

CS60E-41

Lumber; hardwood, dimension (exports)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

# HARDWOOD DIMENSION LUMBER (EXPORTS)

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COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS60E-41

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Effective Date for New Orders Beginning July 1, 1941



A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD  
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1941

## P R O M U L G A T I O N

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS60E-41

for

## HARDWOOD DIMENSION LUMBER (EXPORTS)

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On November 27, 1939, the Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers' Association requested the establishment of a commercial standard for exports of hardwood dimension lumber. The proposed standard was submitted to a number of buyers in foreign countries for comment and following suitable adjustments the draft was circulated to manufacturers and exporters for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce through the National Bureau of Standards, the export standard as shown herein.

The standard is effective for new export orders beginning July 1, 1941.

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. Fairchild,  
*Chief, Division of Trade Standards.*

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,  
*Director, National Bureau of Standards.*

Promulgation approved.

Jesse H. Jones,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*

# HARDWOOD DIMENSION LUMBER (EXPORTS)

## COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS60E-41

### PURPOSE

1. The purpose is to establish a dependable standard specification for hardwood dimension lumber exported from the United States of America. General adoption and use of this standard will facilitate the procurement of standard grades and provide a common ground for transactions between manufacturers, exporters, importers, and consumers, as well as set forth a uniform basis for guaranteeing compliance through the use of certificates.

### SCOPE

2. This standard provides minimum specifications for solid and glued-up hardwood dimension lumber for export trade, made in five grades of flat stock and four grades of squares. It covers a definition of the product, permissible defects, measurement, and tolerances for rough, surfaced, semifabricated, and completely fabricated hardwood dimension lumber. It also covers inspection, and a method of certifying compliance with the standard.

### DEFINITION OF PRODUCT

3. Hardwood dimension lumber, as covered by this standard, is defined as hardwoods, normally kiln-dried, which have been processed to a point where the maximum waste is left at the dimension mill, and the maximum utility delivered to the user. It is manufactured from rough boards and flitches to the specific requirements of a particular plant or industry. It is in specified thicknesses, widths, and lengths, or multiples thereof. It may be solid or glued-up, as specified. It is classified as rough dimension, surfaced dimension, semifabricated dimension, or completely fabricated dimension.

4. Rough hardwood dimension consists of blanks sawed and ripped to certain sizes.

5. Surfaced and semifabricated hardwood dimension is rough dimension carried one or more steps further. It may include one or more of several operations as surfacing, molding, tenoning, drum-sanding, equalizing, trimming, mitering, etc., but will not make the product a completely fabricated one ready for assembly.

6. Completely fabricated hardwood dimension is that which is ready for assembly into whatever type of product it is to be used.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

7. All hardwood dimension lumber sold as conforming to this standard shall meet the following general requirements:

8. *Seasoning*.—Material shall be properly dried according to accepted methods for the thickness and species in question within the range of moisture content agreed upon. Because of the tendency of wood to change in moisture content with changes in atmospheric conditions, no specific percentage of moisture content can be guaranteed when the hardwood dimension lumber reaches its destination. Shippers shall exercise all possible care in the seasoning and handling of their products to assure delivery in suitable condition.

9. *Gluing*.—Glued-up hardwood dimension lumber shall be bonded with high grade glue and in such manner as to provide strong joints. Type of glue used and kind of joint shall be a matter of contract between buyer and seller.

10. *Workmanship*.—All hardwood dimension lumber shall be well manufactured, of good workmanship, and shall conform to the various grades as hereinafter defined.

## DETAIL REQUIREMENTS—GRADES

## FLAT STOCK

11. In rough dimension lumber of any grade, those blemishes that will be removed in planing or dressing to finished thickness shall be permitted.

12. The standard grades of flat-stock hardwood dimension lumber are as follows:

13. *Clear*.—This grade shall be clear on both faces, the edges, and the ends, except that sapwood, slight streaks, and light stain shall be permitted. Irregularities of the wood fibers producing a slight configuration, such as a swirl blister or burl effect, shall be permitted, unless accompanied by a knot or encased bark. (NOTE.—In glued-up dimension lumber, matching for grain, figure, and color shall be a matter of contract between buyer and seller.)

14. *Clear one face*.—This grade shall be clear on one face, both edges, and both ends and otherwise comply with the clear grade, except that the reverse face may contain defects of a sound nature, including patches and slight imperfections in surfacing. (NOTE.—In glued-up hardwood dimension lumber, matching for grain, figure, and color shall be a matter of contract between buyer and seller.)

15. *Paint*.—This grade will permit, on the best face, defects of a smooth and sound nature—such as burls, tight knots, or their equivalent, which, when properly filled, will be concealed when finished with nontransparent material. The reverse face, or back, may contain defects of a sound nature, patches, and slight imperfections in surfacing.

16. *Core*.—This grade shall be sound on both faces, admitting tight sound knots, small worm holes, slight surface checks, or their equivalent. Pieces making up the core may be joined for length, using glued joints, lock, lap, tongued-and-grooved, or butt joints, provided no such joint is within 2 in. from the edges or the ends. Patches or plugs in reasonable amount may also be used, provided

they are not within 2 in. from the edges or the ends. Wedge patches will be permitted in the ends, provided no such patch is within 2 in. of the edge of the piece. Stock shall be surfaced smoothly on both faces.

17. *Sound*.—This grade is a utility grade that may contain any defects that will not materially impair the strength of the individual piece. Slight skips in dressing on either face will be permitted.

### SQUARES

18. Dimension squares are generally considered as dimension rectangular in cross section but may include stock not more than twice as wide as the thickness. The grades of squares are as follows:

19. *Clear squares*.—This grade shall be clear on all faces, edges, and ends, and shall otherwise conform to the clear grade of flat stock.

20. *Select squares*.—This grade shall be clear on two adjacent sides, as specified in the clear grade described above. The other two sides shall be clear one-third the length of the piece from one end while the other two-thirds may contain sound knots not larger in diameter than one-fourth the width of the face, small worm holes, bird pecks, slight surface checks, skips in dressing, and wane if it does not extend further inward from the corner than one-fifth the thickness of either side.

21. *Paint squares*.—This grade will permit on all faces defects of a sound nature—such as burls, small worm holes, smooth tight knots or their equivalent, which, when properly filled, will be concealed when finished with nontransparent material.

22. *Sound squares*.—This grade will permit on any face, small knots situated so as to cause no material impairment of the strength of the piece, small worm holes, bird pecks, and slight surface checks. Slight skips in dressing and other machining imperfections will be permitted on two adjacent sides of any piece.

### STANDARD MEASUREMENT METHODS

23. *Thickness*.—In computing the footage of hardwood dimension lumber the rough nominal thickness required for its manufacture is used. Surface measurement is to apply on rough 1-in. and thinner lumber, and board measurement is to apply on lumber over 1-in. rough thickness.

24. *Width*.—Hardwood dimension lumber, when the edges are surfaced, molded, or sawed to exact width, is measured as  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wider than net finished width, if under 6 in. wide and under 50 in. long. If 6 in. or wider or 50 in. or longer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. is added. If widths are in fractions smaller than eighths of an inch, assume the next higher  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch and add the  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. for dressing, as above. No pieces are counted as less than 1 in. wide.

25. *Length*.—Hardwood dimension lumber when equalized to exact length is measured 1 in. longer than the net finished length. If lengths are in fractions of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or less, assume the next lower  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., or if in fractions greater than  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., assume the next higher  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., then add the 1 in. for equalizing, as above.

## EXAMPLES OF MEASUREMENT

- If S4S and equalized to  $\frac{5}{16} \times 7 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  in., measure as  $1 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{8} \times 17\frac{1}{8}$  in., measure as  $1 \times 5\frac{3}{8} \times 18$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{16} \times 20$  in., measure as  $1 \times 11\frac{1}{8} \times 21$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 74$  in., measure as  $1 \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 75$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $1\frac{1}{32} \times 3\frac{1}{16} \times 18\frac{3}{16}$  in., measure as  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $1\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16} \times 29\frac{1}{16}$  in., measure as  $2 \times 2 \times 30$  in.

## LAMINATED STOCK

26. When flat stock or squares are laminated for thickness regardless of the number of plies used, the thickness measurement is determined from the table of standard thicknesses as to the rough thickness of lumber required for solid stock.

## EXAMPLES OF MEASUREMENT

- If S4S and equalized to  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 30$  in., measure as  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 31$  in.  
 If S4S and equalized to  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 42$  in., measure as  $3 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 43$  in.

## TOLERANCES

27. *Rough dimension.*

27 (a). A tolerance of plus  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or minus  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. in thickness and width will be permitted, but not more than 10 percent may be scant in any one size of any one shipment.

27 (b). A tolerance of plus 1 in. or minus  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in length will be permitted.

28. *Surfaced and semifabricated dimension.*—The tolerance for surfaced and semifabricated dimension must necessarily be a combination of the tolerances for rough dimension and completely fabricated dimension. The tolerances covered in paragraph 27, above, shall apply to those portions of the piece which are not machined, while the tolerance covered by paragraph 29, below, shall apply on those portions which are completely fabricated.

29. *Completely fabricated dimension.*—A tolerance of plus or minus  $\frac{1}{64}$  in. will be permitted in all measurements, unless otherwise stipulated.

TABLE 1.—Standard S2S thicknesses

Rough lumber	Surfaced 2 sides to—		
	Less than 6 in. wide	6 in. and less than 18 in. wide	18 in. and wider
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{13}{32}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{17}{32}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{25}{32}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	1
$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{15}{8}$
$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$
$\frac{15}{2}$	$\frac{15}{2}$	$\frac{15}{2}$	$\frac{15}{2}$
$\frac{15}{1}$	$\frac{15}{1}$	$\frac{15}{1}$	$\frac{15}{1}$

## INSPECTION

30. All hardwood dimension lumber sold and shipped as conforming to this export standard is subject to inspection in the form and condition as received. In case of complaint regarding a shipment, the purchaser shall notify the seller, by cable, within 2 days after receipt of the goods, and shall make a supporting detailed written report within 5 days after such goods have been received by the purchaser. Any rejected material shall be held intact, properly protected, in its original form for a period up to 5 weeks after notice of rejection and pending adjustment. Any inspection shall be made by a party agreed upon by the user and manufacturer with complete reports being given to both the manufacturer and user.

## CERTIFICATION

31. In order to assure the purchaser that he is getting hardwood dimension lumber of standard quality, producers shall, individually or in concert with their trade association, issue certificates guarantee-

	<i>Certificate of Origin</i>	
	DATE _____	INVOICE No _____
<b>THIS HARDWOOD DIMENSION LUMBER</b>		
has been manufactured by a member of the		
<b>HARDWOOD DIMENSION MFRS. ASSN.</b>		
and is guaranteed by the undersigned to conform to COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS60E-41 issued by the NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.		
_____ Name of Manufacturer		

ing conformance to the established standard. In an effort to acquaint the purchaser with the origin of the material he is buying and to extend assurance of its quality, the Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association has adopted the guarantee certificate shown above.

## RECOMMENDED USES OF VARIOUS GRADES

*Clear.*—This grade is recommended for use where both faces, both edges, and both ends are exposed and where strength and appearance are necessary.

*Clear one face.*—This grade is recommended for use where only one face, one or both edges, and one or both ends are exposed.

*Paint.*—This grade is recommended for use where one face, one or both edges, and one or both ends are smoothly finished and covered with nontransparent material.

*Core.*—This grade is recommended as a base for plywood or large surfaces requiring a sound lumber base or backing of good appearance and strength.

*Sound.*—This grade is recommended for purposes where the requirements are such that strength rather than appearance is a characteristic of its use.

*Clear squares.*—This grade is recommended for turnings or other purposes in which the entire surface area is exposed.

*Select squares.*—This grade is recommended for use where a considerable portion of two faces is not exposed, as in case goods, cabinets, etc.

*Paint squares.*—This grade is recommended for application where one or more faces are finished and covered with nontransparent material.

*Sound squares.*—Sound squares are recommended for use as interior framing or fillers where no part of the piece is exposed and requirements for strength are unimportant.

### GENERAL INFORMATION <sup>1</sup>

The following information is not, strictly speaking, a part of the export standard, but is furnished for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users of hardwood dimension lumber.

In the manufacture of hardwood dimension lumber, utmost care is exercised in machining to specified sizes. Since lumber is a product of nature, the fact must be recognized that atmospheric conditions cause variation in thickness and width.

Hardwood dimension lumber should be ordered in specific quantities in terms of number of pieces, sets of pieces, and/or number of feet.

To avoid confusion and delay, the following data should be included in any inquiry for prices on hardwood dimension lumber:

Number of pieces.	Finished size:
Part name.	Length.
Kind of lumber.	Width.
Grade.	Thickness.
	Operations to be performed.
	What each part is to be used for.

### EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new export orders beginning July 1, 1941.

### STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each organization nominated its own representatives. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision, may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Stand-

<sup>1</sup> Additional information on hardwood dimension lumber may be found in a publication issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce entitled "American Hardwood Dimension, Wall Paneling and Interior Trim, U. S. Department of Commerce, Trade Promotion Series No. 201 (1939)," copies of which are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D. C.

ards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

LOUIS J. BOSSE (chairman), Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association, Heyburn Building, Louisville, Ky.

J. LEROY GLAZE, Hillyer Deutsch Edwards, Inc., Oakdale, La.

GUY H. HUGHES, Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainelle, W. Va.

STANLEY S. SHEIP, Jerome H. Sheip Co., Inc., Apalachicola, Fla.

E. G. PRUDHOMME, Temple Lumber Co., Pineland, Texas.

## HISTORY OF PROJECT

On November 27, 1939, the Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers' Association requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for hardwood dimension lumber exported from the United States of America. A draft of the proposed standard was referred to a number of foreign countries for comment through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After the requirements were harmonized and adjusted so that the draft represented the composite views of those interested, the recommended commercial standard was circulated on February 4, 1941, to the trade for written acceptance.

Upon receipt of official acceptance, estimated to represent a satisfactory majority of the export volume of hardwood dimension lumber, and in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project was announced on May 1, 1941.

## ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Division of Trade Standards,  
National Bureau of Standards,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS60E-41 as our standard of practice in the

Production <sup>1</sup>Distribution <sup>1</sup>

of hardwood dimension lumber (exports).

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature of individual officer \_\_\_\_\_ (in ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_  
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Please designate which group you represent by drawing a line through the other one. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptor. In the case of related interests desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

## TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards for exports are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production or exportation of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards for exports on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers and exporters; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard for exports has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

## ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted these grading rules as their standard of practice in the production and distribution of hardwood dimension lumber for export. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard, nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products in this field to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of compliance should be obtained where required.

### ASSOCIATIONS

Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association, Inc., Louisville, Ky.  
 National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)  
 Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, Memphis, Tenn.

### FIRMS

Albany Hickory Co., Albany, Ga.  
 American Plywood Corporation, New London, Wis.  
 Anderson, O. S., Rockford, Ill.  
 Atlanta Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Bennett Manufacturing Co., The, Westerville, Ohio.  
 Bimel-Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 Boltz Manufacturing Co., B. F., Bastrop, La.  
 Bradley Lumber Co. of Arkansas Warren, Ark.  
 Bristol Door & Lumber Co., Bristol, Tenn.  
 Brown Dimension Co., Manistique, Mich.  
 Bruce Co., E. L., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Busch Handle Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
 Cairo Handle Co., Cairo, Ill.  
 Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Columbia Package Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Cooke Manufacturing Co., R. F., Orange, Mass.  
 Coolerator Co., Duluth, Minn.  
 Copeland Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Demopolis Hickory Mill, Demopolis, Ala.  
 DeSoto Hardwood Flooring Co., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Elco Lumber Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va.

Farrin Lumber Co., The M. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Farris Hardwood Lumber Co., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Foreign Trade & Export Service, Venice, Calif.  
 Freeburg Woodcarving Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Frost Lumber Industries, Inc., Shreveport, La.  
 Gamble Bros., Inc., Louisville, Ky.  
 Godwin Lumber Co., A. F., Corinth, Miss.  
 Grundy, Maurice W., New Orleans, La.  
 Hagemeyer Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Harris Hardwood Co., Roanoke, Va.  
 Harris Manufacturing Co., Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Hervey Veneer Co., Inc., Old Fort, N. C.  
 Hillyer Deutsch Edwards, Inc., Oakdale, La.  
 Hoopes Bro. & Darlington, Inc., W. Chester, Pa.  
 Jackson & Tindle, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 James Lumber Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Kenwood Corporation, Dailey, W. Va., and Louisville, Ky.  
 Kneeland Lumber Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.  
 Lange & Crist Box & Lumber Co., Inc., Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 Leaman, W. & A., New York, N. Y.  
 Long, W. S., New York, N. Y.  
 Long-Bell Lumber Co., The, De Ridder, La.  
 Meadow River Lumber Co., The, Rainelle, W. Va.  
 Mell Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mengel Co., The, Fabricating Division, Louisville, Ky.  
 Michigan Block Corporation, Petoskey, Mich.  
 Miller Bros. Co., Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Monteath Co., J. H., New York, N. Y.

Morgan Manufacturing Co., Black Mountain, N. C.	Sheip Manufacturing Co., Henry H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nichols & Cox Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Southern Shipping & Trading Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
Northern Lumber Co., Billings, Mont.	Stephenson Co., I., Wells, Mich.
Overseas Lumber Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.	Sumter Wood Products Co., Sumter, S. C.
Overton Co., S. E., S. Haven, Mich.	Sun Lumber Co., The, Weston, W. Va.
Patterson, F. L., Wellsboro, Pa.	Temple, Lumber Co., Pineland, Tex.
Peers & McGlone, Pine Bluff, Ark.	Timber Steel & Mineral Products, San Francisco, Calif.
Ragan Export Co., New Orleans, La.	Underwood Veneer Co., Wausau, Wis.
Rib Lake Lumber Co. of Delaware, Rib Lake, Wis.	Warsaw Lumber & Export Co., Savannah, Ga.
Ross Lumber Co., Warren, Falconer, N. Y.	White Wood Products Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
Savage & Co., R. H., Roseburg, Oreg.	Wood-Mosaic Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.
Sheif Co., Inc., Jerome H., Apalachicola, Fla.	Woodex Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.

## COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-40.	Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
2-30.	Mopsticks.	54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
3-40.	Stoddard solvent (third edition).	55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	56-41.	Oak flooring (second edition).
5-40.	Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel, and wrought iron.	56E-41.	Oak flooring (exports).
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-40.	57-40.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
8-41.	Gage blanks (third edition).	59-41.	Woven textile fabrics—testing and reporting (third edition).
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-40.	60E-41.	Hardwood dimension lumber (exports).
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
12-40.	Fuel oils (fifth edition).	62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
13-39.	Dress patterns (second edition).	63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
14-39.	Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).	64-37.	Walnut veneers.
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	65-38.	Wool and part-wool fabrics.
16-29.	Wall paper.	66-38.	Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
17-42.	Diamond core drill fittings (third edition).	67-38.	Marking articles made of karat gold.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	68-38.	Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	69-38.	Pine oil disinfectant.
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).	70-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type (second edition) (published with CS71-41)).
21-39.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stop-cocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	71-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
22-40.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).	72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
23-30.	Feldspar.	73-38.	Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors.
24-30.	Standard screw threads.	74-39.	Solid hardwood wall paneling.
25-30.	Special screw threads.	75-39.	Automatic mechanical draft oil burners.
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	76-39.	Hardwood interior trim and molding.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	77-40.	Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	78-40.	Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	79-40.	Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.	80-41.	Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
31-38.	Wood shingles (fourth edition).	81-41.	Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	82-41.	Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).	83-41.	Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.	84-41.	Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
35-31.	Plywood (hardwood and eastern red cedar).	85-41.	Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
36-33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).	86-41.	Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.	87-41.	Red electric warning lanterns.
38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.	88-41.	Liquid-burning flares.
39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition).	89-40.	Hardwood stair treads and risers.
40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.	90E-41.	Crawler mounted, revolving power shovels, lifting cranes, dragline and clamshell excavators (export classifications).
41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.	91-41.	Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).	92-41.	Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.
43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.	93-41.	Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
44-32.	Apple wraps.		
45-40.	Douglas fir plywood (domestic grades) (fourth edition).		
45E-36.	Douglas fir plywood (export grades).		
46-40.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).		
47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.		
48-40.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).		
49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.		
50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.		
51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.		

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.