

HTSUS, shall apply to any article which is imported for sale and claimed, either at the time of entry or at a later date, to be free of duty under subheading 9706.00.00, HTSUS, if such article is later found to be unauthentic in respect of the antiquity claimed as a basis for such free entry, unless the claim under subheading 9706.00.00, HTSUS, is withdrawn in writing before the examination of the article for the purpose of appraisal or classification has begun.

(g) The additional duty provided for in additional U.S. Note 2, Chapter 97, HTSUS shall not be assessed if the importer established by evidence satisfactory to the port director that the article was not imported for sale. In the case of any article imported in a passenger's baggage or entered under an informal entry, the Customs officer concerned may accept the statement of the owner that the article was not imported for sale if he is satisfied of the truth of such statement.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §10.53, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§10.54 Gobelin and other hand-woven tapestries.

Pursuant to subheading 5805.00.10, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Gobelin tapestries produced in the Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins factories at Paris and Beauvais under the direction and control of the French Government, and other hand-woven tapestries, shall be accorded free entry if of a kind fit only for use as wall hangings, and valued over \$215 per square meter.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20066, May 29, 1987; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

VEGETABLE OILS

§10.56 Vegetable oils, denaturing; release.

(a) Olive, palm-kernel, rapeseed, sunflower, and sesame oil shall be classifiable under subheadings 1509.10.20, 1509.10.40, 1509.90.20, 1509.90.40, 1510.00.20, 1512.19.20, 1513.29.00, 1514.90.10, 1514.90.50,

1515.50.00, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, if denatured abroad or under Customs supervision after importation but before release from Customs custody, at the request and expense of the importer, by a formula prescribed by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, or if by their method of production abroad they are rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

(b) Each cask or package of oil claimed to have been before importation denatured or otherwise rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes shall be sampled and tested by an appraising officer.

(c) Formulas prescribed by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, except proprietary mixtures, will be circulated to all Customs officers and will appear as abstracts of United States Customs Service decisions published in the weekly Customs Bulletins. Proprietary mixtures approved by the Commissioner of Customs will not be published but appropriate notice of their approval will be given to all Customs officers.

(d) The Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, will from time to time prescribe additional formulas, and will consider any formula for special denaturing that may be submitted.

(e) The port director may, if he deems it advisable, require an importer requesting permission to use any authorized denaturant to submit to the appraiser an adequate sample of such denaturant, in order that the appraiser may report to the port director whether or not such denaturant is suitable for rendering the oil unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

(f) No such oil shall be released free of duty until the appraiser shall have made a special report that it has been properly denatured.

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§ 10.57

POTATOES, CORN, OR MAIZE

§ 10.57 Certified seed potatoes, and seed corn or maize.

Claim for classification as seed potatoes under subheading 0701.10.00, as seed corn (maize) under subheading 1005.10., HTSUS, shall be made at the time of entry. Such classification shall be allowed only if the articles are white or Irish potatoes, or maize or corn, imported in containers and if, at the time of importation, there is firmly affixed to each container an official tag supplied by the government of the country in which the contents were grown, or an agency of such government. The tag shall bear a certificate to the effect that the specified contents of the container were grown, and have been approved, especially for use as seed. The tag shall also bear a number or other symbol identifying the potatoes or corn in the container with an inspection record of the foreign government or its agency on the basis of which the certificate was issued.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51250, Dec. 21, 1988]

BOLTING CLOTHS

§ 10.58 Bolting cloths; marking.

(a) As a prerequisite to the free entry of bolting cloth for milling purposes under subheading 5911.20.20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the cloth shall be indelibly marked from selvage to selvage at intervals of not more than 10.16 centimeters with "bolting cloth expressly for milling purposes" in block letters 7.62 centimeters in height. Bolting cloths composed of silk imported expressly for milling purposes shall be considered only such cloths as are suitable for and are used in the act or process of grading, screening, bolting, separating, classifying, or sifting dry materials, or dry materials mixed with water, if the water is merely a carrying medium.

(b) Bolting cloths not marked in the manner above indicated at the time of importation may be so marked by the

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importers in public stores under the supervision of customs officers.

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WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR VESSELS

§ 10.59 Exemption from customs duties and internal-revenue tax.

(a) A vessel shall not be considered to be actually engaged in the foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, or between the United States and its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of withdrawing supplies free of duty and internal-revenue tax pursuant to section 309(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, unless it is—

(1) Operating on a regular schedule in a class of trade which entitles it to the privilege;

(2) Actually transporting passengers or merchandise to or from a foreign port, a port on the opposite coast of the United States, or between a port in a possession of the United States and a port in the United States or in another of its possessions, or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or between Alaska and any other part of the United States;

(3) Departing in ballast (without cargo or passengers) from one port for another, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of lading passengers or cargo at the port of destination for carriage in a class of trade specified in section 309(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for which class of trade the vessel is suitable and substantially ready for service with necessary fittings, outfit, and equipment already installed on its departure in ballast, and from which it is not diverted prior to carriage of passengers or cargo in such trade. A written declaration of the owner or agent of the vessel may be required in connection with the withdrawal, certifying to the vessel's suitability and substantial readiness with necessary fittings, outfit, and equipment already installed on its departure in ballast for service in a class of trade specified in