

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
OFFICE OF STANDARDS SERVICES

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS273-65

EXPANDED VINYL FABRICS FOR FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY USE

Commercial Standard CS273-65, Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Furniture Upholstery Use, was withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce on May 20, 1974.

This commercial standard was developed with the cooperation of the Vinyl Fabrics Institute now Chemical Fabrics and Film Association (CFFA).

For additional information and assistance, contact:

Chemical Fabrics and Film Association (CFFA)
c/o Thomas Associates
1230 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115, USA
Telephone: (216) 241-7333
Fax: (216) 241-0105

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For further assistance on additional standards information (example: ASTM D3690, Standard Performance Specification for Vinyl-Coated and Urethane-Coated Upholstery Fabrics-Indoor), contact:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959, USA
Telephone: (610) 832-9740; Fax: (610) 832-9666
General Inquiries/Orders: (610) 832-9500/-9585
Fax: (610) 832-9555

federal register



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

EXPANDED VINYL FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY USE, AND VINYL- AND PYROXYLIN-COATED COTTON FABRICS

Action on Proposed Withdrawal of Voluntary Standards

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 273-65, "Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Furniture Upholstery Use" and Simplified Practice Recommendation R 242-53, "Vinyl- and Pyroxylin-Coated Cotton Fabrics." It has been determined that these standards are no longer used to any significant extent. Therefore, their continued maintenance in the Department's Voluntary Product Standards inventory 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 17, 1974 (39 FR 2119), to withdraw these standards.

→ The effective date for the withdrawal of these standards will be on or before May 20, 1974. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as voluntary standards developed under the Department of Commerce procedures.

Dated: March 15, 1974.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS,
Director.

[FR Doc.74-6554 Filed 3-20-74;8:45 am]

WITHDRAWN

Commercial Standard **CS273-65**

**Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Furniture
Upholstery Use**

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



WITHDRAWN

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

EFFECTIVE DATE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Office of Commodity Standards (now Office of Product Standards, National Bureau of Standards) and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective December 31, 1965.

JOHN T. CONNOR, *Secretary*.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Office of Product 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 Product 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 Product 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 CS273-66 was made possible through the cooperation of the Vinyl Fabrics Institute.

EXPANDED VINYL FABRIC FOR FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY USE

(Effective December 31, 1965)

1. PURPOSE

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

2. SCOPE

2.1 The material covered by this standard is expanded vinyl fabrics for furniture upholstery use, whether plain, embossed, or otherwise surface treated (excluding flocked vinyl material), made with circular knit cotton backing fabric 5.4 oz. per linear yard based on a width of 54 inches in the *original gray fabric* with a plus or minus 10 percent tolerance on the weight to allow for finishing changes.

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

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

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Gage (Thickness).**—Under the standard there are two classes of expanded vinyl fabrics for furniture upholstery use:

- Class I—0.046 inch minimum
- Class II—0.060 inch minimum

These classes are based on minimum average thickness determined as prescribed in paragraph 4.2.

3.2 **Weight.**—The minimum weight for Class I material shall be 32 ounces and for Class II material 42 ounces on a 54-inch width linear yard material when tested as provided in paragraph 4.3.

3.3 **Coating Compound.**—The coating compound throughout shall be plasticized vinyl chloride polymer or copolymer, pigmented to meet the specified color requirements. It shall be internally expanded and have a vinyl surface wear coat.

3.4 **Abrasion Resistance.**—There shall be no breakthrough of the vinyl surface wear coat when tested as provided in paragraph 4.4.

3.5 **Adhesion.**—The pull necessary to separate the component layers from each other shall be a minimum of 3 pounds per inch of width when tested as provided in paragraph 4.5.

3.6 **Wet Adhesion.**—The pull necessary to separate the component layers from each other shall be a minimum of 2½ pounds per inch of width when tested as provided in paragraph 4.6.

3.7 **Blocking.**—The blocking scale rating shall not be greater than number 2 (no blocking; coating adheres slightly) when tested as provided in paragraph 4.7.

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

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

3.10 **Foam Color.**—Color of foam shall be as good a match to the color of the vinyl surface wear coat as is commercially practicable. (Foam is defined as that portion of the coating between the surface and the knitback fabric.)

3.11 **Flexing.**—There shall be no cracking or delamination when tested as provided in paragraph 4.10.

3.12 **Tack Tear Resistance.**—The minimum average tack-tear strength shall be 28 pounds in the warp (wales) direction and 28 pounds in the filling (courses) direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.11.

3.13 **Trapezoid Tear.**—The minimum average trapezoid tear strength shall be 12 pounds in the warp (wales) direction and 12 pounds in the filling (courses) direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.12.

3.14 **Breaking Strength.**—The minimum average breaking strength shall be 60 pounds in the warp (wales) direction and 60 pounds in the filling (courses) direction when tested as provided in paragraph 4.13.

3.15 **Crocking.**—Color fastness to crocking shall be rated "Good" when tested as provided in paragraph 4.14.

4. METHODS OF TEST

4.1 **Test Conditions.**—Expanded Vinyl Fabrics shall be tested when in moisture equilibrium with a standard atmosphere having a relative humidity of 65 percent at 70 °F (21 °C) with a tolerance of ±2 percent in relative humidity and a ±2 °F (1.1 °C) in temperature, in accordance with ASTM Method D751-64T.¹ Material shall be conditioned for a period of at least 15 hours.

(a) When more than one specimen is tested the average shall be used.

(b) Where two sets of specimens are specified one set shall be cut in the lengthwise direction of the fabric and the other set in the crosswise direction of the fabric.

4.2 **Thickness.**—Thickness of the finished product shall be measured as provided in ASTM D751-64T, except that a gage having a 1-inch diameter foot and a 3 oz. dead weight with the spring removed shall be used. The presser foot shall rest on the coated side of the material for 2 seconds before a reading is made. Measurements shall be made at five different places uniformly distributed.

¹Testing Coated Fabrics (ASTM Designation: D751-64T), 1965 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 28.

4.3 **Weight.**—Weight shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 6(b) of ASTM D751-64T. Five specimens shall be tested and the results averaged. In case of dispute the method described in paragraph 6(a) of ASTM D751-64T shall be used.

4.4 **Abrasion.**—The Taber abraser method shall be used in accordance with ASTM D1044-56.²

4.4.1 **Apparatus.**

- (a) Taber abraser or it equivalent.
- (b) CS17 abrasive wheels with durometer hardness less than 85.
- (c) S-11 (or ST-11 abrasive paper disks for refacing the abrasive wheels.

NOTE: The wheels shall not be used after the date stamped on them.

4.4.2 **Procedure.**—Two specimens, adhered to “60-70 pound Kraft paper” or “0.060-0.070 inch Kraft-lined fiber board” with two-sided coated masking tape, shall be tested for 1600 cycles using a load of 2.2 pounds (1000 grams) per wheel. Specimens shall be wiped after abrasion with dry, soft tissue. The abraded specimen shall be compared visually with the unabraded material.

4.5 **Adhesion.**—Two sets of two specimens, each 2 by 8 inches, shall be tested in accordance with paragraph 35 of ASTM D751-64T. The speed of the pulling clamp shall be $12 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ inches per minute.

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

4.6 **Wet Adhesion.**

4.6.1 **Apparatus and material.**

- (a) Tensile tester as described in ASTM D751-64T, Sec. 8b.
- (b) 2- by 8-inch cutting die.
- (c) Dehydrated pure white soap chips (ASTM-D1239-55).³
- (d) Suitable size beakers or paper cups.

4.6.2 **Test specimens.**—Two sets of two specimens, each 2 by 8 inches, shall be tested in accordance with paragraph 35 of ASTM D751-64T.

4.6.3 **Procedure.**—The specimens shall be immersed in a 1% solution of pure white soap flakes at $125^\circ \pm 5^\circ \text{F}$ ($51.7^\circ \pm 2.8^\circ \text{C}$) for 4 hours. Specimens shall be removed from the solution and patted with paper toweling, or equivalent, to remove surface water. Specimens shall be immediately tested for adhesion according to ASTM D751-64T—Adhesion of Coating to Fabrics, except that the speed of the pulling clamp shall be $12 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ inches per minute.

4.7 **Blocking.**—Three sets of two specimens, each 2 by 2 inches, shall be tested in accordance with Method 5872—High Temperature Effect on Cloth Blocking—of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods, modified as follows:

Blocking shall be determined by placing the specimens, each 2 by 2 inches, with the vinyl surfaces face to face between two glass plates weighted with a 1-pound weight and exposed to a temperature of 180°F , $\pm 2^\circ \text{F}$, ($82.2^\circ \pm 1.1^\circ \text{C}$) for a period of thirty (30) minutes.

² Resistance of Transparent Plastics to Surface Abrasion (ASTM Designation: D1044-56), 1965 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 27.

³ Resistance of Plastic Films to Extraction by Chemicals (ASTM Designation: D1239-55), 1965 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 27.

4.8 **Cold Crack.**—Three specimens not less than 8 by 8 inches shall be tested in accordance with Method 5874, Low Temperature Effect on Coated Cloth, of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b—Textile Test Methods. The specimens shall be exposed for a period of 2 hours at -20°F , $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($-29^{\circ}\pm 1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$). A 5-pound roller shall be used.

4.9 **Color Fastness and Aging.**—Two sets of specimens not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, with the long dimension parallel to the warp, shall be tested in accordance with Method 5660, Color Fastness to Light of Cloth, of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b—Textile Test Methods, by placing the sample material in a Fadeometer for 120 hours, with the coated side toward the arc.

4.10 **Flexing.**—Flexing shall be tested in accordance with the following test method:

4.10.1 **Apparatus.**—Flexing shall be determined through the use of a flex tester as shown in Figure 1 and referred to in Footnote 1, next page, or any other comparable testing equipment.

4.10.2 **Test specimens.**—Two specimens, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, are required for each test, one in the machine direction, the other in the across machine direction test.

4.10.3 **Procedure.**

(a) The distance between the pistons when they are in closest proximity shall be adjusted to 15 times the thickness of the specimen.

(b) The Flex Tester shall be turned by hand until pistons are separated the full amount.

(c) The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch side of the specimen shall be clamped coated side out into the stationary grip, the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch side shall be clamped into the moveable grip.

(d) The same procedure shall be repeated for the second specimen.

(e) The machine shall be run for one-half hour at 500 cycles per minute.

4.11 **Tack Tear Resistance.**—Two sets of 5 specimens, each 2 by 6 inches, shall be tested according to ASTM Test Method D751-64T.

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

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

4.14 **Crocking.**—The specimen shall be at least 8 by 4 inches, with the long dimension in the direction to be rubbed, and shall be tested in accordance with Method 5650.1—Crocking of Cloth—Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods.

IDENTIFICATION

5.1 **Labels and Literature.**—In order that purchasers may know whether the expanded vinyl fabric for upholstery use actually complies with all requirements of the Commercial Standard, manufacturers choosing to comply with the voluntary standard may include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

This expanded vinyl fabric for furniture upholstery use complies with Commercial Standard CS273-65 as developed under the procedure of the Office of Commodity Standards, and published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

5.1.1 The following abbreviated statement is suggested when available space on labels is insufficient for the full statement:
Complies with CS273-65 published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

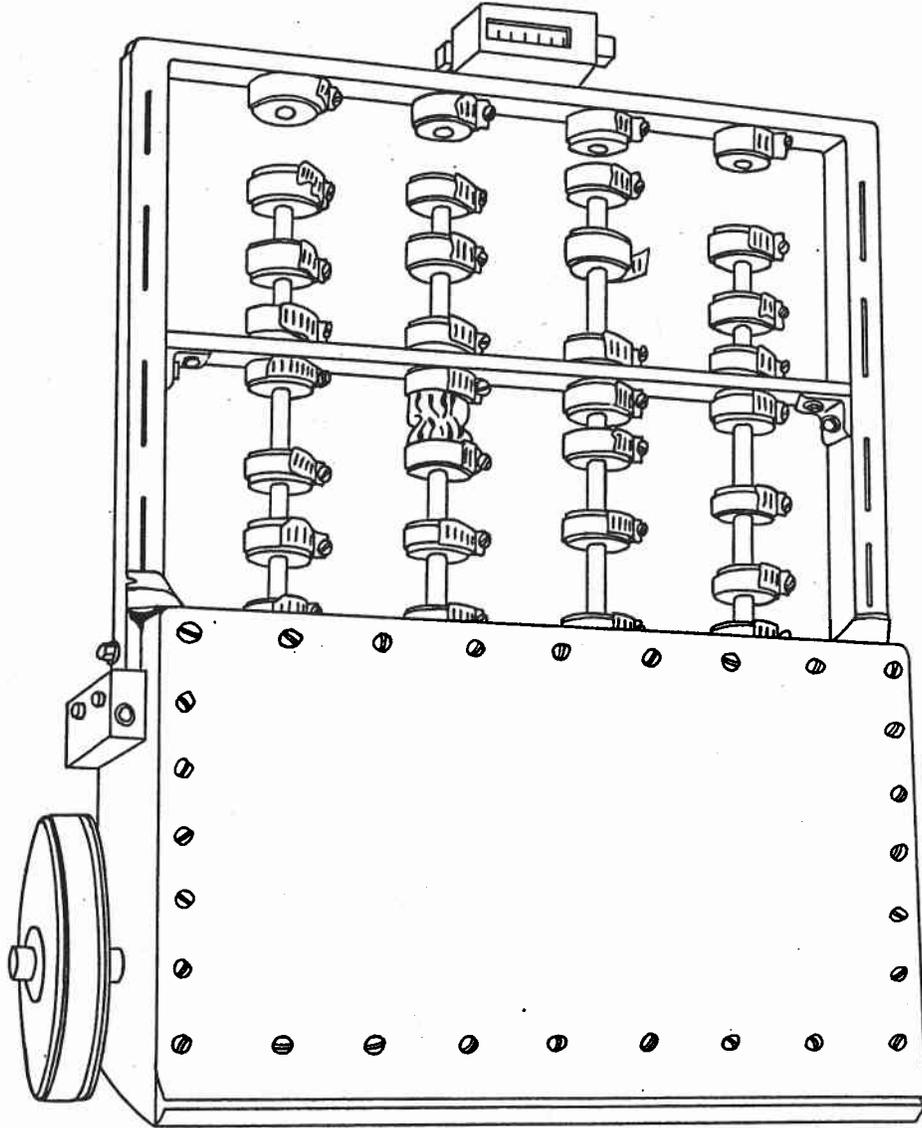


Figure 1. Flex Tester¹

¹The flexing machine referred to is manufactured by Newark Leather Finish Company, 320 Schuyler Avenue, Kearny, N.J.

5.2 **Hallmark.**—Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Furniture Upholstery Use may carry the hallmark shown in Figure 2 to indicate compliance with this Commercial Standard.



Figure 2. Hallmark.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The formal request from industry for our cooperation in the development of this Commercial Standard was received on April 26, 1963, from the Vinyl Fabrics Institute.

The initial draft of the proposal was developed by a Technical Committee of the proponent group—the Vinyl Fabrics Institute. It was reviewed technically by the National Bureau of Standards and then circulated to the trade for comment and criticism on November 26, 1963.

The recommended standard, having been adjusted in the light of criticism, was circulated for acceptance on January 19, 1965. On December 1, 1965, the successful completion of the project was announced. The effective date was made thirty days later on December 31, 1965. The Commercial Standard number CS273-65 was given to the standard.

A companion standard for Expanded Vinyl Fabrics for Apparel Use, CS258-63, has previously been developed.

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

STANDING COMMITTEE

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

C. L. Becker, General Tire and Rubber Co., Bolta Products Division, Lawrence, Mass.

Walter Bleringer, Plymouth Rubber Co., Canton, Mass.

John J. Brady, United States Rubber Co., 407 North Main St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Dr. Barbara Dinsmore, Ass't. Prof., Clothing and Textiles, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa.
 E. O. Fricker, Kroehler Manufacturing Co., Naperville, Ill.
 Dr. Donice A. Hawes, Department of Clothing & Textiles, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.
 Thomas L. Rusk, Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
 G. B. Krumholz, Jr., United States Testing Co., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N.J.
 Robert Maurer, Kenmar Manufacturing Co., East Palestine, Ohio.
 Jack Michlin, Futorian Manufacturing Co., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 A. P. Schulz, Spiegel, Inc., 1061 West 35th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Beatrice Tuckman, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N.J.
 Dr. G. S. Wham, Good Housekeeping Institute, 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y.

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, grade mark, or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

ASSOCIATION

Church Furniture Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill. 60611	fornia, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Furniture Manufacturers Ass'n of Cali-	Summer and Casual Furniture Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, Ill. 60611

(GENERAL SUPPORT)

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.	National Retail Merchants Association, New York.
	Vinyl Fabrics Institute, New York, N.Y.

FIRMS

A. & W. Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., Gainesboro, Tenn.	Chromcraft Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Chromcraft, Inc., Senatobia, Miss.
Almcee Wholesale Corporation, New York, N.Y.	Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., New York, N.Y.
Airco Plastics Products, Belleville, N.J.	Colony House Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
American Chair Co., Inc., Sheboygan, Wis.	Columbus Coated Fabrics Co., Columbus, Ohio.
American Finishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.	Comfort Chair Co., Inc., Hickory, N.C.
Ames, F. A., Co., Inc., Owensboro, Ky.	Contour Chair Lounge Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
Art Steel Co., Inc., Bronx, N.Y.	Davis Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Athol Manufacturing Co., Division of Plymouth Cordage Industries, Inc., But- ner, N.C.	du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. (Inc.), Newburgh, N.Y.
Babcock-Phillips Corp., Richmond, Va.	Duro Chrome Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
Barkel, Inc., San Antonio, Tex.	Durocraft Products, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.
Berkeley Upholstering Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.	Dutton, Andrew, Co., Boston, Mass.
Berkline Corp., Morristown, Tenn.	Economy Furniture, Austin, Tex.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N.Y.	Elfskin Corp., Cherry Valley, Worcester, Mass.
Brand Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	Elm Coated Fabrics Division, W. R. Grace & Co., New York, N.Y.
Brody, B., Seating Co., Chicago, Ill.	Faber, Geo., Co., Seguin, Tex.
Bulner & Thomas, El Monte, Calif.	Fashioncraft Furniture Corp., Portland, Oreg.
Burch, John K., Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ficks Reed Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Carlisle-Allen Co., Ashtabula, Ohio.	Fields, Charles S., of North Carolina, Inc., Lodi, N.J.
Carpenter, L. E., & Co., Wharton, N.J.	Fields Plastics of Tennessee, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn.
Carram Division, Champaine Industries, Inc., Ludington, Mich.	Fields Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., Lodi, N.J.
Century Dinette Manufacturing Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.	Firestone Plastics Co., Pottstown, Pa.

Ford Motor Co., Wixom, Mich.
 Fox Consulting & Library Service, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Futorian Manufacturing Corp. of New York, Chicago, Ill.
 Galax Chair Co., Inc., Galax, Va.
 General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
 General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical-Plastics Div., Toledo, Ohio.
 Gerard Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., Gardena, Calif.
 Globe-Wernicke Chair Co., Delta, Ohio.
 Goebel Furniture Co., Inc., Evansville, Ind.
 Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, N.Y.
 Goodall Vinyl Fabrics, Reading, Mass.
 Goodrich, B. F., Co., New York, N.Y.
 Goodrich, B. F., Industrial Products Co., Marietta, Ohio.
 Haartz-Mason, Inc., Watertown, Mass.
 Harte & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Hatch Textile Research, Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass.
 Hiatt, H. H., Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.
 Huron Chrome Products, Division of Gibbs & Co., Marion, Ind.
 Hutzler Brothers Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Ideal Upholstering Co., Ltd., Montreal East, Quebec, Canada.
 Interchemical Corp., Coated Fabrics Division, Toledo, Ohio.
 Jackson Chair Co., Inc., Danville, Ky.
 Jackson Manufacturing Co. of Mississippi, Houston, Miss.
 Jackson Manufacturing Co. of Tennessee, Cleveland, Tenn.
 Jens Risom Design, Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Jewel Tea Co., Inc., Barrington, Ill.
 Joanna Western Mills Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Kaye-Text Manufacturing Corp., Yardville, N.J.
 Kenmar Manufacturing Co., East Palestine, Ohio.
 Kroehler Manufacturing Co., Naperville, Ill.
 Laminate Products, Inc., Elizabeth, N.J.
 Levin Brothers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Little Rock Furniture Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark.
 Lloyd Manufacturing Co., Menominee, Mich.
 McDowell-Craig, Norwalk, Calif.
 Martin Brothers Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Masland Duraleather Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Memphis Chain Co., Inc., Hernando, Miss.
 Metcalfe Brothers, Inc., Bluefield, Va.
 Middletown Industries Corp., Middletown, Conn.
 Miller, Herman, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Miralon Plastic Fabrics, Inc., Lodi, N.J.
 Mode Furniture Manufacturing, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Modern Furniture Manufacturing Co., North Little Rock, Ark.
 Modern Upholstered Chair Co., Inc., Morristown, Tenn.
 Moderncote, Inc., New Castle, Ind.
 Moore, Sam, Furniture Industries, Bedford, Va.
 National Furniture Manufacturing Co., Inc., Evansville, Ind.
 Niagara Therapy Manufacturing Corp., Brockton, N.Y.
 Norwalk Upholstering Co., Norwalk, Ohio.
 Ozark Manufacturing & Supply Co., Springfield, Mo.
 Pervel Industries, Inc., Plainfield, Conn.
 Plymouth Rubber Co., Inc., Canton, Mass.
 Rocklyn Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark.
 Ross & Roberts, Inc., Stratford, Conn.
 San Francisco Bedding Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Sands Furniture Manufacturing Co., Fresno, Calif.
 Schafer Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Schiller Furniture Manufacturing, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Schnadig Corp., Chicago, Ill.
 Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Security Upholstering Co., High Point, N.C.
 Simon Mattress Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Southwestern Furniture Manufacturers, San Antonio, Tex.
 Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Stow & Davis Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Style-Rite Manufacturing Co., Cleburne, Tex.
 Super-Rest Products Corp., Rochester, N.Y.
 Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Table, H. & C., Co., Somerville, Tenn.
 Tempo Furniture Corp., Portland, Ore.
 Union City Chair Co., Union City, Pa.
 United States Rubber Co., Coated Fabrics & Koylon Seating Dept., Stoughton, Wis.
 United States Rubber Co., Coated Fabrics Dept., Mishawaka, Ind.
 United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N.J.
 Van Sciver, J. B., Co., Camden, N.J.
 Virginia Corp., Evansville, Ind.
 Virtue Bros. Manufacturing Co., Compton, Calif.
 Wahlen Bros. Furniture Manufacturing Inc., Murray, Utah.
 Wayline, Inc., Jesup, Ga.
 Western Carolina Furniture Co., Inc., Hickory, N.C.
 Weymouth Art Leather Co., Inc., South Braintree, Mass.

GOVERNMENT

Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of, Division of General Services, Washington, D.C.

Interior, Department of, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C.
 Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

**ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD
CS273-65 EXPANDED VINYL FABRICS FOR FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERY USE**

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this Commercial Standard.

Date _____

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

WITHDRAWN

Gentlemen:

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

production¹ distribution¹ use¹ other interest¹
of expanded vinyl fabrics for furniture upholstery use.

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

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

Signature of authorized officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, zone, and State _____

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

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 development of voluntary 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 of the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish 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 publication.