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]

Subpart F—Uses of Specially Denatured Alcohol and Specially Denatured Rum

§ 21.141 List of products and processes using specially denatured alcohol and rum, and formulas authorized therefor.

This section lists, alphabetically by product or process, formulas of specially denatured alcohol authorized for use in those products or processes, and lists the code numbers assigned thereto. Specially denatured rum, as well as specially denatured alcohol, may be used in tobacco sprays and flavors, Code No. 460, under Formula No. 4.

USES OF SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL [1]

Product or process	Code No.	Formulas authorized
Acetaldehyde	551	1, 2–B, 29.
Acetic acid	512	29, 35–A.
Adhesives and binders	036	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 30.
Aldehydes, miscellaneous.	552	1, 2–B, 29.
Alkaloids (processing)	344	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 23–A, 30, 32, 35–A.
Animal feed supplements.	910	35–A.
Antibiotics (processing)	343	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 23–A, 30, 32, 35–A.
Antifreeze, proprietary	760	1.
Antiseptic solutions, U.S.P. or N.F.	244	23–A, 37, 38–B, 38–F.
Bath preparations	142	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 30, 36, 38–B, 39–B, 39–C, 40, 40–A, 40–B, 40–C.
Bay rum	112	23–A, 37, 38–B, 39–B, 39–D, 40, 40–A, 40–B, 40–C.
Biocides, miscellaneous	410	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 23–H, 30, 37, 38–B, 39–B, 40, 40–A, 40–B, 40–C.
Blood and blood products (processing).	345	1, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 23–A, 30.
Brake fluids	720	1, 3–A, 3–C.
Candy glazes	015	13–A, 23–A, 35–A, 45.
Cellulose coatings	011	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 30.
Cellulose compounds (dehydration).	311	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C, 32.
Cellulose intermediates	034	1, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 19, 23–A, 32.
Chemicals (miscellaneous).	579	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 29, 30, 32, 36.
Cleaning solutions	450	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 23–H, 30, 36, 39–B, 40, 40–A, 40–B, 40–C.
Coatings, miscellaneous	016	1, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A.
Collodions, industrial	034	1, 3–A, 3–C, 13–A, 19, 23–A, 32.
Collodion, U.S.P.	241	13–A, 19, 32.
Colognes	122	38–B, 39–B, 39–C, 40, 40–A, 40–B, 40–C.
Crude drugs (processing).	341	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C, 23–A, 30.
Cutting oils	730	1, 3–A, 3–C.
Dehydration products, miscellaneous.	315	1, 2–B, 3–A, 3–C.