

§ 30.45

27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-04 Edition)

WEIGHT OF CONTENTS—Continued

Size of container, wine gallons	Pounds	Ozs.	Weight in pounds and hundredths of a pound	Contents in wine gallons	Proof gallons
10 .....	67	10	67.63	10	19.2
200 proof spirits:					
1 .....	6	10	6.63	1	2.0
2 .....	13	4	13.25	2	4.0
5 .....	33	1	33.06	5	10.0
10 .....	66	2	66.12	10	20.0

(c) *Containers of other proofs or sizes.* Where containers of proofs or sizes not shown above are to be filled, the following rule may be used for ascertaining the weight of the spirits to be placed in the container: Divide the number of gallons representing the quantity of spirits to be placed in the container by the fractional part of a gallon equivalent to 1 pound, to obtain the weight of the spirits in pounds and fractions of a pound to two decimal places. Reduce the decimal fraction of a pound to ounces by multiplying by 16, calling any fraction of an ounce a whole ounce. The pounds and ounces thus obtained will determine the point to which the spirits must be weighed to produce the results desired. If the weight must be marked on the container in pounds and decimal fractions of a pound, it will be necessary to convert the ounces to hundredths of a pound. The fraction of a gallon equivalent to 1 pound at any given proof shall be ascertained by reference to Table 4. However, if the spirits contain solids in excess of 600 milligrams per 100 milliliters, the fraction of a gallon equivalent to 1 pound shall be determined as prescribed for such spirits in § 30.41.

*Example.* It is desired to fill a 1-gallon can with precisely 1 wine gallon of 194 proof spirits:  
 1.00 divided by 0.14866=6.73 pounds.  
 0.73 multiplied by 16=11.68 ounces, rounded to 12 ounces.  
 Weight of spirits—6 pounds, 12 ounces.  
 Weight, if required, to be marked on can—6.75 pounds.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204, 5211))

§ 30.45 **Withdrawal gauge for packages.**

When wooden packages are to be individually gauged for withdrawal, actual tare of the packages shall be determined. The actual tare of a package shall be determined by weighing it after its contents (including rinse water, if any) have been temporarily removed to a separate container or vessel. Where the contents of packages have been temporarily removed for determination of tare, the proof, if any rinse water is added to the spirits, shall be determined after a thorough mixing of the rinse water and the spirits and before return of the spirits to the rinsed packages, and the gross weight shall be determined after the spirits and any added rinse water have been returned to the packages. In the case of metal packages the tare established at the time of filling may be used unless it appears to be incorrect. From the proofs and the net weights of the packages, the wine gallons (if desired) and the proof gallons of spirits shall be determined by the use of Table 2. However, if the spirits contain solids in excess of 600 milligrams per 100 milliliters, the wine gallon and proof gallon contents shall be determined as prescribed for such spirits in § 30.41. If either the weight or the proof is beyond the limitations of table 2, either table 3 or table 4 may be used.

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

DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY BY VOLUME

§ 30.51 **Procedures for measurement of bulk spirits.**

Where the quantity of spirits (including denatured spirits) in bulk is to be determined by volume as authorized by this chapter, the measurement shall be made in tanks, by meters as provided in 27 CFR part 19, or by other devices or methods authorized by the appropriate ATF official, or as otherwise provided in this chapter, or such measurement may be made in tank cars or tank trucks if calibration charts for such conveyances are provided and such charts have been accurately prepared, and certified as accurate, by engineers or other persons qualified to

calibrate such conveyances. Volumetric measurements in tanks shall be made only in accurately calibrated tanks equipped with suitable measuring devices, whereby the actual contents can be correctly ascertained. If the temperature of spirits (including denatured spirits) is other than the standard of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, gallonage determined by volumetric measurements shall be corrected to the standard temperature by means of table 7. In the case of denatured spirits, the temperature-correction factor for the proof of the spirits used in denaturation will give sufficiently accurate results, except that the temperature-correction factor used for specially denatured spirits, Formula No. 18, should be that given in table 7 for 100 proof spirits. When the quantity of spirits, in wine gallons, has been determined by volumetric measurement, the number of proof gallons shall be obtained by multiplying the wine gallons by the proof of the spirits as determined under § 30.31.

*Example* Gauge glass reading inches—88.  
 Wine gallons per inch—48.96.  
 Temperature °F—72.  
 Proof of spirits—86.8.  
 Temperature correction factor (Table 7)—0.995.  
 48.96 W.G.×88=4308.48 wine gallons.  
 4308.48 W.G.×0.995=4286.94 wine gallons.  
 4286.94 W.G.×0.868=3721.06392=3721.1 proof gallons.

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

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8535, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-381, 61 FR 37004, July 16, 1996]

**§ 30.52 Procedure for measurement of cased spirits.**

Where the quantity of spirits in a case is to be determined by volume, such determination shall be made by ascertaining the contents of one bottle in the case and multiplying that figure by the number of bottles in the case. For cases containing bottles filled according to the metric system of measure, the quantity determined shall be converted to wine gallons, as provided in § 19.722 of this chapter. The wine gallons of spirits thus determined for one case may then be multiplied by the number of cases containing spirits at the same proof when determining the

quantity of spirits for more than one case. The proof gallons of spirits in cases shall be determined by multiplying the wine gallons by the proof (divided by 100).

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

**Subpart E—Prescribed Tables**

NOTE. The tables referred to in this subpart appear in their entirety in the "Gauging Manual Embracing Instructions and Tables for Determining Quantity of Distilled Spirits by Proof and Weight" which is incorporated by reference in this part (see § 30.1).

**§ 30.61 Table 1, showing the true percent of proof spirit for any indication of the hydrometer at temperatures between zero and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.**

This table shows the true percent of proof of distilled spirits for indications of the hydrometer likely to occur in practice at temperatures between zero and 100 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be used in determining the proof of spirits. The left-hand column contains the reading of the hydrometer and on the same horizontal line, in the body of the table, in the "Temperature" column corresponding to the reading of the thermometer is the corrected reading or "true percent of proof." The table is computed for tenths of a percent.

*Example.*

Temperature, °F .....	75
Hydrometer reading .....	193
True percent of proof .....	189.5

Where fractional readings are ascertained, the proper interpolations will be made (see § 30.23). If the distilled spirits contain dissolved solids, temperature-correction of the hydrometer reading by the use of this table would result in apparent proof rather than true proof.

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

**§ 30.62 Table 2, showing wine gallons and proof gallons by weight.**

The wine and proof gallon content by weight and proof of packages of distilled spirits usually found in actual practice will be ascertained from this table. The left-hand column contains the weights. The true percent of proof is shown on the heading of each page in a range from 90 degrees to 200 degrees.