

**COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS 235-61**

**Pressure Treated Wood  
Fence Posts  
(With Oil-Type Preservatives)**

**A recorded  
voluntary standard of the  
trade published by  
the U.S. Department  
of Commerce**



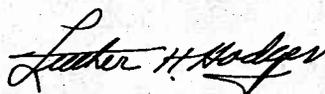
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
Commodity Standards Division

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard was issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective February 6, 1961.



Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

**COMMERCIAL STANDARDS**

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Technical Services, and with the National Bureau of Standards. Their purpose is to establish quality criteria, standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of manufactured commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforceable through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

Commercial Standards originate with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The division by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the division assures continuous servicing of each Commercial Standard through review and revision whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action.

**SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under a similar procedure the Commodity Standards Division cooperates with industries in the establishment of Simplified Practice Recommendations. Their purpose is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for sizes, dimensions, varieties, or other characteristics of specific products; to simplify packaging practices; and to establish simplified methods of performing specific tasks.

Reprinted with corrections  
January 1964

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The initial printing of CS235-61 was made possible through the cooperation of the American Wood Preservers Institute.

# Pressure Treated Wood Fence Posts

## (With Oil-Type Preservatives)

[Effective February 6, 1961]

### 1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish a nationally recognized standard of quality for wood fence posts that are treated by the pressure process with oil-type wood preservatives to protect them against damage by moisture, fungi, and insects. It is intended to provide an effective voluntary basis of common understanding among producers, treating plants, distributors, and users, and to promote fair competition.

### 2. SCOPE

2.1 This Commercial Standard provides the minimum specifications and requirements for wood species, dimensions and tolerances, manufacturing methods, wood preservatives, and the pressure treatment of round, half-round, and square-sawn wood fence posts of the field and line types and sizes that are in general demand. A list of definitions of trade terms is given, and a means of marking each post and certifying each shipment of posts complying with this standard is provided.

### 3. STANDARD TYPES, SIZES, AND FORMS

3.1 Round and sawn pressure treated fence posts are generally available in the sizes shown in table 1 and table 2. The standard sizes of half-round posts are shown in table 3. (See par. 7.3 for information on braces.)

3.1.1 Other sizes and forms of pressure treated fence posts may be furnished when specified by the buyer, provided all posts conform to all other requirements given herein. The various types of posts are defined in paragraph 7.4.

### 4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 All pressure treated fence posts in any one shipment which are marketed as conforming to this Commercial Standard shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements described herein and should be marked and certified as described in Section 6.

TABLE 1.—*Sizes of treated line posts*

Round posts	Sawn timber posts	Length (plus or minus 1 inch)
Minimum diameter <sup>1</sup>	Nominal dimensions (plus or minus 1/8 inch) <sup>2</sup>	
<i>Inches</i> 2½ 3 3½ 4	<i>Inches</i> 2½ by 2½ 3 by 3 3½ by 3½ 4 by 4	<i>Feet</i> 6, 6½, 7, 8, and 10 6, 6½, 7, 8, and 10 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, and 10 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, and 10

<sup>1</sup> When posts of 2½ inches minimum diameter are specified, shipments may include posts with minimum diameters from 2½ inches up to, but not including 3 inches. The same tolerance applies to the other sizes of round posts.

<sup>2</sup> Square-sawn timber posts may be specified surfaced to the net or dressed dimensions of the American Lumber Standards (see Simplified Practice Recommendation R16-53, Lumber (Softwood), available from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 15¢ a copy).

TABLE 2.—*Sizes of treated end, corner, gate, brace, and pull posts*

Round posts	Sawn timber posts	Length (plus or minus 1 inch)
Minimum diameter <sup>1</sup>	Nominal dimensions (plus or minus 1/8 inch) <sup>2</sup>	
<i>Inches</i> 4 5 6 7 8	<i>Inches</i> 4 by 4 4 by 6 6 by 6 6 by 8 8 by 8	<i>Feet</i> 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14

<sup>1</sup> When posts of 4 inches minimum diameter are specified, shipments may include posts with minimum diameters from 4 inches up to, but not including 5 inches. The same tolerance applies to the other sizes of round posts.

<sup>2</sup> Square-sawn timber posts may be specified surfaced to the net or dressed dimensions of the American Lumber Standards (see Simplified Practice Recommendation R16-53, Lumber (Softwood), available from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 15 cents a copy).

TABLE 3.—*Sizes of treated half-round sawn posts*

Trade classification	Minimum face width	Minimum radius	Length (plus or minus 1 inch)
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	
4-inch halves	4	1¾	6, 6½, and 7 to 14 in 1 ft. breaks.
4½-inch halves	4½	2	6, 6½, and 7 to 14 in 1 ft. breaks.
5-inch halves	5	2¼	6, 6½, and 7 to 14 in 1 ft. breaks.
5½-inch halves	5½	2½	6, 6½, and 7 to 14 in 1 ft. breaks.
6-inch halves	6	2¾	6, 6½, and 7 to 14 in 1 ft. breaks.

4.2 **Wood species.**—The fence posts shall be of any of the following species:

Jack pine	Douglas-fir
Lodgepole pine	Western larch
Ponderosa pine	Red oak (group)
Red or Norway pine	Gum
Southern yellow pine	

4.3 **Type, size, and form.**—Fence posts shall be round, half-round, or square-sawn timber, as specified by the buyer. The types and sizes shall conform to those listed in Section 3.

4.4 **Grade.**—Wood for fence posts shall be sound, free from decay, excessive knots, and end splits that might affect serviceability. Round posts and half-round posts shall also be free of multiple crooks;

however, crooks in one plane only, that comply with paragraph 4.4.1, will be permitted. Seasoning checks not affecting serviceability will be permitted in all posts.

**4.4.1 Straightness.**—All posts shall be reasonably straight for the purpose intended. However, in case of disputes, a line drawn from the geometric center of the top of each round post or half-round post to the geometric center of the butt shall not fall outside of the body of the post, nor at any point be more than 2 inches from the geometric center of the post. Crooks in square timber posts shall not exceed 1 inch in 5 feet.

**4.5 Manufacture.**—Round posts shall be cleanly peeled, either by mechanical process or by hand, and all bark shall be removed except that strips of inner bark that are not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide or more than 3 inches long will be permitted to remain on the peeled post. All protruding knots shall be trimmed flush with the sides, and all spurs and splinters shall be removed. The natural taper of round posts shall be followed in machine peeling operations. Half-round posts shall be manufactured by sawing in half the round posts complying with the above manufacturing methods. (Note: Sufficient allowance for shrinkage from green during seasoning should be made while the posts are being manufactured to insure compliance of the treated posts with the finished minimum sizes shown in tables 1, 2, and 3.) The ends of all posts shall be cut square.

**4.5.1 Pointing.**—When specified, one end of the posts shall be pointed for driving. (The smaller end of round posts is the end generally pointed.)

**4.6 Wood preservatives.**—The preservative used shall conform to the latest edition of any of the following Federal Specifications.<sup>1</sup>

TT-W-568 Wood Preservative; Creosote-Petroleum Solution.

TT-W-570 Wood Preservative; Pentachlorophenol, Solid.<sup>2 3</sup>

TT-C-645 Creosote; Technical.

TT-C-650 Creosote: Coal-Tar Solution.

**4.7 Pressure treatment.**

**4.7.1 Round or half-round posts.**—Each post shall be pressure treated in accordance with the latest issue of Federal Specification TT-W-571, Wood Preservative: Treating Practices<sup>1</sup> with a wood preservative as specified in paragraph 4.6 so as to meet or exceed the applicable minimum net retention of preservative per cubic foot of wood requirements of TT-W-571.

**4.7.2 Sawn timber posts.**—Each square post shall be pressure treated in accordance with the latest edition of the American Wood-Preservers Association standards C1, Standard for Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process—All Timber Products; and either C2, Standard for the Preservative Treatment of Lumber, Timbers, Bridge Ties, and Mine Ties by Pressure Processes; or C16, Standard for Pressure Preserved Wood Used on Farms, as applicable.<sup>3</sup>

**4.7.3 Retention and penetration.**—The conformity of the posts with the minimum penetration and retention requirements shall be

<sup>1</sup> Copies of Federal Specifications can be obtained from the Business Service Center, Regional Office Building, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

<sup>2</sup> Solutions of this chemical shall be in accordance with the American Wood-Preservers Association standards P-8, Standard for Oil-Borne Preservatives; and P-9, Standard for Petroleum Used in Pentachlorophenol and Copper Naphthenate Solutions.

<sup>3</sup> Copies of the AWPFA standards can be obtained from the Association office, 839 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Prices should be obtained in advance of requests for copies.

determined on each charge of posts in accordance with the latest edition of the American Wood-Preservers Association standards C1, Standard for Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process—All Timber Products; and C5, Standard for the Preservative Treatment of Posts by Pressure Processes.

## 5. INSPECTION

5.1 Posts may be inspected by the purchaser for conformance to this standard anytime within the calendar year following the date of purchase (see also par. 5.2.1).

5.2 **Reinspection.**—A manufacturing tolerance of 5 percent is generally allowed for each shipment of posts which upon reinspection at destination is found not to comply with this standard.

5.2.1 **Replacement.**—The seller generally makes free replacement of non-conforming posts in excess of the above manufacturing tolerance. However, posts should not be returned to the seller for any reason without prior notification and receipt of shipping instruction.

## 6. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION

6.1 **Marking of each post.**—Each post marketed as complying with this Commercial Standard shall be clearly and permanently marked by means of a hammer or burn brand, or by a metal tag. The brand or tag, or both, shall give the following factual data:

1. The manufacturers' name and address, or his readily recognized trade mark or brand.

2. The full symbol of this Commercial Standard (CS 235-61).

6.2 **Certification of shipments.**—In order to indicate to the purchaser specific data concerning the treated posts, it is recommended that the producer, either independently or in conjunction with an independent inspection and testing facility or trade association, record the following specific treating information on the invoice for each shipment:

These pressure treated fence posts comply with Commercial Standard CS 235-61, as developed by the trade under the procedures of the Commodity Standards Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, and are treated as follows:

1. *Preservative used:* (Applicable Federal Specification number, or AWWA standards P-8 or P-9.)

2. *Treating process used:* (Federal Specification TT-W-571, or AWWA standards C-1, and C-2 or C-16.)

3. *Minimum retention of preservative attained:* (In pounds per cubic foot of wood).

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*Name of manufacturer*

## 7. NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

7.1 **Purchasing data.**—Purchasers should specify the following in purchase orders:

(1) The quantity of each type, size, and form of fence posts required (see Sec. 3).

(2) (*Optional*) Whether a particular species of wood is required (see par. 4.2).

(3) (*Optional*) Whether pointing is required (see par. 4.5.1).

(4) (*Optional*) Whether a particular preservative or additional retention is required (see par. 4.6).

7.2 **Staples for wire fencing.**—It is recommended that the staples used to fasten wire fencing to treated wood posts by 9 gauge galvanized wire staples with a minimum length of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches for red oak, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches for all other species. They should also be either U-shaped or L-shaped with a ringed shank. Less splitting of wood posts will occur if the staples are driven diagonally to the grain. They should be set so as to hold the wire securely but should not be buried in the post. If buried, often nicks or bends are produced in the wire which results in rapid corrosion or breakage of the wire. Enough clearance should therefore be allowed between the fastener and the wire to allow expansion or contraction of the wire with temperature changes, and also to allow distribution of strain from objects pressing against the fence.

7.3 **Braces.**—When required, round and sawn wood horizontal and diagonal braces are made in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch- and 4-inch-dimensions with the same minimums and tolerances described in tables 1 and 2. The standard length is generally 8 feet with a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch.

7.4 **Definitions.**—The following definitions give the meaning of the various terms used in this standard:

**End, Corner, and Gate Posts.**—Posts that are required at the ends and corners of the fence, and at the gate.

**Brace Posts.**—Posts that are required as a means of support to the end, corner, and gate posts and are used adjacent to them.

**Pull Posts.**—Posts that are required as anchorage for wire stretching and are used at vertical angles in the fence.

**Braces.**—Horizontal or diagonal members used as struts between fence posts.

**Line Posts.**—All intermediate posts.

**End Split.**—A complete separation of wood extending from one surface to another.

**Minimum Diameter.**—For purposes of this standard, the minimum diameter of a treated round post is its circumference divided by 3.14.

#### HISTORY OF PROJECT

In a letter dated May 5, 1959, the American Wood Preservers Institute requested the cooperation of the Commodity Standards Division in the establishment of a Commercial Standard for pressure treated wood fence posts and submitted a specification developed by the Institute as a basis for the standard.

A proposed Commercial Standard was circulated to representative producers, distributors, users, testing laboratories, and Government agencies for preliminary comment on August 5, 1959. All comments and suggestions received were carefully considered and adjustments were recommended by the Institute wherever practicable.

The Recommended Commercial Standard, TS-5455B, was widely circulated to the trade on April 18, 1960, for approval by written acceptance of individual organizations concerned. After some modifications, sufficient endorsements were received to assure the successful application of the standard. Accordingly, a new Commercial Standard for Pressure Treated Wood Fence Posts (With Oil-Type Pre-

servatives), designated CS235-61, was announced on January 6, 1961, to be effective for new production on February 6, 1961.

Project Manager: William H. Furcolow, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the Standing Committee for CS235-61, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep this Standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning this Standard and suggestions for its revision may be addressed to any member of the Committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the Committee.

Mr. R. H. Bescher, Wood Preserving Division, Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh 19, Pa. (Chairman) *15219*

Mr. Donald A. Kulp, Casswood industries, Inc., P.O. Box 37, Beardstown, Ill. *62618*

Mr. M. F. Alford, Wood Preserving Plant, International Paper Co., Joplin, Mo. *64801*

Mr. S. B. Braselman, American Creosote Works, Inc., 1305 Dublin St., New Orleans 18, La. *70118*

Mr. W. E. Brown, W. E. Brown & Son Lumber Co., R.F.D. #1, Hobbsville, North Carolina *27946*

Mr. Leroy S. Palmer, G. M. Stewart Wholesale Lumber Co., 421 Jackson St., N.E., Minneapolis 13, Minn. *55413*

Mr. W. F. Arksey, Water Service and Fuel Facilities, Great Northern Railway Co., 175 E. Fourth Street, St. Paul 1, Minn. *55101*

Mr. Charles S. King, Montana Highway Department, Sixth and Roberts Sts., Helena, Mont. *59601*

Mr. R. M. Hefin, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore and Charles Street, Baltimore 1, Md. *21201*

## ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users, and others listed have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the Standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the Standard, and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

Products that meet all requirements of the standard may be identified as such by a certificate, grade mark, or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific evidence of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is listed as an acceptor.

### ASSOCIATIONS (General Support)

American Institute of Timber Construction, Washington, D.C.  
 American Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.  
 American Wood Preservers - Association, Washington, D.C.  
 American Wood Preservers Institute, Chicago, Ill.  
 Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association, Charlotte, N.C.  
 Mississippi Retail Lumber Dealers Association, Inc., Jackson, Miss.  
 National Association of Home Builders, Washington, D.C.  
 Western Wood Preserving Operators' Association, Portland, Oreg.  
 West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Portland, Oreg.

### FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Allied Chemical Corp., Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division, New York, N.Y.  
 American Creosote Works, Inc., New Orleans, La.  
 American Creosoting Corp., Louisville, Ky.  
 American Timber Treating Corp., Hugo, Okla.  
 Ammann & Whitney, Consulting Engineers, New York, N.Y.  
 Angelina Hardwood Sales Co., Lufkin, Tex.  
 Arizona Highway Department, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Atlantic Creosoting Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.  
 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Subsidiaries, Baltimore, Md.  
 Baxter, J. H., & Co., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Bergerding Timber Co., Bagley, Minn.  
 Broderick Wood Products Co., Denver, Colo.  
 Brown, W. E., & Son Lumber Co., Hobbsville, N.C.  
 Burman, Dan, Co., Platteville, Wis.  
 Carr, M. J., Creosoting Co., North Miami, Fla.  
 Cascade Pacific Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg.  
 Cascade Pole Co., Tacoma, Wash.  
 Casswood Industries, Inc., Beardstown, Ill.  
 Central Creosoting Co., Inc., Slaughter, La.  
 Clafla, Michael A., A.I.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Coastal Plain Treating Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.  
 Colfax Creosoting Co., Division Roy O. Martin Lumber Co., Inc., Pineville, La.  
 Connecticut Highway Department, Wethersfield, Conn.  
 Cox Wood Preserving Co., Orangeburg, S.C.  
 Conroe Creosoting Co., Conroe, Tex.  
 Deiser, Herman S., A.I.A., Haledon, Paterson, N.J.  
 Delaware State Highway Department, Dover, Del.

Department of Highways, Boise, Idaho  
 DeWeese, A., Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Miss.  
 Dierks Forest, Inc., Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Eppinger & Russell Co., New York, N.Y.  
 Erie Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio  
 Evr-Wood Treating Co., Inc., Jennings, La.  
 Forest Products Treating Co., Laramie, Wyo.  
 Georgia Creosoting Corp., Brunswick, Ga.  
 Great Lake Timber Co., Heber City, Utah  
 Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Gross Inspection Agency, Inc., Seattle, Wash.  
 Haley, R. G., International Corp., Inc., Bellingham, Wash.  
 Hart Creosoting Co., Division of Hart Lumber Co., Jasper, Tex.  
 Houston Chemical Service, Inc., Houston, Tex.  
 International Paper Co., Wood Preserving Division, Mobile, Ala.  
 Johnson, Myron G., & Son Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Kentucky Creosoting Co., Stanton, Ky.  
 Koppers Co., Wood Preserving Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Lagerquist Fuel Service, Hamilton, Mont.  
 Langdale Co., Valdosta, Ga.  
 Laurent Wood Treating Service, New Roads, La.  
 Madison Wood Preservers, Inc., Madison, Va.  
 Maryland State Roads Commission, Baltimore, Md.  
 McCallum Inspection Co., Norfolk, Va.  
 McConahy, Malcolm W., Consulting Engr., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 McCranie Brothers, Wood Preserving Division, Willacoochee, Ga.  
 Mead Lumber Co., Fort Morgan, Colo.  
 Mill-To-You Co., Upper Marlboro, Md.  
 Mississippi State Highway Department, Jackson, Miss.  
 Montana Highway Department, Helena, Mont.  
 National Pole & Treating Division of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 National Wood Preservers, Inc., Havertown, Pa.  
 Nells, J., Lumber Co., A Division of St. Regis Paper Co., Libby, Mont.  
 New Hampshire Department of Public Works & Highways, Concord, N.H.  
 New Jersey State Highway Department, Trenton, N.J.  
 New Mexico State Highway Department, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

New York State Department Public Works,  
Albany, N.Y.  
North Dakota State Highway Dept., Bis-  
marck, N. Dak.  
Northwest Wood Preserving Co., Inc.,  
Whitewood, S. Dak.

Oklahoma State Highway Department, Okla-  
homa City, Okla.  
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp., Shreveport,  
La.

Pehrson, G. A., & Associates, Architects, Spo-  
kane, Wash.  
Penta Wood Products, Siren, Wis.  
Permapost Products Co., Hillsboro, Oreg.  
Perma Wood, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio  
Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, New Orleans,  
La.  
Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh,  
Pa.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Seattle, Wash.  
(General support)  
Rhode Island Department of Public Works,  
Division of Roads & Bridges, Providence,  
R.I.

Salt Wood Products, Inc., Cove City, N.C.  
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Sentinel Wood Treating, Inc., Ashland, Mo.  
Sentinel Wood Treating, Inc., Ava, Mo.  
Smith, W. J., Wood Preserving Co., Denison  
Tex.  
South Dakota Department of Highways,  
Pierre, S. Dak.  
Southern Pine Lumber Co., Diboll, Tex.  
Southern Wood Preserving Co., East Point,  
Ga.  
Southwestern Wood Preserving Co., Musko-  
gee, Okla.

State Highway Department of Georgia, At-  
lanta, Ga.  
Stewart, G. M., Wholesale Lumber Co., Minn-  
neapolis, Minn.

Tennessee Railroad Co., Onieda, Tenn.  
Timber Preservers Limited, New Westmin-  
ster, British Columbia  
Tolleson Lumber Co., Inc., Perry, Ga.  
Tromsness, Howard I., Pole Yard, Steamboat  
Springs, Colo.

United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken,  
N.J.  
United States Testing Co., Inc., Los Angeles,  
Calif.

Warren Southwest, Inc., Torrance, Calif.  
Warren Timber Products Co., Inc., Torrance,  
Calif.

West Elizabeth Lumber Co., West Eliza-  
beth, Pa.

Wheeler Lumber Bridge and Supply Co., St.  
Louis Park, Minn.

Wood Preservers, Inc., Warsaw, Va.  
Wyoming Highway Department, Cheyenne,  
Wyo.

#### U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Atomic Energy Commission, Washington,  
D.C.  
Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.  
Department of Health, Education, and Wel-  
fare, Washington, D.C.  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.  
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.  
Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

**ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD**

**Pressure Treated Wood Fence Posts  
(With Oil-Type Preservatives)**

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Commodity Standards Division  
Office of Technical Services  
Business and Defense Services Administration  
U. S. Department of Commerce  
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that this Commercial Standard constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

production<sup>1</sup>      distribution<sup>1</sup>      purchase<sup>1</sup>      testing<sup>1</sup>  
of this commodity.

We reserve the right to depart from the standard as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized 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, zone, and State \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Underscore the applicable words. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interest, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General support" should be added after the signature.

(Cut on this line)

## TO THE ACCEPTOR

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

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial Standards 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 since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, 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 standard, where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption 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 on a nationwide 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, distributors, and users; 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 has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
**FEDERAL REGISTER**  
1934  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
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 23, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the 36 commercial standards (CS) and 25 simplified practice recommendations (SPR) identified below. Each of these standards has been found to be obsolete, no longer technically adequate, no longer generally acceptable to and used by the industry, inconsistent with established policy, or otherwise inappropriate, and revision is not feasible or would serve no useful purpose.

- CS 14-51 Boys' sport and dress shirt (woven fabrics) size measurements.
- CS 33-43 Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
- CS 56-60 Strip oak flooring.
- CS 70-41 Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type).
- CS 71-41 Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type).
- CS 90-58 Power cranes and shovels.
- CS 101-63 Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters and recessed heaters with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- CS 104-63 Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing-type oil burners.
- CS 106-57 Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics).
- CS 109-44 Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
- CS 111-43 Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
- CS 113-63 Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- CS 128-52 Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
- CS 129-47 Materials for safety wearing apparel.
- CS 131-46 Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
- CS 134-46 Cast aluminum cooking utensils (metal composition).
- CS 135-46 Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
- CS 145-47 Testing and rating hand-fired hot water supply boilers.
- CS 152-48 Copper naphthenate wood preservative (spray, brush, dip applications).
- CS 153-49 Model forms for girls' apparel.
- CS 165-50 Zinc naphthenate wood preservative (spray, brush, dip applications).
- CS 174-41 140-F drycleaning solvent.
- CS 177-62 Bituminous-coated metal septic tanks (residential).
- CS 178-51 Testing and rating ventilating fans (axial and propeller types).
- CS 180-52 Model forms for boys' apparel.
- CS 183-51 Boys' trouser size measurements.
- CS 185-52 Wool felt.
- CS 186-52 Boys' sport outerwear size measurements.
- CS 195-60 Warm-air furnace burner units equipped with pressure-atomizing or rotary type oil burners.
- CS 196-55 Model forms for toddlers' and children's apparel.

- CS 198-55 Infants', children's, girls' and boys' knit underwear (exclusive of rayon, acetate, and nylon).
- CS 216-58 Asphalt insulating siding.
- CS 235 61 Pressure treated wood fence posts (with oil-type preservatives).
- CS 249-62 Pressure-treated Douglas fir marine piles.
- CS 250-62 Pressure-treated southern pine marine piles.
- CS 271-65 Grading of abrasive grain for grinding wheels.
- SPR 17-47 Heavy forged hand tools.
- SPR 44-49 Boxboard thicknesses.
- SPR 60-55 Machine, carriage and lag bolts, and nuts (case quantity and gross weight).
- SPR 72-27 Solid section steel windows.
- SPR 77-45 Hickory handles.
- SPR 100-47 Welded chain.
- SPR 125-31 Waxed tissue paper.
- SPR 136-32 Flax and hemp twine.
- SPR 147-42 Wire diameters for mineral aggregate production screens.
- SPR 157-50 Steel firebox boilers and steel heating boilers (commercial and residential).
- SPR 168-37 Braided shoe laces.
- SPR 180-41 Copper conductors for building purposes.
- SPR 183-46 Brass or bronze valves (gate, globe, angle, and check).
- SPR 184-47 Iron valves (gate, globe, angle, and check).
- SPR 185-47 Pipe fittings (gray cast-iron, malleable iron, and brass or bronze).
- SPR 190-42 Stove pipe and accessories.
- SPR 198-50 Wire rope.
- SPR 207-60 Pipes, ducts and fittings for warm air heating and air-conditioning systems.
- SPR 214-55 Metal-cutting band saws (hard edge flexible back).
- SPR 220-46 Open-end and box wrenches.
- SPR 227-47 Plumbing fixture fittings and trim for housing.
- SPR 229-63 Vises (machinists' and other bench-mounted vises).
- SPR 238-50 Convectors.
- SPR 245-51 Weldless chain and chain products.
- SPR 259-56 Hexagon-head cap screws (case quantity and gross weight).

Public notice of the intention to withdraw these standards was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 21, 1972 (37 F.R. 12248), and a 45-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No valid objections to the withdrawal of 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.

LAWRENCE M. KUSHNER,  
Acting Director.

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