

## Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

## § 160.14

“sulphate wood turpentine,” as the case may be.

### § 160.7 Gum spirits of turpentine.

The designation “gum spirits of turpentine” shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine obtained by distillation of the oleoresin (gum) from living trees, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as gum spirits, gum turpentine, spirits of turpentine, or oil of turpentine.

### § 160.8 Steam distilled wood turpentine.

The designation “steam distilled wood turpentine” shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine obtained by steam distillation from the oleoresinous component of wood whether in the presence of the wood or after extraction from the wood, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as wood turpentine, steam distilled turpentine, steam distilled wood turpentine, or S. D. wood turpentine.

### § 160.9 Destructively distilled wood turpentine.

The designation “destructively distilled wood turpentine” shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine prepared from the distillate obtained in the destructive distillation (carbonization) of wood, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as destructively distilled wood turpentine or D.D. wood turpentine.

### § 160.10 Sulphate wood turpentine.

The designation “sulphate wood turpentine” shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine prepared from the condensates that are recovered in the sulphate process of cooking wood pulp, and commonly known as sulphate turpentine or sulphate wood turpentine.

### § 160.11 Quality requirements.

The several standards for spirits of turpentine, as defined in §§160.8 to 160.10, inclusive, shall be deemed to mean the respective kinds of spirits of turpentine having properties that conform with the standard specifications adopted therefor by the American Society for Testing Materials, contained in appendix A to this part.

### § 160.12 Standard designations for rosin.

(a) Rosin within the meaning of the act and the provisions in this part shall be designated as “gum rosin,” “wood rosin,” or “tall oil rosin,” as the case may be.

(b) The designation “gum rosin” shall refer to the kind of rosin remaining after the distillation of gum spirits of turpentine from the oleoresin (gum) obtained from living pine trees.

(c) The designation “wood rosin” shall refer to the kind of rosin recovered after the distillation of the volatile oil from the oleoresin within or extracted from pine wood by any suitable process, followed by any necessary further refinement.

(d) The designation “tall oil rosin” shall refer to the kind of rosin remaining after the removal of the fatty acids from tall oil by fractional distillation, and having the characteristic form and appearance and other physical and chemical properties normal for other kinds of rosin.

### § 160.13 Grade designations for rosin.

The grades of rosin shall be designated, from highest to lowest, by the following letters, respectively: XC, XB, XA, X, WW, WG, N, M, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, B. In addition, the letters OP shall be used to designate the grade of opaque rosin, and the letters FF shall be used to designate the grade of normal wood rosin: *Provided*, That the product recovered in the refining of wood rosin, that is darker in color than the standard for FF grade, and that contains rosin acids in lesser quantity than is normal for such rosin, shall be graded and designated as B wood resin.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 33 FR 8722, June 14, 1968]

### § 160.14 Opaque rosin.

The term “opaque rosin” shall apply to the article resulting when rosin undergoes internal modification indicated by a turbid, clouded, or opaque appearance, that is, loss of transparency, brought about by the occlusion of moisture or the formation of an excessive quantity of resin acid crystals in the rosin.

## § 160.15

### ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AND MODIFIED STANDARDS

#### § 160.15 New standards.

Whenever in the opinion of the Administrator a new standard for any naval stores is necessary in the interest of the trade, he shall announce a hearing thereon, to be held not less than 3 months subsequent to such announcement. Notice of the hearing stating the terms or description of the proposed new standard, or a summary thereof, shall be given by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by such other means as may be practicable. The hearing shall be conducted by an official designated by the Administrator, and reasonable opportunity shall be afforded at the hearing to all interested persons to present their views, arguments and data, verbally or in writing, in favor of or in opposition to the proposed new standard. All relevant material presented at said hearing, or a summary thereof, and a recommendation as to adoption or rejection of the proposed new standard shall be transmitted to the Administrator for his consideration. A new standard established and promulgated by the Administrator shall become effective not less than 3 months after the promulgation thereof.

#### § 160.16 Modification of existing standards.

Whenever in the opinion of the Administrator a modification of an existing standard for naval stores is necessary in the interest of the trade, he shall announce a hearing thereon, to be held not less than 6 months subsequent to such announcement. Notice of the hearing stating the terms or description of the proposed modification of any standard, or a summary thereof, shall be given by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by such other means as may be practicable. The hearing shall be conducted by an official designated by the Administrator, and reasonable opportunity shall be afforded to all interested persons to present their views, arguments and data, verbally or in writing, in favor of or in opposition to the proposed modification. All relevant material presented at said hearing, or a summary

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thereof, and a recommendation as to adoption or rejection of the proposed modification shall be transmitted to the Administrator for his consideration. A modified standard established and promulgated by the Administrator shall become effective not less than 6 months after the promulgation thereof.

### METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INSPECTION, SAMPLING AND GRADING

#### § 160.17 Laboratory analysis.

The analysis and laboratory testing of naval stores shall be conducted, so far as is practicable, according to methods of the American Society for Testing Materials. When any such method is deemed to be insufficient or unsuitable or when no method has been so presented, the analysis shall be made according to any method deemed appropriate by the Administrator.

#### § 160.18 Determining the grade of rosin.

The grade of rosin shall be determined by comparing a representative sample, taken and prepared in accordance with the provisions in this part, with the appropriate standard types. The grade shall be the grade designation of the standard type which the sample equals or excels in color, but below the next higher grade.

#### § 160.19 Samples of rosin for grading.

Samples of rosin for grading shall be approximately cubical in shape, and shall be seven-eighths inch thick in the direction through which they are viewed or graded. Samples may be taken by any of the following methods:

(a) By cutting or cleaving the same from a lump of the rosin removed from the solid mass in the barrel or drum, the top side of which lump shall come from not less than 4 inches below the surface of the rosin.

(b) By placing a tin mold of suitable design inside the barrel or drum through an opening in the side, the center of which opening is approximately 9 inches from the top or 12 inches from the bottom so that when the container is filled, the rosin within the mold will have come from a position not less than 4 inches below the surface of the rosin. The mold thus