
Venetian Blinds (Grade A, Custom-Made)

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD OF THE TRADE

COMMODITY STANDARDS

Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and with the National Bureau of Standards.

The purpose of Simplified Practice Recommendations is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for stock sizes and varieties of specific commodities that currently are in general production and demand. The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Simplified Practice Recommendation or 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.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation or a Commercial Standard originates 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 Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The Division, 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 Division assures continuous servicing of each effective Simplified Practice Recommendation and Commercial Standard, through review and revision, whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action. Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are printed and made available by the Department of Commerce through the Government Printing Office and the Department of Commerce field offices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Charles Sawyer, Secretary



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

**BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
COMMERCE**

Office of Industry and Commerce

H. B. McCoy, Director

IN COOPERATION WITH

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

E. U. CONDON, DIRECTOR

Venetian Blinds (Grade A, Custom-Made)

(SECOND EDITION)

[Effective October 25, 1951]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this commercial standard is to establish a standard of quality for *grade A*, custom-made venetian blinds. It is established to provide a basis of common understanding for the industry and to assist users and purchasers of venetian blinds to distinguish between the various qualities offered for sale. By the adoption of this standard it is hoped that interest will be increased in the use of high-quality blinds, and that misunderstandings between buyer and seller will be eliminated.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This commercial standard covers the minimum requirements for custom-made *grade A* venetian blinds of the conventional open-head fascia type and the U-type, metal-enclosed head.

3. TYPES AND CLASSES

3.1 *Grade A* custom-made venetian blinds shall be of the following types and classes:

Type I. Single pull (or straight-lift type).

Class (a): Wood slats—78 inches or less in width and not more than 40 square feet in area.

Class (b): Steel slats—78 inches or less in width and not more than 40 square feet in area.

Class (c): Aluminum slats—78 inches or less in width and not more than 50 square feet in area.

Type II. Compound pull (or easy-lift type).

Class (a): Wood slats—over 78 inches to and including 144 inches in width and not more than 80 square feet in area.

Class (b): Steel slats—over 78 inches to and including 144 inches in width and not more than 80 square feet in area.

Class (c): Aluminum slats—over 78 inches to and including 192 inches in width and not more than 120 square feet in area.

Type III. Oscillating roller-lift type.

Class (a): Wood slats—over 144 inches in width but not more than 250 square feet in area.

Class (b): Steel slats—over 144 inches in width but not more than 250 square feet in area.

Class (c): Aluminum slats—over 192 inches in width but not more than 250 square feet in area.

4. DEFINITION

4.1 A venetian blind is a blind capable of being raised or lowered, having numerous thin parallel slats, placed horizontally one above the other, with two or more heavier cross members carrying the operating devices, one at the top and one at the bottom. It is equipped with a mechanical tilting device and a cord lock, which will permit simultaneous adjustment of slats and bottom rails at any desired angle, thereby giving maximum control of light and privacy while allowing ventilation.

5. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 All venetian blinds sold as conforming to this standard shall be custom-made and shall meet the following requirements: Tolerance in both width and height of the blind shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The slats shall be of the same length. The route holes in the slats shall exactly match each other. The machining of the head, tilt, and bottom rails shall exactly match the route holes in the slats. All material shall be free from defects which affect its appearance or serviceability after it has been finish-coated. All rail and fascia stock shall be reasonably straight so as to lay parallel in the finished blind. The blinds shall then be carefully assembled and properly installed. Each blind shall properly fit a window of the size for which it was made.

5.2 All surfaces of the blind shall be smoothly finished and evenly coated. The color shall be a close enough match so that when the parts are placed side by side in daylight there will be no color difference noted at a distance of 3 feet. The coverage shall be sufficient to guarantee full coverage without any shadow showing through on any portion of the surface.

6. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Wood parts shall be made from basswood, Port Orford or incense cedar, maple, magnolia, ponderosa pine, or their equal in serviceability. Wood rails and fascias shall be thoroughly air-dried or kiln-dried to a moisture content of not more than 15 percent. The moisture content of wood slats shall not exceed 9 percent.

6.2 Wood parts shall be smoothly finished with a priming coat carefully sanded, and one or more coats of a good grade of washable nonflaking and noncracking enamel of alkyd-resinous base, or equivalent, to resist chalking or deterioration under exposure to strong sunlight.

6.3 Steel slats, rails, and fascia boards shall be electrogalvanized and chemically treated (phosphate-coated or bonderized), or have equivalent treatment, to insure a permanent bond of enamel to the surface; and they shall be capable of withstanding 100 hours of the standard salt spray test, as described in Federal Specification QQ-M-151a, with no noticeable deterioration of the enamel or metal. The enamel finish shall withstand exposure to a twin-arc weather-

ometer operated on a cycle of 17 minutes to light without water spray and 3 minutes to light with water spray, for a minimum of 300 hours, without blistering, corroding, chalking, loss of gloss, changing of color, or loss of adhesion after a recovery period of 30 minutes.

6.4 Aluminum slats, rails, and fascia boards shall be anodized or have equivalent treatment to provide a permanent bond between the aluminum and the enamel finish, and shall be capable of withstanding 300 hours of the standard salt spray test, as described in Federal Specification QQ-M-151a, with no noticeable deterioration of the enamel or metal. The baked enamel finish shall resist soaking in cold water for 48 hours or blistering when boiled in water for 30 minutes, and shall recover to the same hardness as before the test after being out of the water approximately 2 hours. The enamel finish shall withstand exposure to a twin-arc weatherometer operated on a cycle of 17 minutes to light without water spray and 3 minutes to light with water spray, for a minimum of 200 hours, without blistering, corroding, chalking, loss of gloss, changing of color, or loss of adhesion after a recovery period of 30 minutes.

6.5 *Slats.*—The routes and end cuts shall be sufficiently smooth and free from burs so that a stack of slats may be rubbed together without scratching or marking.

6.5.1 *Wood slats* shall be made from the species as specified in paragraph 6.1. The slats shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (0.125 inch) thick with a minus tolerance of not more than 0.010 inch. The width shall be $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, as specified, with a plus or minus tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch. The slats shall lie flat of their own weight on flat pins spaced 12 inches apart, with a tolerance of not more than $\frac{1}{64}$ inch between any three pins on either face.

6.5.2 *Metal slats* shall be of a flexible aluminum or steel having sufficient flexibility to permit a 180° bend around a 3-inch-diameter cylinder without harm or permanent deformation of the slats, or injury to the finish when released to their original shape. Bend shall be made on both the convex and concave sides, but shall not include the cord holes. After the bend test, the slats shall be placed on a plane surface with the concave side down; in this position the perpendicular distance from the supporting surface to any point on either edge of the slat shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. With the slats similarly supported, the maximum difference in the perpendicular distance from the supporting surface to the edge of the slats for any two points 3 inches apart, along either edge, shall not exceed $\frac{1}{32}$ inch. The crown of the slat shall be sufficient to support an extended length of at least 35 inches. The width of metal slats shall be $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, as specified, with a plus or minus tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch. Special shapes and sizes of slats will be permissible provided the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch overlap is maintained. The thickness of coated steel slats shall be 0.0095 inch, plus or minus 0.001 inch; and the thickness of coated aluminum slats shall be 0.0115 inch, plus or minus 0.00175 inch.

6.6 *Wood head rails* shall be $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches thick, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Width of head rails shall be 2 inches, plus or minus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

6.7 *Wood tilt rails* shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Width shall correspond to width of slats, plus or minus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

6.8 *Bottom rails.*

6.8.1 *Wood bottom rails* shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Width shall be the same as width of slats, plus or minus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. On compound-lift blinds, where pulleys are used, the bottom rails shall be $\frac{1}{16}$ inches thick, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

6.8.2 *Steel and aluminum bottom rails* shall meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.4, respectively. Bottom rails shall be constructed of materials of sufficient strength to hold their shape without bowing or twisting under normal operation. Bottom rails shall be not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick. Width shall be the same as width of slats, plus or minus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

6.9 *Fascia boards* shall be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

6.9.1 *Wood fascia boards* shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

6.9.2 *Steel and aluminum fascia boards* shall meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.4, respectively. The gage of the metal shall be sufficiently heavy to allow the fascia to be installed without sagging or twisting.

6.10 *Tapes.*

6.10.1 *Attachment and spacing.*—The end of each side strap of the ladder tape shall be neatly and securely attached to the tilt and bottom rails by steel or brass nails, or equal fastenings. Clips of suitable strength and design which will in no way damage the tape may be used in conjunction with metal tilt and bottom rails. Tapes shall be in line with all lifting cords or cables and slats from both sides of the blind. Spacing of tapes shall be uniform and shall not exceed 30 inches between centers. The overhang shall be not more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center of end tapes to end of slats.

6.10.2 *Textile tape* shall be of solid, ladder type made of high-grade cotton or synthetic yarn, with face tapes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide (plus or minus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch). Face tapes shall have at least 88 warp ends, size 12s 2-ply warp each, and 28 picks per inch. Ladders shall be $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width, plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and shall contain not less than 24 warp ends of 20s 2-ply and 28 picks of 20s 2-ply; or if of double-ladder construction each parallel ladder shall consist of at least 14 warp ends of 20s 2-ply. The ends of the ladders shall be interwoven into the backs of the face tapes. The yarn shall be clean and commercially free from notes. Ladders shall be spaced accurately (tolerance, plus or minus $\frac{1}{64}$ inch in spacing) and spaced to allow a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch overlap. "X" size tape ($1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch spacing between ladders) shall be used with $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch slats only. "A" size tape ($1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch spacing between ladders) shall be used with 2-inch slats only. "D" size tape (2-inch spacing between ladders) shall be used with $2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch slats only.

6.10.2.1 *Breaking strength.*—Face tapes of ladder tapes when tested individually shall have a breaking strength of not less than 225 pounds. Cross straps (or ladders) when tested individually shall have a minimum strength of 15 pounds without breaking or tearing away from the face of the ladder tapes. The testing apparatus and procedure used shall be in accordance with Federal Specification CCC-T-191, strip method, except that the width of the specimen shall be the full width of the tape.

6.10.2.2 *Colorfastness and shrinkage.*—The side straps and cross ladders of the ladder tapes shall have good colorfastness to light and water, and shall not shrink more than 7 percent. Colorfastness

to light shall be determined by standard fadeometer tests of at least 200 hours. The testing apparatus and procedure used shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of Federal Specification CCC-T-191 as far as applicable.

6.10.3 *Plastic tape* shall be acceptable in the manufacture of a *grade A* venetian blind provided its performance will conform to cotton tape as to fadeometer tests, shrinkage, width of face tape and cross ladders, and ladder spacing. In addition, face tapes of plastic tape when tested individually shall have a breaking strength of not less than 70 pounds. Cross straps (or ladders) when tested individually shall have a minimum strength of 15 pounds without breaking or tearing away from the face of the ladder tapes. After 200 hours of weatherometer testing, plastic tape shall retain at least 95 percent of its initial strength and show no signs of embrittlement or loss of flexibility. The testing apparatus and procedure used shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of Federal Specification CCC-T-191 as far as applicable. The breaking strength shall be determined by the strip method except that the width of the specimen shall be the full width of the tape.

6.11 *Cords, chains, or cables.*

6.11.1 Lifting and tilting cords, chains, or cables, shall be of sufficient length for convenient and efficient use. Ends of tilt cords or chains shall have neat wood, metal, or composition pull knobs attached.

6.11.2 *Attachment.*—Cords, chains, or cables shall be attached in a neat and secure manner and shall be easily detachable and replaceable. Unless otherwise indicated, the tilting cords shall be near the end of the left side of the blind and the lifting cords shall be near the right side of the blind. Pull cords shall be equipped with an equalizer so that uneven raising and lowering of the blind will be prevented.

6.11.3 *Cotton cords* shall be No. 4½ hollow or filled, uniformly braided cotton, or a combination of cotton and rayon, finished to minimize wear, stretch, and abrasion. Number 4½ cord shall be 4½/32 inch in diameter (or a diameter of 0.140 inch, minus 0, plus 0.015 inch). Breaking strength shall be at least 175 pounds, single-strand method, as described in Federal Specification CCC-T-191.

6.12 *Hardware.*—All hardware shall be rust and/or corrosion resistant, equal to electrogalvanized and bonderized steel, and shall be supported wherever necessary so that the tilt member will not sag under the weight of the blind with which it is used.

6.12.1 *Tilting device* shall be of synchronized worm and gear design capable of changing the position of the venetian blind from one extreme to the other. It must allow the venetian blind to be changed from a horizontal position to a vertical position when tilted both frontward and backward. The tilting device shall be sufficiently strong to change the tilt from extreme to extreme at least 5,000 times without evidencing visible wear or breakage (the size of blind used for this test shall be 80 square feet in area for wood- or steel-slat blinds, and 120 square feet in area for aluminum-slat blinds). The gear shall be made of steel and the worm of brass. The sheave shall be designed and finished so that undue wear of the tilt cord will not occur. Die cast hardware shall be constructed in such a manner and with sufficient strength to meet the above tests.

6.12.2 *Automatic stop* (or lifting cord lock) shall be provided with one or more lignum vitae, nylon, or steel ball-bearing pulleys, or their equal, with a minimum diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to prevent undue wear on the lifting cords. The stop shall be designed in such a manner that it will hold the blind at any desired height without the necessity of fastening the lifting cords. The locking device shall hold *both* lifting cords simultaneously without slippage and without excessive wear on the cords.

6.12.3 *Installation brackets.*

6.12.3.1 For blinds with fascia boards, the installation brackets shall be designed in such a manner that the head rails will be securely supported at both ends. Also, a hinged or snap section shall be provided to hold and lock the fascia board in position. Ample strength shall be provided.

6.12.3.2 For blinds without fascia boards, the installation brackets shall be of such design and of sufficient strength to support the blind either between the jambs or on the face of the wood casing, or on masonry or tile walls.

6.12.4 *Slat end clips* shall be used in conjunction with blinds having channel guides. They shall be constructed to match the contour of the slats and be capable of being securely fastened to the slat. Clips with shanks of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch or $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length shall be used, to allow free up and down movement of the blind. The application of slat end clips shall be alternately as follows: Starting at the top of the blind, place a clip on the right end of the sixth slat. Then place a clip on the left end of the seventh slat. Continue as above, being sure that the bottom two slats in the blind are clipped.

6.12.5 *Hold-down and sway-stop brackets*, when specified, shall be made to the proper shape and size so that the bottom rail of the blind will be securely fastened and "billowing" of the blind will be prevented in a strong breeze.

6.12.6 *Hardware for wood-head blinds* shall be applied in a workmanlike manner, using wood or sheet-metal screws no smaller than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, No. 6. The use of "press-in" screws when used in conjunction with the proper equipment is acceptable. Tilt devices, automatic stops, and center supports must be attached to the head and tilt rails in such a manner that free, easy tilting of the blind is assured.

6.12.7 *Tilt-rail center supports* for wood-head blinds shall be so designed that they will support the tilt rail without sagging but still allow free tilting from extreme to extreme (front to back), and without excessive strain on the tilting device. A tilt-rail center support shall be used on blinds 44 inches or over in width. In no case shall the distance between points of support of the tilt rail exceed 30 inches.

6.12.8 *Installation center support brackets* shall be used on wood-head blinds over 50 inches in width. They shall be of such design and strength as to allow for an ample safety factor and prevent sagging of the blind. Distances between points of support on wide blinds shall not exceed 42 inches.

6.13 *Enclosed metal heads.*

6.13.1 *Steel channel or headbox* shall be in one piece and U-shaped, constructed from metal of a minimum thickness of 0.020 inch. Front, back, and bottom shall be of sufficient depth to conceal operating mechanism at eye level. Material used in connection with the structural

shape and fittings shall be of sufficient strength to support the blind with which it is to be used without sagging, twisting, or distorting. For blinds 60 inches or more in width, additional means of external or internal support shall be used to prevent sagging. Finish and painting shall conform to the requirements for steel slats as specified in paragraph 6.3.

6.13.2 *Aluminum channel or headbox* shall be of metal having a minimum thickness of 0.025 inch. The construction shall be designed and treated to equal the specifications for a steel channel. Aluminum channel or headbox shall be in one piece and U-shaped. Front, back, and bottom shall be of sufficient depth to conceal the operating mechanism at eye level. Material used in connection with the structural shape and fittings shall be of sufficient strength to support the blind with which it is to be used without sagging, twisting, or distorting. Finish and painting shall conform to the requirements for aluminum slats as specified in paragraph 6.4.

6.14 *Pulleys.*

6.14.1 Pulleys shall be of lignum vitae, nylon, steel ball-bearing, or of equal material, and of a minimum diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Pulleys shall not protrude above the plane surface of the rails, and shall be carefully set so they do not bind. The pulley rabbet shall be not more than $\frac{1}{32}$ inch wider than the pulley. Pulley shafts shall be of rigid steel and of a diameter slightly less than that of the pulley hole.

6.15 *Oscillating roller heads.*

6.15.1 Wood- or steel-slat blinds over 144 inches in width or more than 80 square feet in area, and aluminum-slat blinds over 192 inches in width or more than 120 square feet in area shall be equipped with oscillating roller heads. This mechanism shall be so arranged that large heavy blinds may be raised or lowered with minimum effort. The pull cord shall wind and unwind over a large roller at the top of the blind. This large roller shall actuate a shaft over which the lifting cords are wound. The roller and shaft shall oscillate in such a manner that the cords will not "pile up" on the rollers. The size of the rollers and shafts shall be computed in relation to the size and weight of the blind. Specifications for other parts of this type of blind shall be the same as outlined above. Cable or lifting cords that operate through the slats for oscillating roller heads shall be of flexible bronze, copper, or galvanized steel with a breaking strength of not less than 175 pounds. The pull cords shall be size No. 6 cotton or cotton and rayon, with a breaking strength of not less than 250 pounds, single-strand method, as described in Federal Specification CCC-T-191. A chain lift is permissible.

6.16 *Installation of blinds.*—All blinds shall be secured to their proper places with screws, and all work shall be performed in a workmanlike manner. Application of installation brackets for blinds without fascias and blinds with fascias, and application of installation center support brackets shall be accomplished in a workmanlike manner as follows: (a) If installed on wood, use $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch No. 6 screws or larger. (b) If installed on masonry, plaster, brick, cement blocks, or tile, drill a neat hole 1 inch deep by using a No. 6 drill, insert a fiber plug, plastic plug, or lead shield, and use $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch No. 6 screws or larger, as in wood. (c) For large heavy blinds installed on furred

walls, use toggle bolts. The use of nails in the application of installation brackets and installation center supports is not permissible.

7. LABELING

7.1 Labeling.—In order that the purchaser may be assured of obtaining *grade A* custom-made venetian blinds conforming to the requirements of this standard, it is recommended that each blind bear a label containing the following wording:

This *grade A* custom-made venetian blind complies with all the requirements of Commercial Standard CS61-51, as developed by the trade, under the procedure of the Commodity Standards Division and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Name of manufacturer)

8. EFFECTIVE DATE

8.1 Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this commercial standard was issued by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from October 25, 1951.

EDWIN W. ELY,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

First edition.—Due to the popularity of venetian blinds and the growing tendency to cheapen their construction, the National Venetian Blind Guild, under date of January 18, 1937, requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in setting up a commercial standard of quality for wood-slat venetian blinds. The draft of a proposed standard was circulated to manufacturers and to distributor and consumer groups for their consideration and comment. On March 15, 1937, a general conference was held in Chicago, Ill., at which all comments were considered and a number of modifications made in the draft of the proposed standard. The conference then approved the draft as a recommended standard, which was circulated on April 2, 1937, to the entire industry for acceptance. A satisfactory majority of the production volume of the wood-slat venetian-blind industry indicated acceptance of the recommended commercial standard, and the success of the project was announced July 1, 1937, as Commercial Standard CS61-37, effective for new production from September 1, 1937.

First revision.—On May 20, 1949, the Venetian Blind Association of America proposed a revision of the standard to have it cover both wood- and metal-slat *grade A* custom-made blinds. During the next year the association's standards committee developed several drafts of the proposed revision, which finally resulted in a draft which they recommended be submitted to the standing committee for consideration. This draft was then further adjusted in accordance with comment from consumer interests. After approval by the standing committee, the recommended revision was circulated on May 1, 1951,

to the trade for written acceptance. Following acceptance by a satisfactory majority, the establishment of the revision was announced on September 25, 1951, as Commercial Standard 61-51.

Project Manager: J. W. Medley, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce.

Technical Adviser: R. F. Tener, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards.

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 Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

- A. V. WEAVER (chairman), Southern Venetian Blind Co., 1727 NW. Twenty-eighth St., Miami 37, Fla.
- B. A. DUNNING, Ravenswood Blind Shop, 5659 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
- A. W. EVERS, Kirsch Co., 309 N. Prospect, Sturgis, Mich.
- E. A. FILTER, Filterlite Manufacturing Co., 3313 Knox St., Dallas 5, Tex.
- E. J. GOUNDRY, Russell Manufacturing Co., 549 E. Illinois St., Chicago 11, Ill.
- EDWARD C. JAMES, Consolidated Venetian Blind Co., Twenty-fourth & Nicholson Sts., Houston 8, Tex.
- REGINALD MERRY, Merry Screen Co., 1013 E. Third St., Tulsa, Okla.
- A. L. STEINERT, Acme Venetian Blind Co., 2320 S. Western Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
- WILLIAM F. TRILK, Universal Venetian Blind Co., 207-19 S. Harlem, Forest Park, Ill.
- HARVEY JOHNSON, Hunter-Douglas Corp., 1500 S. Western Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
- ERIK MADSEN, Lorentzen Hardware Manufacturing Corp., 391 W. Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- W. M. MINEHART, Acme Steel Co., 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
- M. M. YOUNG, M. M. Young & Co., 7001 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
- JOHN J. CHILDERS, Marshall Field & Co., 121 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
- E. W. ELLIOT, Dept. 656, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.
- THEODORE IRVING COE, American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Ave., Washington 6, D. C.
- HARRY H. STEIDLE, Prefabricated Home Manufacturers Institute, 908 Twentieth St. NW., Washington 6, D. C.
- WILLIAM S. BRINES, Malden Hospital, Malden 48, Mass. (representing American Hospital Association).

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

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 -----

Commodity Standards Division,
Office of Industry and Commerce,
United States Department of Commerce,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard 61-51 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

Production¹ Distribution¹ Purchase¹ Testing¹
of venetian blinds (*grade A*, custom-made).

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 which one. 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 associations, 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 commercial 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 Nation-wide 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.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of venetian blinds (*grade A, custom-made*). In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart from it as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified or labeled as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such specific evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

American Hotel Association, New York, N. Y.
American Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Hospital Council, Cleveland, Ohio.
National Association of Home Builders, Washington, D. C.
Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, Washington, D. C.
Venetian Blind Association of America, Chicago, Ill.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

A. A. A. Blind Co., Miami, Fla.
A. A. H. Venetian Blind Manufacturing, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio.
ABC Venetian Blind Corp., Charleston, S. C.
A. & M. Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Academy Venetian Blind Co., Corpus Christi, Tex.
Ace Blind Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Ace Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ace Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Ace Venetian Blind Service, Tucson, Ariz.
Ace Blind & Linoleum Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.
Acme Venetian Blind Co., Chicago, Ill.
Acme Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Acme Venetian Blind & Window Shade Corp., Jamaica, New York, N. Y.
Acme Window Shade & Venetian Blind Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.
Acord Co., Chicago, Ill.
Aero Shade Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Aero Venetian Blind Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Air-Flow Venetian Blind Co., Jamaica, N. Y.
Air-O-Lite Venetian Blind Co., Mattapan, Mass.
All-Craft Venetian Blinds, Van Nuys, Calif.
Allen Shade & Linoleum Co., Baltimore, Md.
Allen Venetian Blind Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Allen Venetian Blind Co., Tyler, Tex.
Allied Blind Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Allray Venetian Blinds, Tampa, Fla.
Aluminum Venetian Blind Co., Chicago, Ill.
American Cord & Webbing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
American Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
American Venetian Blind Manufacturing Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
American Window Shade Co., Seattle, Wash.
Apex Venetian Blind Service Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Archer Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ardmore Venetian Blind & Awning Co., Ardmore, Okla.
Arlington Window Shade Corp., New York, N. Y.
Art Window Shade Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Artcraft Braid Co., Providence, R. I.
Artex-Green Company of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.
Atlanta Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Aurora Venetian Blind Co., Aurora, Ill.
Avon Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ballinger Venetian Blinds, Eureka, Calif.
Bal's Venetian Blinds, San Diego, Calif.
Balsa Company Factories, Mobile, Ala.
Barnett-Nixon Manufacturing Co., Monroe, La.
Beaman's Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Beauty Crafts, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Belleville Awning Co., Belleville, Ill.
Bestbilt Blind Co., Riverside, Calif.
Blit-Rite Blind Co., Coral Gables, Fla.
Blit Rite Venetian Blind Manufacturing Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bilrite Venetian Blind Co., Oakland, Calif.
Blind-Kleen Co., Chicago, Ill.
Brent Venetian Blind Co., South Boston, Mass.
Brown, A. B., Co., Inc., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Bunnett Venetian Blinds, Portland, Ore.
Burket Manufacturing Co., Bedford, Pa.
Burkett, R. D., Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Ind.
Cape Cod Venetian Blinds, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.
Capital Shade & Awning Co., Jackson, Miss.
Carey McFall Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cascade Sales Co., Seattle, Wash.
Central of Georgia Railway Co., Savannah, Ga.
Central Venetian Blind Co., Enid, Okla.
Central Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chappell, C. E. & Sons, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
Checkert Venetian Blind Co., Cicero, Ill.
Clark Art Shop, Inc., Raleigh, N. C.
Cleveland Venetian Blind & Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Colonial Blind Corp., Arcadia, Calif.
Cooke Co., Shawnee, Okla.
Cordless Blind Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cornay, W. J., Awning & Supply Co., Lafayette, La.
Cox, J. H., Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Craftsman Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Culver City, Calif.
Custom Shade Shop, Arlington, Va.
D & H Venetian Blind Shop, Houston, Tex.
Dade Venetian Blind Co., Miami, Fla.
David Shade & Awning Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
DeLuxe Venetian Blind Co., Pasadena, Calif.
Denton Industries, Meridian, Miss.
Dependable Venetian Blind Co., DeKalb, Ill.
DesJardins Venetian Blind Co., Wilmington, Calif.
Dickey Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Dickson & Ives, Inc., Orlando, Fla.
Dill's Austin, Tex.
Dixie Venetian Blind Co., Jackson, Miss.
DuCrafts, Inc., Evansville, Ind.
DuPlex Venetian Blind Corp., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
Duracraft Products, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Earhart Blind Shop, Monmouth, Ill.
East End Venetian Blind Co., Houston, Tex.
Elkeles Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Elliot Venetian Blind Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Empire Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ewers Venetian Blind Manufacturing, Watsonville, Calif.
Filterlite Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Findell Manufacturing Co., Manchester, Conn.
 Ford Venetian Blind Co., Miami, Fla.
 Frank's Appliance Inc., Watertown, N. Y.
 Frantz Venetian Blind Co., Inglewood, Calif.
 Georgia Venetian Blind Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Globe Venetian Blind Corp., Baltimore, Md.
 Globe Venetian Blind Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Great Lakes Venetian Blind Works, Chicago, Ill.
 Grove Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Lodi, N. J.
 Guthrie-Morris-Campbell Co., Charleston, W. Va.
 H & H Venetian Blind Co., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 Hamilton Venetian Blind Laundry, Hamilton, Ohio.
 Hammond, Geo., Barnesboro, Pa.
 Harlingen Venetian Blind Shop, Harlingen, Tex.
 Helgott Service & Supplies, Inc., St. Louis County, Mo.
 Holthausen, A., Inc., Union City, N. J.
 Home Service Co., Staunton, Va.
 Hospital Bureau of Standards & Supplies, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Hough Shade Corp., Janesville, Wis.
 Indianapolis Tent & Awning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 International Window Trimmings, Hawthorne, Calif.
 Irving Venetian Blind Co., Irving, Tex.
 Jackson Awning Co., Jackson, Miss.
 Jackson Venetian Blind Co., Jackson, Tenn.
 Jones-Dabney Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Joplin Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Joplin, Mo.
 Julien Shade Shop, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Kenfair Venetian Blind Co., Arlington, Va.
 Kirsch Co., Sturgis, Mich.
 Kolber Bros. Venetian Blind Manufacturers, Miami, Fla.
 Krestow, Irving, Manufacturing Co., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
 Kwik Kleen Venetian Blind Laundries, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LaMar Shade & Venetian Blind Co., Davenport, Iowa.
 Lando Products, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
 Lasting Manufacturing Co., Inc., El Dorado, Kans.
 Lawrence Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lawrence, Mass.
 Level Lift Cordless Blind Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Life Time Products Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Lignum Vitae Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
 Lincoln Venetian Blind Products Corp., Baldwin, N. Y.
 Lindemann, Carl, Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Lindstrom's Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Tacoma, Wash.
 Linoleum Shop, Statesboro, Ga.
 Little Rock Tent & Awning Co., Little Rock, Ark.
 Lorain Window Shade & Gift Shop, Inc., Lorain, Ohio.
 Luxor Service, Chicago, Ill.
 Macon Venetian Blind Co., Macon, Ga.
 Martini & Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
 Mar-ton Venetian Blind Service, Chicago, Ill.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.
 Maxwell Co., Inc., Miami, Fla.
 McKinley Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Meckstroth-Eger Shade Shop, Inc., Dayton, Ohio.
 Merry Screen Co., Tulsa, Okla.
 Metal Slat Manufacturing & Supply Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Midwest Venetian Blind Co., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Mid-Western Venetian Blind Co., Tulsa, Okla.
 Miller & Paine, Inc., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Miller Table Pad & Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mints Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mobas Co., Houston, Tex.
 Modern Venetian Blind Co., Burlington, N. C.
 Modern Venetian Blind Co., Wichita, Kans.
 Nate's Venetian Blind Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Newland Manufacturing Co., Denison, Tex.
 Nicholson's Venetians, Seattle, Wash.
 Norton, Chas. A., Shade Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.
 Nu-Art Venetian Blind Co., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
 Oakwood Venetian Blind Co., Toledo, Ohio.
 Oehrie Bros. Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.
 Oscar's Venetian Laundry, Seattle, Wash.
 Owensboro Blind Shop, Owensboro, Ky.
 Pacific Venetian Blind Co., North Hollywood, Calif.
 Palisade Venetian Blinds Co., Fairview, N. J.
 Paramount Venetian Blind Co., New York, N. Y.
 Paris Shade Shoppe, Inc., Richmond, Va.
 Park Building Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Patterson Shade & Floor Covering Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Patzig Testing Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Peninsula Manufacturing Co., Seaside, Calif.
 Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pennsylvania State College, School of Chemistry & Physics, State College, Pa.
 Perfection Blind & Shade Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala.
 Piedmont Curtain & Shade Co., Inc., Newell, N. C.
 Pioneer Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Pull-Down Screen & Venetian Blind Co., Long Beach, Calif.
 Queen Anne Venetian Blind Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Ramsey Venetian Blind Factory, Bristol, Va.
 Ravenswood Blind Shop, Chicago, Ill.
 Raybar Venetian Blind Co., Klamath Falls, Oreg.
 Reliable Venetian Blind Co., Erie, Pa.
 Reliance Venetian Blind Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Renu Venetian Blind Co., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 Rex Venetian Blind Co., Boston, Mass.
 Rice, J. Raymond, & Son, Louisville, Ky.
 Richison Furniture & Appliance Co., Chickasha, Okla.
 Roberts Awning & Venetian Blind Co., Orlando, Fla.
 Robert's Venetian Blind Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Rose Venetian Blind Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ruhlman-Mack Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn.
 San Diego Window Shade Co., San Diego, Calif.
 Santa Rosa Venetian Blind Co., Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Savitt Venetian Blind Co., Atlantic City, N. J.
 Sheldon Venetian Blind Co., Sheldon, Iowa.
 Shouck Venetian Blind Co., York, Pa.
 Simonsen's Shade & Drapery Service, Seattle, Wash.
 Sisters Hospital, Waterville, Maine.
 Sistrunk, Inc., Miami, Fla.
 Smith, Tom, Venetian Blinds, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Smith Venetian Blind Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Southern Venetian Blind Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Southern Venetian Blind Co., Columbia, S. C.
 Southern Venetian Blind Co., Miami, Fla.
 Southern Venetian Blind Co., Norfolk, Va.
 Southern Venetian Blind Corp., Savannah, Ga.
 Specialty Products Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.
 Spurlock & Carter Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Standard Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Strickland Venetian Blind Works, Wilmington, N. C.

Summit Venetian Blind Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sunland Venetian Blind Co., El Paso, Tex.
 Sunset Venetian Blind Co., Charlestown, Mass.
 Sun-Tilt Venetian Blind Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Supercraft Venetian Blind Co., New York, N. Y.
 Tate's Venetian Blind Service Co., Pensacola, Fla.
 Taylor Venetian Blind Co., Taylor, Tex.
 Thomas, G. E. A., Atlantic City, N. J.
 Thomas Venetian Blind Co., Inc., Miami, Fla.
 Thompson Shade & Venetian Blind Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Thompson Venetians, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Todd's Venetian Blinds, Tampa, Fla.
 Traco Products Co., Anderson, S. C.
 Tri-State Awning Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Tuma Venetian Blind Co., Pocatello, Idaho.
 United Shade Service, St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.
 Universal Venetian Blind Co., Forest Park, Ill.
 University Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Valley Venetian Co., Inc., McAllen, Tex.
 Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., Sumter, S. C.
 Venetian Blind Service Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Venetian Blind Shop, La Marque, Tex.
 Venetian Shade Shop, Madison, Wis.
 Vienna Venetian Blind Co., Inc., Vienna, W. Va.
 Vinson, O. J., Venetian Blinds, Huntington, W. Va.
 Vogue Venetian Blind Co., West Los Angeles, Calif.
 Waco Venetian Blind Co., Mobile, Ala.

Warner Manufacturing Co., Austin, Tex.
 Warren Venetian Blind Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Waukesha Memorial Hospital, Waukesha, Wis.
 Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Mich.
 Wehmeier, Walter, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 West Texas Venetian Blind Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Westcott Sales Co., St. Louis, Mo. (General support.)
 Williams Venetian Blind Renovating Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Window Shop, Lombard, Ill.
 Wing, Sam A., Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
 Wolfe-Pierce Venetian Blind Co., Albany, Ga.
 Woolf Venetian Blind Products Co., Berkeley, Calif.
 Wright, D. F., Window Shade Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wright Sales Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Young, M. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Zim Venetian Blind Co., Denver, Colo.
 Zimmerman, A. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Zmuda Venetian Blinds, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agriculture, United States Department of, Division of Procurement and Property Management, Washington, D. C.
 Army, Department of the, Standards Branch, Washington, D. C.
 Interior, Department of, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
 Naval Clothing Depot (U. S.), New York, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.
 0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business.
 1-52. Clinical thermometers.
 2-30. Mopsticks.
 3-40. Stoddard solvent.
 4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
 5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron.
 6-31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-46.
 7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
 8-51. Gage blanks.
 9-33. Builders' template hardware.
 10-29. Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-46.
 11-41. Moisture regain of cotton yarns.
 12-48. Fuel oils.
 13-44. Dress patterns.
 14-51. Boys' sport and dress shirt (woven fabrics) size measurements.
 15-46. Men's pajama sizes (made from woven fabrics).
 16-29. Wallpaper.
 17-47. Diamond core drill fittings.
 18-29. Hickory golf shafts.
 19-32. Foundry patterns of wood.
 20-49. Vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
 21-39. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers.
 22-40. Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
 23-30. Feldspar.
 24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
 25-30. Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24-43.
 26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
 27-36. Mirrors.
 28-46. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
 29-31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
 30-31. (Withdrawn.)
 31-38. Wood shingles.
 32-31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
 33-43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).

CS No.
 34-31. Bag, case, and strap leather.
 35-49. Hardwood plywood.
 36-33. Fourdrinier wire cloth.
 37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
 38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
 39-37. (Withdrawn).
 40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
 41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
 42-49. Structural fiber insulating board.
 43-32. Grading of sulfonated oils.
 44-32. Apple wraps.
 45-48. Douglas fir plywood.
 46-49. Hosiery lengths and sizes.
 47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch-cases.
 48-40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
 49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for book-binding purposes.
 50-34. Binders' board for bookbinding and other purposes.
 51-35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
 52-35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
 53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
 54-35. Mattresses for hospitals.
 55-35. Mattresses for institutions.
 56-49. Oak flooring.
 57-40. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
 58-36. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
 59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting.
 60-48. Hardwood dimension lumber.
 61-51. Venetian blinds (grade A, custom-made).
 62-38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
 63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
 64-37. Walnut veneers.

CS No.

- 65-43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products.
- 66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
- 67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
- 68-38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
- 69-38. Pine oil disinfectant.
- 70-41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (published with CS71-41).
- 71-41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (published with CS70-41).
- 72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
- 73-51. Old growth Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock standard stock doors.
- 74-39. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
- 75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations.
- 76-39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
- 77-51. Enameled cast-iron plumbing fixtures.
- 78-40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (published with CS79-40).
- 79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (published with CS-78-40).
- 80-41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
- 81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 82-41. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
- 83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 84-41. Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 85-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 86-41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 87-41. Red electric warning lanterns.
- 88-41. Liquid burning flares.
- 89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
- 90-49. Power cranes and shovels.
- 91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
- 92-41. Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.
- 93-50. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
- 94-41. Calking lead.
- 95-41. Lead pipe.
- 96-41. Lead traps and bends.
- 97-42. Electric-supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
- 98-42. Artists' oil paints.
- 99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
- 100-47. Porcelain-enameled steel utensils.
- 101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- 102- . (Reserved for "Diesel and fuel-oil engines.")
- 103-48. Rayon Jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn).
- 104-49. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing type oil burners.
- 105-48. Mineral wool insulation for low temperatures.
- 106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics).
- 107-45. (Withdrawn.)
- 108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.

CS No.

- 109-44. Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
- 110-43. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck and bus tires).
- 111-43. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
- 112-43. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
- 113-51. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- 114-43. Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
- 115-44. Porcelain-enameled tanks for domestic use.
- 116-44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
- 117-49. Mineral wool insulation for heated industrial equipment.
- 118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
- (E)119-45.¹ Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
- 120-48. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors.
- 121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
- 122-49. Western softwood plywood.
- 123-49. Grading of diamond powder.
- (E) 124-45.¹ Master disks.
- 125-47. Prefabricated homes.
- 126-45. Tank-mounted air compressors.
- 127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
- 128-49. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
- 129-47. Materials for safety wearing apparel.
- 130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
- 131-46. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
- 132-46. Hardware cloth.
- 133-46. Woven wire netting.
- 134-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils (metal composition).
- 135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
- 136-46. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).
- 137-51. Size measurements for men's and boys' shorts (woven fabrics).
- 138-49. Insect wire screening.
- 139-47. Work gloves.
- 140-47. Testing and rating convectors.
- 141-47. Sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.
- 142-51. Automotive lifts.
- 143-47. Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.
- 144-47. Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.
- 145-47. Testing and rating hand-fired hot-water supply boilers.
- 146-47. Gowns for hospital patients.
- 147-47. Colors for molded urea plastics.
- 148-50. Men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear.
- 149-48. Utility type house dress sizes.
- 150-48. Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from Tee-section rails).
- 151-48. Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for infants, babies, toddlers, and children (for the knit underwear industry).
- 152-48. Copper naphthenate wood-preserved (spray, brush, dip application).
- 153-48. Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for girls (for the knit underwear industry).
- 154- . (Reserved for "Wire rope.")
- 155-50. Body measurements for the sizing of boys' apparel (knit underwear, shirts, trousers).

¹ Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

CS No.

- 156-49. Colors for polystyrene plastics.
 157-49. Ponderosa pine and sugar pine plywood.
 158-49. Model forms for girls' apparel.
 159-49. Sun-glass lenses made of ground and polished plate glass, thereafter thermally curved.
 160-49. Wood-fiber blanket insulation (for building construction).
 161-49. "Standard grade" hot-dipped galvanized ware (coated after fabrication).
 162-49. Tufted bedspreads.
 163-49. Standard stock ponderosa pine windows, sash, and screens.
 164- . (Reserved for "Concrete mixers.")
 165-50. Zinc naphthenate wood-preserved (spray, brush, dip application).
 166-50. Size measurements for men's work trousers.
 167-50. Automotive and general service copper tube.

CS No.

- 168-50. Polystyrene plastic wall tiles, and adhesives for their application.
 169-50. Galvanized ware fabricated from pregalvanized steel sheets.
 170-50. Cotton flour bag (sack) towels.
 171-50. Hardwood veneered doors.
 172-50. Brass trim for water-closet bowls, tanks, and urinals (dimensional standards).
 173-50. Heavy-duty alpha-cellulose-filled melamine tableware.
 174-51. 140-F dry-cleaning solvent.
 175-51. Circular-knitted gloves and mittens.
 176-51. Prefinished wall panels.
 177-51. Bituminous-coated metal septic tanks (single compartment, residential).
 178-51. Testing and rating ventilating fans (axial and propeller types).
 179-51. Installation of attic ventilation fans in residences.
 180-52. Model forms for boys' apparel.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.