WITHDRAWN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

MARKING OF ARTICLES MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF PLATINUM

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS66–38

Effective Date for New Production from June 20, 1938
Effective Date for Clearance of Existing Retailer Stocks from June 20, 1939

WITHDRAWN

A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

Superseded by PS69-76

UNITED STATES
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U. S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards

PROMULGATION

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS66–38

for

MARKING OF ARTICLES MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF PLATINUM

On July 16, 1937, the Jewelry Crafts Association requested that the platinum laws for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Illinois be made the substance of a commercial standard on the marking of platinum for the benefit of the trade in the other 45 States. Accordingly, after preliminary conferences, and with the approval of the other interested trade associations the question was submitted to manufacturers, distributors, and users, for the approval of all concerned. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the standard as shown herein.

The standard is effective for new production from June 20, 1938, and for clearance of existing retailer stocks from June 20, 1939.

Promulgation recommended.

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

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards

Promulgation approved.

Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

MARKING OF ARTICLES MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF PLATINUM

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS66–38

SCOPE

1. This standard covers the marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum, as herein defined, offered for sale in the United States of America.

DEFINITIONS

2. In this standard, unless the context otherwise requires:

2a. "Article" means any article of merchandise and includes any portion of such article, whether a distinct part thereof or not (including every part thereof whether or not separable), and also including material for manufacture.

2b. Platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and osmium, include alloys of each of the several said metals.

2c. "Mark" means any mark, sign, device, imprint, stamp, or brand applied to any article, or to any tag, card, paper, label, box, carton, container, holder, package cover or wrapping attached to, used in conjunction with or enclosing such article, or any bill, bill of sale, invoice, statement, letter circular, advertisement, notice, memorandum, or other writing or printing.

2d. "Apply" and "applied" include any method or means of application or attachment to, or of use on, or in connection with, or in relation to, an article, whether such application, attachment, or use is to, on, by, in, or with (1) the article itself, or (2) anything attached to the article, or (3) anything to which the article is attached, or (4) anything in or on which the article is, or (5) anything so used or placed as to lead to a reasonable belief that the mark on that thing is meant to be taken as a mark on the article itself.

2e. "Quality mark" is any mark as herein defined indicating, describing, identifying, or referring to, or appearing or seeming or purporting to indicate, describe, identify, or refer to, the partial or total presence or existence of, or the quality of, or the percentage of, or the purity of, or the number of parts of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium in any article.

APPLICATION OF QUALITY MARK

3. Application of quality mark:

3a. When an article is composed of mechanism, works, or movements and of a case or cover containing the mechanism, works, or movements, a quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to be, nor to be intended to be, applied to the mechanism, works, or movements.

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3b. The quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to apply to springs, winding bars, sleeves, crown cores, mechanical joint pins, screws, rivets, dust bands, detachable movement rims, hat-pin stems, bracelet and necklace snap tongues. In addition, in the event that an article is marked under paragraph 6e, the quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to apply to pin tongues, joints, catches, lapel button backs, and the posts to which they are attached, scarf-pin stems, hat-pin sockets, shirt stud backs, vest button backs and ear screw backs, provided such parts are made of the same quality of gold as is used in the balance of the article.

TRADE-MARK

4. *Trade-mark.*—If there is any quality mark printed, stamped, or branded on the article itself, there must also be printed, stamped, or branded on the said article itself the following mark, to wit: A trade-mark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States of the manufacturer of such article; except that if such manufacturer has sold or contracted to sell such article to a jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer regularly engaged in the business of buying and selling similar articles, this provision shall be deemed to be complied with if there is so marked on the said article the trade-mark duly registered under the laws of the United States of such jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer, respectively; and there may also be marked on the said article itself numerals intended to identify the article, design, or pattern, provided, however, that such numerals do not appear or purport to be a part of the quality mark and provided that they do not tend to mislead or deceive anyone into believing that they are a part of the quality mark.

QUALITY MARKS; DESCRIPTION

5. *Quality marks; description.*—All quality marks applied to any article shall be equal in size and equally visible, legible, clear, and distinct, and no quality mark which is false, deceptive, or misleading shall be applied to any article or to any descriptive device therefor. No more than one quality mark shall be applied to any article, and such quality mark shall be applied to such article in only one place thereon, except as elsewhere herein specifically permitted.

Wherever in this standard, provision is made for marking the number of parts or proportion of metals, such number or proportion shall refer to weight and not to volume, thickness, or any other basis.

QUALITY; CONTENTS

6. *Quality; contents.*—There shall not be applied to any article any quality mark nor any colorable imitation thereof, nor any contraction thereof, nor any addition thereto, nor any words or letters, nor any mark purporting to be or resembling a quality mark except as follows:

6a. An article consisting of at least 985 parts per thousand of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium, where solder is not used, and at least 950 parts per thousand of said metal or metals where solder is used, may be marked "platinum," provided that the total proportion of the aforementioned metals other than pure platinum shall be no more than 50 parts per thousand of the entire article.

6b. An article consisting of at least 985 parts per thousand of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium, where solder is not used, and at least 950 parts per thousand of the said metal or metals where solder is used, and provided further that at least 750 parts per thousand of said article are pure platinum, may be marked "platinum," provided immediately preceding the mark "platinum" there is marked the name or abbreviation as hereinafter provided, of iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, or osmium, whichever of said metals predominates, and provided further that the proportion of such predominating other metal must be more than 50 parts per thousand of the entire article.

6c. An article consisting of at least 985 parts per thousand of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium, where solder is not used, and at least 950 parts per thousand of said metals where solder is used, provided at least 500 parts per thousand of said article consist of pure platinum, may be marked with the word "platinum," provided that said word is immediately preceded by a number indicating in parts per thousand the proportion of platinum in the entire article, and further provided that said mark "platinum" be followed by the name or abbreviation as herein allowed, of such one or more of the following metals, to wit: Iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium, that may be present in the article in the proportion of more than 50 parts per thousand of the entire article. The name of such other metal or metals other than platinum, however, shall each be immediately preceded by a number indicating in parts per thousand the proportion of such other metal or metals in the entire article, as for example, 600 Plat., 350 Pall.; or 500 Plat., 200 Pall., 150 Ruth., 100 Rhod.

6d. An article consisting of 950 parts per thousand of any two or more of the following metals: Platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, and/or osmium with less than 500 parts per thousand of the entire article consisting of pure platinum, may be marked with the name iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, or osmium, whichever predominates in the said article, but in no event with the mark "platinum", provided, however, that the proportion of such metal other than platinum so marked, must be marked in parts per thousand, and provided further that the name of such metal other than platinum so used must be spelled out in full irrespective of any other provisions herein to the contrary.

6e. An article composed of platinum and gold which resembles, appears, or purports to be platinum, may be marked with a karat mark and the platinum mark, provided: (1) The platinum in such article shall be at least 985 parts per thousand pure platinum; (2) the fineness of the gold in such article shall be correctly described by the karat mark of said gold; (3) the proportion of platinum in such article shall be no less than 5 percent of the total weight of the article; and (4) the mark shall be so applied that the karat mark shall immediately precede the platinum mark, as for example, "14K & Plat.", "18K & Plat.", as the case may be, it being expressly provided that in case the proportion of platinum exceeds the 5 percent provided herein, the quality mark may also include a declaration of the proportion of platinum, as for

example, "18K & 1/10th Plat.", or "14K & 1/8th Plat.", or as the case may be.

6f. An article composed of platinum and any other material or metal not resembling, appearing, or purporting to be platinum, may be marked with the quality mark "platinum", provided all parts or portions of such article purporting to be platinum, or reasonably resembling or appearing to be platinum shall be at least 985 parts per thousand pure platinum.

ABBREVIATIONS

7. *Abbreviations.*—Whenever provided for in this article, except as specifically excepted in 6d:

The word "platinum" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Plat."

The word "iridium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Irid."

The word "palladium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Pall."

The word "ruthenium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Ruth."

The word "rhodium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Rhod."

The word "osmium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "Osmi."

LABELING

8. In order that the consumer may become familiar with the significance of the quality marks herein defined, articles made wholly or in part of platinum and marked for quality in conformity with this standard may be accompanied by a certificate, tag, card, or other label incorporating the following wording:

> The ---------- Co. guarantees this article to be marked for quality in strict accordance with Commercial Standard CS66-38, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from June 20, 1938, and for clearance of existing retailer stocks from June 20, 1939.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following comprises the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each association nominated its own representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision, may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., which acts as secretary for the committee.

Manufacturers:

William B. Ogush (chairman) Katz & Ogush, Inc., 33 West 60th Street, New York, N. Y., representing the Jewelry Crafts Association.

John L. Corbett, Corbett & Bertolone, Inc., 74 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y., representing the Jewelry Crafts Association.

G. H. Niemeyer, Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 83 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

Sigmund Cohn, 44 Gold Street, New York, N. Y., representing Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc.

Distributors:

George A. Fernley, 505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; representing the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association.

Wilson A. Streeter, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., representing American National Retail Jewelers Association.

Max Schuster, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., representing National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Consumers:

Miss Keturah Baldwin, 602 Mills Building, Washington, D. C., representing American Home Economics Association.

Representative to be appointed by the American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

Miss Virginia Addison, R. F. D. Box 187, Annapolis, Md., representing General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Assay Laboratories:

L. P. Ledoux, Ledoux & Co., 155 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Thomas A. Wright, Lucius Pitkin, Inc., 47 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

Inspired by the beneficial results in the direction of fair competition and better understanding between buyers and sellers which followed the establishment of the Commercial Standard for Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other than Watch Cases, CS47-34, the Jewelry Crafts Association on July 16, 1937, requested the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for marking of platinum and part-platinum articles based upon the New York State platinum law and the corresponding laws of Illinois and New Jersey. In line with the request, a proposed standard was circulated to more than a score of interested trade associations and distributor and consumer organizations who approved the proposal subject to minor improvements in the wording, as a means of protecting the public on the quality of platinum articles in the 45 States which have not enacted laws on the subject.

Following preliminary conferences in New York City on October 5, 1937, and on January 27, 1938, the proposed standard was circulated to industry for written acceptance on February 7, 1938. After receiving acceptances representing approximately 75 percent of the productive volume, the success of the project was announced on May 20, 1938.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).
2-30.	Mopsticks.
3-38.	Stoddard solvent (second edition).
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition).
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8-33.	Gage blanks (second edition).
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.
12-38.	Fuel oils (fourth edition).
13-30.	Dress patterns.
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.
15-29.	Men's pajamas.
16-29.	Wall paper.
17-32.	Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).
21-36.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (third edition).
22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
23-30.	Feldspar.
24-30.	Standard screw threads.
25-30.	Special screw threads.
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.
31-35.	Wood shingles (third edition).
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.
35-31.	Plywood (Hardwood and Eastern Red Cedar).
36-33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.
38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.
39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition).
40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.
42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).
43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.
44-32.	Apple wraps.
45-36.	Douglas fir plywood (domestic grades) (second edition).
46-36.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (second edition).
47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.
48-34.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding 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.
56-36.	Oak flooring.
57-36.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
59-36.	Woven dress fabrics—testing and reporting.
60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
64-37.	Walnut veneers.
65-38.	Wool and part-wool fabrics.
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.
70-38.	Coal tar disinfectant (emulsifying type).
71-38.	Cresylic disinfectants.
72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).

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

WITHDRAWN

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

This sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS66-38 as our standard of practice in the

Production [1] Distribution [1] Use [1]

of platinum articles.

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature _____

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title _____

Company _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed in pamphlet)

Street address _____

City and State _____

[1] Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. 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

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 the industry. 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 industry 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 branches of the industry 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 companies representing a satisfactory majority of production, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee of the industry or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted this Commercial Standard as their standard of practice for quality marks in the production, distribution, and use of platinum. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard, nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, one should look for the quality mark applied to the article, the trade mark and the guarantee label as indications of conformity with the standard.

ASSOCIATIONS

American National Retail Jewelers Association, New York, N. Y.
Asheville Merchants Association, Inc., Asheville, N. C.
California Retail Jewelers Association, Inc., Glendale, Calif.
Chicago Jewelry Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Columbia Merchants Association, Columbia, S. C. (In principle.)
Greensboro Merchants Association, Inc., Greensboro, N. C. (In principle.)
Jewelers' Protective Association, Inc., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Jewelers Vigilance Committee, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Jewelry Crafts Association, Inc., The, New York, N. Y.
Massachusetts & Rhode Island Retail Jewelers Association, Providence, R. I.
National Council of Women, Consumer Interests, Belmont, Mass.
New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, Inc., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Bronxville, N. Y. (In principle.)
North Dakota Retail Merchants Association, Fargo, N. Dak.
Oregon State Jewelers Association, Portland, Oreg.
Retail Jewelers Association of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.

FIRMS

Abramson Manufacturing Co., D., New York, N. Y.
Acker & Horstmann Manufacturing Jewelers, St. Louis, Mo.
Adler's Sons, Charles, New York, N. Y.
Advanced Ring Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
Alamo Jewelry Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Anderson Co., Inc., W. R., Chicago, Ill.
Axel Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
Balfour Co., L. G., Attleboro, Mass. (In principle.)
Ballard & Ballard, Los Angeles, Calif.
Banks Laboratories, Inc., John H., New York, N. Y.
Barclay & Sons Jewelers, Newport News, Va.
Bardach & Gran, Indianapolis, Ind.
Barasso & Blasi, Inc., Newark N. J.
Baskin Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bausch & Co., Albert, New York, N. Y.
Benedict Bros., New York, N. Y.
Bernstein & Roskin, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Biggs & Co., Inc., Ralph W., New York, N. Y.
Binder Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bishop & Bishop, Newark, N. J.
Blanchard & Co., New York, N. Y.
Block Laboratories, Winnetka, Ill.
Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bock-Lewis Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich.
Bojar Co., Providence, R. I.
Bowden & Co., Inc., J. B., New York, N. Y.
Bowman's Sons, Ezra F., Lancaster, Pa.
Bowser-Morner Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio. (In principle.)
Boyden-Minuth Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bradshaw, Harry C., Newark, N. J.
Brand & Sons, Manufacturing Jewelers, Inc., Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Bristol Seamless Ring Co., New York, N. Y.

Brogan, Byard F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brokaw & Son, D. D., New York, N. Y.
Butterfield Bros., Portland, Oreg.
Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.
Church & Co., Newark, N. J.
Clark & Co., Chas. H., Denver, Colo.
Cockshaw, Jr., Herbert, New York, N. Y.
Cohn, Sigmund, New York, N. Y.
Conwell & Co., E. L., Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)
Cooper & Forman, New York, N. Y.
Corbett & Bertolone, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Crismon & Nichols, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Crowell & Murray, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Davis, Inc., Millard F., Wilmington, Del.
Dee & Co., Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
Demay, G., New York, N. Y.
Diamant Jewelry Co., A., Kansas City, Mo.
Dieges & Clust, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Dyer, C. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Edelstein, William, Utica, N. Y.
Eisendoerfer, Morris, Denver, Colo.
Eisenstadt Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Emporium-Capwell Co., The, The Emporium Unit, San Francisco, Calif.
England, Klein & Levy, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Ernsting Co., The, San Diego, Calif.
Ettlinger & Sons, Louis, Port Richmond, N. Y. (In principle.)
Felger, Inc., F. & F., Newark, N. J.
Folger, Inc., Stephen Lane, New York, N. Y.
Forstner Chain Corporation, Irvington, N. J. (In principle.)
Froehling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond, Va. (In principle.)
Fulmer & Gibbons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gable Co., the Wm. F., Altoona, Pa.
Garrigus & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.
Garthe Co., H. C., Baltimore, Md.
Gascoyne & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Gerardi, Edward, New York, N. Y.
Glasow & Leitman Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
Goldsmith Bros. Smelting and Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.
Greene Co., Wm. C., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Gross Co., Inc., Benjamin & Edward J., New York, N. Y.
Haefliger & Co., R., Chicago, Ill.
Hagstoz & Son, T. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Halle Bros. Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Handy & Harman, New York, N. Y.
Hanks, Inc., Abbot A., San Francisco, Calif.
Helm & Hahn Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Herrmann, Chas. F., Washington, D. C.
Heupel & D'Ascenzo, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hiegl & Hlavatsch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hirsch, Inc., B. F., New York, N. Y.
Holst, Inc., Henry L., Atlantic City, N. J.
Hoover & Strong, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hyman Co., Inc., J. J., New York, N. Y.
Ide Jewelry Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Irons & Russell Co., Providence, R. I.
Jabel Ring Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.
Jackay Jewelers, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Jaffe & Son, Inc., A., New York, N. Y.
Jewelers Smelting Co., Inc., Arlington, N. J.
Jewelry and Cutlery Novelty Co., The N. Attleboro, Mass.
Johnson Jewelry Manufacturing Co., Aaron E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Juergens & Andersen Co., Chicago, Ill.
Kaplan & Sons, Morris, New York, N. Y.
Kaspar & Esh, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kastenhuber & Lehrfeld, New York, N. Y.
Katz & Ogush, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kaysen Co., Inc., Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kennedy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Kilgallon & Co., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Klebanoff & Grosman, New York, N. Y.
Kleitz & Bro. Co., B., Wilmington, Del.
Kreisler Sales Corporation, Jacques, New York, N. Y.
Krichbaum & Co., L., Providence, R. I.
Lazar, G., Boston, Mass.
Lazar & Fonyo, New York, N. Y.
Lazarus & Co., The F. & R., Columbus, Ohio.
Lazarus & Sons, Inc., S., Chicago, Ill.
Ledoux & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Lelong & Bro., Inc., L., Newark, N. J.
Lester & Co., Newark, N. J.
Levitz & Co., Albany, N. J.
Lind Jewelry Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Linhart, Inc., Emil, New York, N. Y.
Litwin & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Long Beach, Calif., Better Business Bureau of, Long Beach, Calif. (In principle.)
Luthy & Co., Inc., Adolph, New York, N. Y.
M. R. T. Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.
M. S. Co., Attleboro, Mass.
Makepeace Co., D. E., Attleboro, Mass.
Mallory & Co., Inc., P. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
May Co., The Frank T., New York, N. Y.
Maybaum Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.

McMaster Co., J., Providence, R. I.
McTeigue & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Meng Co., A. B., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Metz Platinum Refining Co., Newark, N. J.
Milan, M., Boston, Mass.
Milhening, Inc., J., Chicago, Ill.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Nebr.
Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va.
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Motz Engineering Office, Bisbee, Ariz.
Napier Co., The, Meriden, Conn. (In principle.)
Nathan & Berg, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
National Contact Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Jeweler, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Nestele, Inc., Felix, Newark, N. J. (In principle.)
New Haven, Chamber of Commerce of, New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
Newark Wire Cloth Co., Newark, N. J.
Newman, Inc., D. E., Chicago, Ill.
Ney Co., The J. M., Hartford, Conn.
Nitsche, Arthur H., Chicago, Ill.
Phoel & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (In principle.)
Porter & Wiser Jewelry Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Powers Dry Goods Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Precious Metals Research Works, Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
Reich, M. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Reiner & Berkow, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Reis Co., Inc., The, Indianapolis, Ind.
Renaissance Jewelry Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Richards & Son, J. W. (Richards Laboratories), Denver, Colo.
Richardson & Co., Enos, New York, N. Y.
Richardson Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.
Richert & Son Co., Jos., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robbins Co., The, Attleboro, Mass.
Rockwood, E. E., Attleboro Falls, Mass.
Rosenthal & Kaplan, New York, N. Y.
Ross & Greene, Inc., Portland, Oreg.
Rudberg Jewelry Co., Leon, Dallas, Tex.
Sacramento, Calif., The Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)
Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Schaar & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Schapiro, David, New York, N. Y.
Schenck, Emil J., New York, N. Y.
Schiffman's, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Schloser Co., F. G., Minneapolis, Minn.
Schneider, Inc., Henry I., Newark, N. J.
Schulenberg & Schmidt, Milwaukee, Wis.
Schuler, Geo. & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Schultz, A. G., Co., Baltimore, Md. (In principle.)
Scott Assay Office, A. H., Lovelock, Nev. (In principle.)
Scranton Better Business Bureau, Scranton, Pa. (In principle.)
Scribner & Loehr Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Dept. 604, Chicago, Ill.
Seifried, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (In principle.)
Shiman Bros. & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Shiman Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.
Shreve, Crump & Low Co., Boston, Mass.
Silbermann, Kohn & Wallenstein, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Silverman Bros., New York, N. Y.
Simson Bros. Refining Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Sinnock-Bachofner, Inc., Newark, N. J. (In principle.)
Sloan & Co., New York, N. Y.
Snell, Foster D., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Somers Co., O. J., New York, N. Y.
Sona, Martin (Successor to Edw. H. Balevre), Newark, N. J.
Staiger & Sons, New York, N. Y.
Standard Jewelry Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Standard Platinum Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Stern & Stern, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Street & Sons, Inc., Geo. O., New York, N. Y.
Sulger, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.
Taylor & Co., Wm. H., Newark, N. J.
Tiffany & Co., New York, N. Y.
Tilden, Thurber Corporation, Providence, R. I.
Traub Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.
Trautz Co., Inc., The, Newark, N. J.
Triangle Jewelry Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Twining Laboratories, The, Fresno, Calif.
United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Untermeyer, Robbins & Co., New York, N. Y.
Veit, Inc., B. & L., New York, N. Y.
Vernon-Benshoff Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (In principle.)
Vollman, Felix B., New York, N. Y.

Vulcan Ingot Metal Co., N. Chicago, Ill.
Wall Co., A. T., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Waller Co., Inc., A. E., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Wander & Kaufman, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Warnke Co., E. H., Milwaukee, Wis.
Warren, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce of, Retail Merchants Division, Warren, Ohio. (In principle.)
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.
Wehrung & Billmeier Co., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
Western Precipitation Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.
Weyhing Bros. Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.
Whitehouse Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whiting Co., F. A., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)
Wiedmann, Martin H., Newark, N. J.
Wildberg Bros. Smelting and Refining Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Williams Gold Refining Co., Inc., The, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wilson Co., The H. A., Newark, N. J.
Wilson & Son, Inc., W. B., Cape Charles, Va.
Winkler, Ed, Peoria, Ill.
Wood & Sons, Inc., J. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodland & Co., A. L., New York, N. Y.
Wright, Kay & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Zirnkilton, F. X., Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington, D. C.
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
War Department, Washington, D. C.

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Superseded by PS 69-76