

CS127-45  
Coolers, self-contained, mechanically refrigerated, drinking-water

**WITHDRAWN FILE COPY**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary

**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

**DO NOT REMOVE FROM OFFICE**

**SELF-CONTAINED MECHANICALLY  
REFRIGERATED DRINKING-WATER  
COOLERS**

**COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS127-45**

Effective date for new production six months after official announcement  
of cessation of hostilities



**A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD  
OF THE TRADE**

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PROMULGATION  
of  
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS127-45  
for  
SELF-CONTAINED MECHANICALLY REFRIGERATED DRINKING-WATER COOLERS

On November 25, 1943, at the instance of the Water Cooler and Drinking Fountain Manufacturers Association, a proposed commercial standard for self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers was circulated to leading user organizations, Government agencies, distributors, and manufacturers for comment. Following numerous adjustments in the light of that comment, the recommended commercial standard was circulated on April 7, 1945, to the entire trade for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the standard as shown herein, for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard is effective for new production six months after official announcement of cessation of hostilities.

Promulgation recommended,

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

Promulgated,

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

Promulgation approved,

Henry A. Wallace,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*

# WITHDRAWN

## SELF-CONTAINED MECHANICALLY REFRIGERATED DRINKING-WATER COOLERS

### COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS127-45

#### PURPOSE

1. The purposes of this standard are to establish uniform methods of testing, rating, and designating capacity of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers; to recommend normal standard size designations; to serve as a means for better understanding between manufacturers, distributors, contractors, and users; and to provide a uniform basis for fair competition and for guaranteeing ratings.

#### SCOPE

2. This standard provides definitions, general requirements, methods of testing, method of rating, standard rating conditions, recommended normal standard sizes and minimum capacities, and uniform guarantees of ratings of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers of the insulated storage and instantaneous types, air-cooled or water-cooled. All sizes of water coolers are recognized by this standard, but it is recommended that manufacturers and purchasers work toward the types and normal standard sizes listed in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Recommended normal standard sizes and minimum capacities

| Type of cooler                                      | Recommended normal standard sizes |     |     |    |      |    |    |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|------|----|----|
|   | 2                                 | 3   | 5   | 10 | 15   | 20 | 30 |
| Minimum capacities in gallons per hour <sup>1</sup> |                                   |     |     |    |      |    |    |
| Bottle.....   | 1.5                               | 2.7 |     |    |      |    |    |
| Pressure bubbler with:                              |                                   |     |     |    |      |    |    |
| Air-cooled condenser.....                           |                                   | 2.7 | 4.5 | 9  | 13.5 | 18 | 27 |
| Water-cooled condenser.....                         |                                   |     |     | 9  | 13.5 | 18 | 27 |
| Glass-filler (cafeteria) with:                      |                                   |     |     |    |      |    |    |
| Air-cooled condenser.....                           |                                   |     |     | 9  |      | 18 | 27 |
| Water-cooled condenser.....                         |                                   |     |     | 9  |      | 18 | 27 |

<sup>1</sup> The capacities to be determined under standard rating conditions specified in table 2.

#### DEFINITIONS

3. *Ambient temperature* is the average temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the drinking-water cooler.

4. *Standard capacity rating, gallons per hour*, of a drinking-water cooler is the number of gallons per hour cooled under the test conditions specified in paragraph 17 and table 2.

5. *Standard peak-draw capacity rating in gallons* is the quantity of cooled drinking water which may be withdrawn when the drinking-water cooler is operated under the specified test conditions, as described in paragraph 24.

6. *Capacity, storage* is the quantity of cooled drinking water in gallons contained in the insulated storage tank of the drinking-water cooler.

7. A *mechanically refrigerated drinking-water cooler* is a device for cooling drinking water by means of mechanical refrigeration.

8. A *self-contained drinking-water cooler* consists essentially of a cooling unit or primary and secondary cooling units (usually provided with a storage tank) for cooling drinking water, a mechanical condensing unit that may be air-cooled or water-cooled or air-and-water-cooled; a device for drawing the cooled water and a drain for the unconsumed water, all enclosed in the same case or container.

9. *Standard performance factor* of a drinking-water cooler is the ratio of its energy input to capacity, expressed in kilowatt hours per gallon of water cooled, when it is operated under the test conditions specified in paragraph 17 and table 2.

10. *Precooling* is the use of waste drain water from pressure-bubbler coolers to precool the water flowing into the cooling unit. A heat exchanger for this purpose is called a precooler.

11. *Standard condenser water consumption rating* of a drinking-water cooler is the total number of gallons of water per hour required for cooling the condensing unit when it is operated under the test conditions specified in paragraph 17 and table 2.

12. *Standard power input rating* of a drinking water cooler is its total power input in watts when it is operated under the test conditions specified in paragraph 17 and table 2.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### SAFETY

13. *Safety standards.*—The drinking-water cooler shall meet the safety standards of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Unit Refrigerating Systems; Standard for Air-Conditioning and Commercial Refrigerating Equipment (both subj. 207), December 1941; Standard for Industrial Control Equipment, July 1938, and subsequent revisions.

13a. Listing by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. of the particular make, model, and size of drinking-water cooler, as shown by the markings on the cooler and published by Underwriters' to announce such listing, shall be accepted as evidence of compliance with this safety requirement. This does not preclude as acceptable, tests by other independent laboratories.

### RATING

14. *Determination.*—Standard ratings of drinking-water coolers shall be determined by laboratory tests made under the specified test conditions described in the section on Methods of Test.

14a. *Use of precoolers.*—Drinking-water coolers that are equipped with precoolers shall be tested and rated with and without precoolers.

15. *Publication of ratings and data.*

15a. *Standard capacity ratings.*—Standard capacity ratings of drinking-water coolers rated according to the requirements of this standard shall be published to the nearest 0.1 gallon per hour.

15b. *Published standard capacity ratings* shall include the following information and a statement indicating that they are in accordance with this standard:

1. Standard capacity rating with precooler when used.
2. Standard capacity rating without precooler.
3. Standard peak-draw capacity.
4. Standard power input.
5. Standard condenser water consumption (for water-cooled condensers).
6. Appropriate rating conditions as detailed in table 2.

15c. *Published application ratings and data.*—Ratings at conditions other than those specified in this standard shall be considered as application ratings. Published application ratings shall include the following:

1. Capacity, gallons per hour, to the nearest 0.2 gallon per hour.
2. Storage capacity.
3. Ambient temperature.
4. Drinking water temperatures, ingoing and outgoing.
5. Refrigerant used.
6. Electric current used (kind, voltage, frequency, phases).
7. Power input and/or performance factor.
8. Condenser water temperatures, ingoing and outgoing.
9. Condenser water consumption (for water-cooled condensers).

## DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

### STANDARD EQUIPMENT

16. Drinking-water coolers conforming to this standard shall include, where applicable, the standard equipment shown below, which shall conform to the minimum specifications as outlined therein.

16a. *Cabinet or frame and housing.*—The operating parts shall be adequately supported in a cabinet or frame and housing, finished to resist corrosion. The cabinet or enclosure shall provide easy access for service and maintenance of the operating parts.

16b. *Refrigeration condensing unit* shall comprise the following minimum component parts:

1. Compressor.
2. Motor and drive assembly.
3. Condenser (air-cooled or water-cooled).
4. Water-regulating valve for water-cooled condensers.
5. Liquid receiver tank where used (may be combined with condenser.)

16c. *Evaporator or low side assembly* may be either of instantaneous or storage type; shall be protected against corrosion and damage resulting from freezing when operating at an ambient temperature above 32° F.

16d. *Temperature- or pressure-actuated cycling control* shall be adjustable and capable of maintaining a drinking-water temperature of 50° ± 5° F.

16e. *Precooler and/or waste assembly* shall provide a closed drain with no restrictions below that of a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch outside diameter tube with 0.042-inch wall thickness. It shall be protected inside and outside against corrosion. The waste opening shall be provided with a strainer.<sup>1</sup>

The precooler and waste assembly shall have no internal traps or cross connections between waste-water drains and drinking-water circuits.

16f. *Top or bowl* shall provide a drain basin with a sanitary acid-resisting<sup>2</sup> surface, so designed and proportioned as to be free from corners that would be difficult to clean or that would collect dirt. The bowl should be so proportioned as to prevent unnecessary splashing at a point where the jet falls into the bowl (see footnote 1).

16g. *Bubbler*.—The jet of the fountain shall issue from a nozzle of nonoxidizing, impervious material set at an angle from the vertical such as to prevent the return of water in the jet to the orifice or orifices from which the jet issues. The nozzle and every other opening in the water pipe or conductor leading to the nozzle shall be at least  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch above the overflow level of the bowl, (ASA Standard A40.4-1942, par. 29), so that such nozzle or opening will not be flooded in case a drain from the bowl of the fountain becomes clogged. The inclined jet of water issuing from the nozzle shall not touch the guard and thereby cause spattering (see footnote 1).

16h. *Guard*.—The end of the nozzle shall be protected by nonoxidizing guards to prevent the mouth and nose of persons using the fountain from coming into contact with the nozzle. Guards should be so designed that the possibility of transmission of infection by touching the guards is reduced to a minimum (see footnote 1).

16i. *Cord and attachment plug*.—A minimum of 6 feet of approved flexible two-wire cord shall extend beyond the cabinet with a suitable two-prong attachment plug of an approved type, for use on current of less than 150 volts to ground in accordance with requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The cord shall be protected to prevent abrasion at the entrance to the cabinet and shall be provided with adequate strain relief. This shall not apply to Navy, explosion-proof, cafeteria, or other water coolers requiring conduit connection or equipped for direct connection to the electric-supply circuit by means of rigid conduit or other form of metallic raceway.

16j. *Other standard equipment shall include:*

1. Refrigerant as specified in paragraph 18.
2. Refrigerant flow control.
3. Stream-height regulator.
4. Bubbler valve (on and off).
5. Adequate insulation of all cold surfaces not suitably drained (to reduce heat leakage and prevent sweating).
6. Inlet water connection  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch pipe thread, male or female, for sizes to and including 20 gallons per hour;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe thread, male or female, for sizes 30 and 40 gallons per hour.
7. Waste connection  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe thread, male or female.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Public Health Service Mimeographed Form B-135, Essential Features in the Design of Sanitary Drinking Fountains. Also ASA Spec. Z4.2-1942, Drinking Fountains.  
<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 5b of CS77-40.

16k. *Glass-filler type coolers.*—Cafeteria- or glass-filler-type coolers shall be equipped with self-closing glass fillers of a nonoxidizing, impervious material in lieu of bubblers and guards.

16l. *Bottle-type cooler.*—Bottle-type coolers shall be suitable for use with a 5-gallon inverted bottle. (The bottle shall not be furnished.) The water-cooling chamber shall be accessible for cleaning. The following equipment shall be furnished: (1) Bottle bumper, (2) a self-closing faucet, and (3) a waste receptacle, in lieu of equipment specified in paragraphs 16e, 16f, 16g, 16h, 16j (3), 16j (4), and 16k above.

#### RATING CONDITIONS

17. *Standard capacity-rating conditions.*—Conditions specified for standard ratings of the various types of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers are enumerated in table 2.

TABLE 2.—Standard capacity-rating conditions  
[Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers]

| Type (air- or water-cooled)    | Bottle   | Pressure-bubbler types <sup>1</sup> |        | Cafeteria or glass-filler types <sup>2</sup> |        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
|                                | Air  | Air                                 | Water  | Air  | Water  |
| Ambient temperature.....       | ° F 90   | ° F 90                              | ° F 90 | ° F 90                                       | ° F 90 |
| Drinking-water temperature:    |  |                                     |        |  |        |
| Ingoing.....                   | 90   | 80                                  | 80     | 80   | 80     |
| Outgoing.....                  | 50   | 50                                  | 50     | 50   | 50     |
| Condensing medium temperature: |  |                                     |        |  |        |
| Air-cooled.....                | 90   | 90                                  | -----  | 90   | -----  |
| Water-cooled—                  |  |                                     |        |  |        |
| Ingoing.....                   |  |                                     | 80     | -----  | 80     |
| Outgoing.....                  |  |                                     | 100    | -----  | 100    |
| Power supply.....              | 115 or 230 volts 60 cycles alternating current |                                     |        |  |        |

<sup>1</sup> When rated with precooler, 60 percent of delivered water shall be diverted through precooler.  
<sup>2</sup> Cafeteria and glass-filler types are rated without precoolers.

18. *Refrigerant.*—Refrigerants used shall be of group 1 classification according to ASRE Circular No. 15, ASA B9-1939, American Standard Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, list of which is reproduced below, or methyl chloride (CH<sub>3</sub>Cl), or sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).

| Group 1  | Chemical formula                              |
|--|---|
| Carbon dioxide.....  | CO <sub>2</sub>                               |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12).....                    | CCl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>               |
| Dichloromonofluoromethane (Freon 21).....                  | CHCl <sub>2</sub> F                           |
| Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon 114).....                 | C <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> |
| Dichloromethane (Carrene No. 1) (methylene chloride).....  | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>               |
| Trichloromonofluoromethane (Freon-11) (Carrene No. 2)..... | CCl <sub>3</sub> F                            |

#### PEAK RATING

19. *Standard peak-draw capacity rating* shall be as determined under test conditions stated in paragraph 24.

## MAXIMUM OPERATING TEST

20. *Objective.*—To provide a safety factor above the standard capacity rating conditions, a maximum operating test shall be required. This test shall be made as described in paragraphs 21 and 25.

21. *Maximum operating test conditions.*—Conditions specified for the maximum operating test shall be as given in table 3, with the flow of drinking water adjusted to give continuous operation of the condensing unit.

TABLE 3.—Maximum operating test conditions

|                               | Bottle cooler | All other types |              |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                               |               | Air-cooled      | Water-cooled |
|                               | ° F           | ° F             | ° F          |
| Ambient temperature.....      | 110           | 110             | 110          |
| Drinking water temperature:   |               |                 |              |
| Ingoing.....                  | 110           | 100             | 100          |
| Outgoing.....                 | 50            | 50              | 50           |
| Condensing-water temperature: |               |                 |              |
| Ingoing.....                  |               |                 | 100          |
| Outgoing.....                 |               |                 | 120          |

## METHODS OF TEST

## RATING TESTS

22. *Adjustments.*—The equipment may be adjusted before starting the complete series of prescribed tests. Thereafter no adjustments may be made except of thermostat and the drinking-water flow rate.

23. *Standard capacity rating test.*—The standard capacity rating shall be determined in accordance with the method described in sections 2.10 through 4.21 of ASRE Circular No. 18, Standard Methods of Rating and Testing Self-Contained Mechanically Refrigerated Drinking Water Coolers.

24. *Standard peak-draw capacity test.*—(For pressure-bubbler and cafeteria or glass-filler types).

24a. *Test conditions for standard peak-draw capacity rating.*—The drinking-water cooler shall be operated with the ambient, drinking-water and condensing-water temperatures, and amount of delivered water diverted through pre-cooler, as specified in paragraph 17 and table 2. For determining the standard peak-draw capacity rating, self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers shall be tested in accordance with the *methods* described in ASRE Circular No. 18.

24b. *Test procedure for standard peak-draw capacity rating.*—When the refrigerating unit cuts out on one of its normal cycles, cooled

drinking water shall be withdrawn during a 15-minute period into a suitable container, as follows:

1. At a rate of not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon per minute, per bubbler, or glass filler.
2. In not less than three nor more than six equal intervals, per gallon of standard capacity rating.
3. The temperature of the water withdrawn shall be not less than 45° F, nor exceed 55° F during the 15-minute interval.

All the water drawn during the 15-minute test period shall be collected in a measuring receptacle, and the total flow, including the water diverted through the pre-cooler, shall be measured and reported as "standard peak-draw capacity."

#### MAXIMUM OPERATING TEST

25. Drinking-water coolers shall be operated continuously for 8 hours under the maximum operating test conditions listed in paragraph 21 and table 3. The maximum operating test shall be conducted in conformance with *methods* of test described in ASRE Circular No. 18. Under these conditions drinking-water coolers shall operate without breakdown, and the motor shall operate in accordance with the specifications of the motor manufacturer and in accordance with the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

#### TEST REPORT

26. The report on the laboratory tests of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers shall include the data given in table 4, and shall preferably be in a form similar to that shown.

TABLE 4.—Laboratory report on tests of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers

## Identification Data:

1. Manufacturer or distributor -----
2. Model or catalog number ----- 3. Serial number -----
4. Type -----  
(Bottle, pressure, or glass filler)
5. Storage- or instantaneous-type evaporator -----
6. Storage capacity, gallons ----- 7. Precooler furnished: Yes ---- No ----
8. Refrigerant name ----- Amount -----
9. Number of bubblers ----- Glass fillers ----- Faucets -----
10. Motor data: Make ----- Type ----- Volts ----- F. L. Amps -----  
Kind of current ----- Frequency ----- Phases -----  
(ac or dc)

## Test Data:

## STANDARD CAPACITY-RATING TEST

1. Ambient temperature ---- ° F.

## DRINKING WATER—

2. Temperature, ingoing, ---- ° F.
3. Temperature, outgoing, ---- ° F.
4. Total quantity cooled, gal/hr.
5. Quantity through precooler, gal/hr.  
(If provided and used.)

## COOLING WATER (WATER-COOLED COOLERS)—

6. Temperature, ingoing, ---- ° F.
7. Temperature, outgoing, ---- ° F.
8. Total quantity cooling water, gal/hr.

*Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers*

POWER INPUT—

- 9. Volts at motor-service connection .....
- 10. Watts input to water cooler .....

STANDARD PEAK-DRAW CAPACITY TEST

- 11. Ambient temperature .... ° F.
- 12. Total quantity withdrawn, gallons (in 15-minute interval).

DRINKING WATER—

- 13. Temperature, ingoing, .... ° F.
- 14. Temperature, outgoing, .... ° F (min).
- 15. Temperature, outgoing, .... ° F (max).

MAXIMUM OPERATING TEST

- 16. Ambient temperature .... ° F.

DRINKING WATER—

- 17. Temperature, ingoing, .... ° F.
- 18. Temperature, outgoing, .... ° F.

COOLING WATER (WATER-COOLED COOLERS)—

- 19. Temperature, ingoing, .... ° F.
- 20. Temperature, outgoing, .... ° F.
- 21. Is operation in accord with paragraph 25, this standard?

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STANDARD TEST RESULTS FOR PUBLICATION

- A. Standard capacity rating with precooler..... gal/hr.
  - B. Standard capacity rating without precooler..... gal/hr.
  - C. Standard peak-draw capacity..... gal.
  - D. Standard power input..... watts.
  - E. Standard condenser water consumption (for water-cooled coolers)..... gal/hr.
-

All readings for these standard capacity-rating tests shall be taken every 15 minutes; except the outlet drinking-water temperatures during intermittent draws, which shall be taken during each draw and except inlet drinking-water temperatures which, in the case of the bottle water coolers, need to be taken only at the beginning of the test and when a bottle is replaced. The test shall be continued until eight successive readings are within the allowable limits given in ASRE Circular No. 18, paragraph 4.11 through paragraph 4.20.

27. Readings for the maximum operating test shall be taken every hour, and temperatures shall be held to within  $\pm 1^\circ$  F of the test conditions specified in paragraph 21 and table 3.

#### MANUFACTURER'S DATA LABEL AND GUARANTEE

28. In order that purchasers of self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers may be assured that a sample of each type and size has been tested and rated according to the requirements of this standard, a manufacturer's data label identifying the cooler as to type and capacity (manufacturer's model number will suffice), and a statement similar to the following, shall be attached to each drinking-water cooler:

This drinking-water cooler complies with the requirements of CS127-45, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

29. The standard is effective for new production 6 months after official announcement of cessation of hostilities.

#### APPENDIX

##### MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION

The manufacturers recommend that every drinking-water cooler, which requires a physical connection to a waste pipe, be connected to the inlet side of a fixture trap of not less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. size (nominal inside diameter), installed outside the cabinet or enclosure.

### DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SERVICE

Table 5 is recommended for determining the amount of water required for different classes of service.

TABLE 5.—*Drinking-water requirements*

| Type of service   | Delivered water temperature | Gallons per hour per person (except as noted)   | Waste and consumption per person per hour, ounces (liquid) | Consumption only per person per hour, ounces (liquid) | People served per gallon |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| Office:   | °F                          |   |  |   |                          |
| Cup.....  | 45 to 50                    | 0.033.....  | 4.2  | 4.2   | 30                       |
| Bubbler.....  | 45 to 50                    | 0.083.....  | 10.5   | 4.2   | 12                       |
| Light manufacturing.....  | 45 to 50                    | 0.143.....  | 18.3   | 7.32  | 7                        |
| Heavy manufacturing.....  | 50 to 55                    | 0.20.....   | 25.6   | 10.24   | 5                        |
| Hot heavy manufacturing.....                                      | 55 to 60                    | 0.25.....   | 32.0   | 12.8  | 4                        |
| Restaurant <sup>1</sup> .....                                     | 40 to 45                    | 0.1.....  |  |   |                          |
| Cafeteria <sup>1</sup> .....                                      | 40 to 45                    | 0.083.....  |  |   |                          |
| Soda fountain.....  | 40 to 45                    | 0.5 (gal/hr)/seat.  |  |   |                          |
| Theater:  |                             |   |  |   |                          |
| Movie.....  | 45 to 50                    | 1.0 (gal/hr)/100 seats.   |  |   |                          |
| Legitimate <sup>1</sup> .....                                     | 45 to 50                    | 1.0 (gal/hr)/100 seats continuous capacity. Each fountain shall have storage capacity to provide 5 gallons in 10 minutes. |  |   |                          |
| Schools.....  | 45 to 50                    | Same as office.   |  |   |                          |
| Hospitals:  |                             |   |  |   |                          |
| A.....  | 45 to 50                    | 0.083 (gal/hr)/bed.   |  |   |                          |
| B.....  | 45 to 50                    | 0.083 (gal/hr)/attendant.   |  |   |                          |
| Hotels.....   | 45 to 50                    | 0.08 (gal/hr)/room.   |  |   |                          |
| Public fountains, amusement parks, fairs, etc. <sup>1</sup> ..... | 45 to 50                    | 20 to 35 (gal/hr)/fountain.   |  |   |                          |
| Department stores, hotel, and office building lobbies.            | 45 to 50                    | 4 to 5 (gal/hr)/fountain.   |  |   |                          |

<sup>1</sup> Special consideration should be given to peak-load demands for this application.

### STANDING COMMITTEE

30. 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. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

#### Manufacturers:

Lee C. Love (chairman), The Ebco Manufacturing Co., 401 W. Town Street, Columbus 8, Ohio.  
 C. M. Cordley, Cordley & Hayes, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.  
 C. E. Ehrenhardt, Commercial Engineering Division, General Electric Co., 5 Lawrence Street, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 H. F. Hildreth, Air Conditioning & Commercial Refrigeration Dept., Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 653 Page Boulevard, Springfield, Mass.  
 A. A. Zollo, Filtrine Manufacturing Co., 53 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

#### Distributors:

RICHARD L. HUGHES, Electric Products, Inc., 106 Nelson Avenue, Jersey City 7, N. J.  
 J. D. PHELAN, Refrigeration Division, Nathan Straus-Duparquet, Inc., 630 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 WALTER KELLY, Thompson Water Cooler Co., 832 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.  
 P. K. CRAWFORD, Alamo Refrigeration Co., 1401 N. Laredo Street, San Antonio 2, Tex.

*Users:*

EVERETT W. JONES, The Modern Hospital Publishing Co., 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill. (Representing American Hospital Association.)  
National Association of Purchasing Agents, 11 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y. (Invited to name a representative.)  
W. J. MADDEN, Electrical Engineer's Department, The Pennsylvania Railroad, Room 507, 15 No. Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.  
A. R. HORN, Office of Supervising Architect, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Room 5327 Federal Works Agency Building, Washington 25, D. C.

*General Interests:*

JAMES J. COREY, Refrigeration Development Corporation, 89-35 Queens-Boulevard, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. (Representing American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.)  
American Institute of Refrigeration, 433 N. Waller Avenue, Chicago 44, Ill. (Invited to name a representative.)  
GLENN MUFFLY, 132 S. Kensington Place, Springfield, Ohio.

**HISTORY OF PROJECT**

31. On October 29, 1942, the Water Cooler and Drinking Fountain Manufacturers Association requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers. Following preliminary manufacturers' conferences, February 4, May 14, and November 11, 1943, a draft of the proposed commercial standard was submitted on November 25, 1943, to distributors, users, Government agencies, and others for advance comment.

32. Conferences to adjust the draft on the basis of this comment were held, April 12 and December 14, 1944. The revised draft as thus adjusted was circulated April 7, 1945, to the entire trade for written acceptance, as it appeared that there was substantial approval of the draft, and the situation did not seem to warrant a general conference under wartime emergency conditions.

33. Upon receipt of acceptances in writing from a satisfactory majority of the production volume of the industry, and in the absence of any active, valid opposition, announcement was issued on June 26, 1945, that the standard would become effective for new production six months after official announcement of the cessation of hostilities.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

WASHINGTON 25

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

IN YOUR REPLY  
REFER TO FILE

January 1, 1947

XI-2/spc  
TS-4307

To the Manufacturers,  
Distributors and Users,  
of Refrigerated Drinking  
Water Coolers.

Subject: Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers, CS127-45 -  
Effective Date

Gentlemen:

With reference to Self-Contained Mechanically Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers, Commercial Standard CS127-45, the time at which this standard is to become effective was not set as a specific date, but as shown on the printed pamphlets, was set for 6 months after official announcement of cessation of hostilities.

We were advised under date of November 23, 1946, by the Chairman of the Standing Committee for this Commercial Standard, that the industry wished to put this standard into effect and thus make its advantages available to the trade as early in 1947 as possible.

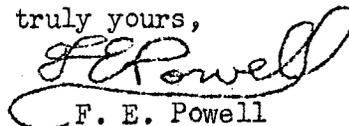
This proposal was approved by the Standing Committee and this office was authorized by the Committee to issue an announcement to that effect.

Accordingly, the trade is hereby advised that Self-Contained Mechanically Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers, Commercial Standard CS127-45, is to be effective for new production from February 1, 1947.

You will doubtless wish to insert this announcement in the standard for ready reference.

Additional copies of this announcement will be available upon request.

Very truly yours,



F. E. Powell

Division of Trade Standards

National Bureau of Standards  
**VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARDS**  
 Notice of Action on Proposed  
 Withdrawal

In accordance with the provisions of § 10.12 of the Department's published "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as amended; 35 F.R. 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of 43 Voluntary Product Standards identified below, including 39 standards previously identified as "Simplified Practice Recommendations" (SR), and four standards previously identified as "Commercial Standards" (CS). Each of these standards has been found to be obsolete, technically inadequate, no longer acceptable to and used by the industry, or otherwise not in the public interest.

Public notice of the Department's intention to withdraw these standards was published in the Federal Register on July 15, 1970 (35 F.R. 11204), and a 30-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No objections to the Department's intention of withdrawing any of these standards have been received by the National Bureau of Standards.

The effective date for the withdrawal of these standards will be 60 days after the publication of this notice. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as Voluntary Product Standards developed under the Department of Commerce Procedures.

- R 20-28..... Steel barrels and drums.
- R 27-36..... Cotton duck.

- R 30-20..... Sheet steel.
- R 30-43..... Roofing tarries.
- R 30-54..... Milling cutters.
- R 41-44..... Agricultural insecticide and fungicide packages.
- R 45-57..... Grinding wheels.
- R 48-42..... Shovels, spades, scoops, and telegraph spoons.
- R 50-26..... Bank checks, notes, drafts, and similar instruments.
- R 57-32..... Wrought-iron and wrought-steel pipe, valves, and fittings.
- R 61-61..... Ceramic tile for floors and walls.
- R 64-30..... One-pound folding boxes for coffee.
- R 79-28..... Malleable foundry refractories.
- R 86-28..... Ice cake sizes.
- R 98-43..... Photographic paper.
- R 103-33..... Industrial truck and trailer solid tires.
- R 104-30..... Packaging of flashlight batteries.
- R 109-29..... Refrigerator ice compartments.
- R 111-30..... Color for school furniture.
- R 113-30..... Restaurant guest checks.
- R 134-32..... Singletrees, doubletrees, and neckyokes.
- R 135-32..... Wooden butter tubs.
- R 143-30..... Paper cones and tubes (for textile winding).
- R 148-47..... Glass containers for cottage cheese and sour cream.
- R 149-33..... Sieve sizes of canned peas.
- R 152-34..... Basic dimensions for cones for warp and knitting yarns and hole sizes for bobbins for filling cop winders.
- R 153-34..... Hole sizes for paper tubes for filling cop winders.
- R 164-36..... Tinned-steel ice-cream cans.
- R 165-36..... Photographic film for miniature copies of records.
- R 170-38..... Spice containers (tin and fiber).
- R 182-41..... Food service equipment.
- R 186-44..... Cotton canton flannels for work gloves.
- R 191-43..... School tables.
- R 193-40..... Packages for shortening, salad oil, and cooking oil.
- R 194-46..... Cotton jersey cloth and tubing for work gloves.
- R 200-43..... Paper boxes for toiletries and cosmetics.
- R 221-46..... Steel rivets.
- R 225-56..... Asphalt tile.
- R 255-55..... Paperboard cartons for hamburger buns and weiner rolls.
- CS 21-43..... Screw threads and tap drill sizes.
- CS 37-31..... Steel bone plates and screws.
- CS 74-39..... Solid hardwood wall paneling.
- CS 127-45..... Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers.

LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB,  
 Director.

Approved: December 11, 1970.

RICHARD O. SIMPSON,  
 Acting Assistant Secretary  
 for Science and Technology.

[F.R. Doc. 70-16943; Filed, Dec. 16, 1970;  
 8:48 a.m.]