

§ 21.124

§ 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 ther-

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mometer 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 Safrrole.

- (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.