

the tea trade, with the weight of a silver half dime to the cup. The quality must be equal to standard, but the flavor may be that of a different district, as long as it is equally fit for consumption. As an illustration, a Teenkai may be equal to a Moyune, but a distinctly smoky or rank Fychow or Wenchow of sour character is not considered equal to the first two mentioned.

(b) Tea dust, fannings, siftings, and offgrades, including broken tea (BT), broken mix (BM), and Bohea when so marked and for which there is no specific standard, should be tested for quality, purity, and fitness for consumption in comparison with their respective leaf standards.

**§ 1220.62 Testing quality of infused leaf.**

In order to test the quality of the infused leaf in comparison with the standard, a second drawing should be made of double weight. Before pouring off the water, examine for an excess of "floaters" (woody stems which remain floating after the leaf is thoroughly infused) to determine whether they are in sufficient quantity to reduce the quality of the infusion below that of the standard. After pouring off the water the infused leaf should be taken out so as to exhibit the lower side which rested against the cup. Should the mass show a larger quantity of exhausted or decayed leaf than the standard, it affords sufficient evidence to be judged inferior in quality and consequently to be rejected.

**§ 1220.63 Test for paraffin and similar substances.**

If the examiner suspects the presence of paraffin or any similar substance, he should make the following test in comparison with the standard: Spread the tea between two sheets of unglazed white paper. Place thereon a hot iron. The greasy substance, if any, will appear on the paper, and if not equal to the standard the tea would justly be rejected.

**§ 1220.64 Tests for impurities.**

(a) To examine for impurities the following tests may be used in comparison with the standard:

(1) Read test, with additions and modifications, and the cup test, doubleweight. Place 2 ounces of tea in a sieve 5 or 6 inches in diameter, having 60 meshes to the inch and provided with a top. Sift a small quantity of the dust onto a semiglazed white paper about 8 by 10 inches. The amount of dust placed on the paper should be approximately 1 grain. To get the requisite amount of dust it is sometimes necessary to rub the leaf gently against the bottom of the sieve, but this must not be done until the sieve has been well shaken over the test paper. Pour the dust thus collected from the paper into the scales, weigh out 1 grain, and return this quantity to the same paper, distributing it well over the surface of the paper. Then place the paper on a plain, firm surface, preferably glass or marble, and crush the dust by pushing over it, with considerable pressure, a flat steel spatula about 5 inches long. Do this repeatedly until the tea dust is ground almost to a powder and the particles of coloring matter or other impurities, if any, are spread or streaked on the paper, so as to become more apparent. Brush off the loose dust and examine the paper by means of a simple lens magnifying  $7\frac{1}{2}$  diameters. In distinguishing these particles and streaks bright light is essential.

(2) The crushed leaf in either black or green tea appears in such quantity that there is no chance of mistaking the leaf for artificial coloring, facing material, or other impurities.

(3) The test is performed in comparison with the standard, and, if the tea is clearly equal to the standard with respect to artificial coloring, facing matter, or other impurities, the operation need not be repeated. If particles of artificial coloring, facing, or other impurities are found in the sample under comparison with the standard repeat this operation a sufficient number of times to be sure whether or not the tea contains impurities in excess of the standard.

(4) Repeat the operation, using semiglazed black paper instead of the white paper. This black-paper test shows the presence of facing and other impurities, such as talc, gypsum, barium sulfate, clay, and kaolin.