

Interstate or foreign commerce. Commerce between any State and any place outside thereof, or commerce within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points within the same State but through any place outside thereof.

Liter or litre. (a) A metric unit of capacity equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters and equivalent to 33.814 U.S. fluid ounces. For purposes of this part, a liter is subdivided into 1,000 milliliters (ml).

(b) For purposes of regulation, one liter of wine is defined as that quantity (mass) of wine occupying a one-liter volume at 20 °Celsius (68 °F).

Packer. Any person who places wine in containers in excess of four liters. (See meaning for “container” and “bottler”.)

Percent or percentage. Percent by volume.

Permittee. Any person holding a basic permit under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Person. Any individual, partnership, joint-stock company, business trust, association, corporation, or other form of business enterprise, including a receiver, trustee, or liquidating agent, and including an officer or employee of any agency of a State or political subdivision thereof.

Pure condensed must. The dehydrated juice or must of sound, ripe grapes, or other fruit or agricultural products, concentrated to not more than 80° (Balling), the composition thereof remaining unaltered except for removal of water.

Restored pure condensed must. Pure condensed must to which has been added an amount of water not exceeding the amount removed in the dehydration process.

Sugar. Pure cane, beet, or dextrose sugar in dry for containing, respectively, not less than 95 percent of actual sugar calculated on a dry basis.

Total solids. The degrees Brix of the dealcoholized wine restored to its original volume.

Trade buyer. Any person who is a wholesaler or retailer.

United States. The several States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; the term “State” includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Use of other terms. Any other term defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and used in this part shall have the same meaning assigned to it by the Act.

Wine. (a) Wine as defined in section 610 and section 617 of the Revenue Act of 1918 (26 U.S.C. 3036, 3044, 3045) and (b) other alcoholic beverages not so defined, but made in the manner of wine, including sparkling and carbonated wine, wine made from condensed grape must, wine made from other agricultural products than the juice of sound, ripe grapes, imitation wine, compounds sold as wine, vermouth, cider, perry, and sake; in each instance only if containing not less than 7 percent, and not more than 24 percent of alcohol by volume, and if for nonindustrial use.

[T.D. ATF-48, 43 FR 13532, Mar. 31, 1978, as amended by T.D. ATF-49, 43 FR 19848, May 9, 1978; T.D. ATF-53, 43 FR 37675, Aug. 23, 1978; 44 FR 55838, Sept. 29, 1979; T.D. ATF-66, 45 FR 40544, June 13, 1980; T.D. ATF-94, 46 FR 55095, Nov. 6, 1981; T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24988, June 19, 1990; T.D. ATF-425, 65 FR 11891, Mar. 7, 2000]

Subpart C—Standards of Identity for Wine

§ 4.20 Application of standards.

The standards of identity for the several classes and types of wine set forth herein shall be applicable to all regulations and permits issued under the act. Whenever any term for which a standard of identity has been established herein is used in any such regulation or permit, such term shall have the meaning assigned to it by such standard of identity.

§ 4.21 The standards of identity.

Standards of identity for the several classes and types of wine set forth in this part shall be as follows:

(a) *Class I; grape wine*—(1) *Grape wine* is wine produced by the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes (including restored or unrestored pure condensed grape must), with or without the addition, after fermentation, of pure condensed grape must, and with or without added grape brandy or alcohol, but without other addition or abstraction except as