

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

§ 21.116

(b) *Specific gravity at 15.56 °/15.56 °C.* Not more than 0.728.

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

§ 21.109 Gasoline.

(a) *Distillation range.* When 100 ml of gasoline are distilled, none shall distill below 90 °F. Not more than 5 ml shall be collected below 140 °F., and not less than 50 ml shall distill below 230 °F.

(b) *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]

§ 21.110 Gasoline, unleaded.

Conforms to specifications as established by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in the 1980 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 23, page 229, Standard No. D 439-79. Any of the "seasonal and geographical" volatility classes for unleaded gasoline are considered suitable as a denaturant. (For incorporation by reference, see § 21.6(b).)

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

§ 21.111 Gentian violet.

(a) Gentian violet (methyl violet, methylrosaniline chloride) occurs as a dark green powder or crystals having metallic luster.

(b) *Arsenic content.* Not more than 15 ppm. (as As₂O₃) as determined by the applicable U.S.P. method.

(c) *Identification test.* Sprinkle about 1 mg of sample on 1 ml of sulfuric acid; it dissolves in the acid with an orange or brown-red color. When this solution is diluted cautiously with water, the color changes to brown, then to green, and finally to blue.

(d) *Insoluble matter.* Not to exceed 0.25 percent when tested by the following method:

Transfer 1.0 gram of sample to a 150 ml beaker containing 50 ml of alcohol. Stir to complete solution and filter through a weighed Whatman No. 4 filter paper. Wash residue with small amounts of alcohol totaling about 50 ml. Dry paper in oven for 30 minutes at

80 °C. and weigh. Calculate insoluble material.

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

§ 21.112 Heptane.

(a) *Distillation range.* No distillate should come over below 200 °F. and none above 211 °F.

(b) *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]

§ 21.113 Isopropyl alcohol.

Specific gravity at 15.56 °/15.56 °C. 0.810 maximum.

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

§ 21.114 Kerosene.

(a) *Distillation range.* (For applicable ASTM method, see 1980 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 25, page 395, Standard No. D 3699-78 for burner fuel; see Part 23, page 849, Standard Nos. D 1655-80a for aviation turbine fuels and D 86-78 for distillation of petroleum products; for incorporation by reference, see § 21.6(b).) No distillate should come over below 340 °F. and none above 570 °F.

(b) *Flash point.* 115 °F. minimum.

(c) *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]

§ 21.115 Kerosene (deodorized).

(a) *Distillation range.* No distillate should come over below 340 °F. and none above 570 °F.

(b) *Flash point.* 155 °F. minimum.

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

§ 21.116 Methyl alcohol.

Specific gravity at 15.56 °/15.56 °C. 0.810 maximum.

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