

### § 30.71

0.0005+1.005=1.0055 correction factor at 51 °F.

*Example.* It is desired to correct spirits of 180 proof at 53 degrees temperature:

1.005 (52°)–1.003 (54°)=0.002 divided by 2=0.001  
0.001+1.003=1.004 correction factor at 53 °F.

Where the percent of proof is other than a multiple of five, the difference, if any, between the factors for the next higher and lower proofs should be divided by five and multiplied by the degrees of proof beyond the next lower proof, and the fractional product so obtained should be added to the factor for the next lower proof (if the temperature is above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, the fractional product so obtained must be subtracted from the factor for next lower proof), or if it is also necessary to correct the factor because of odd temperature, to the temperature corrected factor for the next lower proof.

*Example.* It is desired to ascertain the correction factor for spirits of 112 proof at 47 degrees temperature:

1.006 (46°)–1.005 (48°)=0.001 divided by 2=0.0005  
0.0005+1.005=1.0055 corrected factor at 47 °F.  
1.007 (115 proof)–1.006 (110 proof)=0.001  
0.001 divided by 5=0.0002 (for each percent of proof)×2 (for 112 proof)=0.0004  
0.0004+1.0055 (corrected factor at 47 °F.)=1.0059 correction factor to be used for 112 proof at 47 °F

*Example.* It is desired to ascertain the correction factor for spirits of 97 proof at 93 degrees temperature:

0.986 (92°)–0.985 (94°)=0.001 divided by 2=0.0005  
0.0005+0.985=0.9855 corrected factor at 93 °F.  
0.986 (95 proof)–0.985 (100 proof)=0.001  
0.001 divided by 5=0.0002 (for each percent of proof)×2 (for 97 proof)=0.0004

### 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–02 Edition)

0.9855 (corrected factor at 93 °F.)=0.0005=0.9851 correction factor to be used for 97 proof at 93 °F.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204))

### Subpart F—Optional Gauging Procedures

#### § 30.71 Optional method for determination of proof for spirits containing solids of 400 milligrams or less per 100 milliliters.

The proof of spirits shall be determined to the nearest tenth degree which shall be the proof used in determining the proof gallons and all fractional parts thereof to the nearest tenth proof gallon. The proof of spirits containing solids of 400 milligrams or less per 100 milliliters shall be determined by the use of a hydrometer and a thermometer in accordance with the provisions of § 30.23. However, notwithstanding the provisions of § 30.31, the proprietor may, at his option, add to the proof so determined the obscuration determined as prescribed in § 30.32.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5211))

#### § 30.72 Recording obscuration by proprietors using the optional method for determination of proof.

Any proprietor using the optional method for determination of proof for spirits containing solids of 400 milligrams or less per 100 milligrams as provided in § 30.71 shall record the obscuration so determined on the record of gauge required by 27 CFR part 19.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5211))