

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 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of 66 standards identified below. Each of these standards, Commercial Standard (CS) and Simplified Practice Recommendation (SPR), has been found to be obsolete, no longer technically adequate, no longer acceptable to and used by the industry, or otherwise not in the public interest.

- CS 16-29 Wallpaper.
- CS 26-30 Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.
- CS 27-36 Mirrors.
- CS 28-46 Cotton Fabric Tents, Tarpaulins, and Covers.
- CS 43-32 Grading of Sulphonated (Sulphated) Oils Saponifiable Types.
- CS 61-51 Venetian Blinds (Grade A Custom-Made).
- CS 73-61 Old Growth Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock Doors.
- CS 76-39 Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding.
- CS 78-40 Ground-and-Polished Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 79-40 Blown, Drawn, and Dropped Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 80-40 Hardwood Stair Treads and Risers.
- CS 92-41 Cedar, Cypress and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber.
- CS 119-45 Dial Indicators (For Linear Measurements).
- CS 133-46 Woven Wire Netting.
- CS 140-47 Testing and Rating Convectors.
- CS 141-47 Sine Bars, Blocks, Plates and Fixtures.
- CS 159-49 Sun Glass Lenses Made of Ground and Polished Plate Glass Thereafter Thermally Curved.
- CS 160-49 Wood Fiber Blanket Insulation (For Building Construction.)
- CS 161-59 "Standard Grade" Hot Dipped Galvanized Ware (Coated After Fabrication).
- CS 162-49 Tufted Bedspreads.
- CS 167-50 Automotive and General Service Copper Tube.
- CS 168-50 Polystyrene Plastic Wall Tiles, and Adhesives for Their Application.
- CS 169-59 Galvanized Ware Fabricated from Pregalvanized Steel Sheets (For Standard Grade Items Only).
- CS 206-57 Solvent Welded (SWP Size) Cellulose-Acetate Butyrate Pipe.
- CS 225-59 Method of Rating Commercial and Industrial Type Vacuum Cleaners, Portable and Mobile Types.
- CS 232-60 Industrial Wire Cloth.
- CS 244-62 Roof Drainage Products.
- CS 252-63 TFE-Fluorocarbon (Polytetrafluoroethylene) Resin Electrical Insulating Tubing.

- CS 263-64 Aluminum Nails.
- CS 267-65 Steel Medicine Cabinets.
- SPR 11-36 Bed Blanket Sizes.
- SPR 22-40 Paper (Basic Sheet Sizes).
- SPR 31-63 Loaded Shot Shell.
- SPR 37-38 Commercial Forms (Invoice, Purchase Order and Inquiry).
- SPR 42-61 Grocers' Paper Bags.
- SPR 47-54 Cut Tacks and Small Cut Nails.
- SPR 51-29 Chasers for Self-Opening and Adjustable Die Heads.
- SPR 53-63 Steel Spirals for Reinforced Concrete Columns.
- SPR 62-63 Metallic Cartridges.
- SPR 76-40 Ash Handles.
- SPR 81-28 Binders' Board.
- SPR 90-62 Hack-Saw Blades.
- SPR 91-32 Glass Containers for Preserves, Jellies and Apple Butter.
- SPR 129-59 Merchandise Paper Bags.
- SPR 140-62 Corrugated and Solid-Fiber Boxes for Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
- SPR 150-34 Copper Wire Nails.
- SPR 155-49 Cans for Fruits and Vegetables (Names, Dimensions, Capacities and Designated Use).
- SPR 162-35 Packaging of Air Brake (Electric Railway) Parts.
- SPR 173-54 Stock Folding Boxes for Millinery.
- SPR 197-51 Glass Containers for Maraschino Cherries.
- SPR 206-55 Fluid-Milk Cans.
- SPR 213-45 Asphalt Roll Roofing and Asphalt and Tar-Saturated Felt Products.
- SPR 217-49 Copper Water Tube, and Copper and Brass Pipe.
- SPR 218-46 Paper Tubes for Packaging Milk Bottle Caps.
- SPR 223-47 Wire Nails and Staples.
- SPR 228-47 Pallets for Handling Groceries and Packaged Merchandise.
- SPR 235-48 Copper and Copper-Alloy Round Seamless Tube.
- SPR 241-50 Copper and Copper-Alloy Rod.
- SPR 246-51 Wooden Kegs for Nails.
- SPR 248-52 Packaging of Standard Malleable Iron Screwed Pipe Fittings, Black or Galvanized.
- SPR 250-53 Standard Drug Catalogs.
- SPR 251-54 Packaging of Gas Stop Cocks.
- SPR 254-54 Packaging of Steel Pipe Couplings.
- SPR 256-55 Steel Outlet Boxes, Zinc or Cadmium Coated.
- SPR 262-60 Acoustical Materials.
- SPR 263-60 Standard Shapes, Sizes, Grades and Designations of Cemented Carbide Products.

Public notice of the Department's intention to withdraw these standards was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 3, 1972 (37 F.R. 4459), and a 45-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No objections to the Department's intention of withdrawing any of these standards have been received by the National Bureau of Standards.

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

Dated: April 27, 1972.

LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB,
Director.

[FR Doc.72-6710 Filed 5-2-72; 8:47 am]

Printed from



- CS 225-59 Method of Rating Commercial and Industrial Type Vacuum Cleaners, Portable and Mobile Types.
- CS 231A-60 Aircraft Hangar Doors Manually Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
- CS 231B-61 Aircraft Hangar Doors, of the Individually Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
- CS 231C-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Partial Group Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
- CS 231D-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Full-Group Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
- CS 231E-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Power-Operated Unbraced-Canopy Type (Steel Frame).
- CS 232-60 Industrial Wire Cloth.
- CS 244-62 Roof Drainage Products.
- CS 252-63 TFE-Fluorocarbon (Polytetrafluoroethylene) Resin Electrical Insulating Tubing.
- CS 263-64 Aluminum Nails.
- CS 267-65 Steel Medicine Cabinets.
- SPR 6-63 Standard Stock Sizes of American Pattern and Curved Milled Tooth Files and Rasps.
- SPR 11-36 Bed Blanket Sizes.
- SPR 22-40 Paper (Basic Sheet Sizes).
- SPR 31-63 Loaded Shot Shell.
- SPR 37-38 Commercial Forms (Invoice, Purchase Order and Inquiry).
- SPR 42-61 Grocers' Paper Bags.
- SPR 47-54 Cut Tacks and Small Cut Nails.
- SPR 51-29 Chasers for Self-Opening and Adjustable Die Heads.
- SPR 53-63 Steel Spirals for Reinforced Concrete Columns.
- SPR 62-63 Metallic Cartridges.
- SPR 76-40 Ash Handles.
- SPR 81-28 Binders' Board.
- SPR 90-62 Hack-Saw Blades.
- SPR 91-32 Glass Containers for Preserves, Jellies and Apple Butter.
- SPR 129-59 Merchandise Paper Bags.
- SPR 132-36 Ice Cream Cups and Cup Caps.
- SPR 146-52 Corrugated and Solid-Fiber Boxes for Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
- SPR 150-64 Copper Wire Nails.
- SPR 155-49 Cans for Fruits and Vegetables (Names, Dimensions, Capacities and Designated Use).
- SPR 162-35 Packaging of Air Brake (Electric Railway) Parts.
- SPR 173-54 Stock Folding Boxes for Millinery.
- SPR 175-40 Heavy-Duty, Round Nesting Paper, Food and Beverage Containers and Lids.
- SPR 187-42 Food Trays or Dishes (Waxed Paper, Molded Wood Pulp, and Wood Types).
- SPR 197-51 Glass Containers for Maraschino Cherries.
- SPR 206-63 Standard Stock Sizes of Swiss Pattern Files.
- SPR 208-55 Fluid-Milk Cans.
- SPR 213-45 Asphalt Roll Roofing and Asphalt and Tar-Saturated Felt Products.
- SPR 217-49 Copper Water Tube, and Copper and Brass Pipe.
- SPR 218-46 Paper Tubes for Packaging Milk Bottle Caps.
- SPR 223-47 Wire Nails and Staples.
- SPR 228-47 Pallets for Handling Groceries and Packaged Merchandise.
- SPR 235-48 Copper and Copper-Alloy Round Seamless Tube.
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- SPR 246-51 Wooden Kegs for Nails.
- SPR 248-52 Packaging of Standard Malleable Iron Screwed Pipe Fittings, Black or Galvanized.
- SPR 250-53 Standard Drug Catalogs.
- SPR 251-54 Packaging of Gas Stop Cocks.
- SPR 252-60 Standard Sizes of Pint, Quart, and Half-Gallon Rectangular Ice Cream Cartons and Molds.
- SPR 254-54 Packaging of Steel Pipe Couplings.
- SPR 256-55 Steel Outlet Boxes, Zinc or Cadmium Coated.
- SPR 257-55 Thermal Conductance Factors for Preformed Above-Deck Roof Insulation.
- SPR 258-56 One-Pound Eastern Flat Margarine Carton.
- SPR 261-58 One-Pound Elgin-Style Butter Cartons Sizes.
- SPR 262-60 Acoustical Materials.
- SPR 263-60 Standard Shapes, Sizes, Grades and Designations of Cemented Carbide Products.

**National Bureau of Standards
COMMERCIAL STANDARDS AND SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Notice of Intent to Withdraw Certain Standards

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department of Commerce procedures for the development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 F.R. 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the Department's intent to withdraw the 81 standards identified below. It has been tentatively determined that each of these Commercial Standards (CS) and Simplified Practice Recommendations (SPR) are no longer technically adequate or used by the industry, or are otherwise not in the public interest.

- CS 16-29 Wall Paper.
- CS 26-30 Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.
- CS 27-36 Mirrors.
- CS 28-46 Cotton Fabric Tents, Tarpaulins and Covers.
- CS 43-32 Grading of Sulphonated (Sulphated) Oils - Saponifiable Types.
- CS 61-51 Venetian Blinds (Grade A Custom-Made).
- CS 73-61 Old Growth Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock Doors.
- CS 76-39 Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding.
- CS 78-40 Ground-and-Polished Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 79-40 Blown, Drawn, and Dropped Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 89-40 Hardwood Stair Treads and Risers.
- CS 92-41 Cedar, Cypress and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber.
- CS 119-45 Dial Indicators (For Linear Measurements).
- CS 133-46 Woven Wire Netting.
- CS 134-46 Cast Aluminum Cooking Utensils (Metal Composition).
- CS 140-47 Testing and Rating Convector. Sine Bars, Blocks, Plates and Fixtures.
- CS 141-47 Sun Glass Lenses Made of Ground and Polished Plate Glass Thereafter Thermally Curved.
- CS 160-49 Wood Fiber Blanket Insulation (For Building Construction).
- CS 161-59 "Standard Grade" Hot Dipped Galvanized Ware (Coated After Fabrication).
- CS 162-49 Tufted Bedspreads.
- CS 167-50 Automotive and General Service Copper Tube.
- CS 168-50 Polystyrene Plastic Wall Tiles, and Adhesives for Their Application.
- CS 169-50 Galvanized Ware Fabricated from Pregalvanized Steel Sheets (For Standard Grade Items Only).
- CS 206-57 Solvent Welded (SWP Size) (Cellulose-Acetate Butyrate Pipe)

Any comments or objections concerning the intended withdrawal of any of these standards should be made in writing and directed to the Office of Engineering Standards Services, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, within 45 days of the publication of this notice. The effective date of withdrawal, where appropriate, will be not less than 60 days after the final notice of withdrawal. Withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to a published standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce procedures, from the effective date of the withdrawal.

Dated: February 28, 1972.

LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB,
Director.

[FR Doc.72-3253 Filed 3-2-72; 8:49 am]

Reprinted from

THE SELZ ORGANIZATION, INC.

Public Relations Counsel

221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET · CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601

PHONE 372-7090

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February 12, 1968

Mr. Wm. H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234

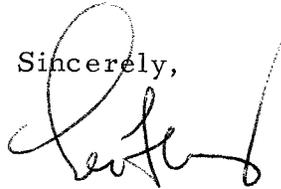
Dear Mr. Furcolow:

Thank you for your letter of February 8.

I wish to point out that the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association is a very small group whose principal association activity is that of promotion and publicity. Presently only two companies (George C. Brown & Co. and Osage Products Company) actively support the association.

It would be extremely difficult to set up a Technical Committee as you suggest. If you could revise our Commercial Standard CS26-30 in accordance with your Product Standards' procedures, our members would be glad to endorse it.

Sincerely,



Leo Floros
Public Relations Director
Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining
Manufacturers Association

LF/sko

2/14/68

~~R 97-47~~ (R 45-57)
~~CS 26-30~~ R 61-61
~~CS 92-41~~ R 83-28
R 89-55

D. R. Mackay

April 29, 1968

403.01

Wa. H. Furcolog

KN for your files

Recommendations regarding old standards

The following recommendations are made based on the responses indicated:

~~SPR 45-57, "Grinding Wheels" - Responses from five of the six Standing Committee organizations, plus the proponent, Grinding Wheels Institute, suggest this Standard be withdrawn because it has been "replaced" by USA Standard B74.2-1967.~~

~~SPR 61-61, "Ceramic Tile for Floors and Walls" - The proponent, Tile Council of America, and five members of the Standing Committee have recommended, since the entire contents of SPR 61-61 is included in the new USA Standard A137.1, that SPR 61-61 be withdrawn sometime after January 1969, allowing enough time for the new USA Standard to be referenced in place of SPR 61-61.~~

~~SPR 83-28, "Kalamco Single-Acting Swing Doors, Frames, and Trim" - The Steel Door Institute can see no need to continue this 40 year old Standard.~~

~~SPR 89-55 - "Coated Abrasive Products" - The proponent, Coated Abrasives Manufacturers' Institute, advised on April 1 that a revision is very actively being developed.~~

~~SPR 97-47, "Ball-Bottom Screw Jacks" - Fifteen letters produced only two actual producers, both of which indicated 27 standard sizes could be further reduced slightly.~~

~~CS26-30, "Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining" - (See memo of January 24, 1968) While the new Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association indicated that they want the Standard, they are only a promotional group of two producers. They also indicated, however, that they would cooperate with us if we developed the revision. The National Hardwood Lumber Association does publish current grading rules for Aromatic Red Cedar, but they recommended that CS26-30 be dropped, therefore, I doubt that we could get them to sponsor a revision. If management still considers a product of sufficient industry and public importance, it is recommended that we ask the ARCLMA to ask the two major producers to draft a revision and serve as the proponent.~~

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION



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February 9, 1968

Mr. Wm. H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234

RE: Your No. 403.01

Dear Mr. Furcolow:

Thank you for your letter of the 7th relative to Solid Hardwood Wall Paneling. It is probably just as well that this standard be dropped and I think that we would be of the same general opinion for those covering the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining and for Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber. *2526 30*

In the first instance, you might contact two or three firms who manufacture this product such as:

Osage Products Company
Eldon, Mo. 65026

McMinnville Manufacturing Co.
P. O. Box 151
McMinnville, Tenn. 37110

E. L. Bruce Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 397
Memphis, Tenn. 38101

As you know, we grade both Cedar and Cypress and our financial guarantee is provided over certificates for such stock.

With respect to your comment on definitions, particularly those on knots, the hardwood industry

Mr. Wm. H. Furcolow
February 9, 1968
Page 2

hasn't felt it necessary to describe them by their particular sizes. In our clear cutting grades, knots are not permitted. In the sound cutting grades, they are permitted if they do not impair the strength of the piece. In the various grades of construction lumber, timbers, etc., the sizes of the knot permit our designating where they are a factor. Perhaps you noticed that under the Cypress rules in our book definitions of various size knots are given.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,


M. B. Pendleton
Secretary-Manager

MBP/mja

February 7, 1968

403.01

Mr. M. E. Pendleton
Secretary-Manager
National Hardwood Lumber Association
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605

Dear Mr. Pendleton:

As promised in our letter of August 17, we would like to advise you of the responses to our letters regarding the current effectiveness of Commercial Standard CS74-89, "Solid Hardwood Wall Paneling."

As you know, we contacted the seven other trade association co-sponsors of this standard on August 15. Only three of these associations, viz., American Walnut Manufacturers Assn.; Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn; and Southern Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Assn. responded. All three organizations indicated the standard was obsolete and should be withdrawn. We therefore have suggested that this standard be included in a future Federal Register notice of intent to withdraw certain other obsolete standards.

On this same subject we are enclosing copies of CS26-30, "Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining" and CS92-41, "Cedar, Cypress, and Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber." We would like to have the association's recommendations regarding whether these two standards are obsolete, no longer used by the industry or no longer technically adequate in the public interest, or whether NHLA would be interested in sponsoring a revision of these standards.

On another matter, we are having considerable difficulty in the development of various hardwood product standards in getting the industries concerned to tighten the grading requirements by eliminating all indefinite terms and substituting meaningful and measurable quantitative wood quality requirements. We have noticed in your new 1968 grading rules that you now have a list of definitions. It would appear that expansion of these definitions; for instance, including small, medium and large knot definitions, would considerably lessen misunderstanding and improve communications between the buyer and the seller.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services

Enclosures (2)
WHF/lgs

CS26-30, Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.

This standard covers an item of limited production, as Mr. Furcolow stated in a memo dated August 6, 1965. The files show no evidence of any interest in revising this standard. From my own experience, I have found that cedar lined closets are no different from any other closets after a period of time. The aroma does not last, and it does not deter moths. However, the aroma is very pleasant while it lasts and probably there is still a demand for this type of lining though it is not as large as it was at one time. I recommend that the industry be contacted to see if they have any desire to revise it.

Associations and firms to be contacted regarding revision are as follows:

Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Mfrs. Assn. 221-N. LaSalle St. Chicago, Illinois 60601	Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co. Nashville, Tennessee
Associated General Contractors of America 1957 E. St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 Exec. Director - William E. Dunn	McMinville Mfg. Co. McMinville, Tennessee

✓ George Brown Co.

Memphis, Tennessee

✓ Chicamauga Cedar Co.,
Stevenson, Ala.

Houston & Liggett
Lewisburg, Tennessee

Nelson Lumber Co.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

✓ E. L. Bruce Co., Inc.
1700 Thomas
Memphis, Tennessee

Mitchell Mfg. Co.
Stevenson, Ala.

M. B. Farrin Lumber Co.
4628 N. Edgewood Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Memorandum

TO : D. R. Mackay, Chief
Office of Commodity Standards 403.00

DATE: August 6, 1965

FROM : Wm. H. Furcolow, Project Manager

In reply refer to:

SUBJECT: Review of CS26-30 for Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining

This standard covers an item of limited production -- believe there are less than 10 producers. The first and only edition was issued in 1930. There was a formal "Adherence Survey" of the acceptors in 1931 and no other action is indicated in the file.

It has been out of print at GPO for some time. Mimeograph copies were available through 1940's and 1950's, and it is now for sale at the Clearinghouse for \$1.10. The proponent is the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association whose offices are located at 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. 60601

If it can still be established that the aroma of (Eastern) cedar "checks destruction by moths," this standard should be brought up to date and re-issued. Tolerances for all dimensions, and requirements for moisture content, and bundling (min. face coverage) should be added to the standard. Grading descriptions should be tightened, if possible, to minimize use of indefinite adjectives. Current style and format should be used, similar to CS56-60 for Strip Oak Flooring.

"Manufacturers Recommendations" for the installation of cedar closet lining should be brought up to date to include new automatic fasteners and adhesives and should be placed in an "Appendix".



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53705

IN REPLY REFER TO: 6330

February 10, 1966

Mr. Donald Mackay
Commodity Standards Division
Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mackay:

Relative to the Commercial Standard CS 26-30, Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining, which we discussed by phone on January 21, we are not aware of any entomological information that would justify a modification of the standard. The limitations of the cedar for protection against clothes moths are adequately provided for in the standard.

We hope that this letter will help to expedite your review of the standard.

Sincerely yours,



G. R. ESENTHER, Entomologist
Fungus and Insect Investigations
Division of Solid Wood Products



Memorandum

TO : D. R. Mackay

DATE: April 29, 1968

FROM : Wm. H. Furcolow

In reply refer to: 403.01

SUBJECT: Recommendations regarding old standards

The following recommendations are made based on the responses indicated:

SPR 45-57, "Grinding Wheels" - Responses from five of the six Standing Committee organizations, plus the proponent, Grinding Wheels Institute, suggest this Standard be withdrawn because it has been "replaced" by USA Standard B74.2-1967.

SPR 61-61, "Ceramic Tile for Floors and Walls" - The proponent, Tile Council Of America, and five members of the Standing Committee have recommended, since the entire contents of SPR 61-61 is included in the new USA Standard A137.1, that SPR 61-61 be withdrawn sometime after January 1969, allowing enough time for the new USA Standard to be referenced in place of SPR 61-61.

SPR 83-28, "Kalamein Single-Acting Swing Doors, Frames, and Trim" - The Steel Door Institute can see no need to continue this 40 year old Standard.

SPR 89-55 - "Coated Abrasive Products" - The proponent, Coated Abrasives Manufacturers' Institute, advised on April 1 that a revision is very actively being developed.

SPR 97-47, "Bell-Botton Screw Jacks" - Fifteen letters produced only two actual producers, both of which indicated 27 standard sizes could be further reduced slightly.

[CS26-30, "Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining" - (See memo of January 24, 1968) While the new Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association indicated that they want the Standard, they are only a promotional group of two producers. They also indicated, however, that they would cooperate with us if we developed the revision. The National Hardwood Lumber Association does publish current grading rules for Aromatic Red Cedar, but they recommended that CS26-30 be dropped, therefore, I doubt that we could get them to sponsor a revision. If management still considers a product of sufficient industry and public importance, it is recommended that we ask the ARCCCLMA to ask the two major producers to draft a revision and serve as the proponent.



CS92-41, "Cedar, Cypress, and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber"- On January 24 I reported that the California Redwood Association stated that "there is a demonstrable need for a standard," and whether we continue to publish one or not, the Redwood Inspection Service will continue to issue its own grading rules. The Western Red Cedar Lumber Association, and the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association have both recommended that the standard be withdrawn because it is not being used by their respective members. The National Hardwood Lumber Association also issues grading rules for Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber and they have recommended the standard be dropped. NHLA also issues grading rules for Cedar and Cypress.

WITHDRAWN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

DO NOT REMOVE
LAST COPY

AROMATIC RED CEDAR
CLOSET LINING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS26-30



ELIMINATION OF WASTE
Through
SIMPLIFIED COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

Below are described some of the series of publications of the Department of Commerce which deal with various phases of waste elimination.

Simplified Practice Recommendations.

These present in detail the development of programs to eliminate unnecessary variety in sizes, dimensions, styles and types of over 100 commodities. They also contain lists of associations and individuals who have indicated their intention to adhere to the recommendations. These simplified schedules, as formulated and approved by the industries, are indorsed by the Department of Commerce.

Commercial Standards.

These are developed by various industries under a procedure similar to that of simplified practice recommendations. They are, however, primarily concerned with considerations of grade, quality, and such other characteristics as are outside the scope of dimensional simplification.

American Marine Standards.

These are promulgated by the American Marine Standards Committee, which is controlled by the marine industry and administered as a unit of the division of simplified practice. Their object is to promote economy in construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of ships. In general, they provide for simplification and improvement of design, interchangeability of parts, and minimum requisites of quality for efficient and safe operation.

Lists of the publications in each of the above series can be obtained by applying to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R. P. LAMONT, Secretary

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director

AROMATIC RED CEDAR
CLOSET LINING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS26-30

Issued January 10, 1931

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AROMATIC RED CEDAR CLOSET LINING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS-26

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERVICE

AROMATIC RED CEDAR CLOSET LINING, CS26-30

ACCEPTORS

ASSOCIATIONS

American Institute of Architects, Colorado chapter, Denver, Colo. (in principle).
 American Institute of Architects, Florida central chapter, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Associated General Contractors of America (Inc.), Louisville chapter, Louisville, Ky.
 Associated General Contractors of America (Inc.), Oklahoma branch, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Illinois Lumber & Material Dealers Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association, The, Denver, Colo.
 National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Chicago, Ill.
 New England Council, Boston, Mass. (in principle).
 North Dakota Lumbermen's Association, Bismarek, N. Dak.
 Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Structural Service Bureau, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRMS

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
 Baxter & Co., C. B., Kansas City, Mo.
 Baxter Lumber & Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Bay Bros. Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Bersback, Louis Boynton, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Bosman & Casson (Inc.), Harrison, N. J. (in principle).
 Brown & Co., Geo. C., Memphis, Tenn.
 Bruce Co., E. L., Memphis, Tenn.
 Buell, Benning C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Cameron Lumber Co. (Inc.), Newburgh, N. Y.
 Carrier Lumber Co., Sardis, Miss.
 Channel Co., Long Beach, Calif. (in principle).
 Chickamauga Cedar Co., Stevenson, Ala.
 City Lumber Co. of Bridgeport (Inc.), Bridgeport, Conn.
 Columbia Lumber Co., The, New Haven, Conn.

Comfort-Coal Lumber Co., Hackensack, N. J.
 Decorative Furnisher, The, New York, N. Y.
 Derriek (Inc.), Robert O., Detroit, Mich.
 El Paso Sash & Door Co., El Paso, Tex.
 Farrin Lumber Co., The M. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Griffiths & Co., Dallas, Tex.
 Harris Manufacturing Co., Johnson City, Tenn. (in principle).
 Heilman Lumber Co., Ford City, Pa.
 Heilman Lumber Co., Kittanning, Pa.
 Houston & Liggett, Lewisburg, Tenn.
 Huebner Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Iron City Sash & Door Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Johnson, Miller, Miller & Yeager, Terre Haute, Ind.
 K. & G. Lumber Co., Decatur, Ala. (in principle).
 Kinnier Co. (Inc.), The, Lynchburg, Va.
 Likly & Rockett Trunk Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Lowell-Whipple Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Lumber Specialty & Warehouse Co., Boston, Mass.
 Lumber Trade Journal, The, New Orleans, La. (in principle).
 Macaulay Corporation, C. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 McGowan Lumber Co., C. E., Milbank, S. Dak.
 McMinville Manufacturing Co., McMinville, Tenn.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
 Mitchell Manufacturing, Co., Stevenson, Ala.
 Morrison-Merrill & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Nelson Lumber Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 Norfolk Lumber Co., Stoughton, Mass.
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. (in principle).
 Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

Oklahoma Sash & Door Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Perkins, Chatten & Hammond, Chicago, Ill.
 Perry Lumber Co., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Phillips & Co., I. W., Tampa, Fla.
 Ramsey & Sons (Inc.), A. H., Miami, Fla.
 Robertson, E. L., Miami, Fla.
 Root, C. D., Crown Point, Ind.
 Stiles & Co., H. A., Boston, Mass. (in principle).
 Strable Hardwood Co., Oakland, Calif.
 Strong & Hale Lumber Co., The, Portland, Conn.
 Sugden, Percy, Savannah, Ga.
 Swenson Co. (Inc.), L. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Templeton, H. F., San Angelo, Tex.
 Tennessee Red Cedar & Novelty Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 University of Delaware, (Women's College), Newark, Del.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

GOVERNMENT

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS26-30

AROMATIC RED CEDAR CLOSET LINING

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS26-30

On May 23, 1930, a commercial standard for aromatic red cedar closet lining was adopted at a conference to which all interests were invited. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the Department of Commerce the specifications shown herein.

The standard is effective for new production October 1, 1930.
Promulgation recommended.

I. J. FAIRCHILD,
Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED.

R. P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS26-30

I. SCOPE

This commercial standard is a minimum specification for clothes closet lining made only from genuine aromatic red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

It covers width, thickness, minimum length, matching, heartwood requirements, and permissible defects.

II. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All commercial standard aromatic red cedar closet lining shall be straight, well milled, and of such a nature as to make a sound finished job without cutting to eliminate defects.

III. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

Standard nominal thicknesses shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (actual thickness $\frac{11}{32}$ inch and $\frac{25}{32}$ inch).

Standard lengths shall be 8 inches and longer and of fair average to make an economical and satisfactory finished job.

Standard widths and tally shall be as follows:

1½-inch face, tallied as 2-inch.	¾-inch face, tallied as 4-inch.
2-inch face, tallied as 2½-inch.	¾-inch face, tallied as 4¼-inch.
2¼-inch face, tallied as 2¾-inch.	4-inch face, tallied as 4¾-inch.
2½-inch face, tallied as 3-inch.	4¼-inch face, tallied as 5-inch.
3-inch face, tallied as 3¾-inch.	

NOTE.—It is optional with each manufacturer as to the number of the above widths he desires to make.

Matching.—Each piece shall be side and end matched in accordance with the dimensions shown in the detail drawings in Figures 1 and 2, except that hollow backing shall be optional with each manufacturer.

Heartwood requirements.—The face side of each piece shall grade not less than 75 per cent red heartwood, surface measurement. Sapwood extending entirely across the face of any piece shall not be permitted.

Permissible defects.—The following defects shall be permitted: Slight imperfections in dressing, such as machine burns, "pick-up" of grain around knots, etc.

Small breaks on the edges that will be closed by the tongue and groove.

Sound knots.

White streaks in the heartwood and slight shakes shown therein.

IV. GUARANTEE

The following or a similar guarantee shall be used in connection with sales of commercial standard aromatic red cedar closet lining. The label may be used on either or both package and invoice.

The manufacturer guarantees this genuine aromatic red cedar closet lining to conform to the standard grading rules as published in Department of Commerce, Commercial Standard CS26-30, for Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.

(Name of manufacturer.)

V. MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS

The following instructions are not part of the commercial standard for cedar closet lining, but represent the manufacturers recommendations for the most efficient use of red cedar closet lining and cedar-lined storage receptacles.

CONSTRUCTION OF RED CEDAR CLOSETS

The entire inside surface of the closet should be covered, including the inside of the door, with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cedar lining. It is preferable to use $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch cedar flooring for covering the floors, but $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch may be substituted if desired. The door should be tight fitting, and, if necessary, it should be weather-stripped.

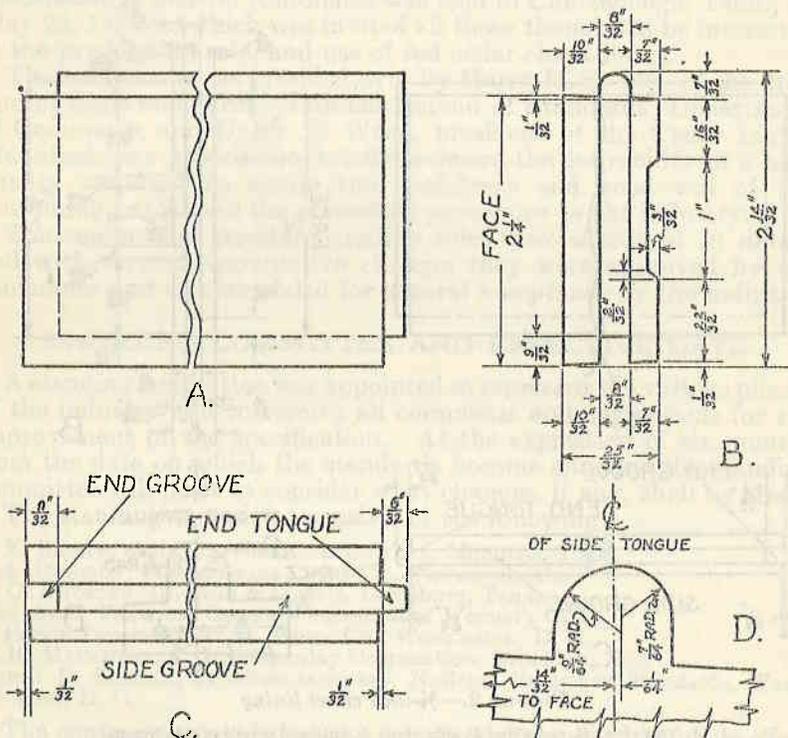


FIGURE 1.— $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch closet lining

A, Top view; B, end view; C, side view; D, enlarged profile of side tongue.

In lining a closet already built and plastered, the lining may be placed directly on the plaster if care is exercised to nail only on the studding. Face nailing is recommended, but blind nailing may be used if preferred. It is not necessary that the end joints come directly over the studding as the end matching will hold any short pieces in perfect position that may be placed between studding.

Red cedar shelving is recommended. This adds to the general appearance of the closet or storage room and also increases its efficiency. It is also recommended that all corners be fitted with cedar

USE OF CEDAR CLOSETS, CHESTS, AND STORAGE ROOMS

All articles should be free from moth eggs and larvæ when placed in a cedar chest or closet. This can best be accomplished by dry cleaning. If this can not be done conveniently, the articles should be thoroughly brushed, aired, and sunned.

It is absolutely necessary that the door be kept closed except when articles are being placed in or removed from the closet. Failure to adhere strictly to this rule materially decreases the efficiency of the closet or other cedar storage receptacle.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Pursuant to a request of the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Association, a general conference was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 23, 1930, to which was invited all those thought to be interested in the production, sale, and use of red cedar closet lining.

The conference was presided over by Harry H. Steidle, of the division of trade standards, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, and Harry B. Weiss, president of the Cedar Lining Manufacturers Association, briefly reviewed the desirability of a high quality standard to assure the confidence and good will of the consuming public and the attendant prosperity to the industry.

The commercial standard grading rules were discussed in detail, and with certain constructive changes they were approved by the conference and recommended for general acceptance by the industry.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

A standing committee was appointed to represent the various phases of the industry and to receive all comments and suggestions for the improvement of the specification. At the expiration of six months from the date on which the standards become effective the standing committee will meet to consider what changes, if any, shall be made.

The standing committee consists of the following:

L. E. BROWN, chairman, Geo. C. Brown Co., Memphis, Tenn.
J. A. DENISON, Chickamauga Cedar Co., Stevenson, Ala.
C. C. HOUSTON, Houston & Liggett, Lewisburg, Tenn.
Mrs. ARCH TRAWICK, General Federation of Women's Clubs.
S. PERCY THOMPSON, W. A. Pierce Co., Washington, D. C.
C. R. MACAULAY, C. R. Macaulay Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HARRY H. STEIDLE, ex officio secretary, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The conference voted that the commercial standard be made effective 30 days after announcement of formal acceptance of the standard. Formal acceptance was announced September 2, 1930, and the effective date was accordingly set at October 1, 1930.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

The conference voted its approval of the certification plan for application to red cedar closet lining made in accordance with the commercial standard specification.

The certification plan as applied by the National Bureau of Standards to commercial standards consists in the compilation and distribution of lists of manufacturers who are willing, when requested

to do so, to certify to purchasers that products supplied by them comply with all the requirements and tests set forth in nationally recognized commercial standards. The plan is also applied to selected Federal specifications.

These lists are available on request to individual consumers, consumer groups, companies, and, in fact, to any prospective purchasers for their guidance.

The benefits now derived from the use of specifications by large consumers are thus made immediately available to the small consumer, with incidental advantage to the larger consumers of convenience in ordering and accepting material with fewer laboratory tests. The manufacturer also benefits from the well-known economies accompanying "mass production."

The lists of manufacturers "willing to certify" to the quality of certain commodities are made by corresponding with, as nearly as possible, all the manufacturers of that product and listing only those who signify their willingness to certify to the purchaser, when requested to do so, that the commodities delivered actually comply with the commercial standard.

Obviously, the purchaser making use of the lists of "willing to certify" manufacturers will select therefrom such manufacturers as are known (or assumed) by him to be reliable.

The trend toward the purchase of materials of certified quality from sources shown on such willing-to-certify lists supplies added incentive to standardization on the part of other producers; and thus the benefits of the certification plan will be felt by purchasers either directly or indirectly, whether or not they make use of the plan themselves.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERVICE

Industry has long sensed the need for a wider application and use of specifications developed and approved by nationally recognized organizations. To assist these bodies and the producers and consumers in securing this result and as a natural outgrowth of the movement toward elimination of waste through simplified practice, the National Bureau of Standards has set up a procedure under which specifications, properly indorsed, may be printed as official publications of the Department of Commerce and promulgated as "commercial standards." This service parallels that of simplified practice in many respects and is available only upon request.

Broadly speaking, the aim is to continue the same character of cooperative service in this field that is being rendered in simplification. The division of trade standards is not designed to act as a standardizing body, nor will it engage in the preparation of specifications. Its service is mainly promotional in character, since its chief mission is to invite attention to a standard or a specification which any branch of industry may want to promulgate on a nation-wide basis; to determine its eligibility for promulgation; to publish and broadcast it in the event the prerequisites of procedure have been met, including a satisfactory majority acceptance; to facilitate the application of the certification plan for the assurance and convenience of the purchaser; to provide means for periodic audits of adherence; and to cooperate with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in

determining the desire of industry relative to translation and promulgation of such specifications as a basis of foreign commerce.

In general, it may be said that a simplification covers types, sizes, and varieties of a commodity which are retained by industry on the basis of demand, whereas a commercial standard establishes definite requirements as to grade, quality, or dimensional tolerances in addition to any limitation of variety desired and accepted by the industry.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE

In order to carry on the aims and desires of the industry in the standardization of their product, a standing committee is appointed at the general conference. This committee consists of members from each division of the industry, namely, producers, distributors, and consumers, and thus reflects the well balanced viewpoint of all concerned.

The members of the committee receive all suggestions regarding the commercial standard and consider its revision in the event that such action is desirable and mutually beneficial.

If the commercial standard does not warrant revision, it is reaffirmed in its existing form; but if any important changes are found desirable, their adoption is recommended by the committee, whereupon the industry is again solicited for written acceptance of the standard in its revised form.

The committee is in effect a centralizing agency for criticisms and comments regarding the commercial standard and is charged with the responsibility of recommending revisions to keep the standard abreast with current industrial practice.

The proper functioning of the committee requires that, when necessary, its members be willing to attend meetings held at some central place, although in many cases it will be possible to conduct the work by correspondence.

When any deceptions in reference to the commercial standard are reported to the standing committee, it applies moral suasion or such other corrective measures as seem desirable. The Department of Commerce has no "police power" to compel adherence; therefore it is incumbent upon the standing committee to do all in its power to encourage all divisions of the industry to follow the provisions of the commercial standard and contribute in every way possible to its general adoption and usefulness.

YOUR COOPERATION

As a producer, distributor, or consumer of some of the commodities for which commercial standards have already been established, you are in a position to avail yourself of the benefits arising from the use of quality standards and, incidentally, to add impetus to this method of eliminating waste.

The first step is a declaration in favor of the standard by recording your intention to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the standards for those products which you may buy or sell.

The receipt of your signed acceptance will permit the listing of your company in new editions of the commercial standards that you accept.

You will, of course, want to examine any commercial standards before signing a formal acceptance. The National Bureau of Standards will, therefore, furnish a copy of any standard under consideration for acceptance. To facilitate this procedure, a list appears on page 12 that may be checked and mailed to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The publications may also be secured singly or in quantities at a nominal price from the Government Printing Office. Prices will be furnished upon request.

The acceptance of a commercial standard is an entirely voluntary action, and applies to the production, sale, and use of stock items. It is not meant to interfere with the manufacture or sale of special sizes and types sometimes required.

Trade associations and individual companies often distribute large numbers of the printed standard for the information and guidance of their members or customers. In such cases it is possible to extend the scope and degree of adherence by urging each recipient to send in an acceptance, bearing in mind that the practical value of any standardization is measured by the observance it receives.

An acceptance form for the commercial standard herein covered is included on page 9.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

[Please sign and return this sheet to Division of Trade Standards, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.]

Date _____

DIVISION OF TRADE STANDARDS,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do hereby accept the original draft of the commercial standard, as our standard practice in the {production¹
distribution¹} of aromatic red cedar closet lining, beginning _____, and will use our best

(Date)

effort in securing its general adoption.

To permit intelligent review of the effectiveness of the commercial standard every year by an accredited committee of all interests, working in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, we plan to supply all data, upon request, which may be necessary for the development of constructive revisions. It is understood that any suggested modifications will be submitted as soon as formulated and shall not be promulgated until accepted in form similar to this recommendation.

(Cut on this line)

Signature _____
(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title _____

Company _____

Street address _____

City and State _____

We are members of the following associations or other organizations interested in the production, sale, or use of aromatic red cedar closet lining:

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

In signing the acceptance blank, please bear the following points clearly in mind:

1. *Adherence.*—The Department of Commerce has no regulatory powers to enforce adherence to the commercial standards. Instead this waste-elimination program is based on voluntary cooperation and self-government in industry. To make this specific standardization operate as a satisfactory example of self-government, it is highly desirable that it be kept distinct from any plan or method of governmental regulation or control. It will be successful according to the degree to which manufacturers, distributors, and purchasers adhere to its terms and conditions.

2. *The industry's responsibility.*—The department cooperates only on the request of the industry and assumes no responsibility for industrial acceptance or adherence. This program was developed by the industry on its own initiative. Its success depends wholly on the active cooperation of those concerned.

3. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—You are entering into an entirely voluntary arrangement, whereby the members of the industry—the distributors and consumers of the product, and others concerned—hope to secure the benefits inherent in commercial standardization. Those responsible for this standard realize that instances may occur in which it will be necessary to supply or purchase items not included therein. The purpose is, however, to secure wider support for nationally recognized standards covering grade, quality, and other characteristics of products. Consumers can make the program a success if, in their purchasing, they will make a definite and conscientious effort to specify in terms of this commercial standard.

4. *The department's responsibility.*—The function performed by the Department of Commerce is fourfold: First, to act as a referee to insure adequate consideration of the needs of all interests; second, to supply such assistance and advice in the development of this program as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to solicit and record the extent of adoption and adherence to the standard; and fourth, to add all possible prestige to this standardization movement by publication and promulgation if and when it is adopted and accepted by all elements directly concerned.

REQUEST FOR COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Date -----

DIVISION OF TRADE STANDARDS,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned wishes to examine the commercial standards checked on the reverse side of this page, with a view toward accepting them as our standard of practice in the production, distribution, or consumption of the standardized lines.

(Cut on this line)

Signed -----
(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title -----

Company -----

Street address -----

City and State -----

TO THE ACCEPTOR

In signing the acceptance blank, please bear the following points clearly in mind:

1. The Department of Commerce has no regulatory power to enforce compliance by the commercial standards. Instead the standardization program is based on voluntary cooperation and self-regulation by industry. To make this program most effective, it is essential to have a satisfactory system of self-government. It is highly desirable that the industry should have a plan or method of governmental regulation or control. It will be successful according to the degree to which producers, distributors, and consumers, each performing duties to the benefit and convenience of the others.

2. The industry is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the records of the industry and for the enforcement of the industry standards. The industry should have a system of self-government which will be successful according to the degree to which producers, distributors, and consumers, each performing duties to the benefit and convenience of the others.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS. No.	Item	CS. No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts and junior shirts (in preparation).
1-28.	Clinical thermometers.	15-29.	Men's pajamas.
2-30.	Mop sticks.	16-29.	Wall paper.
3-28.	Standard solvent.	17-30.	Diamond core drill fittings.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	19-30.	Foundry patterns of wood.
6-29.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples.	20-30.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	21-30.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints.
8-30.	Plain and thread plug and ring gage blanks.	22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
9-29.	Builders' template hardware.	23-30.	Feldspar.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	24-30.	Standard screw threads.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	25-30.	Special screw threads.
12-29.	Domestic and industrial fuel oils.	26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
13-30.	Dress patterns.	27-30.	Plate glass mirrors (in preparation).