

(c) *Purity*. Technical grade or better.

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

**§ 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]

**§ 21.131 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= $\frac{\text{ml NaOH used} \times 0.6}{\text{weight of sample}}$

(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 hy-

droxide. 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= $\frac{\text{ml NaOH}-\text{ml H}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{weight of sample}} \times 4.2412$

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

**§ 21.132 Toluene.**

(a) *Distillation range*. (For applicable ASTM method, see 1980 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 29, page 569, Standard No. D 362-75 for industrial grade toluene; for incorporation by reference, see § 21.6(b).) When 100 ml of toluene are distilled by this method, not more than 1 ml should distill below 109 °C., and not less than 99 ml below 112 °C.

(b) *Boiling point*. 110.6 °±1 °C.

(c) *Odor*. Characteristic odor.

(d) *Specific gravity at 15.56 °/15.56 °C*. 0.869 to 0.873.

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

**§ 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. Re-designated 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.