

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
(formerly National Bureau of Standards-NBS)
OFFICE OF STANDARDS SERVICES

Commercial Standard CS262-63

**Water-Repellent Preservative
Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork**

Commercial Standard CS262-63, Water-Repellent Preservative of Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork, was withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1974.

The following standard may be used to replace CS262-63:

NWWDA I.S. 4, Water Repellent Preservative Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork. For assistance and additional information on this standard and/or other requirements and for obtaining copies, please contact:

Wood Window and Door Manufacturers Association
(formerly National Wood Window & Door Association-NWWDA)
1400 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 470
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018, USA
Telephone: (847) 299-5200 or (800) 223-2301
Fax: (847) 299-1286; Internet: <http://www.nwwda.org>

You may wish to contact the following organization concerning their standards and requirements (such as ASTM D2921, Standard Test Method for Qualitative Tests for the Presence of Water Repellents and Preservatives in Wood Product).

Contact: **American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)**
100 Barr Harbor Road, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959, USA
Telephone: (610) 832-9500/-9585; Fax: (610) 832-9555
Technical Committees Operation Fax: (610) 832-9666
Internet: <http://www.astm.org>

ASTM can also provide further assistance and information on other publications and documents, sources for technical committees/subcommittees (an example: D07 on Wood), and/or for obtaining copies of documents.

Federal Register



National Bureau of Standards

VOLUNTARY STANDARDS

Action on Proposed Withdrawal

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department's "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 FR 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the following Commercial Standards:

- CS 120-58, "Ponderosa Pine Doors.
- CS 163-64, "Ponderosa Pine Windows, Sash and Screens (Using Single Glass and Insulating Glass)"
- CS 171-58, "Hardwood Veneered Doors (Solid-Core, Hollow-Core and Panel and Sash)"
- CS 190-64, "Wood Double-Hung Window Units"
- CS 204-64, "Wood Awning Window Units"
- CS 205-64, "Wood Casement Window Units"
- CS 208-57, "Standard Stock Exterior Wood Window and Door Frames"
- CS 262-63, "Water-Repellent Preservative Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork"
- CS 264-64, "Wood Horizontal-Sliding Window Units (All Sash Operating)"
- CS 265-64, "Wood Horizontal-Sliding Window Units (One or More Non-Operating Sash)"
- CS 266-64, "Wood Single-Hung Window Units"

It has been determined that each of these standards has become technically inadequate, and in view of the existence of up-to-date National Woodwork Manufacturers Association standards for the products covered, revision of the Commercial Standards 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 March 27, 1974 (39 FR 11319), to withdraw these 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 standards developed under the Department of Commerce procedures.

Dated: May 30, 1974.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS,
Director.

WITHDRAWN

COMMERCIAL STANDARD

CS262-63

File Copy

**Water-Repellent Preservative
Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork**

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



For sale by the Superintendent of Documents

U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 Price 10 cents

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Office of Commodity Standards

With the cooperation of the Forest Products Laboratory
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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 December 31, 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.

The initial printing of CS262-63 was made possible through the cooperation of The National Woodwork Manufacturers Association, Inc.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS 262-63

Effective Dec. 31, 1963

**WATER-REPELLENT PRESERVATIVE
NON-PRESSURE TREATMENT FOR MILLWORK**

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to provide a nationally recognized specification for the water-repellent preservative treatment of softwood millwork products by non-pressure methods and to serve as a basis of common understanding for producers, distributors and users. It is also intended to promote fair competition within the industry, and to aid purchasers and users in obtaining properly and adequately treated millwork.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This Commercial Standard covers requirements for the water-repellent preservative solutions and for the non-pressure methods of treating softwood millwork to resist swelling, shrinkage, and warpage due to changes in moisture conditions, and to reduce attack by decay and stain organisms which may occur when wood contains excessive moisture. ¹ It includes a voluntary method of identifying for the consumer millwork which has been treated in accordance with this Standard. Millwork, for the purposes of this Standard, includes prefit windows, sash, screens, exterior frames, blinds, shutters, softwood doors and door jambs and cut-to-length standing trim, and non-assembled but completely machined, knocked-down parts of those products.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER REPELLENT PRESERVATIVE

3.1 **GENERAL PROPERTIES**—The water repellent preservative solution used on any softwood millwork product designated as having been treated in accordance with this Commercial Standard shall be a non-aqueous solution made essentially from petroleum hydrocarbons and oil soluble chemicals.

3.1.1 The treating solution shall contain no more than a trace of water. It shall not discolor wood unfavorably, nor have an objectionable odor, and it shall be non-injurious to man when properly handled. Also, when properly applied under normal conditions it shall not be deleterious to the serviceability of putty, paint or varnish; and shall be non-corrosive to common metals.

3.1.2 The toxic chemical shall be completely soluble at temperatures of 40° F or higher in the solvents used, and the preservative solution shall con-

¹ Although this standard does not purport to insure protection against termites or other wood destroying insects under all conditions, experience over many years indicates that the treatment required by this standard gives some degree of protection against insect attack. If wood-destroying insect hazard is high, use Federal Specification TT-W-571 or latest edition with preservative TT-W-572 or latest edition for Pressure Preservation with Water Repellent Pentachlorophenol.

tain no sludge which will adversely affect the appearance of the treated product or the effectiveness of the treatment. The liquids carrying the toxic chemicals and other ingredients shall provide effective distribution of the toxicant in the wood.

3.1.3 When the treating solution is properly applied it shall effectively prevent the formation of surface molds and control surface and interior fungus stains that would objectionably affect the appearance and utility of the millwork.

3.2 TOXICITY—The concentration of the toxicant in the solution shall bear at least as high a ratio to its threshold concentration (the lowest concentration that prevents decay) as 5% by weight of pentachlorophenol bears to its threshold concentration when tested for effectiveness against decay as specified in paragraph 5.2.1.

3.3 WATER-REPELLENCY—The water-repellency of the water repellent preservative solution when tested in accordance with paragraph 5.2.2 shall be not less than 60% after thirty minutes of immersion of the test wafer in the swellograph. Any water repellent preservative solution which shows an effectiveness of less than 60% but not less than 50% shall not, however, be rejected until it shall have been retested twice, a total of three tests in all. The results of all three tests shall be averaged. If the average effectiveness of the three tests is 60% or more, the solution shall be considered to have passed the test. If the average effectiveness of the three tests is less than 60%, the solution shall be considered to have failed to pass the test.

4. REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

4.1 GENERAL—The millwork products labeled or otherwise designated as complying with this Commercial Standard shall be treated with a solution conforming to Section 3 either by the 3-minute immersion method described in paragraph 4.3 or by the vacuum process as described in paragraph 4.4 or by any other effective method which will provide a toxicity and water repellency performance at least equal to the penetration requirements specified in paragraph 4.5. Conformance shall be determined in accordance with the test methods described in Section 5.

4.2 TREATING OF KNOCKED-DOWN (K.D.) AND ASSEMBLED PRODUCTS—Softwood Millwork products designated in paragraph 2.1 except doors, may be treated either K.D. (loose or bundled) or set up (singly or in bundles). Doors shall be treated after assembly. When doors are treated in bundles they shall be stacked on edge in the bundle rather than flat so as to avoid the possibility of an air-lock between the door faces. The doors must be sufficiently loose in the bundle to permit continuous contact between the solution and all parts of each door to insure free absorption throughout the treating cycle. When doors are treated by the 3-minute immersion process, they shall be allowed to drain on edge for at least a half hour at a temperature of 40°F or higher before being flat piled.

4.2.1 NON-PREFIT DOORS—As an exception to paragraph 2.1, non-prefit doors may be treated in accordance with this Standard provided the

manufacturer or distributor who treated them shall attach a label or notice to each door to the following effect: "This non-profit door has been treated in accordance with Commercial Standard CS 262-63. If it is trimmed or cut in fitting, all cut surfaces must be given a liberal brush treatment with a water repellent preservative solution which fully complies with this Standard."

4.3 THREE-MINUTE IMMERSION METHOD—This is an open tank cold dip method. The treating equipment shall include a tank or vat for containing the treating solution and shall be large enough to permit the complete immersion of the millwork products by a single dip without turning. The depth of the treating solution in the tank or vat shall be sufficient to completely cover the millwork products at a single dip without turning. The tank or vat shall be equipped with practical appliances for filling, emptying and cleaning the tank with reasonable ease and convenience. The millwork products may be immersed in the treating solution either by hand or mechanically.

4.3.1 TIME OF IMMERSION—All millwork products shall be completely immersed in the treating solution for not less than three minutes. This is to be interpreted to mean that when millwork products are immersed in bundles or piles, with several items in a single bundle or pile, the three-minute period shall begin at the instant the last item in the bundle or pile becomes completely immersed, and shall terminate not sooner than the instant at which the same item emerges from the treating solution. A practical timing device shall be provided at or near the dipping tank to make certain the products are fully immersed for not less than three minutes.

4.3.2 WEEKLY CHECK OF DIPPING CYCLE—The dipping cycle shall be checked at least once each week to make certain that the timing device provides for a full 3-minute immersion and that the millwork products are actually immersed for a full three minute period.

4.3.3 MONTHLY CHECK OF TREATING SOLUTION—The firm or individual who treats the millwork shall have the responsibility of checking the toxicity and the water repellency of its or his treating solution at least once each month to make certain that its content of preservative and water repellent materials conforms to paragraphs 3.2 (toxicity) and 3.3 (water repellency). The purpose of this check is to safeguard against changes in the effectiveness of the solution due to volatilization or other causes.

4.4 VACUUM PROCESS—This process utilizes the force of the vacuum or partial vacuum to exhaust air from the cells and pores of the wood, and the force of atmospheric pressure to expedite the absorption of the treating solution. The four phases of the process are generally designated as the treating cycle, consisting of (a) an initial vacuum, (b) the breaking of the vacuum after the millwork products have become immersed in the solution, (c) the soak period and (d) the final vacuum. The equipment for the vacuum process shall include the following (or other equipment or machinery capable of producing comparable results) and meet the requirements herein specified: (a) A vacuum pump for exhausting air from the tank or vat and the chamber above it; (b) A tank or vat which can be closed airtight in which the treating solution is contained and in which the millwork products are immersed; which tank or vat shall be large enough to permit the complete

immersion of each load of millwork products, and in which the depth of the treating solution shall be sufficient to completely immerse such load; (c) A receiving chamber above the tank, which can be closed air-tight, to receive and hold each load of millwork products during the periods of the initial and final vacuum; (d) A mechanical device for lowering the load of millwork products from the receiving chamber into the treating solution in the tank below, where it will be completely immersed, and for raising the load back into the receiving chamber after treatment; (e) A vacuum gauge; (f) A timing device which will accurately show the time required for each phase of the treating cycle; (g) Practical devices for filling, emptying and cleaning the tank or vat with reasonable ease and convenience. See sub-paragraph 4.4.1 below regarding the treating cycle, and 4.4.2 below regarding the weekly checking of that cycle.

4.4.1 TREATING CYCLE—The cycle for treating by the vacuum process shall be optional provided the vacuum process produces penetration of the treating solution in the wood at least as deep as that accomplished by the 3-minute open tank immersion process (see paragraph 4.5). The cycle shall include four phases as follows: (1) the initial vacuum expressed in inches of mercury, (2) the breaking of the vacuum after the millwork products have become immersed in the solution, (3) the duration of the immersion of the millwork products in the treating solution after the initial vacuum is broken, expressed in seconds and (4) the final vacuum expressed in inches of mercury.

4.4.2 WEEKLY CHECK OF VACUUM TREATING CYCLE—The vacuum process shall be checked at least once each week to make certain that each phase of the treating cycle conforms to those described herein.

4.5 SOLUTION PENETRATION—All treated millwork designated as complying with this Commercial Standard regardless of the species involved in such millwork shall be treated with a solution which, on a test of Ponderosa Pine Sapwood, shall show an average longitudinal or end-grain penetration of not less than 1½ inches beyond any point of contact between abutting members. Testing for depth of penetration shall be as specified in paragraph 5.3. Periodic inspections shall be made of the penetration to make certain that it conforms to the depth specified.

4.6 RETREATMENT—Millwork products which have been treated in conformance with this standard but have been subsequently refabricated in the plant by cutting, plowing, boring or trimming, shall be retreated by the manufacturer by giving all cut surfaces a liberal brush treatment with a water repellent preservative which fully complies with this standard. (The purchaser should also require that all such cut surfaces refabricated in the field, be given a brush treatment of preservative before final assembly or installation.)

5. METHODS OF TESTING

5.1 GENERAL—Tests of the toxicity, water repellency, sludging and penetration of treating solutions, by a testing and inspection bureau shall conform to those described in paragraphs 5.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.3 following.

5.2 PRESERVATIVE SOLUTION TEST METHODS

5.2.1 TOXICITY TEST—The toxicity of the treating solution shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of the National Woodwork Manufacturers Association test method designated NWMA-M-1, Standard Methods for Testing the Preservative by Using Wood Specimens Uniformly Impregnated.²

5.2.2 WATER REPELLENCY AND SLUDGE TEST—The water repellency and sludging of solids of the treating solution shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of the National Woodwork Manufacturers Association test method designated NWMA-M-2, Standard Swellograph Method for Testing the Water Repellent Value of Treating Solutions.²

5.3 PENETRATION TEST—The depth of penetration of the treating solution into the wood shall be determined in accordance with the applicable test method described in the latest edition of Federal Specification TT-W-572, Wood Preservative; Water Repellent.³

6. IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

6.1 AUTHORIZATION—In order that the purchaser may be assured that water repellent preservative treated millwork has been treated in compliance with this Commercial Standard, the millwork manufacturer, fabricator, distributor or other firm or individual by whom the millwork was treated, may stamp treated products with the identification mark of any qualified testing and inspection bureau based upon a certificate of inspection of such bureau and a written declaration by such bureau that the treated millwork complies with this Commercial Standard.

6.2 DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED TESTING AND INSPECTION BUREAU—A qualified testing and inspection bureau is defined as one that (1) has the ability, facilities and personnel to perform the testing and inspection service herein described, (2) has no financial interest in any business enterprise engaged in the manufacture or distribution of water repellent preservative treating solutions or in the commercial treating of millwork with such solutions and (3) is not owned, operated or controlled by any such business enterprise.

6.3 QUALIFICATION DETERMINATION—Determination as to whether a water repellent preservative solution qualifies under the requirements of Section 3; and whether the treating process qualifies under the requirements of Section 4, shall be determined, after the necessary tests and inspections have been made, by a qualified testing and inspection bureau.

6.4 TESTING AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES—Tests and inspections shall be of two types viz: (1) initial tests and inspections to determine initial qualification and (2) continuing periodic tests and inspections to determine

² Copies of the NWMA test methods referenced herein are obtainable upon application to the National Woodwork Manufacturers Assn., 400 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606 at the following cost: 20 cents each for NWMA-M-1, and 10 cents each for NWMA-M-2.

³ Copies of Federal Specifications are obtainable from the GSA Regional Business Service Center, 7th & D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20407.

continued qualification. Determination of qualification shall be as described in paragraph 6.3.

6.5 METHODS OF TESTING — Test procedures shall conform to those described in Section 5.

6.6 IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION—Grade marks, stamps and certificates issued by a qualified testing and inspection bureau shall show (1) identification of this Commercial Standard, (2) identification of the testing and inspection bureau, issuing the mark, stamp or certificate, (3) the identity of the plant to which they are issued and (4) a declaration of compliance by that plant.

6.7 Architects, builders and owners who desire assurance of standard treatment may include in their specifications a requirement that all softwood exterior millwork shall be treated in accordance with Commercial Standard CS 262-63, and that it shall be so certified or labeled as conforming thereto.

7. NOMENCLATURE AND DEFINITIONS

7.1 The definitions following give the meaning of the trade terms as used in this Standard:

Decay, mold and stain fungi — Low, threadlike, microscopic, vegetable organisms or plants which decay or discolor wood and alter its mechanical, physical or appearance properties by enzymatic action; and which reproduce and multiply themselves by means of spores.

Petroleum hydrocarbons—Petroleum derived compounds (gaseous, liquid or solid) containing only hydrogen and carbon. As a class they are combustible and insoluble in water.

Non-aqueous—Containing no water.

Pentachlorophenol—A chlorinated phenol chemical which is highly effective in killing wood destroying fungi. In its natural state it is a crystalline solid. It is usually formulated in what are classed as light petroleum solvents (hydrocarbons) when used for purposes described in this commercial standard.

Preservative—(Noun) A treating solution which prevents decay in wood. (Adjective) Having the ability to preserve wood by inhibiting the growth of decay fungi.

Sludge—Sediment or a muddy mass which settles to the bottom of the container of a wood treating solution when the solids are precipitated from the solvent.

Swellograph—An apparatus for testing water repellency of treating solutions. It automatically records swelling of test specimens on coordinate paper mounted on the rotating drum.

Toxicity—The quality of being poisonous to decay and other wood-inhibiting fungi such as stains and molds.

Water Repellent—(Noun) A wood treating solution which in the treating process deposits water-proof or water-resistant solids on the walls of wood fibers and ray cells, thereby retarding their absorption of liquid water. (Adjective) Having the quality of retarding the absorption of liquid water by wood fibers and ray cells.

K.D.—Unassembled component parts of a finished product.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On December 29, 1961, the National Woodwork Manufacturers Association, Inc., submitted a draft of a proposed specification for Water-Repellent Preservative-Treatment for Millwork to the Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards with a request that it be processed through the procedures to become a Commercial Standard. The draft was edited by the Bureau and was reviewed for technical accuracy and adequacy by the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The adjusted draft, as a Proposed Commercial Standard temporarily designated TS-5579, was transmitted to representative segments of the trade on May 23, 1962, for comment. Much comment was received and additional adjustments were recommended on July 17, 1963, by the proponent trade organization, the National Woodwork Manufacturers Association. After an additional review by the Forest Products Laboratory, a Recommended Commercial Standard for Water-Repellent Preservative Non-Pressure Treatment for Millwork, TS-5579A, was widely circulated to the industry for general acceptance on September 26, 1963. The number of endorsements in the form of signed acceptances from individual chemical companies, wood treaters, millwork producers, distributors, and users, were considered sufficiently indicative of general trade support to warrant promulgation of the standard.

Accordingly, the new Commercial Standard, designated CS262-63, was announced on December 11, 1963, to become effective on December 31, 1963.

PROJECT MANAGER: Wm. H. Furcolow, Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TECHNICAL ADVISER: Alan D. Freas, Assistant to Director, Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, 53705.

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, U.S. Department of Commerce which acts as Secretary for the committee.

F. F. Beil, Caradco, Inc., 11th and Jackson Sts., Dubuque, Iowa,
52003 (Chairman)

C. J. Binner, Morgan Co., 523 Oregon St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Edward A. Patton, Rolscreen Co., Pella, Iowa

Howard Lynn, Chapman Chemical Co., P. O. Box 3158, Memphis,
Tenn., 38109

G. B. Mills, Wood Treating Chemicals Co., 5137 Southwest Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo., 63110

L. I. Winebrenner, Protection Products Div., U. S. Plywood Corp.,
2305 Superior Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich., 49003

Edwin Knight, Western Pine Association Research Laboratory,
7733 SE. 13th Ave., Portland, Oreg., 97202

E. A. Behr, Dept. of Forest Products, Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Mich., 20006

Ward V. Buzzell, National Association of Home Builders, 1625
L St., NW., Washington, D.C.

John L. Rose, Architectural Woodwork Institute, 1808 West End
Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., 37203

Frank J. Hanrahan, American Institute of Timber Construction,
1757 K St., NW., Washington, D.C., 20006

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users, and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the Standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent to 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 representations of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is listed as an acceptor.

ASSOCIATIONS (General Support)

American Institute of Timber Construction,
Washington, D.C.
American Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.
American Wood-Preservers' Association,
Washington, D.C.
American Wood Preservers Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Architectural Woodwork Institute, Nashville, Tenn.
Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association, Inc.,
Charlotte, N. Car.
Hardwood Plywood Institute, Arlington, Va.
Home Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.
Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Assn., Inc.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Michigan Association of the Traveling Lumber & Sash
& Door Salesmen, Detroit, Mich.
Mississippi Retail Lumber Dealers Assn., Inc.,
Jackson, Miss.
National Association of Home Builders,
Washington, D.C.
National Building Material Distributors Assn.,
Chicago, Ill.
National Woodwork Manufacturers Association,
Chicago, Ill.
Ponderosa Pine Woodwork, Chicago, Ill.
Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.
Western Pine Association Research Laboratory,
Portland, Oreg.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Addison-Rudesal, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
American Millwork Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Andersen Corp., Bayport, Minn.
Annona Manufacturing Co., Annona, Tex.
Anson & Gilkey Co., Merrill, Wisc.
Ashton, C. J., Co., Royal Oak, Mich.
Barger Millwork Co., Statesville, N. C.
Baxter, C. B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Biles-Coleman Lumber Co., Omak, Wash.
Biltbest Corp., Sainte Genevieve, Mo.
Blount Lumber Co., Lacona, N. Y.
Boise Cascade Corp., Western Pine Manufacturing
Div., Spokane, Wash.
Borden Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.
Bradley-Southern Div., Potlatch Forests, Inc.,
Warren, Ark.
Brockway Smith Haigh Lovell Co., Boston, Mass.
Brust & Brust, Architects, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Buffelen Woodworking Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Caddo Door & Veneer Co., Shreveport, La.
Cameron, Wm. & Co., Waco, Tex.
Camlet, Thomas J., Garfield, N. J.
Cannon & Mullen, Architects, Salt Lake City, Utah
Caradco, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa
Carlou Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Carnahan Manufacturing Co., Inc., Loogootee, Ind.
Cascade Pacific Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg.
Cellar Lumber Co., Westerville, Ohio
Central Millwork Co., Winter Park, Fla.
Chapman Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Chemical Products Division, Darworth, Inc.,
Simsbury, Conn.
Chilton, J. E. Millwork & Lumber Co., Inc.,
Nashville, Tenn.
Cincinnati Sash & Door Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarke Veneers and Plywood, Jackson, Miss.
Concord Lumber Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.
Concord Millwork Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
Conrad & Cummings, Binghamton, N. Y.
Cordele Sash, Door & Lumber Co., Cordele, Ga.
Cowser & Co., Dallas, Tex.
Crestline, Wausau, Wisc.
Curtis Companies Inc., Clinton, Iowa
Dantzier Lumber and Export Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Darby, Bogner & Associates, Inc., West Aills, Wisc.
Davidson Sash & Door Co., Inc., Lake Charles, La.
Davis Manufacturing Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
Dealers Window Corp., Toledo, Ohio
Deer Park Pine Industry, Inc., Deer Park, Wash.
Delta Millwork, Inc., Jackson, Miss.
Diamond National Corp., Chico, Calif.
Dickson, J. U., Sawmills, Sturgis, S. Dak.
Dierks Forests, Inc., Hot Springs, Ark.
District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Donlin Co., St. Cloud, Minn.
Dort Wood Products, Inc., Flint, Mich.
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Edwards Sash, Door & Lumber Co., Tampa, Fla.
Flannagan, Eric G. & Sons, Henderson, N. C.
Flint Sash & Door Co., Inc., Flint, Mich.
Follen Wood Preserving Co., Jackson, Miss.
Furer, Hee & Furer, Architects, Honolulu, Hawaii
Gans, Carl H., New York, N. Y.
General Testing & Inspection Agency, Inc.,
Portland, Oreg.
Goshen Sash & Door Co., Goshen, Ind.
Great Lakes Millwork Corp., Ladysmith, Wisc.
Grinnell Sash & Door Co., Marion, Ill.
H & S Lumber Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Haley, R. G., International Corp., Inc.,
Bellingham, Wash.
Harbor Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.

Hawaii, State of, Department of Transportation,
Honolulu, Hawaii
Heacock Door Manufacturing Co., Portland, Oreg.
Honolulu Wood Treating Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Hubbell, C. T. Lumber Corp., Albany, N. Y.
Hurd Millwork Corp., Medford, Wisc.
Huron Sash & Door Co., Huron, S. Dak.
Hussey-Williams Co., Inc., Ozon Park, N. Y.
Huttig Manufacturing Co., Muscatine, Iowa
Huttig Sash & Door Co., Roanoke, Va.

Illinois, University of, Department of Forestry,
Urbana, Ill.
Independent Screen Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ipiq Door Co., Inc., Kenner, La.

Jackson Sash & Door Co., Inc., Jackson, Miss.
Jenkins Wholesale Supply Co., Inc.,
North Wilkesboro, N. C.
Johnson, Myron G., & Son Lumber Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Jordan Millwork Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Keystone Frame & Manufacturing Co.,
Spokane, Wash.
Kindem, A. & A., & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Kochton Division, General Plywood Corp.,
Louisville, Ky.
Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kritser Supply Co., Amarillo, Tex.
Kullberg Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Langdale Co., Valdosta, Ga. (General Support)
Lee Millwork Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J.
Logan Lumber Co., Tampa, Fla.
Lumber Dealers Research Council, Washington, D.C.
Lumbermen's Millwork & Supply Co., Ardmore, Okla.

Mahoney Sash & Door Co., Canton, Ohio
Malta Manufacturing Co., Malta, Ohio
Marathon Millwork Corp., Wausau, Wisc.
Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore, Md.
McPhillips Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.
Memphis Sash & Door Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Merritt Lumber Yards, Inc., Reading, Pa.
Metler Brothers, Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Michigan, Department of Public Works, City
Engineer's Office, Detroit, Mich.
Michigan State University, Dept. of Forest Products,
East Lansing, Mich.
Midwest Inspection Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Miller, Miller & Associates, Terre Haute, Ind.
Millwork, Inc., Hopkins, Minn.
Missoula White Pine Sash Co., Missoula, Mont.
Morgan Co., Oshkosh, Wisc.
Morgan Millwork Co., Baltimore, Md.
Morgan Sash & Door Co., Broadview, Ill.
Morgan Sash & Door Co., Lawton, Okla.

National Lumber, Inc., North Haven, Conn.
National Wholesalers, North Haven, Conn.
National Plywood Co., Inc., Bronx, N. Y.
National Woodworks, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.
Nebraska, University of, Mechanical Engineering
Dept., Lincoln, Neb.
Nelsonite Chemical Products, Inc.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
New York Central Railroad Co., New York, N. Y.
New York City Transit Authority, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nixon Lumber Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
Noelke-Lyon Manufacturing Co., Burlington, Iowa
Nurenburg, W. S., Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Ohio Highway Department, Columbus, Ohio

Patzig Testing Laboratories, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa
Palmetto Sash & Door Co., Inc., Orangeburg, S. C.
Pease Woodwork Co., Inc., Hamilton, Ohio
Peterson, L. L., Enterprises, St. Paul, Minn.

Phenix Manufacturing Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Pioneer Wholesale Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portsmouth Lumber Corp., Portsmouth, Va.
Pulium Window Corp., Detroit, Mich.

Ramsey, A. H., & Sons, Inc., Miami, Fla.
Reid, Wm. H., Architect, Los Angeles, Calif.
Resnikoff, Abraham, Architect, New York, N. Y.
Rinehimer Brothers Manufacturing Co., Elgin, Ill.
Rinn-Scott Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Robbins Flooring Co., White Lake, Wisc.
Rolscreen Co., Pella, Iowa

San Diego Wood Preserving Co., National City, Calif.
Sash, Door & Glass Corp., Richmond, Va.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Seal Rite Manufacturing Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Semling Menke Co., Merrill, Wisc.
Seneca Lumber & Millwork, Inc., Fostoria, Ohio
Sentinel Wood Treating Inc.,
Ashland, Mo., and Ava, Mo.
Simon Woodwork, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Southern Wood Preserving Co., East Point, Ga.
Southwestern Sash & Door Co., Joplin, Mo.
Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Spokane Pine Products Co., Spokane, Wash.
Staves Sash and Door, Superior Division,
San Antonio, Tex.
Stewart, G. M., Wholesale Lumber Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Stott Building Supply, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
Swan Lake Moulding Co., Klamath Falls, Oreg.

Tennessee Building Products, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
Thorne, Calder Henry, Ithaca, N. Y.
Throop-Martin Co., Columbus, Ohio
Tulane Hardwood Lumber Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
United Wood Products Co., Inglewood, Calif.

Vaughan, Geo. C., & Sons, San Antonio, Tex.
Vetter Manufacturing Co., Stevens Point, Wisc.

Wabash Screen Door Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Washington Woodworking Co., Inc.,
Washington, D.C.
Weich, Carroll E., Architect, Huntington, N. Y.
West Coast Timber Products, Inc.,
San Francisco, Calif.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash.
White Pine Sales Co., Detroit, Mich.
White Pine Sash Co., Spokane, Wash.
Whitmer-Jackson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Whittier Ruhle Millwork Co., Ridgefield, N. J.
Wood Treating Chemicals Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Woodward Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash.
Williams, A. W., Inspection Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.
Williams, O. B., Co., Seattle, Wash.
Wisconsin Window Unit Co., Merrill, Wisc.

Young, Ray, Manufacturers & Mill Representative,
Fair Lawn, N. J.

Zuber Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Army Engineer Research and Development
Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va.
General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.
Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
Interior, Department of, Washington, D.C.
Navy, Department of, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
Washington, D.C.
Veterans Administration, DM&S Supply Service,
Washington, D.C.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

**CS262-63 Water-Repellent Preservative Non-Pressure
Treatment for Millwork**

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

production¹ distribution¹ purchase¹ other¹
of millwork.

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 _____

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 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.