

## § 21.116

### § 21.116 Methyl alcohol.

*Specific gravity at 15.56 °/15.56 °C.* 0.810 maximum.

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

### § 21.117 Methyl isobutyl ketone.

(a) *Acidity (as acetic acid).* 0.02 percent by weight, maximum.

(b) *Color.* Colorless.

(c) *Distillation range.* (For applicable ASTM method, see 1980 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 29, page 147, Standard No. D 1153-77; for incorporation by reference, see § 21.6(b).) No distillate should come over below 111 °C. and none above 117 °C.

(d) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

(e) *Specific gravity at 20 °/20 °C.* 0.799 to 0.804.

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

### § 21.118 Methyl *n*-butyl ketone.

(a) *Acidity (as acetic acid).* 0.02 percent by weight, maximum.

(b) *Color.* Colorless.

(c) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

(d) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.396 to 1.404.

(e) *Specific gravity at 20 °/20 °C.* 0.800 to 0.835.

(f) *Distillation range.* No distillate should come over below 123 °C. and none above 129 °C.

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

### § 21.118-T1 Methyl tertiary butyl ether.

(a) *Purity.* ≥ 97.0 percent.

(b) *Color.* Clear, colorless.

(c) *Odor.* Turpentine-like.

(d) *Specific Gravity at 20 °C.* 0.70 to 0.80.

(e) *Boiling Point ( °C).* 55.

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

### § 21.118-T2 Naphtha.

(a) *API Gravity at 60 °F.* 30 to 85.

(b) *Reid Vapor Pressure (PSI).* 8 maximum.

(c) *Specific Gravity at 20 °C.* 0.70 to 0.80.

(d) *Distillation ( °F):*

(i) *I.B.P.* 85 maximum.

(ii) *10 percent.* 130 maximum.

(iii) *50 percent.* 250 maximum.

(iv) *90 percent.* 340 maximum.

(e) *End point distillation.* 380 maximum.

(f) *Copper corrosion.* One (1).

(g) *Sabolt color.* 28 minimum.

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

### § 21.118-T3 Natural gasoline.

Natural gasoline is a mixture of various alkanes including butane, pentane, and hexane hydrocarbons extracted from natural gas. It has a distillation range wherein no more than 10 percent by volume of the sample may distill below 97 °F; at least 50 percent by volume shall distill at or below 156 °F; and at least 90 percent by volume shall distill at or below 209 °F.

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

### § 21.119 Nicotine solution.

(a) *Composition.* Five gallons of an aqueous solution containing 40 percent nicotine; 3.6 avoirdupois ounces of methylene blue, U.S.P.; water sufficient to make 100 gallons.

(b) *Color.* One mL of the nicotine solution (previously agitated in the presence of air) is measured into 100 mL of water and thoroughly mixed. Fifty mL of this colored solution is compared, using Nessler tubes, with 50 mL of a standard color solution containing 5 grams of CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, C.P. in 100 mL of water. The color intensity of the solution tested should be equal to or greater than that of the standard solution.

(c) *Nicotine content.* The above solution must contain not less than 1.88 percent of nicotine determined by the following process: 20 mL of the solution are measured into a 500 mL Kjeldahl flask provided with a suitable bulb tube, 50 mL of 0.1 N NaOH added and the mixture distilled in a current of steam until the distillate is no longer alkaline (about 500 mL). The distillate is then titrated with 0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> using rosolic acid or methyl red as indicator. Not less than 23.2 mL should be required for neutralization.

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