Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

§ 24.184 Use of volatile fruit-flavor concentrate.

(a) General. In the cellar treatment of natural wine of the winemaker’s own production there may be added volatile fruit-flavor concentrate produced from the same kind of fruit or from the same variety of berry or grape so long as the proportion of volatile fruit-flavor concentrate added to the wine does not exceed the equivalent proportion of volatile fruit-flavor concentrate of the original juice or must from which the wine was produced.

(b) Use of juice or must from which volatile fruit-flavor has been removed. Juice, concentrated fruit juice, or must processed at a concentrate plant is considered to be pure juice, concentrated fruit juice, or must even though volatile fruit-flavor has been removed if, at a concentrate plant or at bonded wine

859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5367, 5373))


§ 24.183 Use of distillates containing aldehydes.

Distillates containing aldehydes may be received on wine premises for use in the fermentation of wine and then returned to the distilled spirits plant from which distillates were withdrawn as distilling material. Distillates produced from one kind of fruit may not be used in the fermentation of wine made from a different kind of fruit. Distillates containing aldehydes which are received at bonded wine premises and not immediately used will be placed in a locked room or tank on bonded wine premises. Distillates containing aldehydes may not be mingled with wine spirits. If the distillates contain less than 0.1 percent of aldehydes, the proprietor shall comply with any additional condition relating to the receipt, storage, and use which the appropriate TTB officer may require to assure that the distillates are properly used and accounted for. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1382, as amended, 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5367, 5373))


§ 24.182 Use of volatile fruit-flavor concentrate.

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(b) Use of juice or must from which volatile fruit-flavor has been removed. Juice, concentrated fruit juice, or must processed at a concentrate plant is considered to be pure juice, concentrated fruit juice, or must even though volatile fruit-flavor has been removed if, at a concentrate plant or at bonded wine

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859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5367, 5373))

§ 24.190 General.

Effervescent wine may be made on bonded wine premises. Where the effervescence results from fermentation of the wine within a closed container, the wine is classed and taxed as sparkling wine. The use of carbon dioxide, nitrogen gas, or a combination of both, is permitted to maintain counterpressure during the transfer and bottling of sparkling wine. Wine carbonated by injection of carbon dioxide is classed and taxed as artificially carbonated wine. Sparkling wine, artificially carbonated wine, and any wine used as a base in the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine, may not have an alcohol content in excess of 14 percent by volume. However, wine containing more than 14 percent of alcohol by volume may be used in preparing a dosage for finishing sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))


§ 24.191 Segregation of operations.

Where more than one process of producing sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine is used, the appropriate TTB officer may require the portion of the premises used for the production and storage of wine made by each process (bottle fermented, bulk fermented or artificially carbonated) to be segregated as provided by §24.27.

(26 U.S.C. 5365))


§ 24.192 Process and materials.

In preparing still wine for the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine, sugar and acid of the kinds and within the limitations prescribed in §24.182 may be added with yeast or yeast culture to acclimate the yeast and to facilitate the process of secondary fermentation or to correct the wine. Fruit syrup, sugar, wine, wine spirits, and acid may be used in preparing a finishing dosage for sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine provided the dosage does not exceed 10 percent by volume of the finished product. Where the proprietor desires to use more than 10 percent by volume finishing dosage, the proprietor shall file for a formula approval under §24.80. The fruit syrup, wine spirits and wine used will come from the same kind of fruit as the wine from which the sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine is made. In the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine, taxpaid wine spirits or wine spirits withdrawn tax-free may be used. Tax-free wine spirits may only be used in the production of sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine which is a natural wine. In the fermentation and finishing of a sparkling wine, the acids and materials specifically authorized in §24.246 may be used.

(26 U.S.C. 5382)

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1383, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5382))

[Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512–0059]

§ 24.193 Conversion into still wine.

Sparkling wine or artificially carbonated wine may be dumped for use as still wine. The dumping process will allow the loss of carbon dioxide remaining in the wine. (Sec. 201, Pub. L.