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Flue-Cured Tobacco

烤烟

[Including Amendments No.1 and No.2]

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Flue-Cured Tobacco

1 Subject Contents and Applicable Scope

This Standard specifies the technical requirements, inspection methods and acceptance rules for flue-cured tobacco.

This Standard applies to bundled flue-cured tobacco that has not been fermented after initial or re-baking. The written standards, supplemented by physical samples, are the basis for grading, acquisition, and handover. Export supply is based on physical samples.

2 Normative References

GB 8170 Rules for Rounding off of Numerical Values

3 Terms and Codes

3.1 Terms

3.1.1 Groups

It is formed by the classification of the closely related grades, on the basis of certain features related to the location, color and overall quality of the tobacco leaf.

3.1.2 Grading

The grade of the tobacco leaves in the same group, which is classified according to the quality.

3.1.3 maturity

The degree of maturity of tobacco leaves after modulation (including field and modulation maturity), the maturity is divided into the following levels:

3.1.3.1 Mellow

The upper tobacco leaves that are reached a high degree of maturity in the field, and they are fully ripe after modulation.

3.1.3.2 Ripe

color, which is divided into the following levels:

3.1.7.1 Deep

The leaf surface is uniform in color and saturated in color and luster.

3.1.7.2 Strong

The color is uniform, and the saturation is slightly worse.

3.1.7.3 Moderate

The color is uniform yet and the saturation is general.

3.1.7.4 Weak

The color is not uniform, and the saturation is poor.

3.1.7.5 Pale

The color is not uniform, and the luster is light.

3.1.8 Length

The distance from the end of the main veins of the leaf to the tip, which is expressed in cm.

3.1.9 Waste

Tobacco leaf tissue is damaged, losing the strength and firmness of the strips, and basically has no use value (including disease spots, scorched tips and scorched edges due to the maturity increase of tobacco leaf), expressed by a percentage (%).

3.1.10 Injury

The leaf loses its original integrity due to mechanical damage, and the damaged area of each leaf does not exceed 50%, expressed by a percentage.

3.1.11 Color

The state of the related color, luster saturation and color value of the same type of tobacco leaves after modulation.

3.1.11.1 Lemon

Tobacco leaves are all yellow in appearance, within the color gamut used to be called pale yellow and positive yellow.

3.1.11.2 Orange

5.5 The bundled requirements of tobacco leaves shall be natural bundle with 25~30 leaves per bundle; the bundle head circumference is 100~120mm and the winding width is 50mm.

6 Acceptance Rules

6.1 Grading principles

When the maturity, leaf structure, body, oil, color intensity, and length of flue-cured tobacco reach a certain grade, and the waste does not exceed the allowable degree of a certain grade, it is determined as a certain grade.

6.2 Determination of the final grade

When the re-inspection does not match the determined grade, then the original grade is invalid.

6.3 If a batch of tobacco leaves is on the boundary of the two colors, then the color will be determined first and then determine the grade according to other qualities.

6.4 If a batch of tobacco leaves is at the boundary of two grades, then it shall be determined at lower grade.

6.5 If the grade element of a batch of tobacco leaves is grade B, when one of which is lower than grade B, then it shall be determined at grade C; when one or more elements are higher than grade B; then it shall still be determined at grade B.

6.6 All the following phenomena shall not be graded, such as green tablets, frozen tobacco leaves, fire damage, fire smoke, odor, mildew, doping, moisture overrun, etc.; and shall not be acquired.

6.7 The cutters of lugs variegated grade 1 (CX1K) is limited to the waist leaf and the lower second shed position.

6.8 Slick grade 1 (S1) is limited to the waist leaf, the upper and lower second shed positions.

6.9 Green-yellow grade 1 is limited to tobacco leaves containing 20% or less of the green.

6.10 Green-yellow grade 2 is limited to tobacco leaves containing 30% or less of the green.

6.11 In Group H, H1F is orange; and H2F includes orange and red.

6.12 Tobacco leaves of which the cutters' greenish quality is lower than C3V shall be

listed in the grade X2V.

6.13 If the cutters leaf is shorter than 35 cm, it shall be determined at the grade of lugs leaf.

6.14 Tobacco leaves with a variegated area over 20% are graded in variegated group.

6.15 Tobacco leaves with a variegated area of less than 20% are allowed to be graded in the positive group; but the sum of variegated and waste must not exceed the percentage of waste at the corresponding grade. If the above sum exceeds the percentage, it shall be determined at the next grade. If the sum of the variegated and waste exceeds the minimum level of waste tolerance in this group, it may be appropriately graded in the variegated group.

6.16 The CX1K variegated area does not exceed 30%; if exceeding, it shall be determined at the next grade.

6.17 B1K variegated area does not exceed 30%.

6.18 B2K variegated area does not exceed 40%; if exceeded 40%, it shall be determined at the next grade.

6.19 The faded tobacco is graded in the slick group.

6.20 Slightly flue-cured red tobacco with no obvious influence on the basic color shall be graded in the corresponding position and color group at grade 2 below.

6.21 If there are both slick and variegated tobacco leaves on the leaf, it shall be graded in the variegated group.

6.22 When there is variegation on the green-yellow tobacco leaf, it shall still be graded according to quality in the green-yellow tobacco group.

6.23 The calculation of damage is based on the percentage of the total area of damage in a bundle of tobacco to the total area of the of tobacco leaves in that bundle; the integrity of each leaf must be more than 50%; and less than 50% is listed as an out-of-grade tobacco. See Table 4 for the provisions of the damage rate.

6.24 The requirements for purity tolerance are shown in Table 4.

7.2.1 Sampling for moisture inspection

The sampling quantity is no less than 0.5kg; it is taken on average from all samples opened on site. If there are more than 10 samples opened during the on-site inspection, select any one piece among every 2~3 pieces in the excessive part. Sampling positions of each sample are drawn at an equal distance from 2 ~ 5 positions on a diagonal line on the side of the opening; one bundle for each position; arbitrarily take half bundle from each, and place in an airtight container. When testing, select 2 ~ 3 slices of compete leaves from each half bundle.

7.2.2 Sensory test methods

The first cured tobacco is based on the fact that the tendons are slightly soft and not easy to break, and there is some sound when held by hand, and not easy to break.

7.2.3 Oven inspection method

7.2.3.1 Instruments and utensils

Analytical balance: sensitivity is 1/1000g.

Electric oven (or other oven): It has a temperature adjustment device, and can automatically control the temperature in the range of ± 2°C; equipped with a 0 ~ 200°C thermometer; mercury silver ball is located at 1.5~2.0cm above the sample shelf. Only use the middle shelf.

Glass dryer: equipped with desiccant.

Sample box: made of aluminum, diameter 60 mm, height 25 mm, and marked with numbers on the lid and the side wall of the bottom box.

7.2.3.2 Operating procedures

Approximately 1/4 of the leaves are uniformly extracted from the sample to be inspected; and quickly cut into small pieces or strips with a width not exceeding 5 mm. After mixing, take about 5~10g of the sample by a sample box with known dry weight; and write down the weight of the sample. After removing the cover, put it in an oven at a temperature of 100 ± 2°C. Since the temperature rises to 100 °C, bake for 2h; cover it; take it out; put it in a desiccator; cool to room temperature; and then weigh it. Calculate the percentage according to Formula (1):

$$\text{Moisture (\%)} = \frac{sample\ weight - weight\ after\ baking}{sample\ weight} \times 100\% \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

NOTE: ① The determination of each batch of samples shall take parallel test; the difference between the absolute value of the two shall not exceed 0.5%; and the average value of the results of the parallel test shall be taken as the inspection result. If the error of the

inspection result.

② The figures taken in the inspection results are subject to 0.1%; and the next digit is rounded off according to GB 8170.

7.4 Flameout tobacco inspection

7.4.1 Sampling of flameout tobacco inspection

The sampling quantity is 5 positions for each piece; arbitrarily take two bundles for each piece; arbitrarily take 1 leave for each bundle. Take sample on average from all samples opened on site. Tobacco leaves that are not finished in piece; evenly take 10 bundles for each 50 kg; take 1 leave for each bundle; totally 10 leaves. For those less than 50kg, still take 10 bundles, 1 leave for each bundle.

7.4.2 Combustion method is used for flameout tobacco inspection. Each leave is transverse at its 1/3 cutters (that is, 1/3 of the leave tip and the 1/3 leave base are removed); and then cut into three blocks in the horizontal direction. After being ignited on an open flame, the flame is extinguished, meanwhile the time is counted to the last fire point; it is called afterglow time. Two of the three blocks with afterglow time less than 2s are the flameout leaves. After detection by this method, the flameout rate of tobacco leaves is calculated according to Formula (3):

$$\text{Flameout rate (\%)} = \frac{the\ number\ of\ flameout\ leaves}{total\ number\ of\ leaves\ for\ inspection} \times 100\% \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

8 Inspection Rules

8.1 Grading, delivery, acquisition, and supply handover are all carried out in accordance with this Standard.

8.2 On-site inspection

8.2.1 The sampling quantity: each batch (referring to the same area, the same grade of flue-cured tobacco) is within 100 pieces, take 10% ~ 20% samples; if each batch is more than 100 pieces, take 5% ~ 10% samples. If necessary, increase the sampling ratio as appropriate.

8.2.2 Sampling of the finished pieces: sampling 5 ~ 7 positions from the center of each piece to its surroundings, about 3 ~ 5 kg.

8.2.3 Sampling of unfinished pieces: it may be inspected in full, or sampling 6 ~ 9 positions, about 3 ~ 5 kg, or 30 ~ 50 bundles according to the position.

8.2.4 The sampling samples shall be inspected in accordance with the provisions of Clause 7 of this Standard.

10.1.4 Packaging type

There are two kinds of packaging: sack packaging and carton packaging.

10.1.4.1 Sack packaging

The net weight of each pack is 50kg; and the package volume is 400mm×600mm×800mm.

10.1.4.2 Carton or wooden box packaging

The net weight of each box is 200kg; and the outer diameter is 1115mm×690mm×725mm.

10.2 Marking

10.2.1 Handwriting must be clear, and a marking card must be placed in the pack.

10.2.2 The contents marked in front of the pack (piece):

a. Place of origin (province, county);

b. Grade (capital and code);

c. Weight (gross weight, net weight);

d. Production year and month;

e. Name of supplier.

10.2.3 The pack (piece) shall be marked with the grade and its code around

10.3 Transportation

10.3.1 When transporting packs (pieces), there must be coverings on top, tightly packed, securely covered, protected from sunlight and moisture.

10.3.2 Must not be transported with odor and toxic substances, and transport vehicles with odor and pollution shall not be shipped.

10.3.3 Handling must be done with care, and no pack-throwing or pack-hooking.

10.4 Storage

10.4.1 Stack height

The grades 1~2 (excluding subgroup 2) first cured tobacco packaged in sacks is no more than 5 packs high; grades 3~4 is no more than 6 packs high. the re-dried tobacco is no more than 7 packs high. Cardboard packaging is not subject to this restriction.

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Amendment No.1

This amendment was approved by the State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision on June 01, 1998 with the document ZJJH [1998] No. 027; and would be implemented since July 01, 1998.

I. Article 3.1.9 Waste is changed as follows:

Tobacco leaf tissue is damaged, losing the strength and firmness of the strips, and basically has no use value (including disease spots, scorched tips and scorched edges due to the maturity increase of tobacco leaf), expressed by a percentage (%).

II. The values of waste in quality provisions (Table 3) of 5.2 are changed as follows:

a. Leaf lemon group B1L, B2L, B3L, B4L; leaf orange group B1F, B2F, B3F, B4F; leaf red group B1R, B2R, B3R; totally 11 grades. And smoking leaf group H1F, H2F; totally 2 grades. The waste control ratio is increased by 10 percentage points per grade.

b. Cutters lemon group C1L, C2L, C3L; cutters orange group C1F, C2F, C3F; totally 6 grades. And lugs lemon group X1L, X2L, X3L, X4L; lugs orange group X1F, X2F, X3F, X4F; totally 8 grades. The waste control ratio shall be increased by 5 percentage points per grade.

c. The oil provisions in partial grades of greenish group are adjusted as follows:

(1) X2V oil is adjusted from “oily” to “less oily”;

(2) C3V oil is adjusted from “rich” to “oily”;

(3) B2V oil is adjusted from “rich” to “oily”;

(4) B3V oil is adjusted from “oily” to “less oily”.

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