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**Tobacco vocabulary - Part 2: Tobacco products and tobacco
processing**

烟草术语 第2部分：烟草制品与烟草加工

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Table of Contents

1 Scope
2 Tobacco products
3 Tobacco leaves and tobacco products
4 Tobacco processing
4.3 Leaf baking
4.4 Cigarette processing
4.5 Filter rod forming and drilling
5 Tobacco storage
11 References
13 Index 14

1 Scope

GB/T 18771.2-2015 is the Chinese national standard on tobacco vocabulary - part 2: tobacco products and tobacco processing, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 3 July 2015 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 2 November 2015. Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS X87. 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 part of GB/T 18771 specifies some terms for tobacco products, tobacco processing and storage. This section applies to the scientific research, education, production, operation, management and other fields of the tobacco industry.

2 Tobacco products

2.1 Cigarette Tobacco products wrapped by cigarette paper (3.18) rolled (4.4.29) are made for people to burn.

2.1.1 Flue-cured tobacco type virginia type cigarette Cigarettes with significant aroma of flue-cured tobacco in mainstream smoke (2.1).

2.1.2 Blended type Cigarette Cigarettes with mainstream aroma characteristics of flue-cured and air-cured tobacco (2.1).

2.1.3 External flavour type cigarette exotic flavour type cigarette; external flavour type cigarette Cigarettes in mainstream smoke with unique and distinct non-tobacco aromas as required by product design (2.1).

Note. Mint smoke, Ding Cigarette, etc. belong to this.

2.1.4 Cigar type Cigarette Cigarettes (2.1) with a significant cigar (2.2) aroma in mainstream smoke.

2.1.5 Sun-cured type cigarette Cigarettes with a significant sun-scented aroma in mainstream smoke (2.1).

2.1.6 Oriental type cigarette Cigarettes with a distinctly aromatic aroma in mainstream smoke (2.1).

2.1.7 Mouthless cigarette plain cigarette; non-filter cigarette Cigarettes (2.1) without filters (4.4.30).

2.1.8 Filter cigarette Refit (4.4.30) cigarettes with filters (2.1).

2.2 Cigar Cigar Rolled with tobacco as the core (3.21), tobacco or tobacco-containing materials as the eggplant cover (3.23), and the eggplant cover (3.22) (if any) Tobacco products with cigar-type tobacco aroma characteristics.

Note 1. Processing methods include hand scroll, mechanism, semi-mechanism, etc.

Note 2. The content of natural tobacco components in materials containing tobacco components used as eggplant coats (3.23) and eggplant covers (3.22) (if any) should be above 20%, and air-dried Cigarettes should account for more than 70% of the quality of cigarettes (excluding cigarette holders). [

GB/T 15269.1-2010, definition 2.1]

3 Tobacco leaves and tobacco products

3.1 tobacco leaf tobacco; tobacco leaf Tobacco leaf.

Note. It is the main raw material of the tobacco industry.

3.2 Cured tobacco; raw tobacco Tobacco (3.1) without re-baking (4.3.10) after preparation.

Note. It can also be called raw tobacco.

3.3 Red flue-cured tobacco The primary flue-cured tobacco (3.2) was dried again, and the moisture content reached the tobacco leaf (3.1) suitable for storage and transportation.

3.4 Leaf tip leaf tip The tip of the main vein on the tobacco leaf (3.1) is less than about

1.5 mm in diameter.

3.5 Leafbase leafbase The basal part of the main vein on the tobacco (3.1) has a diameter greater than about 3 mm.

3.6 Smoke strips; lamina Tobacco leaves after punching (4.3.7) or stalks (4.3.9). [ISO 10185..2004, definition 3.1.2]

3.6.1 Singles smoke non-blendedstrips Sheet tobacco (3.6) formed by single-level tobacco (3.1) threshing (4.3.7) processing. [YC/T 210.2-2006, definition 3.3]

3.6.2 Blendedstrips Two (inclusive) or higher tobacco leaves (3.1) are mixed with leaf tobacco (3.6) formed by processing the leaf (4.3.7) at a certain mass ratio.

3.7 Cutlamina; cutstrips A slice of tobacco (3.6) is a filament of a certain width made after the shredding (4.4.17) process.

3.8 Expanded leaf shredsexpandedcutlamina; expandedcutstrips Leaf silks with significantly increased volume after the expansion process (3.7).

3.9 Tobacco stem Main veins of tobacco leaf (3.1) with a diameter greater than 1.5mm.

4 Tobacco processing

4.1 Tobacco technology Method and process for processing tobacco leaf (3.1) and other raw materials into tobacco products.

4.2 Processing parameter Technical conditions involved in the manufacture of tobacco products.

4.3 Leaf baking

4.3.1 Vacuum conditioning The process of evacuating the air in the cigarette pack by vacuuming, and then breaking the vacuum to increase the temperature and moisture content of the tobacco leaf (3.1) in the cigarette pack.

Note. This also applies to tablets (3.6).

4.3.2 Tipping; leafipcutting The process of cutting the leaf tip (3.4) to separate the leaf tip (3.4) from the rest of the tobacco leaf (3.1).

4.3.3 Cutbase leafbasecutting The process of cutting the leaf base (3.5) to separate the leaf base (3.5) from the rest of the tobacco leaf (3.1).

4.3.4 Solution bundleopening The process of cutting the tobacco bundle to make it easy to spread.

4.3.5 Ordering Tobacco leaf (3.1) is heated and humidified to a certain extent to enhance its toughness and processability.

Note. This also applies to tablets (3.6).

4.3.6 Photoelectric classifying The process of removing the foreign matter mixed into the tobacco leaf (3.1) by using the photodetector.

Note. This also applies to tablets (3.6).

4.3.7 Threshing The process of mechanically separating the tobacco stem (3.9) and the side veins of the tobacco leaf (3.1) from the leaves. [ISO 10185..2004, definition 3.1.3]

4.3.7.1 Wholeleafthreshing The whole tobacco leaf (3.1) enters the threshing (4.3.7) stemming section.

4.3.7.2 Cutting tip threshingafterleaftipcutting After the tobacco leaf (3.1) is treated with the cutting tip (4.3.2), the rest enters the processing method of the leaf removal (4.3.7) stemming section.

4.3.7.3 Cutting base threshingafterleafbasecutting After the tobacco leaf (3.1) is processed by cutting base (4.3.3), the remaining part enters the processing method of the stemming (4.3.7) stemming section.

4.3.7.4 Formula threshingproportionately Mix two or more tobacco leaves (3.1) at a certain mass ratio into leaves that meet the requirements of a specific cigarette (2.1) product formula module Group, and then process the leaf treatment (4.3.7) and form the finished product with the tablet tobacco (3.6.2).

4.4 Cigarette processing

4.4.1 Alcoholic aging Store the sliced tobacco (3.6), air-cured tobacco and sun-cured tobacco leaves (3.1) after re-baking (4.3.10) in a warehouse with good storage conditions for a certain period of time (Usually 1 to 3 years), with the help of its slow chemical and biochemical reactions, to achieve the purpose of improving the quality of raw materials.

4.4.2 Artificialfermentation By artificially changing the storage conditions, the sliced tobacco (3.6), air-cured tobacco and sun-cured tobacco leaves (3.1) after re-baking (4.3.10) are promoted in a short time Similar chemical and biochemical changes in the process of alcoholization (4.4.1), in order to achieve the purpose of quickly improving the quality of raw materials.

Note 1. Generally refers to increasing the temperature and relative humidity of the storage environment.

Note 2. Spraying enzyme preparations, biological preparations, glutinous rice water, etc. on the surface of the storage belongs to this.

Note 3. Also applies to cigar tobacco leaves.

4.4.3 Silk processing Processing tobacco (3.6), stem (3.9) and other raw materials into cut