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COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS267-65

Steel Medicine Cabinets

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

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
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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 March 1, 1965

John T. Connor, *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 enforcible 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 CS267–65 was made possible through the cooperation of the Medicine Cabinet Manufacturers Council.

Steel Medicine Cabinets

(Effective March 1, 1965)

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish standard specifications for steel medicine cabinets intended for general household use. Its purpose is also to provide information for the guidance of manufacturers, distributors, code authorities, architects, and builders; to promote understanding between suppliers and users regarding materials, construction and tests; to serve as a basis for fair competition; and to provide for identifying cabinets that conform with this standard.

2. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

2.1 **Scope.**—This Commercial Standard covers the requirements for materials, construction, finishes, accessories, minimum sizes, methods of test and the labeling of sliding-door and swinging-door steel medicine cabinets. Cabinets having a combination of mirror and enclosed sliding door shelves, and known variously as mirror vanity, vanity mirror and vanity shelves, or otherwise designated, are not covered by this standard.

2.2 **Classification.**—

2.2.1 This standard covers two types of steel medicine cabinets, as follows:

Type I—Sliding door cabinets.

Type II—Swinging door cabinets.

2.2.2 **Sizes.**—See 4.1.1 and 4.2.1, respectively.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Design.**—The medicine cabinets covered by this standard shall be of conventional design consisting of the cabinet body and shelves, mirror door and accessories.

3.2 **Construction.**—

3.2.1 **Cabinet bodies.**—The cabinet bodies shall be made from not less than 24 gage [1] (0.0239 inch) cold-rolled steel. The bodies shall be seamless drawn or formed and welded, without open interior joints.

3.2.2 **Shelves.**—The medicine cabinets shall be provided with adjustable and removable shelves with shelf-supports or with fixed shelves. The shelves and shelf-supports shall be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum alloy, or other corrosion-resisting material.[2] The

[1] Manufacturers Standard Gage for Steel Sheets.

[2] This standard does not preclude the use of alternate materials known to provide satisfactory resistance to corrosion under conditions ordinarily encountered in residential installations. When conditions of exposure or use are more severe, greater corrosion resistance may be desirable, and appropriate additional requirements supplementing the provisions of this standard should be specified.

shelf assembly shall be designed to prevent the shelf from tipping or sliding forward when tested in accordance with 5.4.1. The assembly shall have sufficient rigidity to pass the test described in 5.4.2.

3.2.3 **Mirrors.**—If mirrored doors are used the main mirror and all other mirrors intended for viewing, exclusive of trim, shall be of polished plate glass ¼ inch thick, plus or minus 1/32 inch, conforming to the requirements for No. 1 Quality plate glass of Commercial Standard CS27-36, Mirrors.[3] The silvering shall be protected by electro-copper plating.

3.2.4 **Accessories.**—The inclusion of accessory features and equipment is in no way limited by this standard. Such optional accessories may include, but are not limited to, toothbrush holder, razor blade slot, electrical outlet and side mirrors. The accessories shall meet the following requirements, as applicable.

3.2.4.1 **Electrical accessories.**—Cabinets provided with electrical accessories shall be UL listed as a complete unit and labeled accordingly. Electrical outlets shall be of the groundable type.

3.2.4.2 **Accessory mirrors.**—The requirements of 3.2.3 apply only to accessory mirrors intended for viewing.

4. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 **Type I, Sliding-door cabinets.**—

4.1.1 **Size.**—The body of the sliding-door cabinet shall be not less than 3 inches deep, front to back. The usable cubic space in the cabinet shall be not less than 1600 cubic inches as determined by the method described in 5.4.3.

4.1.2 **Shelves.**—The cabinet shall be provided with not less than two shelves. (See 3.2.2).

4.1.3 **Mirror doors.**—The cabinet shall be provided with two sliding doors, having a combined mirror area of not less than 440 square inches. Slide tracks shall be provided at the top and bottom and run the full width of the cabinet. The slide tracks shall be made of stainless steel, chromium-plated brass, aluminum, plastic, or other corrosion-resisting material.[2] The material used for the slide tracks shall not absorb moisture nor have a tendency to crack, chip, splinter, or peel in normal use. The doors shall slide smoothly and easily in the slide tracks. Each door shall be provided with a suitable knob or handle for opening or closing. The doors shall open and close against suitable bumpers. Mirror doors shall have no sharp edges or sharp corners.

4.1.4 **Frame.**—The front of the cabinet shall be provided with a frame. The face flanges shall be seamless or mitered. The frame shall be made from stainless steel, chromium-plated steel or brass, extruded and anodized aluminum, or other corrosion-resisting material.[2]

4.2 **Type II, Swinging-door cabinets.**—

4.2.1 **Size.**—The body of the swinging-door cabinet shall be not less than 3 inches deep, front to back. The usable cubic space in the cabinet shall be not less than 1200 cubic inches as determined by the method described in 5.4.3.

4.2.2 **Shelves.**—The cabinet shall be provided with not less than three shelves. (See 3.2.2).

[3] Reproduction copies are available from the Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific, and Technical Information, Sills Building, 5285 Braddock Rd., Springfield, Va., 22151, at $1.10 each.

4.2.3 **Mirror door.**—If mirrored, the main mirror area intended for viewing and exclusive of trim, shall be not less than 400 square inches. The mirror shall be framed and mounted on door-back, or may be unframed and mounted with insulation strips or pads on pan-type door-back, and attached with mirror clips. The door-back shall be made from not less than 24 gage (0.0239 inch) cold-rolled steel.[1] The mirror frame and clips shall be made of stainless steel, chromium-plated steel or brass or other corrosion-resistant material.[2] The door shall be hinged to the cabinet with a piano-type hinge securely attached to door-back and cabinet body. The hinge shall run at least 75 percent of the body or door height, whichever is less. The hinge shall be made from material not less than 0.031 inch thick. A suitable door stop, or device, shall be provided to prevent door from swinging open more than 100 degrees from closed position. The door shall be provided with a suitable catch, latch or magnetic device to hold the door in closed position when the cabinet is tipped forward 5 degrees from the true vertical position.

4.3 **Finish.**—The cabinet bodies, including the door-backs of swinging-door cabinets (see 4.2.3.), shall be processed so as to inhibit rusting. All surfaces visible after installation shall be coated with a baked-on or fired enamel not less than 0.001 inch thick; all other surfaces with a minimum of 0.0005 inch of similar enamel. The coating thickness shall be determined in accordance with the method described in 5.4.4.

4.4 **Workmanship.**—The cabinets shall be free from defects which detract from their appearance or may impair their serviceability. All burrs and sharp surfaces shall be removed from sheared edges and corners.

5. INSPECTION AND TESTING

5.1 **General.**—The tests given herein are intended primarily for use as production tests in conjunction with manufacturing processes, inspection methods, and with other tests if needed, according to 5.2, so as to insure the conformity of the medicine cabinets with the requirements of this standard.

5.2 **Production, inspection, and testing.**—During the process of manufacture, the manufacturer shall make such inspections and tests as are needed to maintain the quality of the product consistently in conformity with this standard. The inspection and tests given herein (see 5.3 and 5.4) shall be made during production for all medicine cabinets furnished as being in conformity with this standard.

5.3 **Inspection.**—The medicine cabinets shall be visually inspected to determine their conformance with the workmanship, design, and dimensional requirements of this standard.

5.4 **Test procedures.**—

5.4.1 **Shelf supports.**—The shelf supports shall be capable of preventing the dislodging of a 5 pound lead weight, measuring not more than 3 inches at the widest point of its base, the center of mass of which is placed in vertical alignment with the extreme front and rear edges anywhere along the length of the shelf. Preparatory to making this test the flat portion of the upper surface of the shelf shall be placed in a horizontal plane.

5.4.2 **Shelves.**—The individual shelves shall not deflect more than ½ inch at the midpoint when a 5 pound lead weight measuring not

more than 3 inches at the widest point of its base, is placed mid-way between the shelf supports. Upon removal of the weight, there shall be no visible permanent set or other damage to the shelf.

5.4.3 **Usable space.**—The usable space of the medicine cabinets shall be determined by multiplying the inside cabinet height (top to bottom) by inside cabinet width (side to side) by depth of shelf (front to back). Space lost due to slightly rounded inside corners need not be subtracted.

5.4.4 **Enamel thickness.**—The enamel thickness shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of ASTM Designation D1186–53T,[4] Measurements of Dry Film Thickness of Non-Magnetic Coatings of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products applied on a Magnetic Base. Four specimens 3″ x 6″ in size shall be taken from a sample cabinet for test purposes, two each from areas of the same specified coating thickness cut from diametrically opposite sections of the cabinet. The coating thickness reported shall be an average of at least 3 readings on a specimen. In lieu of the above specimens representative specimens may be cut from separate test panels coated under the same conditions as the sample cabinet.

6. IDENTIFICATION

6.1 **Labels and literature.**—In order that purchasers may be assured that the medicine cabinet actually complies with all requirements of the Commercial Standard, it is recommended that manufacturers include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

> **This medicine cabinet complies with Commercial Standard CS267–65, as developed by the trade under the procedure of the Office of Commodity Standards, and issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.**

6.1.1 The following abbreviated statement is suggested when available space on the labels is insufficient for the full statement:

> **Complies with CS267–65, as developed by the trade and issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.**

HISTORY OF PROJECT

In a letter dated February 8, 1962, the Medicine Cabinet Manufacturers Council, an affiliate of the Plumbing Fixtures Manufacturing Association, requested the cooperation of the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services (now Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards), in the establishment of a Commercial Standard for Steel Medicine Cabinets, and submitted as a basis a tentative standard developed by the Technical Committee of that organization.

The Commodity Standards Division circulated copies of the proposed Commercial Standard to representative producers, distributors, users, laboratories, and government agencies for comment. All comments and suggestions received were carefully considered and adjustments were made to the proposal to satisfy the comment wherever practicable. The Recommended Commercial Standard, TS–5631A, was circulated to the trade on June 21, 1963. A general endorsement

[4] Later issues of the ASTM publication specified in this standard may be used providing the requirements are applicable and consistent with the issue designated. Copies of ASTM publications are obtainable from The American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19103.

of the standard was received in response to the circular letter, however it was suggested that the standard would be improved by a change in the gage of sheet metal for the cabinet body to 24 gage (0.0239″), and the deletion of the salt spray test and the use of plate glass in the accessory mirrors. These changes were approved by the Technical Committee of the Council and embodied in a modified draft, TS–5649, which was circulated by the Office of Commodity Standards on March 20, 1964, to all of the acceptors of record for approval. No objections were received to the modified draft.

On February 3, 1965, the Office of Commodity Standards announced that acceptances had been received representing a satisfactory majority of the industry and the Commercial Standard, to be designated CS267–65, would be considered effective beginning March 1, 1965.

Project Manager: D. R. Stevenson, Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards
Technical Adviser: R. S. Wyly, Building Research Division, National Bureau of Standards

STANDING COMMITTEE

The function of the Standing Committee is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, changes proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comments concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to the 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:

L. F. Wilmhoff, F. H. Lawson Co., Bathroom Products Division, 800 Evans St., Cincinnati, Ohio, 45204

Carl Denker, Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Miami-Carey Division, Middletown, Ohio, 45042

W. F. Grote, Jr., Grote Manufacturing Co., Cabinet Division, State Route 7, P.O. Box 766, Madison, Ind., 47250

Jack L. Paul, A.H.C., Brennan Supply Co., Inc., 14032 Aurora Ave., North Seattle, Wash., 98133

G.T. Pearson, Noland Co., Inc., 2700 Warwick Blvd., Newport News, Va., 23607

Burton R. Pease, Pease Woodwork Co., 900 Forest Ave., Hamilton Ohio, 45012

Leo Peloquin, Kent Corporation, Grandview Ave. Bellevue, Ky., 41073

Walter D. Scott, Jr. McCarthy Co. Inc., 111 East 25th St., Baltimore, Md., 21218

John W. Steinmann, AIA, Steinmann Architects, 311 Urban Road, Monticello, Wis., 53570.

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users, and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the standard as far as practicable but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the standard, and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

Products that meet all requirements of the standard may be identified as such by a certificate, grademark or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Adams Development Co., Portsmouth, Ohio
AllianceWare Division of Crane Co., Alliance, Ohio
All State Pipe Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Altman Builders & Developers, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.
American Builders Supply, Inc., Denver, Colo.
Arco Distributors, Columbus, Ohio
Associated Builders Services, Albany, N.Y.
Associated Distributors, Denver, Colo.

Barry & Kay, Chicago, Ill.
Bergen Hudson Roofing Supply Co., Paramus, N.J.
Blaum Industries, Dothan, Ala.
Bond-Howell Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Bornstein, Ale, Inc., Louisville, Ky.
Brennan Supply Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Brust & Brust, Milwaukee, Wis.
Builders Hardware & Supply Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg.
Builders Wholesale Specialty Co., West Haven, Conn.
Building Accessories, Inc., Sarasota, Fla. (General Support)
Building Products Supply, Rapid City, S. Dak.
Building Products Supply Co., Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.
Burris Building Material Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Calhoun Wholesale Supply, Calhoun, Ga.
Camplau, Chas. S., Portland, Oreg.
Carmichael Construction Co., Akron, Ohio
Central Missouri Supply Co., Inc., Sedalia, Mo.
Century Hardware Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
Chambers Steel Co., San Diego, Calif.
Chapman Lumber Co., Piqua, Ohio
Coast Mirror Co., Portland, Oreg.
Cole Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.
Counts Corp., Villa Park, Ill.
Crane Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Driscoll-Weber, Inc., Springfield, Mass.
Durham Mfg. Co., Durham, Conn.

Ellerbe, St. Paul, Minn.

Ferguson, H. K., Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Fields, Clifford R., & Associates, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Florian Builders, Decatur, Ill.
Franklin, Benjamin, Homes, Inc., Newton, Mass.
Fridlund, H. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gallagher, John J., Inc., Quincy, Mass.
General Bathroom Products Corp., Elk Grove Village, Ill.
Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Globe Valve Corp., Delphi, Ind.
Goslee, J. R., Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Grantham Hardware Co., Greensboro, N.C.
Grote Manufacturing Co., Madison, Ind.

H & H Builders, Inc., Jenkintown, Pa.
Hardin, Ira H., Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Hardware, Inc., Fargo, N. Dak.
Henderson, M. E., Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoffmann Lighting Co., Louisville, Ky.
Huntington Hardware & Builders' Supply Co., Pomona, Calif.

Ideal Contractor Supply Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.

Jensen Industries, Los Angeles, Calif.

Kendall Industrial Supplies, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.
Kenney Products Co., East Providence, R.I.
Kent Corporation The, Bellevue, Ky.
Klein, Irving R., & Associates, Houston, Tex.

Lawson, F. H., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Lester's Hardware, Springfield, Va.
Lima Lumber Co., Lima, Ohio
Lumbermens Merchandising Corp., Wayne, Pa.

MacCarthy Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Mannan Building Supplies, Inc., Portland, Oreg.
Martino Bros., Wyckoff, N.J.
McKee, Robert E., Inc., Santa Fe, N. Mex.
McLaughlin Bros., Supply Co., Rushville, Ind.
Miami-Carey Division, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Middletown, Ohio
Miller Building Supply Co., Inc., Washington, D.C.
Murphy's, Harry, Sons, Jenkintown, Pa.

N. & S. Supply Corp., Fishkill, N.Y.
National Steel Cabinet Co., Inc., Edgefield, S.C.
Nickman & Chow, Los Angeles, Calif.
Noland Co., Inc., Newport News, Va.
North Miami Hardware & Builders Supply Co., North Miami, Fla.

Pac-Kit Safety Equipment Co., Inc., Greenwich, Conn.
Parker, Charles, Co., Meriden, Conn.
Pearce & Pearce Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.
Pearce, William H., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pease Woodwork Co., Inc., Hamilton, Ohio
Plasco, Inc., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Pleasant's Hardware, Richmond, Va.

Read & Co., Inc., East Providence, R.I.
Reynolds, Smith and Hills, Jacksonville, Fla.
Russell, T. Trip, and Associates, Miami, Fla.
Ryan Contracting Corp., New York, N.Y.

Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Shelmar, Inc., Wakefield, Mass.
Shirley Homes, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.
Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Building Products Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Standard Molding Corp., Dayton, Ohio
Standard Steel Cabinet Co., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Supplies, Inc., Rockville, Md.
Steinmann Architects, Monticello, Wis.
Stevens, Lee R., & Co., Niles, Ill.

T & L Wheeling, Wheeling, W. Va.
Taylor & Cotton, Inc., Tampa, Fla.
Taylor, J. E., Inc., Johnson City, N.Y.
Tennessee Building Products, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
Thorp Supply, Johnson City, Tenn.
Travelectric Co., Centralia, Ill.
Turner Construction Co., New York, N.Y.

United Hardware Corp., Seattle, Wash.

Vogel, Willis A., Toledo, Ohio
Voight, Albert H., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Building Specialties, Sacramento, Calif.
Wherry Hardware Co., Trenton, N.J.
Woolbright Construction Co., Inc., Delray Beach, Fla.

GOVERNMENT

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
Post Office Department, 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
CS267-65, Steel Medicine Cabinets

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

production[1] distribution[1] purchase[1] other[1]

of this commodity.

We reserve the right to depart from the standard as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

(Cut on this line)

Signature of authorized officer_____
(In ink)

_____

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer_____

Organization_____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address_____

City, zone, and State_____

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O—764-259

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.

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 Recomendation (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 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 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 146-52 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.

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