

# TOBACCO

# CIGARETTES

# CIGARETTES

## ➤ Session Objectives-

- After completion one would be able to recall what is a Tobacco, who is Cigarette made, types, service, storage and list the popular international brands

# CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- MANUFACTURING
- CLASSIFICATION
- SMOKING
- STORAGE
- BRANDS

# DEFINITION

- A **cigar** is a tightly-rolled bundle of dried and fermented tobacco that is ignited so that its smoke may be drawn into the mouth

# TOBACCO

➤ Generally, tobacco means a leaf product containing 1-3% of the alkaloid nicotine which produces a narcotic effect when smoked, chewed or snuffed

# TOBACCO

- Tobacco is a plant which requires a tropical climate or a semi-tropical climate to grow properly
- The time spend from the moment the plants are prepared to raise a new crop to the time when a tobacco is ready for shipment is about 2 years

# TOBACCO

- There are three steps that are important to tobacco production:-
- Planting
- Harvesting
- Drying and curing

# PLANTING OF TOBACCO

- Seeds are planted in nurseries
- Transplanted
- Buds removed for juicy leaves to grow



# PLANTING OF TOBACCO

- A constant eye has to be kept on them specially against pests
- The dead stems are removed regularly
- The plants ripens in about 6 months with the leaves turning yellowish green

# HARVESTING

- It is normally done on a cloudy day as a precaution against a disease known as sunburn
- The selected plants are the ripest and are cut close to the root and then laid gently in rows in the field where they are left to wilt before being taken away to be dried and cured

# DRYING

- Drying comes first followed by curing which can be done by 2 well known method:-
- Fermentative method
- Non-Fermentative method

# FERMENTIVE METHOD

- In this method the leaves which are plucked are hung on a string pointing downwards in an open field
- In this field, poles of fire are kept burning throughout
- Due to this heat from the fires, the leaves become dry and brittle

# FERMENTIVE METHOD

- The leaves which are called 'first' are the finest and the brightest leaves
- The leaves that are called 'second' are those of slightly less quality
- The leaves called "lugs" are unsuitable for smoking

# FERMENTIVE METHOD

- Leaves gathered in bundles and turned regularly
- This process takes about 3-4 days and through which leaves turn brown & develops distinctive flavor

# NON-FERMENTIVE METHOD

- Sun plays the very important role
- Leaves are dried in sun and an even temperature is maintained between 65 °F to 75°F with a certain amount moisture in the air
- Once leaves are dried they are sent for manufacturing

# NON-FERMENTIVE METHOD

- Leaves are taken to main houses and stripped from midrib
- Machines cut them into fine shred



# NON-FERMENTIVE METHOD

- Excess moisture is removed from the tobacco so as impurities
- The tobacco is then left for a day or two for maturing following which it goes to the cigarette manufacturing machine

# CIGARETTES

➤ These have long thread-like, shredded tobacco prepared by using machines which are capable of manufacturing 10000 cigarettes in a minute

# CIGARETTES

- These are never individually made but there is a long cigarette paper in which tobacco is placed and the paper is glued and then cut according to size
- The filter is inserted at the end which has a diameter longer than the cigarettes but has been compressed and fitted on the end with a golden brown paper covering

# MANUFACTURE OF CIGARETTES

- Commercially manufactured cigarettes are seemingly simple objects consisting mainly of a tobacco blend, paper, PVA glue to bond the outer layer of paper together, and often also a cellulose acetate–based filter

# CIGARETTES

➤ Approximately 5.5 trillion cigarettes are produced globally each year by the tobacco industry, smoked by over 1.1 billion people, which is more than one-sixth of the world's total population

# MANUFACTURE OF CIGARETTES

- While the assembly of cigarettes is straightforward, much focus is given to the creation of each of the components,
- In particular the tobacco blend, which may contain over 100 ingredients, many of them flavorings for the tobacco

# MANUFACTURE OF CIGARETTES

- A key ingredient that makes cigarettes more addictive is the inclusion of reconstituted tobacco, which has additives to make nicotine more volatile as the cigarette burns

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CIGAR & CIGARETTES

- Cigarettes are generally more uniform in size and contain less than 1 gram of tobacco each
- Cigars, on the other hand, can vary in size and shape & contain between 5 and 17 grams of tobacco



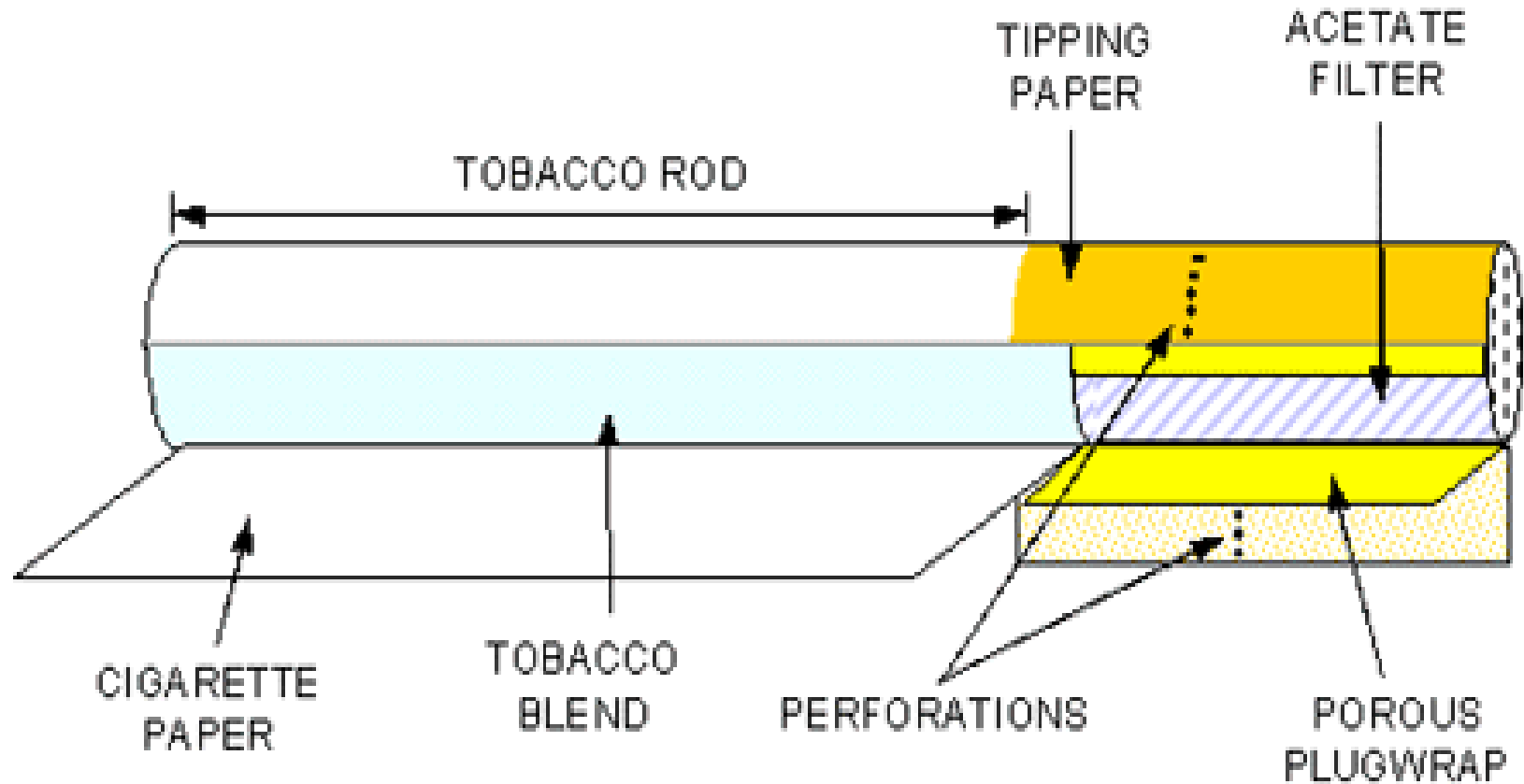
# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CIGAR & CIGARETTES

- Cigarettes are made from different blends of tobaccos, whereas most cigars are composed primarily of a single type of tobacco (air-cured or dried burley tobacco)

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CIGAR & CIGARETTES

- Large cigars can take between 1 and 2 hours to smoke, whereas most cigarettes take less than 10 minutes to smoke

# PARTS OF A CIGARETTE



# SERVICE OF CIGARETTES

- Cigarettes should never be carried out by hand to the customer
- It should be placed on side-plate with a doily paper on it

# SERVICE OF CIGARETTES

- The packet should be opened and a few cigarettes partially pulled out
- The server should stand by with a lighter/ match box to light the cigarette
- It should be made sure that an ash-tray is available and should be changed frequently

# CIGARETTE BRANDS

- DUNHILL
- MARLBORO
- KENT
- BENSON & HEDGES

# CIGARETTE BRANDS

- SALEM
- 555
- KENT
- CAMEL
- CHASTERFIELD

# BRANDS





# BRANDS



# BRANDS



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**THANK YOU**

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