

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.