§ 21.124 Quassin.

(a) Quassin is the bitter principle of quassia wood (occurring as a mixture of two isomeric forms). It shall be a good commercial grade of purified amorphous quassin, standardized as to bitterness.

(b) *Bitterness*. An aqueous solution of quassin shall be distinctly bitter at a 1 to 250,000 dilution. To test: Dissolve 0.1 gram of quassin in 100 mL of 95 percent alcohol, then dilute 4 mL of the solution to 1,000 mL with distilled water, mix well and taste.

(c) *Identification test*. Dissolve about 0.5 gram of quassin in 10 mL of 95 percent alcohol and filter. To 5 mL of the filtrate, add 5 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1 mg of phloroglucinol and mix well. A red color develops.

(d) *Optical assay*. When 1 gram of quassin (in solution in a small amount of 95 percent alcohol) is dissolved in 10,000 mL of water, the absorbance of the solution in a 1 cm cell at a wavelength of 258 millimicrons shall not be less than 0.400.

(e) *Solubility*. When 0.5 gram of quassin is added to 25 mL of 190 proof alcohol, it shall dissolve completely.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.124–T Raffinate.

(a) *API Gravity at 60 °F*. 30 to 85.
(b) *Reid Vapor Pressure (PSI)*. 5 to 11.
(c) *Octane (R+M/2)*. 66 to 70.
(d) *Distillation (°F):*
(i) *10 percent*. 120 to 150.
(ii) *50 percent*. 144 to 180.
(iii) *90 percent*. 168 to 200.
(iv) *End point distillation*. 216 to 285.

[T.D. TTB–140, 81 FR 59462, Aug. 30, 2016]

§ 21.125 Rubber hydrocarbon solvent.

(a) Rubber hydrocarbon solvent is a petroleum derivative.

(b) *Distillation range*. When 10 percent of the sample has been distilled into a graduated receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 170 °F. nor less than 90 °F. When 90 percent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read more than 250 °F.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001; T.D. TTB–140, 81 FR 59462, Aug. 30, 2016]

§ 21.126 Safrole.

(a) *Congealing point*. 10.0° to 11.2 °C.
(b) *Refractive index at 20 °C*. 1.5363 to 1.5385.
(c) *Specific gravity at 15 °/15 °C*. 1.100 to 1.107.
(d) *Odor*. Characteristic odor.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.127 Shellac (refined).

(a) *Arsenic content*. Not more than 1.4 parts per million as determined by the Gutzeit Method (AOAC method 25.020; for incorporation by reference, see § 21.6(c)).

(b) *Color*. White or orange.

(c) *Rosin content*. None when tested by the following method: Add 20 mL of absolute alcohol or glacial acetic acid (m. p. 13° to 15 °C.) to 2 grams of the shellac and thoroughly dissolve. Add 100 mL of petroleum ether and mix thoroughly. Add approximately 2 liters of water and separate a portion of the ether layer (at least 50 mL) and filter if cloudy. Evaporate the petroleum ether and test as follows: Solution A—5 mL of phenol dissolved in 10 mL of carbon tetrachloride. Solution B—1 mL of bromine dissolved in 4 mL of carbon tetrachloride. To the residue obtained above add 2 mL of Solution A and transfer the mixture to a porcelain spot plate, filling one cavity. Immediately fill an adjacent cavity with solution B. Cover the plate with a watch glass and observe any color formation in Solution A. A decided purple or deep indigo blue color is an indication of the presence of rosin.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.128 [Reserved]

§ 21.129 Spearmint oil, terpeneless.

(a) *Carvone content*. Not less than 85 percent by weight.

(b) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.4930 to 1.4980.

(c) *Specific gravity at 25 °/25 °C.* 0.949 to 0.956.

(d) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.130 Spike lavender oil, natural.

(a) *Alcohol content (as borneol).* Not less than 30 percent by weight.

(b) *Esters (as bornyl acetate).* Not less than 1.5 percent by weight.

(c) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.4630 to 1.4680.

(d) *Specific gravity at 25 °/25 °C.* 0.893 to 0.909.

(e) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.130–T Straight run gasoline.

(a) *General.* Straight run gasoline is a mixture consisting predominantly (greater than 60 percent by volume) of C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7 and/or C_8 hydrocarbons, and is either:

(1) A petroleum distillate coming straight from an atmospheric distillation unit without being cracked or reformed, or

(2) A condensate coming directly from an oil/gas recovery operation.

(b) *API gravity.* 72° minimum, 85° maximum.

(c) *Reid vapor pressure (PSI).* 15 maximum.

(d) *Sulfur.* 120 ppm maximum.

(e) *Benzene.* 1.1 percent by volume maximum.

(f) *Distillation (°F):*

(1) *10 percent.* 97 minimum, 158 maximum.

(2) *50 percent.* 250 maximum.

(3) *Final boiling point.* 437 maximum.

[T.D. TTB–140, 81 FR 59462, Aug. 30, 2016]

§ 21.131 Sucrose octaacetate.

(a) Sucrose octaacetate is an organic acetylation product occurring as a white or cream-colored powder having an intensely bitter taste.

(b) *Free acid (as acetic acid).* Maximum percentage 0.15 by weight when determined by the following procedure: Dissolve 1.0 gram of sample in 50 mL of neutralized ethyl alcohol (or S.D.A. No. 3–A, No. 3–C, or No. 30) and titrate with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide using phenolphthalein indicator.

Percent acid as acetic acid = mL NaOH used × 0.6 / weight of sample

(c) *Insoluble matter.* 0.30 percent by weight maximum.

(d) *Melting point.* Not less than 78.0 °C.

(e) *Purity.* Sucrose octaacetate 98 percent minimum by weight when determined by the following procedure: Transfer a weighed 1.50 grams sample to a 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 mL of neutral ethyl alcohol (or S.D.A. No. 3–A, No. 3–C, or No. 30) and exactly 50.0 mL of 0.5 N sodium hydroxide. Reflux for 1 hour on a steam bath, cool and titrate the excess sodium hydroxide with 0.5 N sulfuric acid using phenolphthalein indicator.

Percent sucrose octaacetate = (mL NaOH − mL H_2SO_4) × 4.2412 / weight of sample

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.132 Toluene.

(a) *Specific Gravity at 15.56°/15.56 °C.* 0.80 to 0.90.

(b) *Boiling point (°C).* 110.6.

(c) *Distillation range (°C).* Not more than 1 percent by volume should distill below 109, and not less than 99 percent by volume below 112.

(d) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

[T.D. TTB–140, 81 FR 59463, Aug. 30, 2016]

§ 21.133 Vinegar.

(a) *Vinegar, 90-grain:*

Acidity (as acetic acid). 9.0 percent by weight, minimum.

(b) *Vinegar, 60-grain:*

Acidity (as acetic acid). 6.0 percent by weight, minimum.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]