

CS34-31
Bag, Case, and Strap Leather

WITHDRAWN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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BAG, CASE, AND STRAP
LEATHER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS34-31



A RECORDED STANDARD
OF THE INDUSTRY

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

Simplified Practice Recommendations.

These present in detail the development of programs to eliminate unnecessary variety in sizes, dimensions, styles, and types of over 120 commodities. They also contain lists of associations and individuals who have indicated their intention to adhere to the recommendations. These simplified schedules, as formulated and approved by the industries, are indorsed by the Department of Commerce.

American Marine Standards.

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

Commercial Standards.

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

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R. P. LAMONT, Secretary

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director

BAG, CASE, AND STRAP
LEATHER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS34-31

Effective Date For New Production, August 1, 1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1931

BAG, CASE, AND STRAP LEATHER

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II

BAG, CASE, AND STRAP LEATHER

ACCEPTORS

ASSOCIATIONS

Tanners' Council of the United States
of America, New York, N. Y.

FIRMS

Abel & Bach Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ahlswede Manufacturing Co., A. C.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co. (Inc.),
New York, N. Y.
Alward Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
American Hardware Co. (Inc.), Pe-
tersburg, Va.
American Leather Products Co., The,
Indianapolis, Ind.
American Oak Leather Co., The, Cin-
cinnati, Ohio.
Amity Leather Products Co., West
Bend, Wis.
Angelus Souvenir & Manufacturing
Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Atchison Leather Products Co., The,
Atchison, Kans.
Atlas Leather Case Co., Chicago, Ill.
Atlas Leather Products Corporation,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Bal Co., William, Newark, N. J.
Ball Leather Co., The, Portland, Oreg.
Baran & Sons (Inc.), Peter, Harri-
son, N. J.
Barber Leather Co., North Adams,
Mass.
Barrett Bindery Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
Barth Leather Co., August, New Al-
bany, Ind.
Bates & Son, C. J., New Haven, Conn.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester,
N. Y.
Beals & Selkirk Trunk Co., The, Wyan-
dotte, Mich.
Becker & Co., P., Chicago, Ill.
Belber Trunk & Bag Co., The, Wood-
bury, N. J.
Berg-Winship (Inc.), Utica, N. Y.
Bertram, H. G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Books Trunk Co., K. C., Kansas City,
Mo.
Bosca - Reed - MacKinnon Co., The,
Springfield, Ohio.
Bosworth Specialty Co., E. J., Roch-
ester, N. Y.

Brauer Bros. (Inc.), St. Louis, Mo.
Buhrke Co., R. H., Chicago, Ill.
Buxton (Inc.), Springfield, Mass.
Carlisle Co., F. W. & F., Saginaw,
Mich.
Carr Co., F. S., Boston, Mass. (in prin-
ciple).
Chicago Case Manufacturing Co., Chi-
cago, Ill.
Chicago Tanning Co., Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Tanning Co., The, Cleveland,
Ohio (in principle).
Conneaut Leather Co., The, Conneaut,
Ohio.
Continental Bank-Supply Co., Mexico,
Mo.
Corey Leather Co., Boston, Mass. (in
principle).
Cross Co., Mark, New York, N. Y.
Crown Legging Co., Long Island City,
N. Y.
Crump Co. (Inc.), Benj. T., Richmond,
Va.
Culbert Co., New York, N. Y.
Damm Co. (Inc.), Max, Newark, N. J.
Dejonge & Co., Louis, New York, N. Y.
Detroit Leather Works, Detroit, Mich.
Dresner & Son (Inc.), S., Chicago,
Ill.
Druid Oak Belting Co. (Inc.), The,
Baltimore, Md.
Dual Leathers Corporation, Elizabeth,
N. J.
Duluth Trunk Co. (Inc.), Duluth,
Minn.
Durabilt Luggage Manufacturing Co.,
Seattle, Wash.
Eagle Ottawa Leather Co., Chicago,
Ill.
Eagle Ottawa Leather Co., Whitehall,
Mich.
Economy Manufacturing Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa.
Eiseman, Kaye Co., Chicago, Ill.
Elliott Leather Co., John H., Newark,
N. J.
Engel Bros., Springfield, Mass.
Erpenbeck & Segessman, Chicago, Ill.
Exclusive Leather Goods Co., Ingle-
wood, Calif. (in principle).
Fan C. Pack Co. (Inc.), New York,
N. Y.

- Farrington Manufacturing Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
 Frank & Co., S. H., San Francisco, Calif.
 Fulton Leather Goods Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 Galewski & Sons (Inc.), A., New York, N. Y.
 Gem-Dandy Garter Co., Madison, N. C.
 General Leather Industries (Inc.), Lincoln, Nebr.
 Godfrey Co., G. R., Gardner, Mass.
 Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Gross Co., Wm. M., Sharon, Pa.
 Guildleather Co., The, Springfield, Ohio.
 Gutmann & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.
 Gutmann Leather Co., New York, N. Y.
 Hamley & Co., Pendleton, Oreg.
 Handicraft Specialties, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Harrison Co. (Inc.), Benjamin V., New York, N. Y.
 Hertz Leather Co., Max, Newark, N. J.
 Jenkins & Frey Co., Miami, Fla.
 Julian Sale Leather Goods Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 Kappner Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), The, Cincinnati, Ohio (in principle).
 Kaufmann & Co. (Inc.), K., Newark, N. J.
 Kirby Co., G. J., Williamantic, Conn.
 Klinger & Langbein Co., F. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Knickerbocker Leather & Novelty Co., New York, N. Y.
 Krebs Leather Shop, Portland, Oreg.
 Langsdorf & Co. (Inc.), S., New York, N. Y.
 Lawrence Co., The George, Portland, Oreg.
 Lawrence Leather Co., A. C., Peabody, Mass.
 Lissa & Co. (Inc.), Henry, New York, N. Y.
 Loescher Tanning Co., Muskegon, Mich.
 MacPherson Leather Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Majestic Leather Goods Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 Master-Craft Corporation, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Mattes & Son (Inc.), E., New York, N. Y.
 McBrine Co. (Ltd.), The, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
 Metropolitan Suit Case Co., New York, N. Y.
 Michigan Leather Packing Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Midwest Trunk & Bag Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.
 Miller Closman Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Minkoff Traveling Bag Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 Morrison & Co., L. E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Moyle Trunk & Bag Co., Savannah, Ga.
 National Brief Case Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Nicklin Tanning Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.
 Nieder Co. (Inc.), Charles, Newark, N. J.
 Nitke Bros. (Inc.), Binghamton, N. Y.
 Nocona Leather Goods Co., Nocona, Tex.
 Nott Co., W. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Omaha Trunk Factory, Omaha, Nebr.
 Padgett Bros. Co., Dallas, Tex.
 Philadelphia Leather Goods Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pomeroy Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Racine Trunk Co., Racine, Wis.
 Red Head Brand Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Red Wing Advertising Co., Red Wing, Minn.
 Reed-Cook (Inc.), Camden, N. J.
 Reed & Co., S. I., Chicago, Ill.
 Rees' Sons (Inc.), Hans, New York, N. Y.
 Rein Manufacturing Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rice Co., H. E., Muskegon, Mich.
 Rountree & Bro. Trunk & Bag Co., H. W., Richmond, Va.
 Rump & Sons (Inc.), C. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Salz Co., A. K., Santa Cruz, Calif.
 Schell Leather Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Schoellkopf Co., The, Dallas, Tex.
 Scranton Luggage Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Seattle Suitcase Trunk & Bag Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash.
 Seitz & Son, J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Co., Denver, Colo.
 Sidney Tanning Co., The, Sidney, Ohio.
 Specialty Handle Manufacturing Co., The, Newark, N. J.
 Springfield Leather Products Co., The, Springfield, Ohio.
 Stability Leather Goods Manufacturing Co., Galveston, Tex.
 Stanley Baggage Co., Stanley, Wis.
 Stanley Leather Works, New York, N. Y. (in principle).
 Steinhardt Leather Co., Newark, N. J.
 Steinweg & Co. (Inc.), A. L., New York, N. Y.
 Strauss Co. (Inc.), The, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Suntorbach Co., The, Adrian, Mich.
 Taylor Trunk Works, C. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Texart Corporation, Newburgh, N. Y.

Texas Tanning & Manufacturing Co., Yoakum, Tex.	Wheary Trunk Co., Racine, Wis.
Toebe, Estate of Charles A., Phila- delphia, Pa.	White Co., The F. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tophams (Inc.), Washington, D. C.	Wilder & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Trunks & Leather Goods, New York, N. Y. (in principle).	Williams Manufacturing Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Vancouver Trunk & Bag (Ltd), Van- couver, British Columbia.	Woburn Machine Co., Woburn, Mass. (in principle).
Volland Co., The P. F., Joliet, Ill.	Wolfstein & Co., Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wahl Trunk Co., Eau Claire, Wis.	Wright Specialty Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Warren Belting Co., Worcester, Mass.	Ziebel, Eiseman & Co., Newark, N. J.
Warren Hide & Leather Co., Worces- ter, Mass.	
Warren Leather Goods Co., Worcester, Mass.	
Weigand & Doerzbacher (Inc.), New- ark, N. J.	
Weniger, Charles H., Rochester, N. Y.	
West Coast Luggage Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	

GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department, Washington,
D. C.
War Department, Washington, D. C.

A special standard for this commodity. The industry has since
accepted and approved for promulgation by the Department of Com-
merce, through the Bureau of Standards, the commercial standard
as shown herein.

The standard will become effective for new production on August
1, 1932.

Promulgation recommended.

Promulgated

Approved

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

Charles K. Bruce,
Director, Bureau of Standards

R. P. Lantry,
Secretary of Commerce

BAG, CASE, AND STRAP LEATHER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS34-31

On April 28, 1931, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of bag, case, and strap leather adopted a commercial standard for this commodity. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of Standards, the commercial standard as shown herein.

The standard will become effective for new production on August 1, 1931.

Promulgation recommended.

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

Promulgated.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED.

R. P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS34-31

PURPOSE

This standard of thickness was proposed by the bag, case, and strap leather group of the Tanners' Council of America and recommended by a general conference of the industry for the universal adoption of all interests of the bag, case, and strap leather business to eliminate the confusion and misunderstanding that has hitherto existed in the purchase and sale of bag, case, and strap leather.

All reference to scale weight in connection with the gage thickness is eliminated as inconsequential since the purchaser of leathers in this group is concerned principally with the physical thickness of the leather and its corresponding strength rather than the weight of the piece per square foot.

SCOPE

This standard covers selling thickness for bag, case, and strap leather¹ and other leathers sold for this purpose.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The thickness of bag, case, and strap leather shall be determined by the use of the Woburn leather gage shown in Figure 1, or its equivalent, accurately calibrated in "ounces" (equivalent to 64ths of an inch), millimeters, or thousandths of an inch.

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

All bag, case, and strap leather sold as conforming to the commercial standard shall be of reasonably uniform thickness.

The standard thicknesses, together with plus tolerances, are indicated in the following table.

Because of mechanical difficulties in the splitting of leather certain portions of the hide may run slightly less than the nominal thickness in the vicinity of scars, soft tissue around the flanks, etc. To allow for these manufacturing variations a minus tolerance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce is permissible in a reasonable number of spots. For example, a 3-ounce leather may gage up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ "ounces" at any point or as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ "ounces" in several spots by reason of variation in the hide texture.

¹ *Bag, case, and strap leather.*—A general term for leathers used in traveling bags, brief cases, suitcases, pocketbooks, and straps. It does not include the light leathers employed for women's fancy handbags. The staple material for bag and case leather at present is leather made from the hides of animals of the bovine species, but heavy sealskins and goatskins are also used. It is the grain side (hair side) of cattle hide, reduced to a specified thickness ranging from 1 to 10 ounces according to the Woburn or equivalent standard gage. Split leather should be designated as "split" leather, as it is not included in the above classification.

TABLE 1.—Standard thicknesses of bag, case, and strap leather as designated in comparable units

Type	Thick-ness	Plus toler-ance	Thick-ness	Plus toler-ance	Thick-ness	Plus toler-ance	Thick-ness	Plus toler-ance
	Ounces	Ounces	Milli-meters	Milli-meters	Sixty-fourths inch	Sixty-fourths inch	Thou-sandths inch	Thou-sandths inch
Buffing ¹ -----	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.4	0.2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	8
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$.6	.2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	23	8
	2	$\frac{1}{2}$.8	.2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	31	8
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.0	.2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	39	8
	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.2	.2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	47	8
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.4	.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	55	8
Grain ² -----	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.6	.2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	62	8
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.8	.2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	8
	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.0	.3	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	78	12
	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.4	.3	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	94	12
	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.8	.3	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	109	12
	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	3.2	.3	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	125	12
	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	3.6	.3	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	141	12
	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	4.0	.3	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	156	12

¹ Buffing—a very light cut of grain portion taken from the surface of the hide.

² Grain—the outer portion or hair side of the hide.

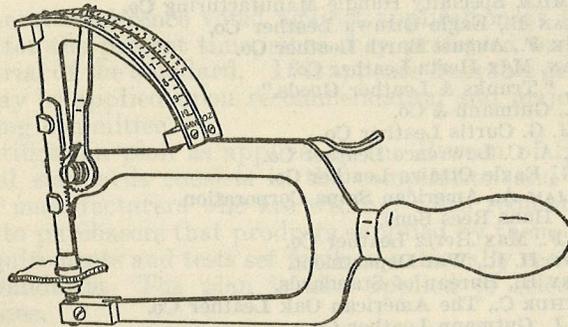


FIGURE 1.—Woburn leather gage

In the use of this gage, pressure is applied to the small lever above the handle which causes the upper jaw to rise permitting the insertion of the leather. Upon releasing the lever the upper jaw is brought against the leather by means of a spring, and the thickness indicated directly by a pointer on the quarter-arc scale.

In Table 1, the several designations for leather thickness are listed for comparison and for the purpose of clarity.

The term "ounce" has long been used in the leather industry and because of its general acceptance shall be regarded for the present as the preferred term. It should be remembered, however, that the term "ounce" is a measure of thickness and not weight and is a remnant of the older method of computing the actual weight of leather according to the number of ounces per square foot.

The thickness is designated in millimeters for the ready conversion of those more familiar with the metric system of measurement and should be particularly useful in most export trade.

The third designation, namely, sixty-fourths of an inch, is somewhat awkward of expression, but is included for use by the layman unfamiliar with the terms of the leather industry. The designations

in "ounces" and "sixty-fourths of an inch" are identical; in other words, an ounce is equal to one sixty-fourth of an inch and is so considered in the preparation and sale of leather.

The fourth designation of thousandths of an inch is included for the use of those buying or selling by this unit, and its appearance in the table provides a ready comparison with the other more generally used terms for thickness.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Pursuant to a request of the Bag, Case, and Strap Leather Group of the Tanners' Council of America, a general conference of tanners, distributors, and leather-goods manufacturers was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York, N. Y., on April 28, 1931, to consider the adoption of a thickness standard for bag, case, and strap leather. The following were present:

BLATTEIS, V. L., R. H. Macy & Co.
 BYRON, JOSEPH W., W. D. Byron & Sons (Inc.).
 CHRISTIAN, JAMES M., Benjamin V. Harrison Co. (Inc.).
 ELLIOTT, ROBERT E., John H. Elliott Leather Co.
 FITTS, ROSCOE W., Woburn Machine Co.
 GARFINKEL EMILE, Specialty Handle Manufacturing Co.
 HATTON, JULIAN B., Eagle Ottawa Leather Co.
 HERROD, FRANK F., August Barth Leather Co.
 HERTZ, NORMAN, Max Hertz Leather Co.
 HICKEY, DAN, "Trunks & Leather Goods."
 JEFFREY, J. T., Gutmann & Co.
 JONES, M. I., J. G. Curtis Leather Co.
 LUKINS, V. F., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
 MCCALL, W. G., Eagle Ottawa Leather Co.
 MICHIE, WILLIAM A., American Salpa Corporation.
 REES, L. DUB., Hans Rees Sons.
 SALE, ROBERT F., Max Hertz Leather Co.
 SPRINGER, CAPT. H. R., War Department.
 STEIDLE, HARRY H., Bureau of Standards.
 UTRECHT, ARTHUR C., The American Oak Leather Co.
 WORSDELL, A. J., Gutmann Leather Co.
 WORSDELL, ERNEST W., American Oak Leather Co.
 ZIMMERMAN, WILLIAM A., Benjamin V. Harrison Co.

The conference held under the auspices of the division of trade standards, Bureau of Standards, was presided over by Harry H. Steidle, while J. T. Jeffrey briefly outlined the desirability of a definite thickness standard for the bag, case, and strap leather industry.

The proposed standard was thoroughly discussed and several constructive changes were made and upon motion by Julian B. Hatton, seconded by A. J. Worsdell, it was voted:

To approve for recommendation to the entire industry the commercial standard for thickness of bag, case, and strap leather as corrected.

STANDING COMMITTEE

A standing committee was appointed to represent the various interests of the bag, case, and strap leather industry and to receive all comments and suggestions for improvement of the standard to keep it abreast of current practices in the industry. No definite interval was fixed for revision of the standard, but the committee may meet at the call of the chairman whenever revision appears necessary.

The standing committee approved by the conference consists of the following:

A. J. WORSDELL, chairman, Gutmann Leather Co.
EDGAR HERTZ, Max Hertz Leather Co.
JAMES M. CHRISTIAN, Benjamin V. Harrison Co. (Inc.).
W. G. MCCALL, Eagle Ottawa Leather Co.
H. A. BARTH, August Barth Leather Co.
JOHN B. McEWAN, National Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers Association.
S. COHEN, Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers Association of New York.
MAURICE S. MOSESSON, Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers.
J. ANTONOPH, Philadelphia Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers Association.
A. B. SHELDON, National Luggage Dealers Association.
HARRY H. STEIDLE, ex officio secretary, Bureau of Standards.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date for the application of this standard was fixed for August 1, 1931.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

The general conference voted against application of the certification plan for the present time, since they preferred to first make a thorough trial of the standard. If it appears desirable at some future date, it may be applied upon recommendation and majority vote of the standing committee.

The certification plan as applied by the Bureau of Standards to commercial standards consists in the compilation and distribution of lists of manufacturers who are willing, when requested to do so, to certify to purchasers that products supplied by them comply with all the requirements and tests set forth in nationally recognized commercial standards. The plan is also applied to selected Federal specifications.

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

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

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

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

The trend toward the purchase of materials of certified quality from sources shown on such "willing to certify" lists supplies added

incentive to standardization on the part of other producers, and thus the benefits of the certification plan will be felt by purchasers either directly or indirectly, whether or not they make use of the plan themselves.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERVICE

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

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

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

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE

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

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

If the commercial standard does not warrant revision, it is reaffirmed in its existing form, but if any important changes are found

desirable, their adoption is recommended by the committee, whereupon the industry is again solicited for written acceptance of the standard in its revised form.

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

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

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

YOUR COOPERATION

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

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

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

You will, of course, want to examine any commercial standards before signing a formal acceptance. The Bureau of Standards will, therefore, furnish a copy of any standard under consideration for acceptance. A list of current commercial standards is given on the inside of the back cover page. The publications may also be secured singly or in quantities at a nominal price from the Government Printing Office. Prices will be furnished upon request.

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

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

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

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

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

Date -----

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

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do hereby accept the original draft of the Commercial Standard, as our standard practice in the
Production ¹ }
Distribution ¹ } of bag, case, and strap leather beginning -----, Date
Use ¹ }

and will use our best effort in securing its general adoption.

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

(Cut on this line)

Signature -----

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title -----

Company -----

Street address -----

City and State -----

We are members of the following associations or other organizations interested in the production, sale, or use of bag, case, and strap leather:

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

TO THE ACCEPTOR

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

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

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

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

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



These standards which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two in the case of related interests, that you select, etc. indicate to receive their benefit. The words "I accept" should be added after the signature.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	19-30.	Foundry patterns of wood.
1-28.	Clinical thermometers.	20-30.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
2-30.	Mop sticks.	21-30.	Interchangeable ground glass joints.
3-28.	Stoddard solvent.	22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	23-30.	Feldspar.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	24-30.	Standard screw threads.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (first revision).	25-30.	Special screw threads.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
8-30.	Plain and thread plug and ring gage blanks.	27-30.	Plate glass mirrors.
9-29.	Builders' template hardware.	28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.
12-29.	Domestic and industrial fuel oils.	31-31.	Red cedar shingles.
13-30.	Dress patterns.	32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating (in preparation).
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.	33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (in preparation).
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.
16-29.	Wallpaper.	35-31.	Plywood (in preparation).
17-30.	Diamond core drill fittings.	36-31.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (in preparation).
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws (in preparation).

Notice.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of every-day practice in their industry, may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.