tobacco in its unmanufactured forms as it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, and the time it enters a manufacturing process. Conditioning, sweating, and stemming are not regarded as manufacturing processes.

Tobacco products. Manufactured tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff, which is subject to Internal Revenue tax.

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 42. That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Gebhardt, Ohio Seedleaf, or Ohio Broadleaf, produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

Type 43. That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Zimmer, Spanish, or Zimmer Spanish, produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

Type 44. That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Dutch, Shoestring Dutch, or Little Dutch, produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio.

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

Uniformity. A grade requirement designating the percentage of a lot which must meet the specified degree of each element of quality. (See Rule 12.)

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

Unsweated. The conditions of cured tobacco which has not been sweated.
**Waste.** The portion or portions of the web of tobacco leaves which have been lost or rendered unserviceable for use in tobacco products. Waste includes: (a) Portions which have decomposed or largely decomposed by field diseases, field-firing, pole-burning, or bulk-burning; (b) portions which have been frozen or sunburned; and © portions which are dead, trashy, and do not have sufficient strength or stability to hold together in the normal manufacturing process due to excessive injury of any kind. (See Rule 13.)

**Wet (high-case).** 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 16.)

**Width.** The relative breadth of a tobacco leaf expressed in relation to its length. (See elements of quality chart.)

### ELEMENTS OF QUALITY AND DEGREES OF EACH ELEMENT
Ohio Cigar-leaf Tobacco, U.S. Types 42, 43, and 44

These standardized words or terms are used to describe tobacco quality. Characteristics which constitute general quality are designated as elements of quality. The range within each element is expressed by words or terms designated as degrees. These degrees are arranged to show their relative value, but their actual value may vary with type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BODY</td>
<td>Thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATURITY</td>
<td>Immature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL (life)</td>
<td>Lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRENGTH (tensile)</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIDTH</td>
<td>Narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>1/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Expressed in inches.
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 representative sample or a thorough examination of a packing of tobacco.

Rule 3. The grade of unsorted tobacco shall be based upon a representative sample of the packing. A minimum of 10 percent of the bundles or bales shall be selected at random for sampling; a higher percentage may be sampled at the discretion of the inspector. To obtain the sample, a sufficient amount of tobacco shall be drawn to be representative of each selected bale. In determining the grade, the inspector shall consider the general quality of all samples. The grade assigned shall represent the quality of the lot as a whole.

Rule 4. Standard grades shall be assigned to clean and sound tobacco only.

Rule 5. Tobacco leaves shall be placed straight in bundles or bales of normal weight, size, and shape with the butts out and tips overlapping from 6 to 8 inches or sufficiently to make a level, solid, and uniform pack. The sides of the bundles shall be completely covered with paper and tightly bound with not less than three large twines spaced so that the tobacco will be held securely together. Both paper and twine shall be clean and free from any foreign odor which could be injurious to the tobacco. Improperly packed tobacco shall be designated “No - G.”

Rule 6. 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 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 element of quality than the degree stated and does not exceed the tolerance(s) of such grade. However, width specifications shall be waived in Type 44.

Rule 9. 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 of the Tobacco Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.
Rule 10. 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 11. 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 12. The uniformity requirement shall be expressed in percentages. These percentages shall govern the portion of a lot which must meet each specification of the grade; the remaining portion must be closely related. Specified percentages of uniformity shall not affect limitations established by other rules.

Rule 13. Injury tolerances and waste tolerances shall be expressed in percentages. The appraisal of injury and of waste shall be based upon the percentage of affected leaf surface and the degree of injury.

Rule 14. Stem rot shall not exceed 40 percent of the specified injury tolerance for any grade.

Rule 15. Crude tobacco shall not be included in X1 or X2.

Rule 16. Tobacco shall be designated by the grademark “No - G” when it is damaged, dirty, nested, offtype, semicured, wet, improperly packed, contains foreign matter, has an odor foreign to the type, or does not meet the minimum specifications or exceeds the tolerance of the lowest grade of any group.

**GRADES**

Straight Stripped (X Group). This group consists of tobacco from which the trash and dirty fillers have been removed. This tobacco is locally known as “Wrappers and Fillers Stripped Together.”

U.S. Grades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade names, Minimum Specifications, and Tolerances</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>Fine Quality Straight Stripped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy, ripe, open, rich in oil, strong, normal width, 18 inches or over in length. Uniformity, 80 percent. Tolerance: 10 percent injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2</td>
<td>Good Quality Straight Stripped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium body, mature, firm, oily, normal strength and width. Uniformity, 80 percent. Tolerance: 20 percent total injury of which not over 5 percent may be waste.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
X3  Low Quality Straight Stripped.

    Thin, immature, close, lean in oil, normal strength, narrow. Uniformity, 80 percent. Tolerances: 10 percent crude and 30 percent total injury of which not over 10 percent may be waste.

X4  Poor Quality Straight Stripped.

    Thin, immature, close, lean in oil, weak, narrow. Tolerances: 10 percent crude and 40 percent waste.

Nondescript (N Group). Tobacco which does not meet the minimum specifications or exceeds the tolerances of the lowest grade of the X group.

U.S. Grade Name and Tolerances Grade

N Nondescript

    Tolerances: 20 percent crude and 60 percent waste.

SUMMARY OF STANDARD GRADES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 grades of straight stripped</th>
<th>1 Grade of Nondescript</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X4</td>
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Tobacco not covered by standard grades is designated “No - G.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X - Straight Stripped</td>
<td>1 - Fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N - Nondescript</td>
<td>2 - Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 - Low</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4 - Poor</td>
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