physical or chemical process or any apparatus which accelerates the matur-
ing of the spirits;
(g) The steeping or soaking of fruits, berries, aromatic herbs, roots, seeds,
etc., in spirits or wines;
(h) The artificial carbonating of spir-
its;
(i) The blending in Puerto Rico of
spirits with any liquors manufactured
outside of Puerto Rico;
(j) The production of gin by—
(1) Redistillation over juniper berries
and other natural aromatics, or the ex-
tracted oils of such, of spirits distilled
at or above 190 degrees of proof, free
from impurities, including spirits of
such a nature recovered by redistilla-
tion of imperfect gin spirits; and
(2) Mixing gin with other spirits;
(k) The treatment of gin by—
(1) Addition or abstraction of any
substance or material other than pure
water after redistillation in a manner
that would change its class and type
designation; and
(2) Addition of any substance or ma-
terial other than juniper berries or
other natural aromatics, or the ex-
tracted oils of such, or pure water to
the spirits, before or during redistilla-
tion, in a manner that would change
its class and type designation;
(l) The production of vodka by—
(1) Treatment of neutral spirits with
not less than one ounce of activated
carbon per 100 wine gallons of spirits;
(2) Redistillation of pure spirits so as
to be without distinctive character,
aroma, taste, or color;
(3) Mixing with other spirits or with
any other substance or material except
pure water, after production; and
(m) The recovery of spirits by redis-
stillation from distilled spirits products
containing other alcoholic ingredients
and from spirits which have previously
been entered for deposit. However, no
formula shall be required for spirits re-
distilled into any type of neutral spir-
its other than vodka or spirits redistil-
ted at less than 190 degrees of proof
which lack the taste, aroma and other
characteristics generally attributed to
whisky, brandy, rum, or gin, and are
designated as “Spirits,” preceded or
followed by a word or phrase descrip-
tive of the material from which pro-
duced. Such spirits redistilled on or
after July 1, 1972, may not be des-
ignated “Spirits Grain” or “Grain
Spirits.”
§5.28 Adoption of predecessor’s for-
mulas.
The adoption by a successor of ap-
proved Forms 5110.38 (27–B Supple-
mental) shall be in the form of an ap-
plication filed with the appropriate
TTB officer. The application shall list
the formulas for adoption by:
(a) Formula number,
(b) Name of product, and
(c) Date of approval.
The application shall clearly show that
the predecessor has authorized the use
of his previously approved formulas by
the successor.
Subpart D—Labeling
Requirements for Distilled Spirits
§5.31 General.
(a) Application. No person engaged in
business as a distiller, rectifier, im-
porter, wholesaler, or warehouseman
and bottler, directly or indirectly, or
through an affiliate, shall sell or ship
or deliver for sale or shipment or oth-
erwise introduce in interstate or for-
eign commerce, or receive therein, or
remove from customs custody, any dis-
tilled spirits in bottles, unless such
bottles are marked, branded, labeled,
or packaged, in conformity with §§5.31
through 5.42.
(b) Alteration of labels. It shall be un-
lawful for any person to alter, mutil-
ate, destroy, obliterate, or remove any
mark, brand, or label on distilled spir-
its held for sale in interstate or foreign
commerce or after shipment therein,
except:
(1) As authorized by Federal law;
(2) When an additional labeling or re-
labeling of bottled distilled spirits is
accomplished with labels covered by
certificates of label approval which
comply with the requirements of this
part and with State law;
(3) That there may be added to the
bottle, after removal from customs