

Commercial Standard CS243-62

Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)

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



**For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - Price 15 cents**

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

With the cooperation of the
National Bureau of Standards

EFFECTIVE DATE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective April 1, 1962.

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, Business and Defense Services Administration, 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.

The initial printing of CS243-62 was made possible through the cooperation of the Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixture Council, a trade association representing the manufacturers.

Stainless* Steel Plumbing Fixtures

(Designed for Residential Use)

(Effective April 1, 1962)

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purposes of this Commercial Standard are to establish a nationally recognized standard specification for stainless steel plumbing fixtures designed for residential use; to provide means for identifying fixtures which equal or exceed the specified requirements; and to designate the most commonly used types of fixtures in current production and demand. The standard is also intended to promote understanding among manufacturers, distributors and users regarding acceptable quality and provide a basis for fair competition.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This standard covers the types, thicknesses and finish of stainless steel metal to be used for the fixtures, certain features of construction, and the types and sizes of fixtures currently in general use and demand. Also given are definitions, inspection methods and means for identification of fixtures complying with this standard.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Material.**—The fixtures shall be made of stainless steel sheet conforming to one or more of the commercial stainless steel types given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—Stainless Steel Types¹

Stainless steel type No.	Chromium, minimum, percent	Nickel, minimum, percent	Manganese, minimum, percent	Molybdenum, minimum, percent
316.....	16.00	10.00	.....	2.00
304.....	18.00	8.00	.....	.....
302.....	17.00	8.00	.....	.....
301.....	16.00	6.00	.....	.....
202.....	17.00	4.00	7.50	.....
201.....	16.00	3.50	5.50	.....
430.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....

¹ The types designated are from the table of standard types of stainless steels and heat resistant steels published in the Steel Products Manual for Stainless Steel and Heat Resisting Steel of the American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East Forty-Second St., New York 17, N.Y.

3.1.1 **Characteristics of stainless steel types for plumbing fixture applications.**—Stainless steel types have different characteristics and some resist corrosion staining under a greater variety of conditions than others. For ordinary

*The term "corrosion resisting steel" is also applied to the same material.

residential service, all of the types given in Table 1 are being used. The characteristics given below for the different types are intended to provide broad general information regarding them, and if additional information is needed on their characteristics for special applications, it should be obtained from the manufacturers of stainless steel plumbing fixtures.

Type 316.—A special-purpose type of stainless steel generally used in severely corrosive situations or where little care and cleaning is anticipated. It is particularly suitable for outdoor installations, including seashore locations.

Types 301, 302 and 304.—Type 302 is a general-purpose type of stainless steel which is highly resistant to corrosion and is suitable for all general household purposes. It is also suitable for outdoor use, including seashore locations, when given reasonable care and cleaning. Type 304 is intended to replace 302 when improved welding properties are required. Type 301 is intended for use when high strength is a factor although it is less corrosion resistant than 302 or 304.

Types 201 and 202.—General-purpose types of stainless steel used for plumbing fixtures in indoor and outdoor residential locations where they will receive reasonable care and cleaning. These types are acceptable substitutes for types 301 and 302 when nickel shortages prevail.

Type 430.—A general-purpose type of stainless steel used for plumbing fixtures in kitchens or similar indoor residential locations where it will receive care and cleaning.

3.1.2 **Thickness of sheet metal.**—The stainless steel sheet shall conform to the thicknesses given in Table 2. The allowable minimum gage of sheet metal for the entire unit shall be in accordance with the size of the fixture as determined by the dimensions of the compartment. If there are two compartments of different size, the larger one only shall be considered.

3.2 **Surface finish.**—All fixture surfaces that are visible after installation shall be smooth and evenly finished to the No. 4 commercial mill finish. Following initial grinding with coarser abrasives, the surfaces shall be finished with suitable abrasives of approximately 120 to 150 mesh and passivated (5.12). Such surfaces shall be free from die marks, blemishes, wrinkles and roping when

TABLE 2.—Stainless Steel Sheet Thicknesses

Inside dimension or area of one compartment—see note 2	Minimum metal thickness—see note 1	
	Gage no.	U.S. standard gage thickness inch
Span under 24", and area under 408 sq. in., and depth under 7½"	20	0.0375
Span 24" and over, or area 408 sq. in. and over, or depth 7½" and over	18	.050

NOTE 1.—Minimum metal thickness shall conform to the standard commercial tolerance² on the stated gage thickness, which applies to the sheet metal thickness before drawing or forming.

NOTE 2.—The span and area are measured to the inner edges of the top opening; the span is taken parallel to L and W as shown in Fig. 3. When any one of the dimensions indicated or the area equals or exceeds the stated value, No. 18 is the allowable minimum gage of sheet metal. Thus in order for the fixture to qualify for 20 gage metal, all of the indicated compartment dimensions shall be under the values stated.

² Published by A.I.S.I.—See footnote¹, table 1.

inspected as described in paragraph 6.1. (See also pars. 5.8 to 5.11.)

3.3 Construction of stainless steel fixtures.—Sink and lavatory fixtures shall be of one-piece construction, either drawn seamless or welded. Welds shall be ground and polished where exposed so as to produce continuously smooth, even surfaces. They shall be cleaned after polishing. Sink compartments and drainboards shall be coated on the underside with effective sound inhibiting material. The coverage and type of material used shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's regular practice.

3.3.1 Kitchen sink flanges (See par. 5.13 for definitions).—Flanges on kitchen sinks shall be flat, rigid and otherwise suitable for effective installation of the fixture by the use of conventional sink frames (See par. 6.2), or shall provide a means for attachment without sink frames. Flanges may be turned down at the edges. Exposed edges shall be smooth and free from burrs. On kitchen sinks without integral rims, flanges shall be not more than 2 inches in width when measured as shown in Figure 1-A. On sinks with integral rims, flanges shall be not more than 2½ inches in width when measured as shown in Figure 1-B.

3.3.2 Kitchen sink ledges (See par. 5.14).—Ledges at the back of kitchen sinks shall be flat, rigid and otherwise suitable for effective installation of fixtures (See par. 6.2). Ledges may be turned down at edges. Exposed edges shall be smooth and free from burrs. On ledge-back kitchen sinks without integral rims, ledges shall be not more than 5 inches in width when measured as shown in Figure 2-A. On ledge-back sinks with integral rims, ledges shall be not more than 5½ inches in width when measured as shown in Figure 2-B.

3.3.3 Kitchen sink drainboards.—Drainboards shall be fastened to sink compartments with continuous welds having visible surfaces of the weld ground smooth. The drainboards shall be effectively reinforced by suitable forming of the metal, and be undercoated as described in par. 3.3.

Corners of drainboards on cabinet sink tops shall be welded and ground smooth.

3.4 Dimensions and tolerances.—Fixtures shall conform to the applicable dimensions and tolerances given herein. Where not otherwise indicated, a tolerance of plus or minus 5% shall apply. Maximum and minimum dimensions are not subject to a tolerance beyond the stated limits, except where given as nominal dimensions.

3.5 Illustrations.—The illustrations on pages 5 to 18 are shown for convenience in identifying the various fixtures and for locating dimensions. The illustrations are not intended to indicate designs.

3.6 Standard fixtures.—Fixtures which meet all requirements given herein, but are not of a type and size given in Section 4, are nevertheless considered to be standard fixtures, i.e. in full compliance with the requirements of this standard. (See par. 3.7.) The standard types and sizes are not given as requirements excluding other types and sizes from the standard.

3.7 Standard types and sizes.—The standard fixture types and sizes described in Section 4 herein give those most commonly used, and are recommended as affording an adequate selection for all ordinary applications and for stock. It is intended, however, that other types and sizes will be provided as needed, but not carried as stock items. Use of the standard types and sizes wherever possible should be generally beneficial through simplification of production practices, improved distribution, and better service to the consumer.

4. FIXTURE TYPES AND SIZES

4.1 General.—The types and sizes of fixtures currently in general use and demand are given below to serve as a guide for the selection of those most readily available to the trade. (See pars. 3.6 and 3.7.)

4.2 Kitchen sinks.—Standard types and sizes:

- (1) *Flat-rim sink, single compartment.*—(See fig. 3.)
- (2) *Flat-rim sink, double compartment.*—(See fig. 4.)
- (3) *Ledge-back sink, single compartment.*—(See fig. 5.)
- (4) *Ledge-back sink, double compartment.*—(See fig. 6.)
- (5) *Ledge-back sink and laundry tray combinations.*—(See fig. 7.) Deep compartment may be right or left of shallow compartment. One compartment shall be at least 6½ inches in depth and the other compartment at least 10 inches in depth.

Note: In order to conform with the provisions of par. 3.1.2 on metal thickness, the entire fixture, including both compartments, rims and ledges, shall be made from sheet metal not less than 18 gage.

- (6) *Ledge-back two-level sinks, double compartment.*—(See fig. 8.) Deep compartment may be right or left of shallow compartment. Deep

compartment shall be at least 6½ inches deep and shallow compartment at least 3 inches deep.

Note: If the depth of one compartment is 7¼ inches or more, the allowable minimum gage of sheet metal for the entire fixtures is 18 gage. (See par. 3.1.2.)

(7) *Ledge-back sinks, single compartment with single drainboard.*—(See fig. 9.) Drainboard may be right or left.

(8) *Ledge-back sinks, double compartment with single drainboard.*—(See fig. 10.) Drainboard may be right or left.

(9) *Ledge-back sinks, single compartment with double drainboard.*—(See fig. 11.)

(10) *Ledge-back sinks, double compartment with double drainboard.*—(See fig. 12.)

(11) *Cabinet sink tops, single compartment with back and single drainboard.*—(See fig. 13.) Drainboard may be right or left.

(12) *Cabinet sink tops, single compartment with back and double drainboard.*—(See fig. 14.)

(13) *Cabinet sink tops, double compartment with back and double drainboard.*—(See fig. 15.)

4.3 Sinks for Auxiliary Purposes:

4.3.1 In addition to kitchen sinks described in

par. 4.2, a variety of auxiliary sinks are also available for various purposes, but they are not recommended for use in lieu of kitchen sinks. They are considered to be standard fixtures when they are in accordance with all details specified herein, except type and size (See par. 3.6). Examples of auxiliary sinks, which are not illustrated, are described below:

a. *"Shallow" sinks.*—Similar to ledge-back sinks, single compartment, (par. 4.2 (3), fig. 5) except that compartment depth is 3" minimum.

b. *"Bar" sinks.*—Single or multiple compartment, smaller than minimums specified for kitchen sinks.

c. *Round and oval sink bowls.*—Used for auxiliary purposes.

4.4 Lavatories.

4.4.1 **Flat-rim lavatories.**—(See fig. 16.) Flat-rim lavatories are standard. They may be rectangular, round or oval, may be with or without back ledge, and may be with or without integral rims. Overflow shall be at front or rear. Flanges shall be flat, rigid and suitable for effective installation of the fixtures (See par. 6.2) (Note: Standard sizes have not been designated.)



FIG. 1.—Flanges. (Par. 3.1)

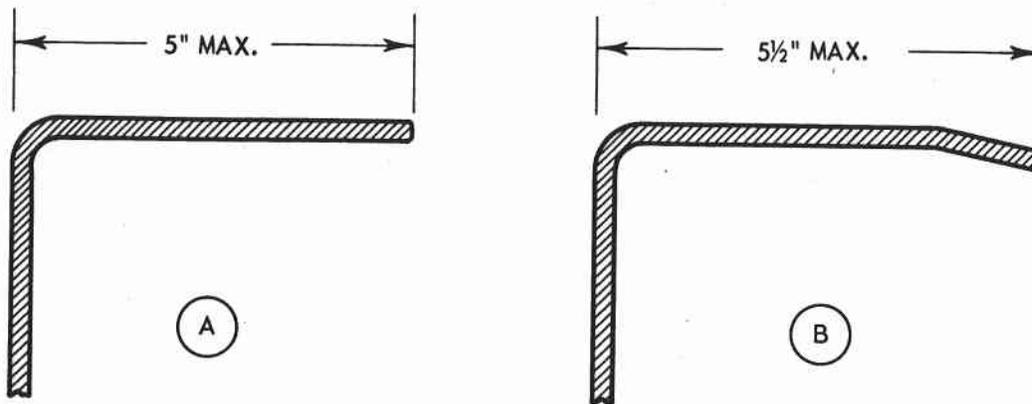
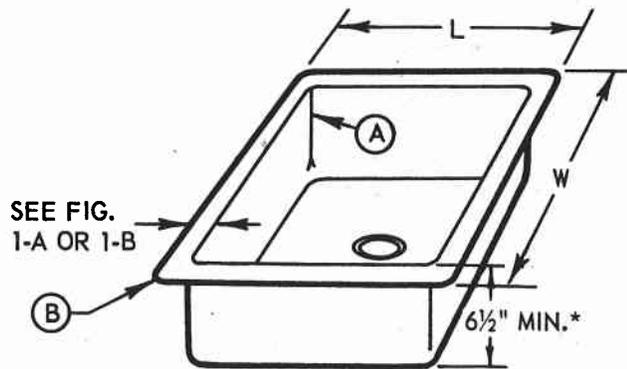


FIG. 2.—Ledges. (Par. 3.2)



- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius 1-1/2" \pm 3/16", when sink is without integral rim.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 3.—Flat-rim sinks, single compartment

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
16	18	17	19
20	18	21	19
24	18	25	19
24	20	25	21
30	20	31	21
32	20	33	21

5. DEFINITIONS

5.1 Flat-rim sink.—A sink unit, single or double compartment, with flange on all sides, without back ledge. (See figs. 3 and 4.)

5.2 Ledge-back sink.—A sink unit, single or double compartment, having a back ledge in which are faucet openings to receive faucet mountings and plumbing connections. (See figs. 5 and 6.)

5.3 Sink-and-laundry tray combination.—Double compartment sink unit with one compartment of conventional depth and one of greater depth. (See fig. 7.)

5.4 Two-level sink.—Double compartment sink unit with one compartment of conventional depth and one of lesser depth. (See fig. 8.)

5.5 Ledge-back sink with drainboard.—Single or double compartment sink unit with single or double drainboards welded to form an integral seamless unit for building into counter-tops. (See figs. 9 to 12.)

5.6 Cabinet sink tops.—Sink unit, single or double compartment, with single or double drain-

board (or counter top) welded to form an integral seamless counter top unit. (See figs. 13 to 15.)

5.7 Integral rim.—A mounting rim, integrally formed as a part of the sink flange, with clamp-down devices for attaching sink to countertop.

5.8 Die mark.—A visible scoring of the metal.

5.9 Blemish.—A dent depression, or a raised portion, on the visible stainless steel surface.

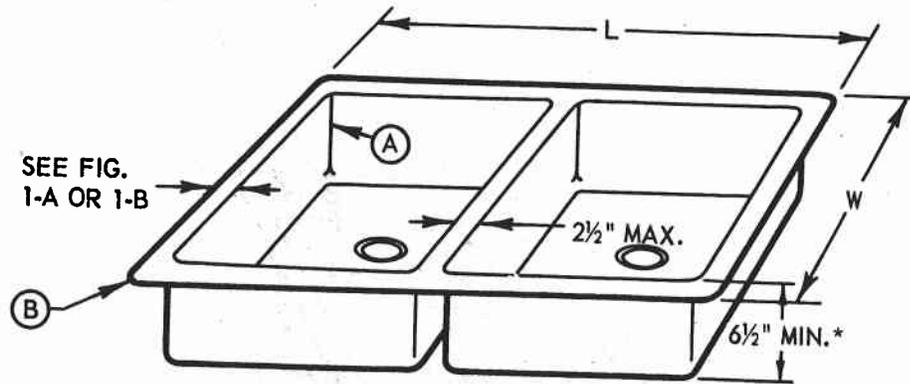
5.10 Wrinkle.—A corrugation that is visible or can be felt.

5.11 Roping.—Shallow ridges and valleys.

5.12 Passivate.—Remove granular iron with a solution.

5.13 Flange.—The flat area on the front and sides of a sink compartment, and also on the back of flat-rim sinks, or around entire circumference on round and oval sink bowls and lavatories. (See figs. 1-A and 1-B.)

5.14 Ledge.—Flat area in back of sink and lavatory compartment or compartments, on which faucets are normally mounted. (See figs. 2-A and 2-B.)



- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius 1-1/2" \pm 3/16", when sink is without integral rim.

* Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 4.—Flat-rim sinks, double compartment

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32	20	33	21
36	20	37	21
42	20	43	21

6. INSPECTION METHODS

6.1 Visual inspection of surfaces of stainless steel plumbing fixtures.—No die marks, blemishes, wrinkles, or roping shall be visible to the unaided normal eye when inspected under ordinary light at a distance of two feet.

6.2 Measurement of overall flatness of ledges or flanges.—A straightedge placed along any ledge or flange shall not show more than 3/16 inch variation at any point, except where such variation is an intentional design feature.

6.3 Measurement of depth of sink.—Place a straightedge across the top of the sink compartment and measure at right angles from the straightedge to bottom of sink as near the outlet depression as possible, but *not in* outlet depression.

7. MARKING

7.1 All stainless steel plumbing fixtures shall be plainly and permanently marked for identifica-

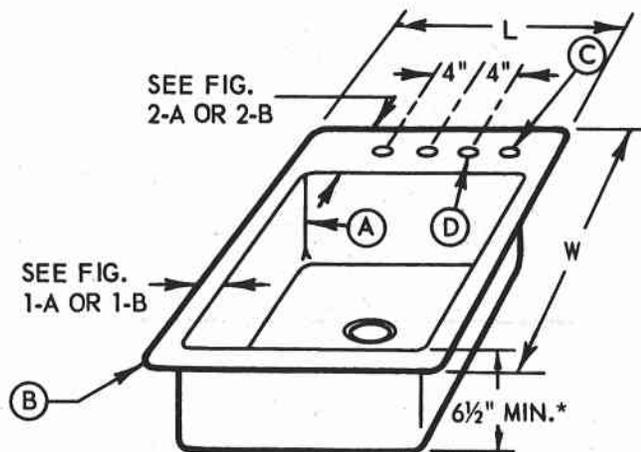
tion with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the stainless steel type number, and the gage. It shall be affixed by die stamp, etching or indelible marking.

8. LABELING TO SHOW COMPLIANCE

8.1 In order to assure the purchaser that stainless steel plumbing fixtures comply with this Commercial Standard, it is recommended that the following certification statement be given by the manufacturer together with his name and address, on labels affixed to the ware, and also with bids, invoices, sales literature and the like:

This stainless steel plumbing fixture complies with all requirements of Commercial Standard CS 243-62, Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use), as developed by the trade under the Commodity Standards Procedures, and issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Stainless steel type: _____, gage: _____.

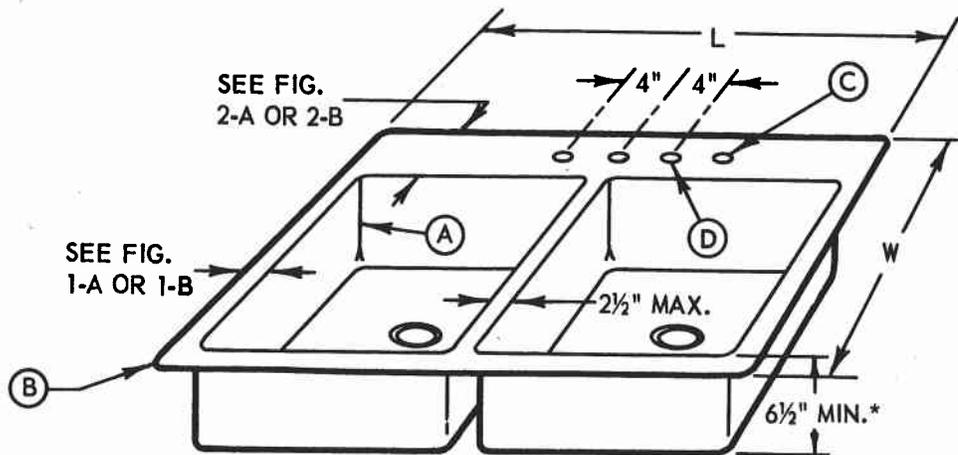


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{3}{16}''$, when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{1}{8}''$ diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than $\frac{1}{8}''$ below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 5.—Ledge-back sinks, single compartment

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
16	21	17	22
21	21	22	22
24	21	25	22
30	21	31	22

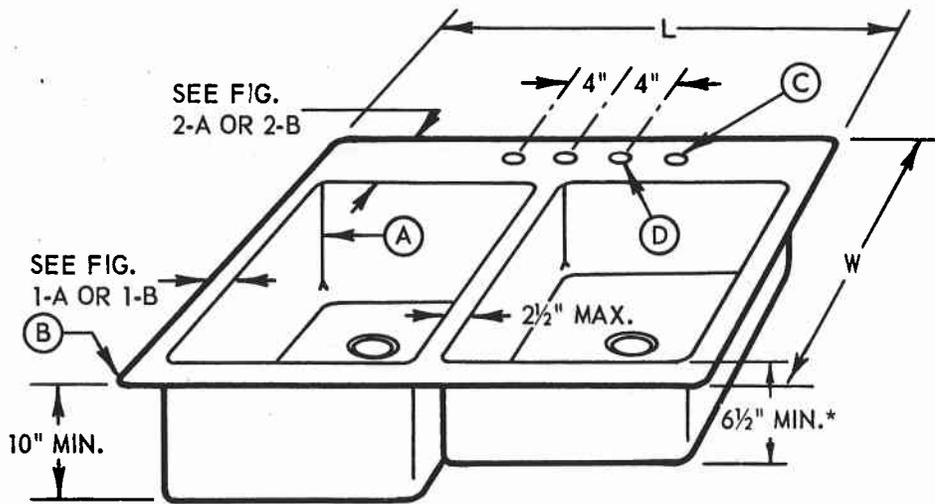


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{16}$ ", when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes $1\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{8}$ " diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 6.—Ledge-back sinks, double compartment

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32	21	33	22
36	21	37	22
42	21	43	22

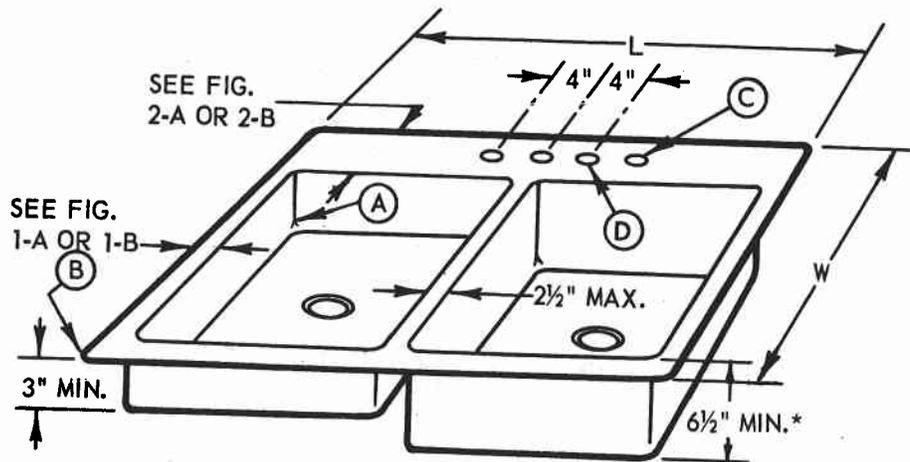


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius 1-1/2" ± 3/16", when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" ± 1/8" diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 7.—Ledge-back sink and tray combinations, deep compartment right or left

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32	21	33	22
42	21	43	22

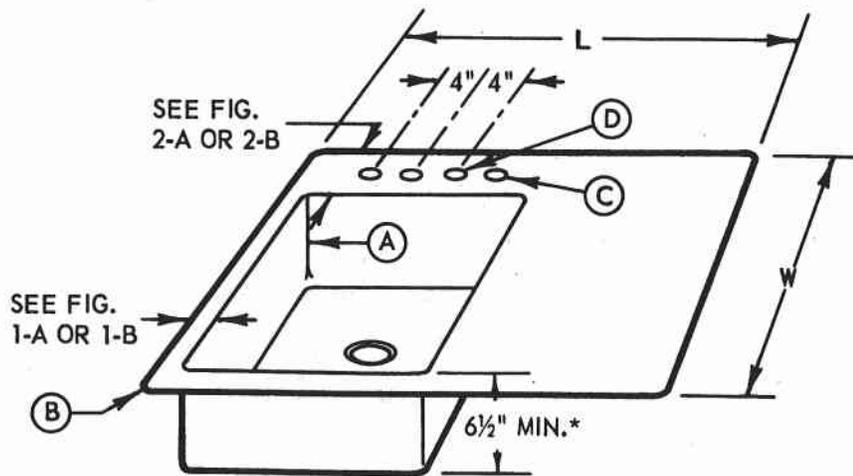


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius 1-1/2" ± 3/16", when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" ± 1/8" diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 8.—Ledge-back two-level sinks, deep compartment right or left

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32	21	33	22
36	21	37	22
42	21	43	22

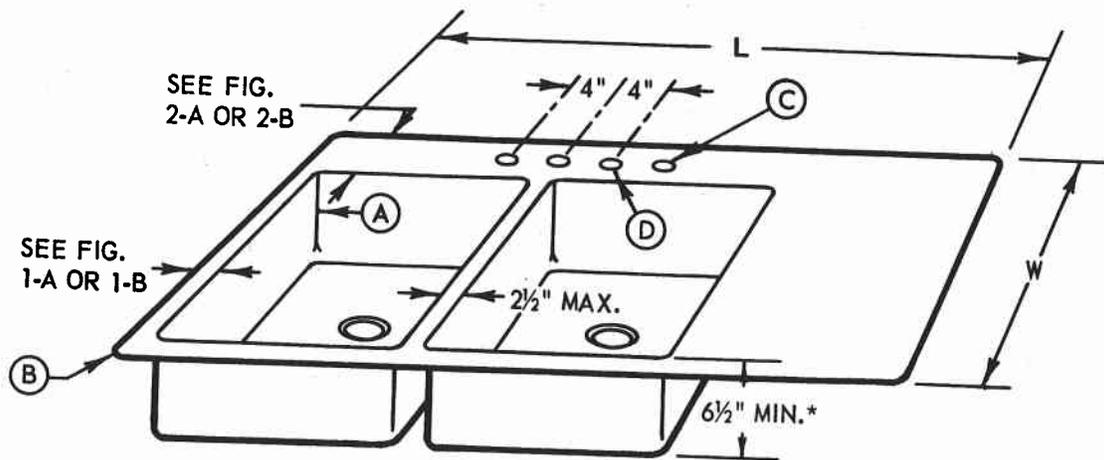


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius 1-1/2" \pm 3/16", when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" \pm 1/8" diam.

* Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 9.—Ledge-back sinks, single compartment, with drainboard right or left

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32	21	33	22
42	21	43	22

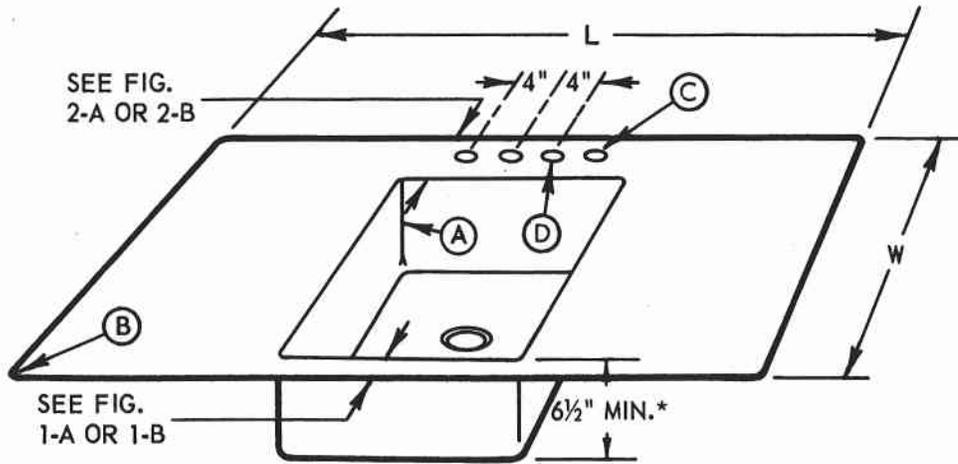


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{3}{16}''$, when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{1}{8}''$ diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than $\frac{1}{8}''$ below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 10.—Ledge-back sinks, double compartment with drainboard right or left

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
48	21	49	22

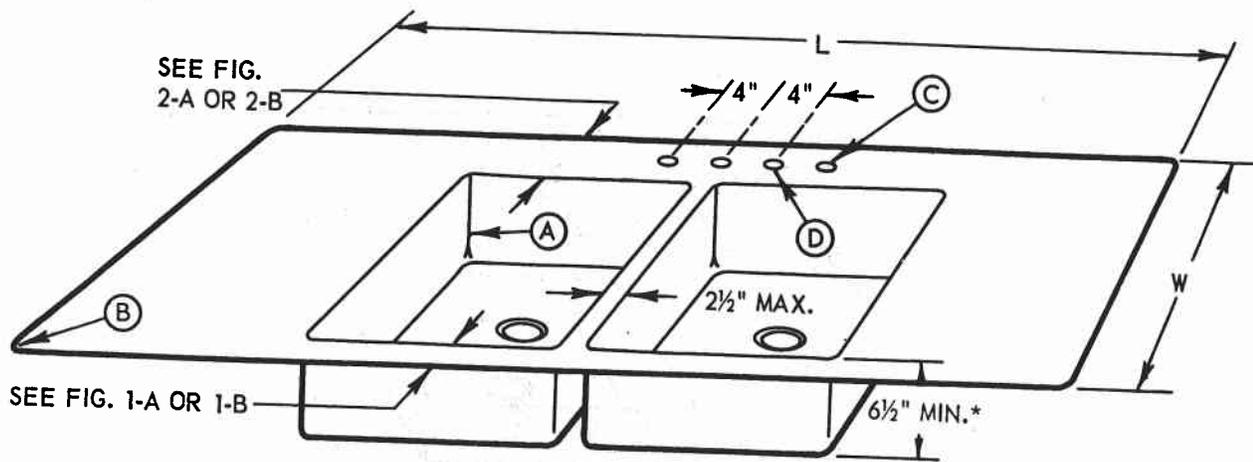


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius $1\text{-}1/2" \pm 3/16"$, when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes $1\text{-}1/2" \pm 1/8"$ diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than $1/8"$ below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 11.—Ledge-back sinks, single compartment with double drainboard

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
54	21	55	22

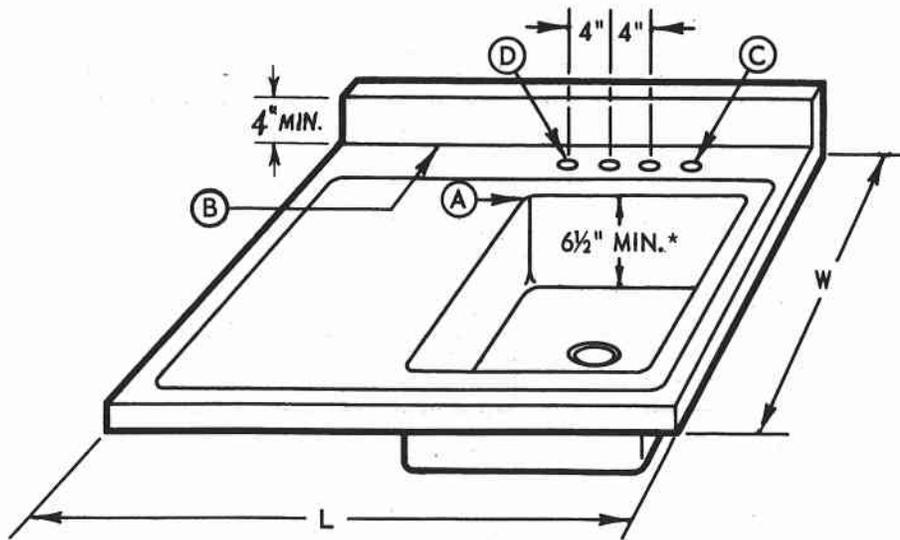


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{3}{16}''$, when sink is without integral rim.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes $1\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{1}{8}''$ diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than $\frac{1}{8}''$ below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 12.—Ledge-back sinks, double compartment with double drainboard.

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
60	21	61	22
66	21	67	22
72	21	73	22

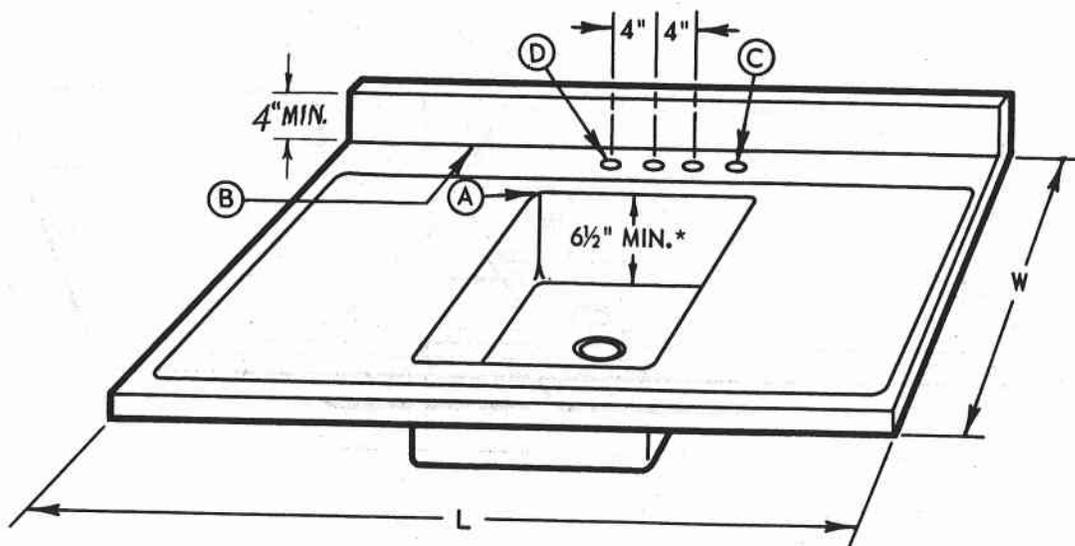


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Back corner radius 1/8" min.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" \pm 1/8" diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 13.—Cabinet sink tops, single compartment with single drainboard right or left

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)	
L	W
39	25
42	25
48	25
54	25

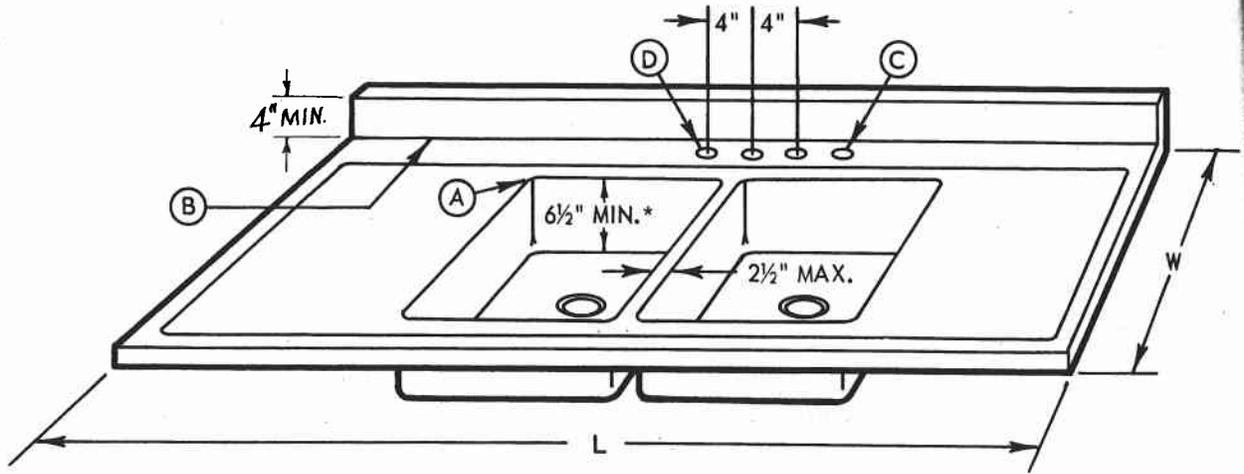


- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Back corner radius 1/8" min.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" ± 1/8" diam.

* Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 14.—Cabinet sink tops, single compartment with double drainboard

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)	
L	W
54	25
60	25



- (A) Inside corner radius, 1" min.
- (B) Back corner radius 1/8" min.
- (C) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (D) All holes 1-1/2" \pm 1/8" diam.

*Minimum nominal depth. Variations of not more than 1/8" below nominal are allowable.

FIG. 15.—Cabinet sink tops, double compartment with double drainboard

STANDARD SIZES (Inches)	
L	W
60	25
66	25
72	25
84	25
96	25

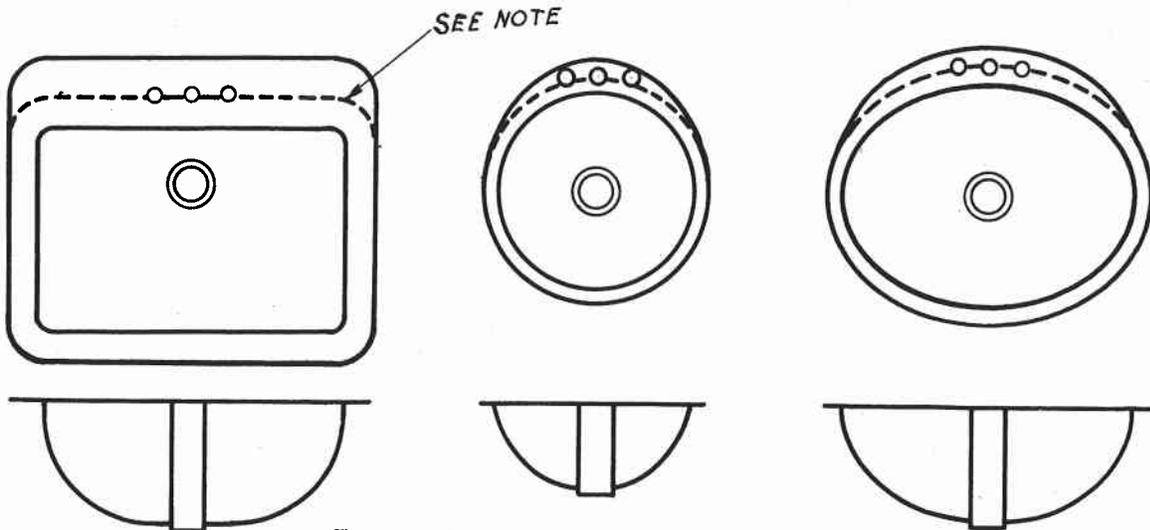


FIG. 16.—Types of flat-rim lavatories. (Par. 4.4)
NOTE: Fixture without ledge indicated by dotted line.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

Following discussions prior to August 1960 with the Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixture Council of the Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association, a proposed standard for stainless steel plumbing fixtures designed for residential use was submitted by the Council to the Commodity Standards Division with a request for its preparation as a Commercial Standard. The proposed standard was circulated to manufacturers on August 15, 1960, for preliminary consideration, and an outline of the program for its further development was presented.

Suggestions given in the responses from the manufacturers were embodied in a modified draft which was circulated on October 10, 1960, to interested manufacturers, distributors, architects, builders and others for consideration. The comments and suggestions received from various segments of the industry were summarized and studied. The Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixture Council cooperated in the study and recommended modifications for the purpose of securing broad industry acceptance of the standard.

Following consideration of all recommendations received from the industry, and with the cooperation of technical and editorial advisors at the National Bureau of Standards, a Recommended Commercial Standard, TS-5547, was prepared. Under date of October 25, 1961, it was circulated to the trade for acceptance. Representative industry organizations subsequently returned sufficient endorsements to assure the general acceptance and use of the standard. The acceptors are listed on page 20. Promulgation of the standard

was announced on February 26, 1962, and it was subsequently printed and issued as Commercial Standard CS243-62, Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use), effective from April 1, 1962.

Project Manager: A. S. Best, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services.
Technical Advisers: Robert S. Wyly, Building Research Division, National Bureau of Standards, and M. R. Meyerson, Metallurgy Division, National Bureau of Standards.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The function of the Standing Committee is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, changes proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comments concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the Committee, or to any of its members listed below:

FRED W. REXFORD, Elkay Manufacturing Co., 2700 S. Seventeenth Ave., Broadview, Ill. CHAIRMAN.
KARL W. JENSEN, Jensen-Thorsen Corp., 239 Interstate Rd., Addison, Ill.
W. J. MCADAM, Lyon Stainless Products Div., Lyon, Inc., 13881 W. Chicago Blvd., Detroit 28, Mich.
JACK R. ALLEN, Western Plumbing Officials Ass'n, P.O. Box 247, South Pasadena, Calif.
WARD V. BUZZELL, National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
JAMES H. PEERY, Central Supply Association, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.
GEO. T. UNDERWOOD, American Institute of Supply Associations, Inc., 1505 22nd Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.
RICHARD E. WHITE, National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users and others listed below 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, grademark or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

ASSOCIATIONS (General Support)

American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C.
American Institute of Architects, Montana Chapter, Billings, Mont.
American Institute of Supply Associations, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Central Supply Association, Chicago, Ill.
National Association of Plumbing Contractors, Washington, D.C.
Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.
Porcelain on Steel Council, Washington, D.C.
Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixture Council, Washington, D.C.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Aerona Manufacturing Corp., Metal Products Division, Middletown, Ohio
Ahrens & McCarron, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
Alexandria, City of, Alexandria, Va.
Atlas Supply Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Banks-Miller Supply Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Best Manufacturing Co., Oak Park, Mich.
Boise, City of, Boise, Idaho.
Boston, City of, Boston, Mass.
Brust & Brust, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cannon & Mullen, Salt Lake City, Utah
Carrollton Manufacturing Co., Carrollton, Ohio (General Support)
Cellarius & Hilmer Architects, Cincinnati, Ohio
Central Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Central Supply Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
Columbia Pipe & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Connor Co., Peoria, Ill.
Conrad & Cummings, Associated Architects, Binghamton, N.Y.
Consolidated Supply Co., Portland, Ore.
Coplan Pipe and Supply Co., Inc., Miami, Fla.
Crane & Ordway Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Crichton Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dallas, City of, Dallas, Tex. (General Support)
Danser Hardware & Supply Co., Weston, W. Va.
Denver, City and County of, Building Department, Denver, Colo.
Detroit, City of, Department of Buildings & Safety Engineering, Detroit, Mich.

Elkay Manufacturing Co., Broadview, Ill.
Empire Supply Co., Inc., Visalia, Calif.
Erickson, Ernest L., Architect, Rutland, Vt. (General Support)

Flanagan, Eric G., & Sons, Henderson, N.C.
Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
Fort Wayne, City of, Building Department, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Gerber Plumbing Fixtures Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Gibbons, M. J., Supply Co., Dayton, Ohio
Globe Machinery & Supply Co., Des Moines, Iowa
Globe Machinery & Supply Company of Cedar Rapids, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Globe Valve Corp., Delphi, Ind.
Goodin Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Grellinger-Rose Associates, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hagerstown, City of, Hagerstown, Md.
Hajoca Corp., Ardmore, Pa.
Hardware & Supply Co., Akron, Ohio

Hogner, P. R. L., Architect, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Hope, Frank L., & Associates, San Diego, Calif.
Horne-Wilson, Inc., Orlando, Fla.
Hoyle, Doran & Berry, Architects, Boston, Mass.

Inland Supply Inc., Syracuse, N.Y.

Jensen-Thorsen Corp., Addison, Ill.

Keddel Supply Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio
Kitchen Conditioner Co., Bergenfield, N.J.

Lansing Supply Co., Lansing, Mich.
Legion Utensils Co., Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.
Lincoln, City of, Plumbing Inspection Department, Lincoln, Nebr.
Loeb, Laurence M., White Plains, N.Y.
Los Angeles, County of, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lower Merion Township, Board of Health, Ardmore, Pa. (General Support)
Lyon Inc., Detroit, Mich.

McDonald, A. Y., Manufacturing Co., Dubuque, Iowa
Marbut Co., Valdosta, Ga.
Mayflower Supply Co., Inc., Miami, Fla.
Milstead Co., Austin, Tex.
Miller, Miller & Associates, Terre Haute, Ind.
Minneapolis, City of, Department of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mott Bros. Co., Rockford, Ill.

New Milford Construction & Repair Co., Bergenfield, N.J.
Norfolk, City of, Norfolk, Va.

Ohio Industrial Supply, Inc., New Philadelphia, Ohio

Palo Alto, City of, Palo Alto, Calif.
Parish, Archie G., St. Petersburg, Fla.
Peerless-Oklahoma Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Peerless Pacific Co., Portland, Ore.
Place & Place, Tucson, Ariz.
Portland, City of, Plumbing Division, Portland, Ore.

Rockford, City of, Rockford, Ill.
Roessner, R. Gommel., Austin, Tex.
Roosevelt, W. A., Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Schaeffer, Wilson & Evans, Architects, Bloomington, Ill.
Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, Seattle, Wash.
Shaver & Co., Architects, Salina, Kans.
Sloan, Sam'l., and Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Southland Supply Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Spokane, City of, Inspection Department, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield Building Department, Springfield, Mass.
Stoetzel, Ralph, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Tay-Holbrook, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
Trenton, City of, Trenton, N.J.
Tucson, City of, Tucson, Ariz.

United States Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Urbana, City of, Urbana, Ill.

Vance Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Vogel, Willis A., Architect, Toledo, Ohio

Webb, F. W., Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
Welch, Carroll E., Huntington, N.Y.
Westwater Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio
Wilkins Pipe and Supply Co., Peoria, Ill.
Wisconsin River Supply Co., Wausau, Wis.

Zeigler-Harris Corp., Burbank, Calif.

U.S. GOVERNMENT

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Ala.
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of, Washington, D.C.
National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

OTHER COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

A list of Commercial Standards may be obtained from the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. This list includes the purchase price of the publications and directions for ordering copies.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

CS243-62 Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures

(Designed for Residential Use)

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

production¹ distribution¹ purchase¹ testing¹
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 _____

¹Underscore 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.

federal register



[3510-13

National Bureau of Standards

COMMERCIAL STANDARD

Action on Proposed Withdrawal

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department's "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of Commercial Standard CS 243-62, "Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)."

It has been determined that this standard is technically inadequate and that revision would serve no useful purpose. The subject matter of CS 243-62 is adequately covered by the American National Standards Institute's standard ANSI A112.19.3, "Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)." This action is taken in furtherance of the Department's announced intentions as set forth in the public notice appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 3, 1977 (42 FR 53651), to withdraw this standard.

The effective date for the withdrawal of this standard will be February 6, 1978. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to this standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce procedures.

Dated: December 2, 1977.

ERNEST AMBLER,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 77-34993 Filed 12-6-77; 8:45 am]