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CCS B35



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**GB 2635-1992**

Replacing GB 2636-1986

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**Flue-cured tobacco**

烤烟

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### 1 Subject Contents and Applicable Scope

GB 2635-1992 is the Chinese national standard on flue-cured tobacco, in the field of agriculture. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 15 August 1992 by the State Bureau of Technical Supervision, and has been in force since 1 September 1992. Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS B35. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

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

### 3.1 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.

#### 3.1.11.2 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.

### 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  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; 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  $100 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Since the temperature rises to  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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): Moisture (%) =  $x \times 100\%$  .....

(1) NOTE: 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. 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): Flameout rate (%) =  $x \times 100\%$  ..... (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.