

Commercial Standard CS 258-63

Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Apparel Use

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Office of Commodity Standards

EFFECTIVE DATE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Office of Commodity Standards, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective September 19, 1963.

LUTHER H. HODGES, *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Office of Commodity Standards, of the National Bureau of Standards (formerly Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services; transferred to the National Bureau of Standards July 1, 1963). 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 Office of Commodity Standards 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 Office of Commodity Standards 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 Commercial Standard CS258-63 was made possible through the cooperation of the Vinyl Fabrics Institute.

Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Apparel Use

[Effective September 19, 1963]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish a national standard of quality for the information and guidance of producers, distributors, and users; to promote understanding between buyers and sellers; to provide a basis for fair competition among producers; to give the consumer confidence in the quality of the product; and to provide means for identifying expanded vinyl fabrics for apparel use produced in conformance with this standard.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The material covered by this standard is expanded vinyl fabrics for apparel use, whether plain, embossed, or otherwise surface treated (excluding flocked vinyl material) made with circular knit cotton backing fabric, 6 oz. per linear yard, plus or minus 10 percent, based on a width of 60 inches in the *original gray fabric*.

2.2 This standard gives requirements and methods of test for gage or thickness, weight and width of fabric, abrasion resistance, adhesion, wet adhesion, blocking, cold crack, color fastness, flammability, foam color, flexing, stitch-tear resistance, trapezoid tear, breaking strength, and aging of expanded vinyl fabrics for apparel use to insure satisfactory products for consumer use.

2.3 This standard also provides a means of certifying compliance with the standard as well as an identifying hallmark, the use of which signifies compliance.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Gage (thickness).**—The minimum average gage of the finished fabric shall be 0.038 inches, when tested as provided in paragraph 4.2.

3.2 **Weight.**—Weight shall be 24 oz, plus or minus 2 oz, on a 54-inch width linear yard when tested as provided in paragraph 4.3.

3.3 **Coating compound.**—The coating compound shall be plasticized polyvinyl chloride resin, or copolymer thereof, pigmented to meet the specified color requirements.

3.4 **Abrasion resistance.**—There shall be no breakthrough of the surface to expose the expanded sections when tested as provided in paragraph 4.4.

3.5 **Adhesion.**—The pull necessary to separate the component layers from each other shall be a minimum of 2 lb per inch width or 4 lb per 2-inch width when tested as provided in paragraph 4.5.

3.6 Wet adhesion.—The pull necessary to separate the component layers from each other shall be not less than 1½ lbs per inch width or 3 lb per 2-inch width when tested as provided in paragraph 4.6.

3.7 Blocking.—Surface tackiness shall be rated as not greater than number 2 (no blocking; coating adheres slightly) when tested as provided in paragraph 4.7.

3.8 Cold crack.—The coating shall not crack through to the base surface when tested as provided in paragraph 4.8.

3.9 Color fastness.—There shall be no appreciable change in color, and no exudation when tested as provided in paragraph 4.9. After the 120-hour exposure, the material shall not crack when folded tightly, coated side out, in a 180° bend.

3.10 Flammability.—Flammability shall conform with the requirements of the Flammable Fabrics Act; see paragraph 4.10.

3.11 Foam color.—Color of foam shall be as good a match to the color of the surface as is commercially practicable. (Foam is defined as that portion of the coating between the surface and the knit-back fabric.)

3.12 Flexing.—The samples shall exhibit no separation of the foam from the vinyl skin or fabric backing after 15,000 cycles when tested as provided in paragraph 4.11.

3.13 Stitch - tear resistance.—The minimum average tear strength shall be 25 pounds in the warp direction and 20 pounds in the filling direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.12.

3.14 Trapezoid tear.—The minimum average trapezoid tear strength shall be 10 pounds in the warp direction and 10 pounds in the filling direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.13.

3.15 Breaking strength.—The minimum average breaking strength shall be 50 pounds in the warp direction and 40 pounds in the filling direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.14.

3.16 Aging.—The material shall exhibit no appreciable change in color, no exudation nor cracking when tested as provided in paragraph 4.15.

4. METHODS OF TESTS

4.1 Test conditions.—Expanded vinyl fabrics shall be tested when in moisture equilibrium with a standard atmosphere having a relative humidity of 65 percent at 70° F (21.1° C) with a tolerance of ± 2 percent in relative humidity and ± 2° F (1.1° C) in temperature, in accordance with ASTM Method D751-60T. Material shall be conditioned for a period of at least 15 hours. The average shall be used when more than one specimen is tested. Where two sets of specimens are specified, one set shall be cut in the lengthwise direction of the fabric and the other set in the crosswise direction of the fabric.

4.2 Thickness.—Thickness of the finished product shall be measured as provided in ASTM D751-60T, except that a gage having a 1-inch diameter foot and a 3-oz dead weight with the spring removed shall be used with a 2-sec holding time. Measurements shall be made at five different places uniformly distributed.

4.3 Weight shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 6(b) of ASTM D751-60T. In case of dispute the method described

in paragraph 6(a) of ASTM D751-60T shall be used. Five specimens shall be tested and the results averaged.

4.4 Abrasion.—The Taber abraser method shall be used in accordance with ASTM D1044-56.

4.4.1 Apparatus

- (a) Taber abraser or its equivalent
- (b) CS17 abrasive wheels
- (c) S-11 (or ST-11) abrasive paper disks for refacing the abrasive wheels.

4.4.2 Procedure.—Two specimens, adhered to 60-70 mil Kraft fibre board with two-sided coated masking tape, shall be tested for 350 cycles using a load of 1000 grams. Specimens shall be wiped after abrasion with dry, soft tissue. The abraded specimen shall be compared visually with the unabraded material.

4.5 Adhesion.—Two sets of two specimens, each 2 x 8 inches, shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D751-60T. The speed of the pulling clamp shall be $12 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ inches per minute.

NOTE: In case the fabric is too weak to be cut in a 1-inch width, the specimen may be cut 3 inches in width and the strip for evaluation cut 2 inches in width. The results shall then be recorded as pounds pull per 2-inch strip.

4.6 Wet adhesion

4.6.1 Apparatus and material

- (a) Suitable size beakers or paper cups
- (b) Dehydrated pure white soap chips (ASTM D1239-55)
- (c) Tensile tester as described in ASTM D751-60T, Sec. 8b
- (d) 2 x 8 inch cutting die

4.6.2 Test specimens

- (a) Two sets of 2 x 8 inch specimens, as described in paragraph 38 of ASTM D751-60T, shall be cut.

4.6.3 Procedure.—The specimens shall be immersed in a 1 percent solution of pure white soap flakes at $125 \pm 5^\circ$ F, ($51.7 \pm 2.8^\circ$ C) for 4 hours. Specimens shall be removed from the solution and patted with paper toweling or equivalent to remove surface water. Specimens shall be immediately tested for adhesion according to ASTM D751-60T, Adhesion of Coating to Fabric, at a speed of $12 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ inches per minute.

4.7 Blocking.—Three specimens shall be tested in accordance with Method 5872—High Temperature Effect on Cloth Blocking—of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods, modified as follows:

Blocking shall be determined by placing 2 x 2 inch pieces of the fabric with the vinyl surfaces face-to-face between two glass plates weighted with a 1-lb weight and exposed to $180 \pm 2^\circ$ F ($82.2 \pm 1.1^\circ$ C) for a period of thirty (30) minutes.

4.8 Cold crack.—Three specimens not less than 8 x 8 inches shall be tested in accordance with Method 5874 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b—Textile Test Methods. The specimens shall

be exposed for a period of 2 hours at $-20 \pm 2^\circ \text{ F}$ ($-29 \pm 1.1^\circ \text{ C}$). A 5-lb roller shall be used.

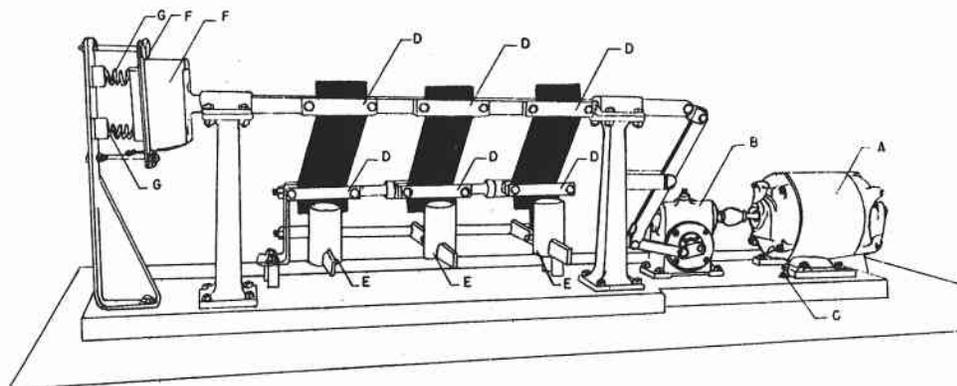
4.9 Color fastness.—Two specimens $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, with the long dimension parallel to the warp, shall be tested in accordance with Method 5660 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b—Textile Test Methods—in a Fade-Ometer for 120 hours at 120° F .

4.10 Flammability.—Flammability shall be determined with the apparatus and in accordance with the test method, as provided in Commercial Standard CS191-53, Flammability of Clothing Textiles, using five 2×6 inch specimens.

4.11 Flexing.—Flexing shall be tested in accordance with the following test method.

4.11.1 Apparatus.—The apparatus (fig. 1 and footnote a) is a Flex and Fold Test machine originally developed by the Chrysler Corp. for durability and breakdown tests on the flexing and folding resistance of materials. The machine must be modified so that the clamps, normally counterbalanced by the weight, will be made rigid and immobile. The distance between the outer edges of each set of clamps shall be 6 inches.

NOTE: The test apparatus diagram shows three specimens being tested while the procedure indicates only one specimen shall be cut for testing purposes. This is because this machine was designed for multiple testing accommodating three specimens of different materials for different end uses.



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|-------------------------|---|
| A. MOTOR | E. FLEX SPECIMEN TENSION WEIGHTS
TO BE MADE IMMOBILE |
| B. REDUCTION GEAR | F. FOLD SPECIMEN PRESSURE PLATES |
| C. STARTING SWITCH | G. FOLD SPECIMEN TENSION SPRING |
| D. FLEX SPECIMEN CLAMPS | |

FIGURE 1. *Flex and fold testing machine.*

4.11.2 Procedure.—One 3×8 inch specimen shall be cut from the coated fabric with the longitudinal direction of the specimen parallel to the warp direction of the material. The clamp that is fixed shall be lined up with the clamp that moves. The specimen shall be inserted in the clamps and tightened so that the specimen is taut but not stretched. The specimen shall be lined up properly

^a A suitable machine is Model CS-15 manufactured by the Custom Scientific Instruments, Inc., Kearny, N. J.

with the clamps so that the knurling on the clamps will not cut into the fabric. The machine shall be started and allowed to run for 15,000 cycles at 42 cycles per minute. The specimen shall

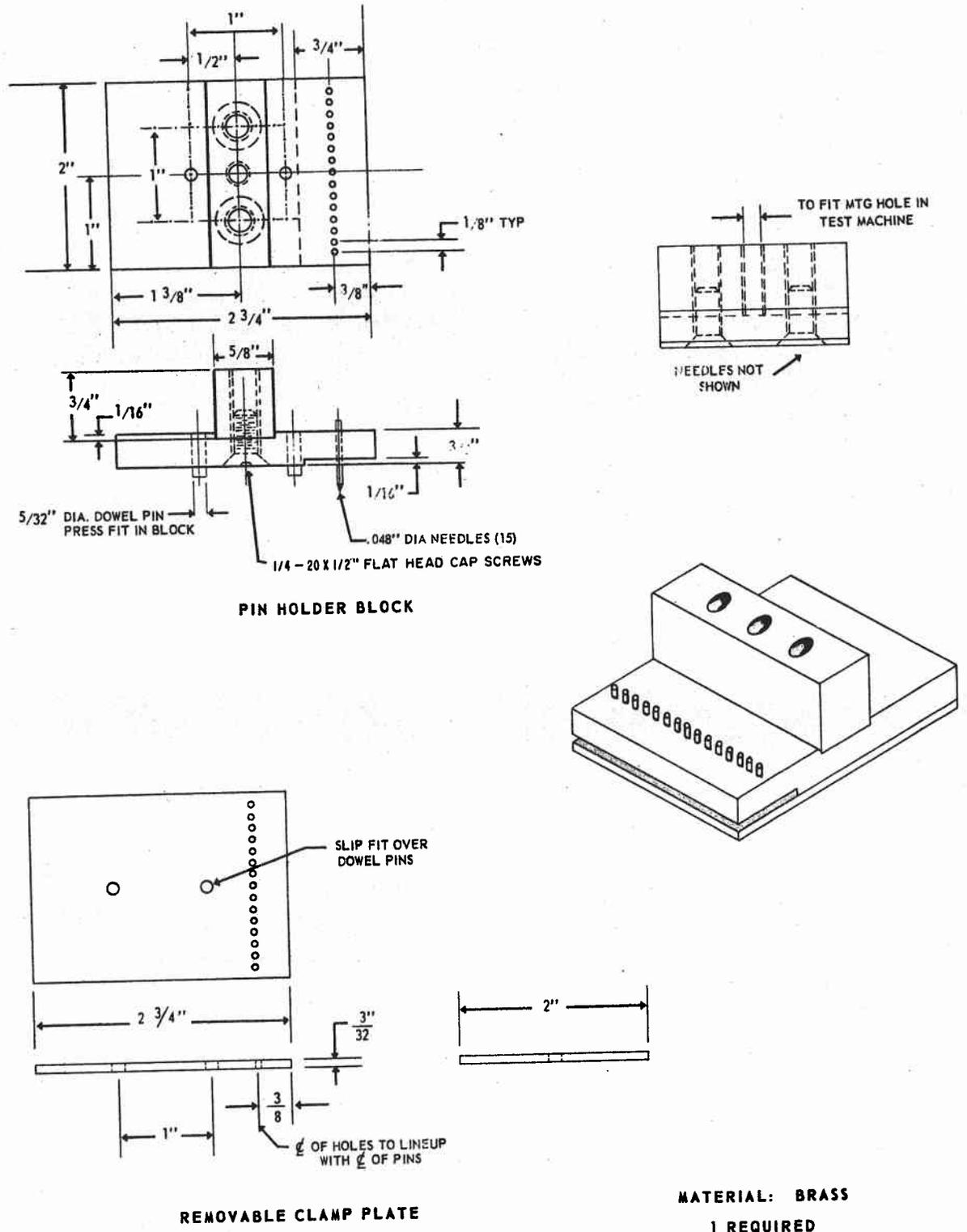


FIGURE 2. Holder for stitch tear tester.

4.12.1 Apparatus

- (a) Tester shown in figure 2.
- (b) Needles ^b of 0.048 diameter with 3/16-inch taper instead of phonograph needles.

4.12.2 Specimens.—Two sets of five specimens, each 2 inches in width and 6 inches in length, shall be used, one set for warp stitch-tear strength, having the longer dimension parallel to the filling yarns, and the other set for filling stitch-tear strength having the longer dimension parallel to the warp yarn.

4.12.3 Procedure

- (a) The distance from the top of the lower clamp to the bottom of the needles shall be 2 inches.
- (b) If the machine is the pendulum type, the pawls of the pendulum shall be engaged on the ratchet.
- (c) The maximum load necessary to tear the fabric shall be recorded.

NOTE: Pawls engaged and maximum load readings are preferable to the pawls disengaged and average readings because in making the test with this setup, the failure and maximum reading are concurrent.

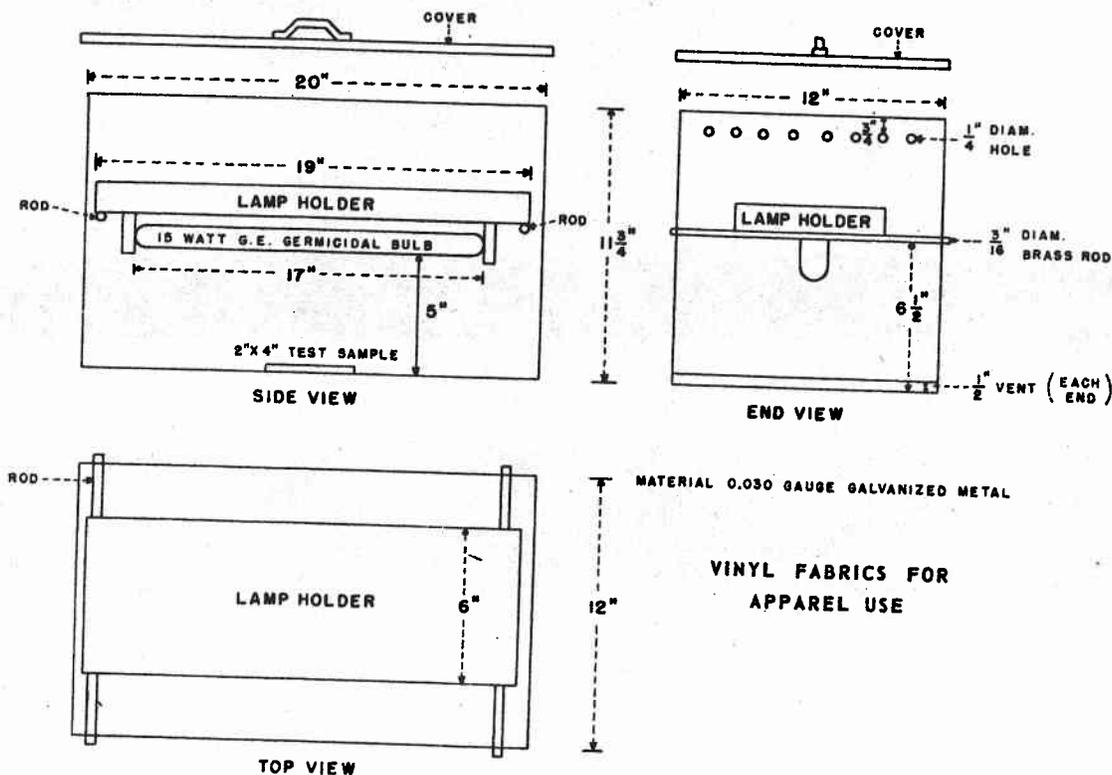


FIGURE 3. Lamp holder.

4.13 **Trapezoid tear.**—Two sets of 5 specimens, each 3 × 6 inches, shall be tested in accordance with Method 5136—Trapezoid Method—of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods.

4.14 **Breaking strength.**—Two sets of 5 specimens, each 4 × 6 inches, shall be tested in accordance with Method 5100—Grab Method—Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods.

4.15 **Aging.**—Two specimens, each 2 × 4 inches, shall be tested by placing them 5 inches under a 15-watt germicidal lamp and exposing for 12 hr. Exposed specimens shall not crack when folded tightly, coated side up, in a 180° bend.

4.15.1 **Apparatus.**—The apparatus (fig. 3 and footnote c) includes a frame for the light tube which shall be placed over a metal box of the following dimensions: 20 inches in length, 11¾ inches in height and 12 inches in width.

The top area where the light tube is placed in the frame at the top of the box shall be built so that the light rays will be confined to the box and shall not be open, as during this test the light rays should not be dissipated, and most important—*they are harmful to the eyes*. Air holes shall be provided at the top of the box.

5. IDENTIFICATION

5.1 **Compliance statement.**—In order that the purchaser may be assured that the product purchased complies with this Commercial Standard, it is recommended that manufacturers include



FIGURE 4. *Hallmark.*

the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, contracts, sales literature, invoices, etc.:

"These expanded vinyl fabrics for apparel use comply with all requirements of Commercial Standard CS 258-63, as developed by the trade under the Commodity Standards Procedures and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce."

^c A suitable lamp is available from any General Electric dealer and is in the form of a tube approximately 17 inches in length. A sketch of the lamp appears in figure 3.

or, more briefly, when available space is insufficient for the full statement:

“Complies with CS 258-63 as developed by the trade and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.”

5.2 Hallmark.—Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Apparel Use may carry the hallmark shown in figure 4 to indicate compliance with this Commercial Standard.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The formal request from industry for our cooperation in the development of this Commercial Standard was received on May 3, 1961, from the Vinyl Fabrics Institute.

The initial draft of the proposal was developed by a technical committee of the Vinyl Fabrics Institute and reviewed by the National Bureau of Standards before it was circulated to the trade, under date of February 1, 1962, for comment and criticism.

On March 15, 1963, it was circulated as a recommended Commercial Standard having been adjusted in the light of industry criticism. On August 19, 1963, the successful conclusion of the project was announced. The effective date was set as September 19, 1963.

Project Manager: M. Lonie, Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Technical Adviser: Dr. Gordon M. Kline, Chief, Polymer Division, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

D. Chaucer, Macys' Bureau of Standards, Herald Square, New York 1, N.Y.

J. M. Chvat, Phoenix Mfg. Co., 1109 Chandler Ave., Roselle, N. J.

P. J. Fynn, J. C. Penney Co., 330 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.

S. T. Kollisch, The Barr Corp., 310 Allwood Rd., Clifton, N. J.

W. J. Mulvey, United States Rubber Co., 407 N. Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

E. E. Norton, Stahl-Urban Co., Brookhaven, Miss.

Braham Norwick, Beaunit Textiles, 450 7th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

David Rogoff, Associated Merchandising Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Peter P. Shea, Goodall Vinyl Fabrics, Off Ash St., Reading, Mass.

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 Standards 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 representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is listed as an acceptor.

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| <p>ASSOCIATIONS (General Support)
Vinyl Fabrics Institute, New York, N. Y.</p> | <p>Interchemical Corp., Coated Fabrics Division, Toledo, Ohio
Israel, Alfred, Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Joanna Western Mills Co., Chicago, Ill.</p> |
| <p>FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS
American Finishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Anglo-African Shipping Company of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Associated Merchandising Corp., New York, N. Y.
Athol Manufacturing Co., Division of Plymouth Cordage Industries, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Barr Corp., Clifton, N. J.
Beaunit Textiles, New York, N. Y.
Bolta Products, Division of General Tire & Rubber Co., Lawrence, Mass.
California Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Campus Sweater & Sportswear Co., New York, N. Y.
Carpenter, L. E., & Co., Wharton, N. J.
Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., New York, N. Y.
Columbus Coated Fabrics Co., Division of Borden Chemical Co., Columbus, Ohio
du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc., Textile Fibers Department, Wilmington, Del.
Energy Manufacturing Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
Famous-Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Federal Industries, Division of Air Reduction Co., Inc., Belleville, N. J.
General Tire & Rubber Co., Pennsylvania Division, Jeannette, Pa.
General Tire & Rubber Co., Textile-leather Division, Toledo, Ohio
Goodall Vinyl Fabrics, Reading, Mass.
Goodrich, B. F., Co., Marietta, Ohio
Hatch Textile Research, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Haymer Sportswear, Inc., Brooklyn N. Y.</p> | <p>Macy's, New York, N. Y.
Mar-Fay Fashions Inc., New York, N. Y.
Masland Duraleather Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Oxford Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Patzig Testing Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Phoenix Manufacturing Co., Roselle, N. J.
Pilgrim Apparel Inc., New York, N. Y.
Quality Coat Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Rainshedder Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Reliable Sportswear Co., New York, N. Y.
Ross & Roberts, Inc., Stratford, Conn.
Samuels Brothers Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Stahl-Urban Co., Brookhaven, Miss.
Target Sportswear, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Tennessee, University of, College of Home Economics, Knoxville, Tenn.
United States Rubber Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
United States Rubber Co., Stoughton, Wis.
United States Rubber Co., Clothing Division, Washington, Ind.</p> |

**Valor Manufacturing Co., Inc., New
Bedford, Mass.**

**Western Hat & Cap Co., St. Joseph,
Mo.**

**Weymouth Art Leather Co., Inc., So.
Braintree, Mass.**

**Winer Sportswear Inc., Paterson,
N. J.**

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

**Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare, Washington, D. C.**

**Department of the Interior, Division
of Property Management, Office of
the Secretary, Washington, D. C.**

**Veterans Administration, Washington,
D. C.**

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

CS258-63 EXPANDED VINYL FABRICS FOR APPAREL 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 _____

Office of Commodity Standards
National Bureau of Standards
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C., 20234

Gentlemen:

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

production ¹ distribution ¹ use ¹

of expanded vinyl fabrics for apparel use.

We reserve the right to depart from it 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 _____

¹ 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 interests, trade association, 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 government 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.

OTHER COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

A list of Commercial Standards may be obtained from the Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 20234. This list includes the purchase price of the publication and directions for ordering copies.

federal register



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Bureau of Standards EXPANDED VINYL FABRICS FOR APPAREL USE

Withdrawal of Commercial Standard

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department's "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 FR 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of Commercial Standard CS 258-63, "Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Apparel 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 July 2, 1973 (38 FR 17520), to withdraw this standard.

The effective date for the withdrawal of this standard will be November 26, 1973. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to this standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce Procedures.

Dated September 19, 1973.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS,
Director.

[FR Doc.73-20475 Filed 9-25-73;8:45 am]

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