

COMMERCIAL STANDARD **CS260-63**

**WITHDRAWN**

**SHOEBOARD**

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



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## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

**Office of Commodity Standards**

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE**

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Office of Commodity Standards (formerly the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services; transferred to the National Bureau of Standards July 1, 1963) and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, effective September 10, 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. 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 office 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 office 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.

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The initial printing of CS 260-63 was made possible through the cooperation of the National Shoebound Conference.

# Shoeboard

[Effective September 10, 1963]

## 1. PURPOSE

1.1 This Commercial Standard is offered as a basis for common understanding in the shoeboard industry. Its purpose is to provide a nationally recognized specification for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users of shoeboard.

## 2. SCOPE

2.1 This standard covers general requirements, intrinsic quality requirements, minimum or maximum physical requirements, methods of test, and nomenclature and definitions, for 10 types and 3 classes of shoeboard. It also presents a basis on which performance guarantees may be made by the manufacturer.

### 2.2 Types<sup>1</sup> and Classes<sup>2</sup>

- Type I—Counter shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
- Type II—Shank shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
- Type III—Tuck shoeboard
- Type IV—Strip shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
- Type V—Insole shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
- Type VI—Midsole shoeboard
- Type VII—Dutchman shoeboard
- Type VIII—Combination shanking shoeboard
  - Class B—Specialty
  - Class C—Leather fiber
- Type IX—Heeling shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
  - Class C—Leather fiber
- Type X—Heel seat shoeboard
  - Class A—Cellulose fiber
  - Class B—Specialty
  - Class C—Leather fiber

## 3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Shoeboard shall be an homogeneous sheet formed from a single web on a wet lap board machine. It is customarily made from cellulose (vegetable) and/or leather fibers with or without the addition of binders or other chemicals, dried

<sup>1</sup> Types refer to the end use of various shoeboards and are described in sec. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Classes refer to various material components of shoeboard and are described in sec. 3.

without tension, and calendered for the end use prescribed.

3.2 To meet the different requirements needed for different kinds of shoes, shoeboard is produced in a range of characteristics. This range of characteristics is achieved primarily by changing the material blend in the board. Consequently, each type of board is divided into one or more of three classifications which reflect the three major material blends.

3.2.1 **Class A—Cellulose fiber shoeboard**—This class includes all shoeboards made principally from cellulose fibers containing no additives (other than sizing agents and coloring) in such quantities as to alter the basic solid fiber characteristics of the material.

3.2.2 **Class B—Specialty shoeboard**—This class includes all shoeboards made from cellulose fiber, leather fiber, or combination thereof, with chemical additives that modify the physical properties of such fibers.

3.2.3 **Class C—Leather fiber shoeboard**—This class includes all shoeboards made from leather fiber, with or without cellulose fiber, and containing no additives (other than coloring and sizing) in such quantities as to alter the basic solid fiber characteristics of the material.

## 4. INTRINSIC QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Intrinsic quality characteristics are considered reflective of qualities consistent with good shoemaking when the particular type of board is utilized in the end use for which it was engineered by the producer. All shoeboard shall be as free as commercially practicable from metal particles or other detrimental materials.

4.1.1 **Cellulose fiber counter shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: controlled water absorption to assure good moldability, retention of molded shape, resiliency, receptivity to adhesives to assure good bond, and clean skiving without delamination.

4.1.2 **Specialty counter shoeboard** shall have the intrinsic qualities of cellulose counter shoeboard with certain qualities such as water resistance, retention of strength, or other special properties designed to meet the requirements as predetermined by end use.

4.1.3 **Cellulose fiber shank shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: strength and rigidity to hold shape, water resistance, ability to round and "shank out" cleanly and easily, good internal bond for resistance to splitting or opening at the scarf, and high nail-holding capacity.

4.1.4 **Specialty shank shoeboard** shall have the intrinsic qualities of cellulose shank shoeboard with certain qualities such as high water resistance, cleaner tooling, greater internal bond, increased moldability, and resistance to fatigue failure, accentuated as predetermined by end use.

4.1.5 **Tuck shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: great rigidity, high nail-holding capacity, clean skiving, and water resistance.

4.1.6 **Cellulose fiber strip shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: high dimensional stability, freedom from excessive warping or shrinking, uniform thickness, and receptivity to adhesives.

4.1.7 **Specialty strip shoeboard** shall have the intrinsic quality requirements of cellulose strip shoeboard with certain qualities such as higher water resistance, cleaner tooling, greater internal bond, higher resistance to fatigue failure, and greater moldability, accentuated as predetermined by end use.

4.1.8 **Cellulose fiber insole shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: flexibility from toe to heel, lateral rigidity, high water resistance, receptivity to adhesives, nail-holding capacity, resiliency and internal strength when in place to hold the shape of the last without delaminating.

4.1.9 **Specialty insole shoeboard** shall have the intrinsic qualities of cellulose insole shoeboard with certain qualities such as high stitch tear strength, internal bond to withstand repeated wettings and drying without losing shape or strength, and ability to trim cleanly and smoothly, accentuated as predetermined by end use.

4.1.10 **Midsole shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: water resistance on exposed edge compatible to that of adjoining material, maximum resistance to delamination, moldability, receptivity to adhesives, dimensional stability, maximum flexibility, strength to hold shoe in shape during resoling, stitch-holding strength through repeated flexings and for resoling, capability to be skived cleanly and to be shaved

and trimmed as a unit with the leather or rubber materials with which it is being worked, and strength to withstand normal wear.

4.1.11 **Dutchman shoeboard** shall have intrinsic qualities such as: maximum water resistance, maximum resistance to delamination, receptivity to adhesives, and dimensional stability. It must gouge and skive without delamination, and shave, trim, and wheel cleanly when specified. It must have moldability that will allow it to shape to the cup of the heel and yet remain flat and tight against the sole, and high stitch-holding strength when specified.

4.1.12 **Combination shanking shoeboard**—Leather fiber and specialty combination shanking shoeboard shall have the following intrinsic qualities: smooth moldability to shape, strength to maintain molded shape, dimensional stability and compatibility with cements and fillers used in shoemaking.

4.1.13 **Heeling shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: compressibility under high pressure, nail-holding capacity, impact and load stress, and strength in the heel. It must trim smoothly and finish with good appearance characteristics.

4.1.14 **Heel seat shoeboard** shall have the following intrinsic qualities: high nail holding capacity, impact and load strength in the heel, firmness for tight fit to the shoe under attaching stress, and good appearance when finished. Heel seat shoeboard intended by the producer for concave heels shall also trim and concave cleanly; heel seat shoeboard shall also conform to and retain the compressed shape of the heel.

## 5. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Commercial Standard shoeboard shall meet the minimum or maximum requirements as specified in this section for the end use for which the material is designated by the producer.

5.1.1 Detail requirements for all shoeboard, except heeling and heel seat, are given in table 1.

TABLE 1. Detail requirements for all shoeboard, excepting heeling and heel seat

	Tensile strength 15 min soak and 180° bend		Burst strength 30 min soak (min.)	Nail head pull (min.)	Density (min.)	Water absorption 15 min (max.) %	Compressibility (max.) %	Recovery (min.) %
	With grain (min.)	Across grain (min.)						
Counter:	psi	psi	psi/mil	lb/mil	g/cc			
Cellulose Fiber.....	2500	730	5.00	0.87	0.77	22	35	33
Specialty.....	2100	1300	5.90	.60	.70	10	45	20
Shank:								
Cellulose Fiber.....	2500	1350	6.80	1.10	.90	20	25	60
Specialty.....	2100	1900	5.90	.90	.85	13	29	35
Tuck.....	2500	1100	6.30	1.10	.90	22	35	45
Strip:								
Cellulose Fiber.....	3100	1350	6.80	1.10	.90	32	28	60
Specialty.....	3000	1900	5.90	.90	.92	13	30	35
Insole:								
Cellulose Fiber.....	900	390	3.30	.66	.74	29	35	34
Specialty.....	1600	400	4.30	.60	.70	18	45	20
Midsole.....	750	250	2.30	.75	.88	45	28	35
Dutchman.....	750	250	2.30	.75	.88	45	28	35
Combination Shanking:								
Leather Fiber.....	100	60	.04	.35	.65	140	42	40
Specialty.....	4500	1100	6.50	.90	.85	7	28	45

5.1.2 Detail requirements for heeling and heel seat shoeboard are given in table 2.

TABLE 2. Detail requirements for heeling and heel seat shoeboard

Heeling shoeboard	Recommended composition, percent of total fiber weight			Tests on standard heels				Tests on heeling and heel seat shoeboard		
				Dimension change percent		Water absorption 15 min. Percent (max.)	Nail head pull (min.)	Density (min.)	Compressibility Percent (max.)	Recovery Percent (min.)
	Leather fiber (min.)	Cellulose fiber (max.)	Binder (min.)	Length (max.)	Width (max.)					
Leather fiber.....	75	25	None	1/4	1/4	1	lb/mil 0.50	g/cc 0.70	40	40
Specialty.....	30	55	10	1/4	1/4	1	.50	.80	40	40
Cellulose, fiber.....	None	100	None	1/4	1/4	1	.50	.90	40	20
Heel seat, shoeboard.....										
Leather fiber.....	75	25	None	1	1	1	.50	.70	40	40
Specialty.....	None	None	5	1	1	1	.50	.80	40	20
Cellulose fiber.....	None	100	None	1	1	1	.50	.90	40	20

5.1.2.1 Tests on raw heeling shoeboard are not as valid as tests for the performance characteristics of the heeling board as a component in the shoe, for the reason that the properties of the heeling shoeboard are materially altered in the conversion into the component part of the heel. The detail requirements given in table 2 are, in part, the requirements of heeling shoeboard in finished heels, slugged and seated and rubber-top lifted.

## 6. SAMPLING AND TESTING PROCEDURES

6.1 Sampling procedure—All shoeboard except heeling and heel seat—Six sheets of the particular type of board to be tested shall be selected in accordance with ASTM D585-62, "Sampling Paper and Paperboard." Each sheet so selected must be nominally of 0.060 in. thickness. Thickness shall in all cases be measured by a spring-loaded micrometer to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.001$  in.

6.2 Test conditioning—Conditioning shall, in all appropriate cases, be in accordance with the standard method prescribed by ASTM Standard D641-49. Each test shall be performed once on each of the six sheets in the sample; the number of specimens measured for one test shall be the number required by the paragraph describing the particular test procedure. The value reported shall be the arithmetic mean of all the test results.

6.3 Testing procedures—All shoeboard except heeling and heel seat.

6.3.1 Tensile strength—Tensile specimens shall be cut with a die of the shape prescribed by American Leather Chemists Association Test Method E15: 6 in. in length with the center section reduced to 1/2 in. for a distance of approximately 2 in. Specimens shall be conditioned, then bent 180° plus and minus over a 1-inch mandrel. Immediately following bending, the specimens shall be immersed in water at approximately 73° F for 15 min. On removal from the immersion bath, the

excess surface water shall be removed by pressing lightly between two absorbent surfaces. The thickness and width of each specimen shall be measured and the specimens clamped in the jaws of a tensile tester set at approximately 4 in. between jaws. The testing machine shall be operated at a constant rate of 12 in. per minute loading speed. Five specimens shall be tested parallel to the grain and five tested perpendicular to the grain. Tensile strength shall be reported in pounds per square inch.

6.3.2 Bursting strength—Specimens approximately 6 in. x 12 in. shall be used. Specimens shall be immersed in water at approximately 73° F for 30 min. The bursting strength of both sides of each specimen shall be determined immediately on completion of the required immersion period. Both sides of each specimen shall be tested to determine its bursting strength on a Mullen tester. The bursting strength of all specimens shall be calculated in pounds per square inch per mil thickness based on the conditioned thickness only.

6.3.3 Nail head pull—One inch-square specimen shall be cut from each sample. After being conditioned, a horizontally serrated (Stronghold) nail of approximately 0.08 in. diameter by 1 in. in length with a head diameter of approximately 0.155 in. shall be driven through the center of the specimen. The specimen shall then be positioned under a steel plate with the nail centered through a 1/4 in. hole. A jig holding the steel plate shall be mounted in the lower jaws of the tensile tester. The protruding nail shall be gripped by means of a Jacobs chuck mounted in the upper jaws of the testing machine. The load, applied at approximately 12 in. per minute, required to pull the nail head through the specimen divided by the thickness shall be recorded in pounds per mil thickness.

6.3.4 Compressibility and recovery—Test specimens shall be approximately 2 in. square.

The thickness of the specimen shall be measured to the nearest 0.001 in. near the center. The specimen shall be placed on a block positioned on the lower head of a compression testing machine. A load of 5,000 psi shall be applied to the specimen by means of a 1.129 in. diameter short mandrel. The load shall be applied in approximately 1 min and held at 5,000 lb for 30 sec. At the end of this time the amount of compression of the specimen shall be determined by means of a dial indicator which measures the movement of the head of the testing machine.

The load shall be released and the thickness measured near the center of the impression to the nearest 0.001 in. within 1 min.

The compressibility of the specimen shall be measured as the difference between the initial thickness and the thickness after 30 sec under load divided by the initial thickness. The recovery of the specimen shall be the difference between the thickness under load and the thickness on release of the load divided by initial thickness minus the thickness under load. Both compressibility and recovery shall be expressed as percentages.

$$\text{Percent Compressibility} = \frac{t_i - t_1}{t_i} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Recovery} = \frac{t_{10} - t_1}{t_i - t_1} \times 100$$

Where:

$t_i$  = initial thickness  
 $t_1$  = thickness under load  
 $t_{10}$  = thickness, load off

**6.3.5 Density**—One 2 in. x 2 in. specimen shall be cut from each sheet. Dimensional measurements are to be made on the conditioned specimens to the nearest millimeter. Weight determinations shall be made on each specimen to the nearest thousandth of a gram. The density shall be calculated in grams per cubic centimeter.

**6.3.6 Water absorption**—The test specimen from the density determination may be used for this test. The specimen, weighed to the nearest milligram after conditioning, shall be immersed vertically in distilled water at room temperature. After immersion for 15 min, each specimen shall be removed individually from the soaking water, surface dried and weighed. The percent water absorption after each soaking period shall be determined on all specimens, averaged, and reported as percent water absorption per specimen.

$$\text{Percent water absorption} = \frac{W - I}{I} \times 100$$

Where:

$I$  = Initial weight  
 $W$  = Wet weight

**6.4 Sampling procedure—Heeling and heel seat shoeboards**—The sampling procedure for

both heeling and heel seat shoeboards shall be the same as for other shoeboards except that the thickness of the specimens shall be nominally  $1\frac{1}{64}$  in.

**6.5 Testing procedure—Heeling and heel seat shoeboards.** When tests are to be performed on a heel of standard construction such heels shall be comprised of two lifts of the heeling shoeboard being tested; one lift of heel seat shoeboard and one  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. composition rubber top-lift. The heel shall be fiber pegged, wire slugged, and compressed as appropriate; shaped and finished with conventional heel finish.

When testing for a given heel seat or heeling shoeboard component in a heel the other component shall in each case be standard.

**6.5.1 Dimensional stability**—Six heels of standard construction shall be tested for dimensional change from the conditioned state when immersed in water at room temperature for 15 min. The initial measurements shall be made following 24-hr conditioning under standard temperature and humidity conditions in accordance with ASTM D641-49. On completion of the initial measurements, the specimens shall be immersed for the prescribed time, removed from the soaking water, blotted on paper toweling and remeasured.

The average results of each specimen shall be expressed as a percentage increase or decrease from the initial measurements.

Measurements of width and length shall be taken in accordance with industry practice, i.e., at the widest point in the case of width and at the point of maximum length in the case of length. Measurements of dimensional changes of heeling shoeboard and heel seat shoeboard in a heel of standard construction shall be made at approximately the center of that particular portion of the heel.

**6.5.2 Water absorption**—Six heels of standard construction shall be tested for water absorption following a 24-hr conditioning period in accordance with ASTM D641-49. All weighings shall be made on an analytical balance of 100 g capacity. Following the initial weighings each group of six specimens shall be immersed in distilled water at room temperature. After immersion for 15 min, each specimen shall be removed, blotted to remove surface moisture, and weighed. The percent water absorption shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percent absorption} = \frac{W - I}{I} \times 100$$

Where:

$I$  = Initial weight  
 $W$  = Wet weight

and the averaged results reported.

**6.5.3 Nail head pull**—Six heels of standard construction shall be tested for nail head pull following a 24-hr conditioning period in accordance with ASTM D641-49. A 2 in. horizontally ser-

rated (Stronghold) nail .072 in. in diameter with a No. 22 head shall be driven through the center of the specimen. The specimen shall be positioned under a steel plate with the nail centered through a 1/4 in. hole. A jig holding the steel plate shall be mounted in the lower jaws of the tensile tester. The protruding nail shall be gripped by means of a Jacobs chuck mounted in the upper jaws of the testing machine. The load required to pull the nail through the specimen divided by the thickness shall be recorded in pounds per mil thickness.

6.5.4 **Density**—Density determinations shall be made by the method of sec. 6.3.5.

6.5.5 **Compressibility and recovery**—Compressibility and recovery shall be measured by the method of sec. 6.3.4.

## 7. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION

7.1 In order to assure the purchaser that he is getting shoeboard of the class specified, producers may individually or in concert with their Trade Association or Inspection Bureau, issue certificates with each shipment or class mark each sheet according to the standard.

7.1.1 Shoeboard producers who maintain a control and inspection service for the careful checking of their products may use a certificate of inspection to insure that the initial buyer receives shoeboard of the class specified. The certificate may be of the producer's design. Following is a suggested form.

Certificate of Inspection  
\_\_\_\_\_ Company

This is to certify that the shoeboard identified below was manufactured in accordance with the inspection and testing standards of the \_\_\_\_\_ Company and the specifications established by Commercial Standard CS \_\_\_\_\_ Shoeboard, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

By \_\_\_\_\_

7.2 For identification of shipment, producers may use class markings or trademarks.

## 8. NOMENCLATURE AND DEFINITIONS

8.1 **Counter shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is the stiffening of the area extending longitudinally from the shank to the heel and vertically from the heel base to the top line.

8.2 **Shank shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is for filling, stiffening, and holding the shape of that area from the forepart of the shoe to or including the heel seat.

8.3 **Combination shanking shoeboard**—Performs the same function as shank shoeboard for particular types of shank requirements.

8.4 **Tuck shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is for filling, stiffening, and securing the heel and heel seat of a shoe.

8.5 **Strip shoeboard**—Shoeboard which, prior to being incorporated into a shoe, is combined with other materials in such a way as ultimately to be

cut into the toe stiffener or shank-tuck portion of a complete insole.

8.6 **Insole shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is to serve as the toe-to-heel insole of a finished shoe.

8.7 **Midssole shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is to thicken the sole portion of the shoe and secure or help secure the out-sole to the innersole.

8.8 **Dutchman shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is as an extension of the welt in the heel portion of the shoe to level the heel seat and add strength and firmness to the heel area.

8.9 **Heeling shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is the adding of proper height to the heel while permitting ease in the shaping of heels into various styles.

8.10 **Heel seat shoeboard**—Shoeboard whose end use is to serve as the cupped portion of a stacked heel for proper fitting of the heel to the shoe.

## APPENDIX

A. It is recognized that many of the prerequisites of shoeboard necessary for good shoemaking are difficult to define. Rather, certain quality criteria are only revealed during the process of conversion into the shoe component or its performance in actual use. This is so true of heeling boards, for example, that special testing procedures were developed to reflect this situation.

B. It is also recognized that shoeboards engineered for particular purposes may be developed which will be superior for a given purpose, yet fail to meet the requirements established by this standard. It is the intention that such superior shoeboards shall be incorporated into this standard by amendment or revision at the appropriate time.

## HISTORY OF PROJECT

By letter, dated February 15, 1961, a member of the National Shoeboard Conference requested the assistance of the Commodity Standards Division\* in the development of a Commercial Standard for fiber shoeboard. A preliminary draft of a proposed standard was submitted to the Division by the Conference on August 26, 1961.

Following adjustment of several tentative drafts by the Division and the National Shoeboard Conference, the Proposed Commercial Standard for Shoeboard was circulated on June 20, 1962 to representative manufacturers, distributors, users, and testing laboratories concerned with the product, for comment.

The proposal was revised in accordance with the comment received from the industry and submitted to the National Bureau of Standards for review on November 26, 1962. The National Bureau of Standards review indicated necessity for additional refinements, following which the proposal

\* (Presently the Office of Commodity Standards transferred to the National Bureau of Standards July 1, 1963).

was approved by the NBS on February 21, 1963.

The Recommended Commercial Standard was circulated to a wide cross section of the industry for general acceptance on March 27, 1963. Signed acceptances received indicated that a preponderant majority of the volume of production of shoeboard, in addition to a representative cross section of other interests were sufficient to insure the successful application of the standard. Accordingly, announcement was issued on August 9, 1963 that the Commercial Standard for Shoeboard, designated CS260-63, would become effective September 10, 1963.

Project Manager: H. A. Bonnet, Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Technical Advisor: Dr. Robert B. Hobbs, Chief Paper Section, 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.

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 representations of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

National Shoeboard Conference, Inc., Boston, Mass.

#### FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Amesbury Fibre Corp., Amesbury, Mass.

Belle Counter Co., Belle, Mo.

Bennett Limited, Board Division, Fort Chambly, Quebec, Canada.

Central Counter Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Colonial Board Co., Manchester, Conn.

Fibertex Corp., Portsmouth, N.H.

Florsheim Shoe Co., The, Chicago, Ill.

Fort Madison Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Genesco, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

Gould & Scammon, Inc., Auburn, Maine.

Herbst Shoe Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hubbard Shoe Co., Inc., Rochester, N.H.

Comments concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to the Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the Committee, or any of its members listed below:

R. H. Axline, Gen. Manager, Sole and Heel Division, Brown Shoe Co., 8300 Maryland, St. Louis, Mo.

G. M. Batchelder, P.E., Research Associate Professor Engineering Experiment Station, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.

Laurance E. Webber, P.E., Research Professor, Associate Director, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H. (Alternate).

Robert P. Fuller, President, Colonial Board Co., 615 Parker St., Manchester, Conn.

S. R. Gorin, Genesco, Research and Development Department, 111 Seventh Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn.

George O. Jenkins, Jr., George O. Jenkins Co., Bridgewater, Mass.

Nicholas Norton, The C. H. Norton Co., North Westchester, Conn.

Henry G. Scammon, Gould and Scammon, Inc., 207 Court St., Auburn, Maine.

Elmer R. Waitt, Vice President, Spaulding Fibre Co., Inc., North Rochester, N.H.

#### ACCEPTORS

Jameson, C. F., & Co., Inc., Haverhill, Mass.

Jenkins, George O., Co., Bridgewater, Mass.

Kingsbury Heel Co., Inc., Brookfield, Mass.

Lehrer Sales Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

Livermore Shoe Co., Livermore Falls, Maine.

McElwain, J. F., Co., Nashua, N.H.

New Hampshire, University of, Engineering Experiment Station, Durham, N.H.

Norton, C. H. Co., The, North Westchester, Conn.

Ohio Penal Industries Division, Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio.

Rogers Fibre Co., Inc., Kennebunk, Maine.

School of Boot & Shoe Manufacture, Leicester Colleges of Art & Technology, Leicester, England (General Support).

Sherman & Co., Belfast, Maine.

Shufibre Corp., Manchester, Conn.

Spaulding Fibre Co., Inc., North Rochester, N.H.

Stetson Shoe Co., Inc., The, South Weymouth, Mass.

Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

#### U.S. GOVERNMENT

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Procurement and Supply Management Branch, Washington, D.C.

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

Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

#### OTHER COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

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

# ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

## SHOEBOARD

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 it as far as practicable in the

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

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, State, and ZIP code \_\_\_\_\_

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

(Cut on this line)

## TO THE ACCEPTOR

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

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial Standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish, for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the standard, where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function, performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of Commercial Standards on a nationwide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

# federal register



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Bureau of Standards

### COMMERCIAL STANDARD

#### Proposed Withdrawal Action

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 260-63, "Shoeboard."

It has been determined that this standard is technically inadequate, no longer used by the industry and that revision would serve no useful purpose. 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 January 3, 1975 (40 FR 817), to withdraw this standard.

The effective date for the withdrawal of this standard will be May 2, 1975. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to this standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce procedures.

Dated: February 26, 1975.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS,  
Director.

[FR Doc. 75-5535 Filed 2-28-75; 8:45 am]

8845

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 40, NO. 42—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1975

### COMMERCIAL STANDARD Action on Proposed Withdrawal

#### Correction

In FR Docs 75-5534 and 75-5535, in the issue for Monday, March 3, 1975, appearing at page 8845, the headings should read as set forth above.

*Sent to program  
3/12/75*

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 40, NO. 46—FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1975