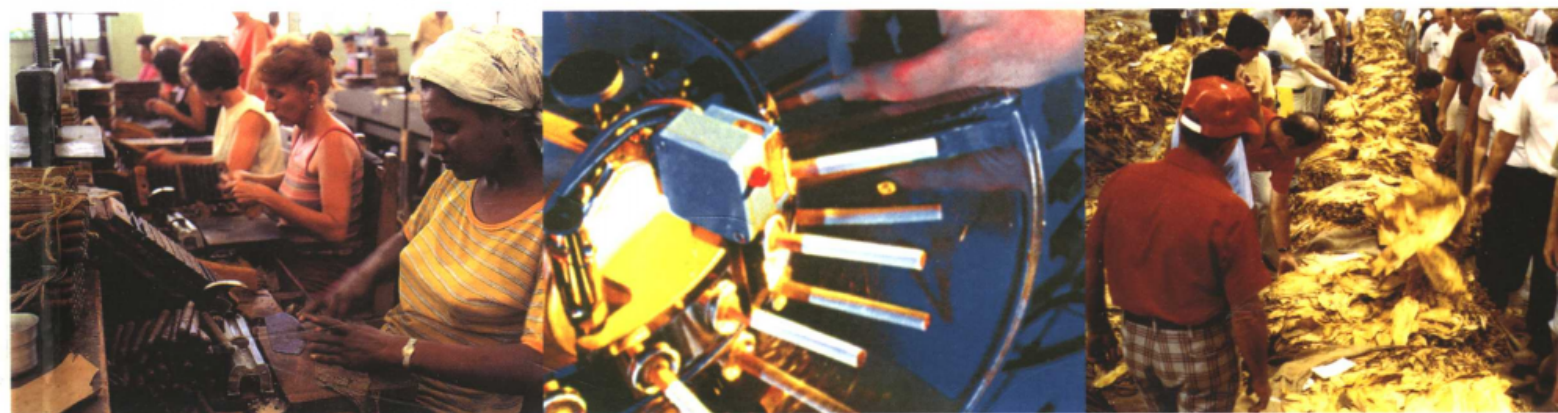


TOBACCO ENCYCLOPEDIA


烟草百科全书



德国烟草国际出版公司 编著
烟草百科全书编委会 编译

上 卷



 中国大百科全书出版社

VOGES

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PREFACE

It is now sixteen years since the publication of the first version of Voges' Tobacco Encyclopedia. In this time, the position of tobacco, the tobacco industry and the world at large have all undergone fundamental change. As a result, a revision of this standard international reference work was long overdue.

However, such a project is easier said than done, and this new, completely revised and updated edition represents the results of many months of work. The vast amount of information available about tobacco - one of the most economically important and well studied agricultural products today - and the global nature of tobacco cultivation, processing and consumption are a challenge to anyone seeking to combine high-quality, up-to-date information with conciseness. Nevertheless, this is the task that Tobacco Encyclopedia has set itself, with entries ranging from "absolute nicotine content" to "Zlag", and from "acaricide" to "zarda".

This comprehensive coverage would not have been possible without the support of a wide range of experts from all around the world. In addition to the teams at TJI and its sister German-language publication, Die Tabak Zeitung, more than 80 experts in over 20 countries contributed to the work. Tobacco Journal International gratefully acknowledges their help, as well as that of the advertisers whose financial contributions have enabled us to produce the Tobacco Encyclopedia at a reasonable price.

We would also like to take this opportunity to honour the memory of the compiler of the original Tobacco Encyclopedia, Ernst Voges, who died some years after the first edition was published. We hope that he would have been proud of the new version of the work bearing his name, and are happy that his son, Markus Voges, was able to continue the family tradition as one of the expert reviewers.

Thanks to such contributions, we are hopeful that we have produced a reference work that is as comprehensive, representative and up-to-date as possible. Nevertheless, given the complex and dynamic nature of the subject and the limited means at our disposal, some readers are bound to possess superior knowledge in specific areas. We therefore welcome comments on and corrections to this work, which can serve in the preparation of future editions.

原书前言

由福格斯先生编著的《烟草百科全书》第一版出版至今已整整过了十六年。现在，烟草的地位、烟草产业及整个世界都发生了根本性的变化。因此，重新修订这一国际权威参考文献已经刻不容缓了。

但是，这样一项计划说起来容易做起来难。这次全面修订的最新版本是许许多多多个日日夜夜辛勤劳动的结晶。今天，烟草作为一种最重要的经济作物。以及被深入研究的农产品，在全球范围种植、加工和消费，其所涉及的信息量异常庞大。要把这些信息从古到今高质量地准确地简洁清楚地编撰到一起，无疑是一个巨大的挑战。然而，这正是《烟草百科全书》作者们赋予自己的使命，编录的条目从“绝对烟碱量”到“兹拉格品种”，从“杀螨剂”到“扎达嚼烟”。

若没有世界各地烟草各行各业专家的鼎力支持，这部工作量如此浩大的巨著是不可能完成的。除了《国际烟草杂志》及其姊妹刊物德语版《Die Tabak Zeitung》的编辑们外，来自 20 多个国家的 80 余位专家参与了此项工作。《国际烟草杂志》衷心感谢他们的帮助，同时也感谢广告客户——他们的慷慨解囊帮助我们以合理的价格将该部《烟草百科全书》奉献给读者。

利用这个机会，我们还想表达我们对《烟草百科全书》第一版的编撰者恩斯特·福格斯先生的怀念和敬意。恩斯特·福格斯先生在第一版《烟草百科全书》出版几年后就去世了，我们希望他会为载有他名字的该书新版的面世而自豪，为他的儿子马库斯·福格斯先生，作为审校专家之一，延续家族的传统工作而含笑九泉。

得益于诸多的帮助，我们希望新版本是综合性的、有代表性的、最新的参考工具书。然而，由于该学科的复杂性和动态性以及我们能力的局限性，一些读者在某些特殊领域的知识肯定会超出该书的内容。欢迎对本书批评指正，以利于进一步修订再版。

前 言

德国烟草国际出版公司出版的《烟草百科全书》第一版问世已经20年了。这期间烟草的地位、烟草业及国际形势都已发生了根本性的变化。为此,2000年,德国烟草国际出版公司邀请了国际上来自20多个国家的80余位著名烟草专家进行修订编纂,编制出版了《烟草百科全书》第二版。

为适应烟草行业改革与发展的形势,加强中国烟草与国际烟草的交流与合作,满足烟草科技工作者和广大干部职工学习、了解、运用世界烟草科学经济前沿知识的需要,应烟草行业内外专家的呼吁,经国家烟草专卖局批准,中国烟草学会与德国烟草国际出版公司(TJI)等单位合作,翻译出版了《烟草百科全书》(第二版)中英文对照版。

《烟草百科全书》中英文对照版的内容涵盖了从烟草种植到卷烟成品加工、营销到消费等23个专业领域,提供了目前世界上较全面、权威、实用的烟草知识,有助于科技人员准确使用中英文烟草专业术语。

鉴于原书所提供的有关我国烟草的词条偏少,一些有关我国烟草的词条信息过于简单,征得原作者同意,我们增加和修改了若干有关我国烟草的词条。所增加的词条和修改内容几经专家修改,并得到主管部门的认定,以介绍我国主要烟区、烟草机构和企业、地方品种和特色产品为主,力求比较准确地反映我国烟草的特点。此外,还增加了“烟草控制框架公约(FCTC)”条目。

本书结构合理、编排严谨、分类清晰、检索方便、资料详实、图文并茂,具有较强的科学性、学术性、实用性,是烟草行业科技工作者以及干部职工必备的参考书。

《烟草百科全书》中英文对照版由中国烟草学会、中国烟草科技信息中心、中国科学技术大学烟草与健康研究中心、汉晨欧洲有限公司和中国大百科全书出版社等单位承担翻译、编审、出版、发行工作。中国烟草学会顾问朱尊权院士担任名誉主编,中国烟草学会名誉理事长潘必兴同志担任主编,中国烟草学会顾问袁行思同志担任主审。国家烟草专卖局科技教育司等部门和中国烟草学会、郑州烟草研究院、中国科学技术大学、玉溪红塔烟草(集团)公司、南京卷烟厂、上海烟草(集团)公司、昆明卷烟厂、白沙集团长沙卷烟厂、成都卷烟厂、广州卷烟二厂、曲靖卷烟厂、宁波卷烟厂、南昌卷烟厂、新郑烟草(集团)公司、郑州卷烟厂、许昌卷烟总厂有关企业的给予了大力的支持;陈学平、高琳、郭线茹、蒋士君、奚家勤、谈文、肖厚荣、张穗、张良、张艳玲等行业内外30多位专家为翻译和编审付出了大量心血和辛勤劳动。编者在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于编译者水平有限,本书难免有错漏和不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正,以便在再版时补充更正。

编 者

二〇〇六年三月十八日

致读者

《烟草百科全书》的条目按字母顺序排列,并在文中适当的地方配以图片和图解说明。为避免混淆,只有实际上为专有名词的英文条目首字母才大写,学名用斜体字印刷,相互交叉参考的相关词条也使用斜体。全文使用英式英语,并使用各国遵循的ISO国际标准名称。

公司名一般选用他们常用的名称,公司名称的拼写、大写以及标点符号是由各公司自己提供的。由于版面和财力的原因,未能提供与烟草行业有关的所有公司、产品和品牌的信息,即便是书中所列的公司也只有非常简短的说明。此外,书中只收录了对征求意见作出回复的公司。就此而言,本书的内容并不是详尽的,也不能作为一种价值判断。

除此之外,《烟草百科全书》包含了许多尚待确定的术语,如专有名称和商标等,它们是其所有者的知识产权。收录这些术语既不意味着它们在法律上已不再为私人所有,也不在任何意义上与它们的法律地位有关联。

书中条头部分缩略语的全称如下所示:

<i>Biog.</i>	Biography	传记
<i>Biol.</i>	Biology	生物学
<i>Chem.</i>	Chemistry	化学
<i>Cos.</i>	Companies	公司
<i>Cult.</i>	Cultivation	栽培
<i>Geo.</i>	Geography	地理
<i>Hist.</i>	History	历史
<i>Log.</i>	Logistics	后勤
<i>Manu.</i>	Manufacturing	制造
<i>Med.</i>	Medicine	医学
<i>Org.</i>	Organisations	机构
<i>Pack.</i>	Packaging	包装
<i>Prop.</i>	Physical properties	物理特性
<i>Pol.</i>	Policy	政策
<i>Proc.</i>	Processing	加工
<i>Prod.</i>	Products	产品
<i>QM</i>	Quality Management	质量管理
<i>R&D</i>	Research & Development	研究与开发
<i>Mark.</i>	Sales & marketing	销售和营销
<i>Typ.</i>	Types	品种
<i>Use.</i>	Uses	用途

(阿)	阿拉伯语	(日)	日语
(荷)	荷兰语	(拉)	拉丁语
(法)	法语	(葡)	葡萄牙语
(德)	德语	(西)	西班牙语
(希)	希腊语	(瑞)	瑞典语
(印)	印尼语	(土)	土耳其语
(意)	意大利语		

正文中缩略语的全称如下所示:

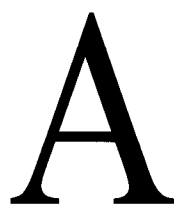
AB	Aktiebolaget (Sw.)	股份公司 (瑞典语)	Ky	Kentucky	肯塔基
Afrik.	Afrikaans	南非公司 (荷兰语)	J	joule	焦耳
AG	Aktiengesellschaft (Ger.)	股份公司 (德语)	l	litre	升
ALS	angular leaf spot	角斑病	Lat.	Latin	拉丁文, 拉丁语
Am.	American	美洲人	lb	pound	磅
Arab.	Arabic	阿拉伯的, 阿拉伯人	Ltd.	Limited	有限公司
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	美国材料试验协会	m	metre	米
atm	atmospheres	大气	m-	milli-	毫 -
AUSD	Australian dollars	澳元	MD	machine direction	机器方向
Belg.	Belgian	比利时的, 比利时人	min	minute	分
Bt	Bacillus thuringiensis	苏云金杆菌	MOPP	mono-axially oriented polypropylene	单轴定向聚丙烯
BV	Besloten Vennootschap (Du.)	有限责任公司 (荷兰语)	mPa	millipascal	毫帕
c.	circa	大约	μ	micro-	微 -
cal	calorie	卡路里 (热量单位)	n-	nano-	纳 -
cc	cubic centimetre	立方厘米	OPP	oriented polypropylene	定向聚丙烯
cf.	compare	比较	Pa	pascal	帕
cm	centimetre	厘米	Pers.	Persian	波斯人, 波斯语
Co.	Company	公司	pH	percentage of hydrogen	氢百分比
Corp.	Corporation	公司、企业	plc	public limited company	公共有限公司
DIN	Deutsche Industrie-Norm (Ger., German Industrial Standard)	德国工业标准 (德语)	Port.	Portuguese	葡萄牙人, 葡萄牙语
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	脱氧核糖核酸	ppm	parts per million	百万分之一
Du.	Dutch	荷兰人, 荷兰语	RH	relative humidity	相对湿度
e.g.	for example	例如	rpm	revolutions per minute	每分钟转速
EU	European Union	欧盟	s	second	秒
FCV	flue-cured Virginia	弗吉尼亚烤烟	SA	Sociedad Anónima	股份有限公司 (法语)
FBB	folding box board	纸箱板	SBB	solid bleached board	固体漂白纸板
Fr.	French	法国人, 法语	Sp.	Spanish	西班牙人, 西班牙语
g	gram	克	SpA	Società per Azioni	股份有限公司 (意大利语)
Ger.	German	德国人, 德语	spp.	species	品种
GLT	green leaf thresher/threshing	原烟打叶机 / 打叶	Sw.	Swedish	瑞典人, 瑞典语
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	有限责任公司 (德语)	(tm)	trademark	商标
GMO	genetically modified organism	基因改良生物	t	ton	吨
Gr.	Greek	希腊语, 希腊人	Turk.	Turkish	土耳其人, 土耳其语
h	hour	小时	USD	United States Dollars	美元
ha	hectare	公顷	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	美国农业部
i.e.	that is to say	即	var.	variety	品种
Inc.	Incorporated	股份公司	VAT	value added tax	增值税
Indon.	Indonesian	印度尼西亚人, 印度尼西亚语	West. Ind.	West Indian	西印度群岛
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	国际标准化组织	WLC	white-lined chipboard	暗纹纸板
It.	Italian	意大利人, 意大利语			
Jap.	Japanese	日本人, 日语			
k-	[in combination] kilo-	千			
kPa	Kilopascal	千帕			

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- 3a. 参见 *tercera*
 12a. 参见 *doce*
 14a. 参见 *catorcena*
 15a. 参见 *quincena*
 15a. A. 参见 *quincena amarillo*
 15a. S. 参见 *quincena seco*
 16a. 参见 *dieciseicena*
 17a. 参见 *diecisietecena*
 18a. 参见 *dieciochocena*

AB rider (Hist.) AB 骑士烟



Trade mark for an old brand of smoking tobacco, made up of the letters AB and the picture of a horseman. The former were probably a grading mark for leaf tobacco, and the latter the house mark of an Amsterdam tobacco manufacturer called Cavalini (Ital; small horses). The trade mark was in use in The Netherlands and Germany by the second half of the 18th century.

一种老的吸用烟商标。该商标由字母 AB 和一个骑士图像组成，前者可能是烟叶分级标志，后者是一家叫卡瓦里尼 [Cavalini (意) 小马] 的阿姆斯特丹烟草制造商厂房上的标志。该商标曾于 18 世纪后半叶在荷兰和德国使用。

abnormalities (Cult.) 异常

Deviations from a standard type, common in tobacco. The most frequent and important instances are albinism and giant or dwarf tobacco. Abnormalities can also affect particular parts of a plant, e.g. the leaves, flowers, or stalk. They may be caused by segregation or mutation.

与标准的普通烟草不同的现象。最常发生的重要例子有白化、巨型或矮化烟草。异常也会影响烟株的特殊部位，如叶、花或茎。这些现象可能由后代分离或突变引起。参见 *albinism*

Abour-Riha (Typ.) 众香之父烟草 (又称: *Abu Riha*)

Poetic Syrian name for the best quality Latakia tobacco. 最优质的拉塔基亚烟草的富有诗意的叙利亚名字。参见 *Latakia*

Abrizzi (Geo.) 阿布鲁齐

Area in South Central Italy which mainly grows a type of oriental tobacco. 意大利中南部的一个地区。该地区主要种植香料烟。

absolute nicotine content (R&D) 绝对烟碱量

The total amount of nicotine precipitated with picric or silico-tungstic acid from tobacco smoke, or which is detectable with a spectrophotometer or chromatographic methods. It includes both free and bonded forms of the alkaloid.

烟气中与苦味酸或硅钨酸一起沉淀的，或用分光光度计或色谱方法可检测到的烟碱总量。包括自由态和结合态的生物碱。

参见 *nicotine*; *picrate method*; *silico-tungstic method*

absorption (Chem.) 吸收

The uptake of substances. In contrast to adsorption, absorption involves a uniform, as opposed to merely superficial, penetration of the absorbent by the absorbate. Absorption plays a role in, among other things, filter technology and in the dehydration of moist tobacco or cigarettes. Leaf tobacco and tobacco goods are hygroscopic and sensitive to foreign odours, which they easily absorb. They must therefore be stored away from materials emitting strong and pungent smells, ideally under controlled climatic conditions.

对物质的吸收。与吸附相比，吸收是被吸收的物质均匀一致地向吸收剂内渗透(吸附仅仅是表面的)。除其他用途外，吸收对过滤技术，在潮湿烟叶和卷烟的脱水过程中起作用。烟叶和烟草制品具有吸湿性，极易吸收异味，因此它们必须远离那些会散发出强烈的和刺激性气味的物质贮存。最理想的是在人为控制的气候条件下贮存。

参见 *adsorption*; *storage*

Abu Riha 众香之父烟草

参见 *Abour-riha*

abuse (Use.) 滥用

The misuse and, in particular, the over-use of a certain substance. 对某种物质的不当使用，尤指过量使用。

acaricide (Cult.) 杀螨剂

Pesticide that controls or kills mites. 防治或除杀螨虫类的杀虫剂。

acayeti (Hist.) 阿卡耶特尔雪茄

The Aztec word for cigar made from yetl tobacco, about which we know little.

一种雪茄烟的阿兹特克语称谓。这种雪茄用耶特尔烟叶制成，我们对它知之甚少。

accelerator (Manu.) 加速器

Revolving device which separates cigarettes after they have been

cut, or other goods on leaving a machine in order to allow subsequent stages in processing to take place.

用来将切割后的卷烟分离, 或使其他正在下线的产品离机以便送入下一阶段加工的旋转装置。

Acceptable Daily Intake (Med.) 可承受的日摄入量(ADI)

The amount of an active ingredient which can be consumed daily by an individual during his/her lifetime with the practical certainty that harm will not result from ingestion.

一生中能够承受且确实不会危害健康的有害物质有效成分的日摄入量。

acclimatisation (Cult.) 环境适应性

Ability of an organism to adapt to a new external environment. Tobacco, despite its relatively short growing cycle, is particularly sensitive to modifications in its habitat, and acclimatisation can therefore only be achieved over many years. This is especially true of those tropical varieties which have been introduced to cooler climates. The process can, however, be speeded up by appropriate cultivation techniques, and by cross-breeding with native varieties.

生物适应新的外界环境的能力。尽管烟草生长周期相对较短, 但是烟草对其生长地的改变特别敏感, 因此只有经过许多年才能获得对新环境气候的适应, 对于要引入到较冷气候地方的热带品种尤其如此。然而, 可以通过适宜的栽培技术和通过与当地品种的杂交来加速这种适应过程。

acephate (Cult.) 乙酰甲胺磷

An organophosphate insecticide that has systemic and contact action. Widely used to control aphids, lepidopterous larvae and flea beetles on tobacco.

具有内吸和触杀作用的有机磷酸酯杀虫剂。广泛地用于防治烟草蚜虫、鳞翅目幼虫和跳甲。

acetanisoole (proc.) 乙酰茴香醚

Colourless crystals or crystalline mass with a hay-like odour, used as a tobacco flavour.

具有枯草味的无色晶体或结晶物, 可用作烟草香料。

acetate (Manu.) 醋酸盐(酯)

Salt or ester of acetic acid used to make, among other things, acetate staple fibre and filter tow.

除作他用外, 用于制造醋酸纤维和滤嘴丝束的醋酸盐或醋酸酯。

参见 acetate staple fibre; filter tow

acetate rayon process (Manu.) 醋酸制丝过程

Method of producing filter tow in which pure cellulose is acetylated by a mixture of acetic anhydride, glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid to form cellulose triacetate. This is then partially hydrolysed to secondary cell acetate, following which it is dissolved in acetone. A continuous filament is spun from the resulting dope.

生产醋酸丝束的过程。方法是用醋酸酐、冰醋酸和硫酸的混合物使纯纤维素乙酰化, 形成三醋酸纤维素碎粒。然后将其部分地水解为二醋酸纤维素, 并在丙酮中溶解, 再将由由此产生的粘性溶液纺成连续的长丝。

参见 filter tow

acetate staple fibre (Manu.) 醋酸短纤维

Staple fibre produced by the acetate rayon process which is cut into lengths and used in specialised filters.

通过醋酸制丝工艺生产出的被切成一定长度的原纤维。用于生产某些特殊卷烟滤嘴。

参见 acetate rayon process

acetate tow (Manu.) 醋酸丝束(又称: filter tow)

Bundle of endless, crimped, spun acetate fibres (mono-acetate tow or cellulose acetate tow) from which cigarette filters are made. Acetate tow is packaged and transported in bales.

用于制造卷烟滤嘴的连续卷曲的醋酸纤维丝束(单醋酸酯丝束或醋酸纤维素丝束)。醋酸丝束打成包运输。

acetic acid (Chem.) 醋酸 ($C_2H_4O_2$)

A volatile organic acid, present in flue-cured and oriental tobacco leaf and in smoke (it is thought to have a positive effect on leaf aroma). Formerly used in solution in lixiviation. Tobaccos treated with a 25% solution are preserved, and remain capable of fermentation.

存在于烤烟、香料烟烟叶及烟气中的挥发性有机酸(被认为有益于烟叶的香气)。以前用在浸提液中。烟叶用25%醋酸溶液处理后贮存仍能发酵。

acetylene (Chem.) 乙炔 (C_2H_2)

An unsaturated organic compound containing a triple bond found in small quantities in cigarette smoke. It is believed by some scientists to be the precursor of the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons found in the particulate phase of cigarette smoke.

一种三键的不饱和有机化合物。这种有机物在烟气中少量存在, 一些科学家认为它是卷烟烟气粒相中多环芳烃的前体物。

acid tobaccos (*Typ.*) 酸性烟草

Those tobaccos whose mainstream smoke has a pH of less than 7.0 (i.e. acidic). This can be due to the ground in which they were grown, particular harvesting or curing methods, or the variety or species grown. Flue-cured tobaccos generally produce acidic smoke, while air-cured tobaccos, in contrast, are nearly always alkaline.

主流烟气的 pH 小于 7.0(即酸性)的烟草。可能与生长地点,特别是与采收或调制方法、种植的品种有关。烤烟一般产生酸性烟气,相反,晾烟几乎全是碱性的。

参见 *pH value; smoke; Wenusch, Adolf*

acids 酸

参见 *organic acids*

acre (*Cult.*) 英亩

English and American measure of land, equal to 4 840 yd² or 0.405 hectares in the international metric system. It is the preferred measurement in tobacco growing.

英国和美国使用的土地度量单位。1 英亩等于 4840 平方米,或国际公制的 0.405 公顷。在烟草种植中它是首选的度量单位。

acrolein (*Chem.*) 丙烯醛

An unsaturated aldehyde isolated from cigarette smoke which has a lachrymatory effect.

从烟气中分离出的一种不饱和醛,有催泪作用。

Acrosternum hilare 喜绿蝽

参见 *stink bugs*

acrylic film (*Pack.*) 丙烯酸薄膜

Thin transparent oriented polypropylene (OPP) film with a weight of 18-60µm, coated with water-based acrylic lacquer. Acrylic film is used as a high-performance packaging material, mainly for carton overwrap. It offers excellent barrier properties, high gloss and high transparency and provides good sealing properties at low temperatures. Acrylic films also offer excellent printability with all print technologies.

厚度为 18 ~ 60 微米,外覆水基丙烯酸清漆的透明定向聚丙烯薄膜(OPP)。该薄膜是一种高性能包装材料,主要用于条盒外包装。阻隔性能极佳,具有高光泽度和高透明度,并且在低温下有良好的密封性。丙烯酸薄膜适用于各种印刷技术,且印刷效果极佳。

activated carbon 活性炭

参见 *activated charcoal*

activated charcoal (*Chem.*) 活性炭(又称: *activated carbon*)

Odourless and tasteless powder or granulate of charcoal. Its high porosity makes it an efficient adsorbent and it is used in the production of filters and filter cigarettes.

无臭无味的木炭粉末或颗粒。活性炭的高度多孔性使之成为一种高效吸附剂,被用于生产滤棒和滤嘴卷烟中。

ad valorem (*Pol.*)(拉) 从价计税

Term used to describe a tax that is levied in proportion to the value of the goods or services to be taxed. In the case of tobacco goods, the value is usually the retail price. However, in a few jurisdictions, the tax base is defined as the ex-factory (or ex-works) value of the goods. The rate of tax is expressed as a percentage of the tax base. There are certain features that arise from the use of ad valorem excise tax based on the retail price. Firstly, to avoid tax evasion, the retail price of goods cannot be allowed to rise once the tax has been charged. This often gives rise to fixed, or “imposed”, pricing rules whereby the retail price determined by the manufacturer of the goods is the price at which the retailer must make his sale. Other controls often flow from this requirement, such as the official publication of price lists by the government and tax stamps attached to tobacco products. Another feature of ad valorem is the impact on the relative pricing of goods in the market. The differences in the retail prices of goods are widened by the imposition of a tax that is a proportion of the value. This contrasts with the effect of a specific excise tax that raises the retail price of all goods by the same absolute amount. This effect of ad valorem is usually referred to as the “multiplier effect”.

用于描述按应交税的商品或服务的价值比例征税的税收术语。就烟草商品来说,其应交税价通常是指零售价。然而,有个别地方,税基被定义为货物出厂价或完工价。税率以税基的百分率表示。采用以零售价为基础的从价消费税具有一些特点。首先,为防止逃税,商品一旦被征税就不允许再提高零售价。这经常起到了固定或“强加”定价作用,零售商必须以商品制造商确定的零售价销售。由此常导致一些其他控制措施,例如由政府公布官方价格表,烟草制品上贴印花税。从价计税的另一个特点是对市场商品相对价格的影响。商品间零售价的差异由于征收与商品价值成比例的税而扩大了。这不同于从量税的影响,因为从量计税以同等的绝对量提高所有商品的零售价。从价计税的这种影响通常被称为“乘数效应”。参见 *multiplier effect; tax base; value-added tax*

Adana (*Geo.*) 阿达纳

Town and district in the Eastern Region of Turkey near the Gulf

of Iskenderun, not far from the Syrian border. The tobacco grown there is mainly intended for domestic consumption.

土耳其东部城镇及其周边地区。该地区濒临伊斯肯德伦海湾，距叙利亚边境不远，这里种植的烟草主要为国内所用。

addback (Prod.) 回加组分

Expression used to describe the set of components of a cigarette blend which are added to the cut tobacco flow after drying, e.g. cut rolled stems (CRS), expanded tobaccos, ripper shorts, etc. 该术语用来描述在烘丝后加入到烟丝中的卷烟配方成分，如梗丝(CRS)、膨胀烟丝、残烟丝等。

addiction (Use.) 成瘾

Physiologically or psychologically based dependence on a substance; an extreme form of abuse. Although more often thought of in connection with alcohol, morphine, or “hard drugs”, addiction can also occur with tobacco (e.g. when a person continues smoking even when he or she can feel that it is harming him or her). Withdrawal symptoms are generally more acute with physiologically than with psychologically based addiction.

生理或心理上对某种物质的依赖性，滥用的一种极端形式。尽管“成瘾”通常被认为与酒精、吗啡或“致瘾毒品”有关，但烟草也能使人“成瘾”(例如：一个人在感觉到吸烟正在危害他/她的健康的时候仍然继续吸烟)。生理成瘾的成瘾症状通常要比心理成瘾的成瘾症状更强烈一些。

additive (Proc.) 添加剂

Substances other than tobacco in its various forms that are added to tobacco products. Additives are usually top flavours or casings, which are added either to make a positive contribution to the taste or aroma of the product or to mask something considered undesirable. They may be either natural or, more commonly, nature identical or artificial, and may or may not occur naturally in tobacco as well. In addition to top flavours and casings, other types of additive exist which influence a product's physical properties (e.g. humectants), burn rate or smoke chemistry. The use of additives, both in general and in individual cases, is normally regulated by laws, either as part of a general food law or, as is the case in parts of Europe, as a special tobacco regulation. The latter generally takes the form of a prohibition of all additives except those found in a list of allowed substances. Leaf tobacco, substances naturally found in it, natural aromas and flavours and those substances identical to them are normally not subject to authorisation. In some countries, only substances

included in an official list, e.g. the list of “Flavouring Substances and Natural Sources of Flavourings” published by the Council of Europe or the “generally recognised as safe list” (or GRAS list) in the USA may be used.

除烟草外的、以不同形式添加到烟草制品中的各种物质。添加剂通常主要是表香或里料。加入添加剂是为了改善烟草制品的香吃味，或是掩盖某些被认为不良的味道。添加剂可以是天然的，但更常用的是天然物的等同物质(人造的)。这些物质在烟草中可能含有也可能没有。除了表香和里料外，还有其他一些类型的添加剂，它们影响烟草制品的物理特性(如保润剂)、燃烧速度或烟气化学特性。添加剂的使用通常都受法律制约：或者受制于总的食品法，或者如在部分欧洲国家那样，受制于专门的烟草法规。后者一般的规定是不得使用列入许用物质清单之外的任何添加剂。烟叶、烟叶中的天然物质、天然香料和香味物质以及与天然物等同的物质通常不受此限制。有些国家只允许使用官方“清单”中所列的物质。这些“清单”如欧洲理事会公布的“香料物质和天然香料原料”清单，或美国的“一般认为安全的清单”(即 GRAS 清单)。

参见 *casing; flavour*

adherent 胶粘体

参见 *substrate*

adhesive (Manu.) 胶粘剂

Any substance (inorganic or organic, natural or synthetic) capable of bond-ing two or more surfaces together by means of surface attachment. Adhesive is used in the making and packing of cigarettes. Hot melt adhesive, PVAc (polyvinyl acetate) and VAE (vinyl acetate ethylene) dispersion-based products are used in the bonding of plugs or filters and in the tipping process, whilst starches and emulsions are used in the bonding of the lap on cigarette makers. Dextrins, dispersion-based products and hot melts are all used in the packaging area, which includes everything from the cigarette pack to the final carton. Natural adhesives such as concia and tragacanth are used to bind the wrapper leaf of a cigar.

通过表面附着能够把两个或多个表面粘合在一起的任何物质(无机的、有机的、天然的或合成的)。胶粘剂用于卷烟的制造和包装中。热溶胶粘剂，PVAc(聚醋酸乙烯酯)和VAE(醋酸乙烯酯胶)粘剂等分散基产品用于滤棒或滤嘴粘合和接装过程中，而淀粉浆糊和乳剂在卷烟机上用于搭口的粘接。糊精、分散基产品和热熔胶都用于包装上，包括卷烟小包到最后条盒所有产品的包装。天然胶粘剂如科西亚和黄芪胶用于粘接雪茄烟的外包皮叶。

adhesive absorption (Manu.) 胶粘剂吸收

Penetration of the adhesive into the inner structure of one or more of the substrates.

指胶粘剂向一个或多个基质内部结构的渗透。

adhesive applicator 上胶器

参见 *gluing unit*

adhesive open time (Manu.) 胶粘剂粘着时间; 上胶时间

1) The amount of time available to make a bond after an adhesive has been applied to one or more of the substrates. 2) The time between applying an adhesive and closing the bond within a process, which must always be shorter than the period described under 1).

1) 胶粘剂粘着时间。使用胶粘剂后一个或多个基质能够产生粘合所需的时间。2) 上胶时间。在一个过程内从开始上胶到结面闭合之间的时间, 该时间应当总是短于1)中描述的时间。

adhesive rheology (R&D) 胶粘流变学

The science and study of the deformation and flow of matter. Adhesive rheology is used to give indications of both on-machine and in-process behaviour. Properties that are commonly evaluated include flow characteristics, elasticity and cohesion.

研究物质变形与流动的科学。胶粘流变学用于表征在机器上和加工中的行为。通常评价的特性包括流动特性、弹性和粘着性等。

adhesive set speed (Manu.) 粘结固定速度

The amount of time required to form a bond between substrates that is strong enough to be handled without the bond failing. Bonds must be held in compression until this strength is achieved. 在基质之间形成足够经受住处理而不开胶的粘结面所需的时间。粘结面必须压紧一直保持到达到该强度。

adhesive skip 粘结间隔

参见 *gluing spare*

adhesive viscosity (Manu.) 胶粘剂粘度

The thickness of an adhesive (measured in poise or mPas). Low viscosity adhesives (200-1 000 mPas) are used for cigarette side seams and packing applications. Tipping adhesive viscosity is generally between 2000-6 000 mPas. High viscosity (60 000-80 000 mPas) dextrin adhesives are typi-

cally used for soft pack applications.

胶粘剂的稠度(以泊或毫泊度量)。低粘度的胶粘剂(200~1000毫泊)用于卷烟搭口和包装。接装胶粘剂的粘度一般在2000~6000毫泊之间。高粘度(60000~80000毫泊)的糊精胶粘剂主要用于软盒包装。

ADI 可承受的日摄入量

参见 *Acceptable Daily Intake*

Adiyaman (Geo.) 阿德亚曼

Area in the Eastern Region of Turkey which produces an oriental tobacco of the same name.

土耳其东部的一个地区。该地区生产的一种香料烟也以此地名命名。

adjuvant (Cult.) 助剂

Chemical such as a wetter or sticker added to pesticides to improve their effectiveness.

添加到杀虫剂中以提高其效力的化学药品。例如湿润剂或粘着剂。

Adrianople (土耳其) 阿德里安堡

参见 *Edirne*

adsorbent (Chem.) 吸附剂

Substance, usually characterised by a large surface area and internal pore structure, which holds molecules of other compounds to its surface. Adsorbents such as activated charcoal are used in the tobacco industry in filter tips to retain certain substances in the smoke.

通常具有大的表面积和多孔的内部结构, 可吸附其他化合物分子的物质。滤嘴使用活性炭等吸附剂以截留烟气中的某些成分。

adsorption (Chem.) 吸附作用

Process in which a substance is held to the surface of another, in contrast to absorption, in which it is taken into it. Examples are the adsorption of nicotine, phenol or tar in a cigarette filter.

一种物质被吸附到另一种物质表面的过程(吸收作用与之不同, 它是将物质吸收进内部的过程)。例如卷烟滤嘴吸附烟碱、酚和焦油。

参见 *absorption*

adulterant (Proc.) 掺杂物

Distasteful or harmful substance which reduces the quality or potability of the product to which it is added. To be distinguished from an additive, which does not have this effect.

混入产品中的有异味或有害的物质，它们会降低产品品质或吸附性。这些物质应与添加剂相区别，添加剂不会产生这种影响。

参见 *additive*

advertising (Mark.) 广告

Attempt to produce certain patterns of behaviour (normally concerned with buying) in the public or selected subgroups of it through psychological persuasion. This is achieved through such media as television, radio, posters, the press, leaflets, window displays and the Internet. The planning and execution of advertising campaigns are the responsibility of manufacturers' publicity departments and/or independent advertising agencies working on commission. In many countries, however, the use of selective advertising media or all media advertising of tobacco products is either forbidden or restricted by government edict. 旨在公众中或在其选择的群体中，通过心理上的诱导，使其产生某种行为方式(通常与购买有关)的做法。可通过诸如电视、广播、招贴、出版物、传单、橱窗展示以及互联网等媒体来实现。广告宣传的策划与实施是制造商的公关部门或其委托的独立广告代理商的职责。但是，许多国家政府明令禁止或限制利用特定广告媒体或一切媒介进行烟草制品的广告宣传。

advertising ban (Pol.) 广告禁令

Prohibition on advertising a certain category of products. A ban can be partial or total, enforced by law or voluntary. Partial bans cover only a part of the media (television and cinema, for instance), while total bans usually only allow advertising at the point of sale. Voluntary agreements between governments and tobacco manufacturers have been reached in several countries to partially restrict tobacco advertising, thus avoiding governmental measures. Partial and total advertising bans have been enforced by many governments around the world as a means to reduce smoking.

即禁止对某类商品做广告。广告禁令可以是局部禁令，也可以是全面禁令；可以由法律强制执行，也可以自愿执行。局部禁令只包括部分媒体(例如电视和电影)，而全面禁令通常只允许在销售点做广告。在一些国家烟草制造商与政府之间达成了局部限制烟草广告的自律协议，以免政府采取官方措施。局部和全面禁止广告是世界上许多国家政府为减少吸烟采取的一种强制手段。

Aegean region (Geo.) 爱琴海地区

Large tobacco-growing area in the western part of Anatolia in

Turkey, consisting of Izmir, Manisa, Mugla, Aydin, Denizli, Akhisar and Usak provinces and parts of Balikesir province. The Aegean region grows exclusively Izmir tobacco. Most of the tobacco crop from this region is exported.

土耳其的安纳托利亚西部一个较大的植烟区。该地区包括伊兹密尔、马尼萨、穆拉、艾登、代尼兹利、阿克希沙尔和乌沙克省以及巴勒克西尔省的一部分。爱琴海地区专门种植伊兹密尔烟草，生产的烟叶绝大多数出口到国外。

aerosol (Prop.) 气溶胶

Suspension of very small particles (0.01-20mm in diameter) of liquids or solids in a gas.

悬浮在气体中的极小的液态或固体微粒(直径为0.01 ~ 20毫米)。

参见 *smoke aerosol*

Africa (Geo.) 非洲

Continent which contains several significant tobacco-growing countries. Flue-cured tobacco is produced in Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa, while Batshenga (Sumatra) tobacco is grown in Cameroon and dark fire-cured tobacco in Malawi, Uganda, Ghana and Mozambique. Oriental tobacco, mainly of the Izmir and Samsun types, is grown in small quantities in South Africa and Malawi. Dark air-cured types, including *Nicotiana rustica*, are grown in Algeria and Morocco, Nigeria, Angola, Madagascar and Tunisia. The history of smoking in Africa dates back to before the introduction of tobacco from the New World to the *dakka* (cannabis) pipes of the Hottentots and other peoples. These could be either water pipes or tubes and in both cases were made of a variety of materials such as gourds, bamboo, stone, wood, bone, etc. Examples range from the primitive to the highly intricate. When it arrived, however, tobacco was enthusiastically received and fairly soon cultivated: the English merchant William Finch reported seeing both tobacco growing and smoking in Sierra Leone in 1607. The plants were probably introduced by Portuguese slave traders from Brazil. A French traveller, André de Bry, reported being given a pipe of tobacco as a gesture of friendship by a Senegalese king in 1697, a practice similar to that of the American Indians. In addition to pipe smoking, tobacco chewing is widely practised.

包括几个重要种植烟草国家的大陆。津巴布韦、坦桑尼亚、马拉维、赞比亚、肯尼亚、乌干达、莫桑比克和南非共和国生产烤烟，喀麦隆种植巴莘伽(苏门答腊)烟草，

马拉维、乌干达、加纳和莫桑比克种植深色明火烤烟。南非和马拉维种有少量的香料烟，主要是伊兹密尔和沙姆逊类型。阿尔及利亚和摩洛哥、尼日利亚、安哥拉、马达加斯加和突尼斯等国种植深色晾烟，包括黄花烟草。非洲的吸烟史起源可追溯到烟草从新大陆引入之前，霍屯督人和其他种人吸食大卡(大麻)斗烟。这种斗烟或者是水烟或者是管式斗烟，烟具用葫芦、竹子、石头、木棍、骨头等多种材料制成，有些制作很粗糙，有些加工非常精细。尽管如此，烟草被引进后极受欢迎，不久便在当地开始了种植。英国商人威廉·芬奇称他1607年在塞拉利昂既见到了烟草种植，也看到了人们吸食烟草。烟草可能是由葡萄牙的奴隶贩子从巴西引进的。据法国旅行家安德鲁·迪·布赖记载，1697年塞内加尔国王送斗烟丝给他表示友谊，这种做法与美洲印地安人的习俗相似。除了斗烟外，嚼烟在非洲也很普遍。

Africans 非洲烟草

参见 *blackfat tobaccos*

aftertaste (R&D) 余味

A particular flavour note which persists after swallowing. The term is used by smoking panels when evaluating the characteristic taste of a cigarette.

一种吞吸后持续存在的特殊香韵。评吸小组在评价卷烟吸味特征时使用该术语。

参见 *smoking panel*

ageing (Proc.) 醇化期

Period of time between re-drying and primary processing when important beneficial changes occur in the tobacco which enhance smoking character.

复烤与制丝之间的一段时间。醇化期间烟叶内部发生重要的有益变化，改善烟气特性。

ageing boxes (Proc.) 醇化柜

Boxes in which dried Virginia and other types of cigar are left for ageing. During this process, which lasts about two and a half months and must be done in premises in which atmospheric humidity can be regulated, the cigars acquire their lustre. They are then transferred to storage cases.

用于干燥后弗吉尼亚和其他类型的雪茄烟进行醇化的储柜。醇化要保证在约两个半月的醇化过程中，在空气湿度能够调控的房屋内进行，使雪茄烟获得光泽。雪茄烟醇化后移至贮存箱中。

agglomeration 凝聚

参见 *coagulation*

agio (Pol.) 折扣

Premium customary in the leaf tobacco trade, especially where compensation deals are concerned.

烟叶贸易中的惯例差价，特别是在补偿贸易方面。

Agmark (Mark.) 农产品标签

Mark given in India by Agricultural Marketing Advisers under statutory provisions to all tobacco intended for export. Agmark grade labels give the variety, grade and year of harvest, whether the tobacco is in the form of leaf or strip, whether it has been redried or not, the date of inspection and the Adviser concerned. 印度由农业营销顾问按法规条款对所有拟出口的烟草发给的标志。这种等级标签上标有品种名、等级和采收年份、是整叶还是去梗叶、是否已经复烤、检验时间及顾问名字等。

Agonya (Typ.) 阿戈尼亚香料烟

Type of oriental tobacco grown in the Turkish Marmara region. 土耳其马尔马拉海地区种植的香料烟类型。

Agrinion (Geo.) 阿格里尼翁

Well known tobacco-growing and manipulation centre in Western Greece. It mainly produces the Myrodata Agrinion variety, which derives from the Bashi-Bagli type though it is usually narrower and the bare stem is longer. To a lesser extent Agrinion also produces the Basma, Kabakulak and Katerini varieties, also the destined for local consumption but are now exported cheaply to the Russian democracies.

希腊西部著名的烟草种植和加工中心。这里主要种植梅劳迪塔·阿格里尼翁品种，它是由巴士-巴格里类型衍生而来，但叶片较窄，裸茎要长一些。阿格里尼翁地区也种植少量的巴斯马、卡巴库拉克和卡泰里尼品种。该地区生产的烟叶不仅供当地使用，现在也廉价出口到俄罗斯。

Agrobacterium tumefaciens 农杆菌

参见 *crown gall*

agrochemical (Cult.) 农用化学品

Chemical used in the production of crops and livestock to promote the growth and health of plants and animals. In crop production the term agrochemical is often restricted to crop protection agents or pesticides and includes insecticides, fungicides, nematocides, acaricides, growth regulators and sometimes also fertilisers. Agrochemicals may be synthetic or natural compounds.

在作物生产和家畜饲养中，用于促进植物和动物生长和