

§ 21.126

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. Re-designated by T.D. ATF-442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001; T.D. TTB-140, 81 FR 59462, Aug. 30, 2016]

§ 21.126 Saffrole.

- (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. Re-designated 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. Re-designated by T.D. ATF-442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–22 Edition)

§ 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. Re-designated 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. Re-designated 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 C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇ and/or C₈ 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