

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

§ 21.125

§ 21.120 Nitropropane, mixed isomers of.

(a) *Nitropropane content.* A minimum of 94 percent by weight.

(b) *Total nitroparaffin content.* A minimum of 99 percent by weight.

(c) *Distillation range.* 119° to 113 °C.

(d) *Specific gravity at 20°/20 °C.* 0.992 to 1.003.

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

§ 21.121 Peppermint oil, Terpeneless.

(a) *Specific gravity at 25 °C.* 0.890 to 0.910.

(b) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.455 to 1.465.

(c) *Esters as menthyl acetate.* 5 percent minimum.

(d) *Menthol (free and esters).* 5 percent minimum.

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

§ 21.122 Potassium Hydroxide.

(a) *Color.* White or yellow.

(b) *Specific gravity at 20 °C.* 1.95 to 2.10.

(c) *Melting point.* 360 °C.

(d) *Boiling point.* 1320 °C.

(e) *pH (0.1M solution).* 13.5.

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

§ 21.123 Pyronate.

Pyronate is a product of the destructive distillation of hardwood meeting the following requirements:

(a) *Acidity (as acetic acid).* Not more than 0.1 percent by weight, determined as follows:

Add 5.0 mL sample to 100 mL distilled water in an Erlenmeyer flask and titrate with 0.1 N NaOH to a bromthymol blue endpoint.

(b) *Color.* The color shall be no darker than the color produced by 2.0 grams of potassium dichromate in 1 liter of water. The comparison shall be made in 4-ounce oil sample bottles viewed crosswise.

(c) *Distillation range.* When 100 mL are distilled not more than 5 mL shall distill below 70 °C., not less than 50 mL below 160 °C., and not less than 90 mL below 205 °C.

NOTE. Any material submitted as pyronate must agree in color, odor, taste and denaturing value with a standard sample furnished

by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau to chemists authorized to examine samples of denaturants.

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

§ 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. Re-designated 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