

CS92-41

Lumber, tank-stock; cedar, cypress, and redwood

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

**CEDAR, CYPRESS, AND
REDWOOD
TANK-STOCK LUMBER**

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS92-41

Effective Date for New Production From April 15, 1941



**A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE**

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS92-41
for
**CEDAR, CYPRESS, AND REDWOOD TANK-STOCK
LUMBER**

On September 22, 1939, the Durable Woods Institute in cooperation with the California Redwood Association, Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, and West Coast Lumbermen's Association, requested that a commercial standard be established for cedar, cypress, and redwood tank-stock lumber. Following several preliminary meetings, a proposed standard was submitted to a number of producers, tank manufacturers and consumer organizations for comment, and was later circulated to the trade for written acceptance. The trade 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 April 15, 1941.

Promulgation recommended.

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

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Jesse H. Jones,
Secretary of Commerce.

CEDAR, CYPRESS, AND REDWOOD TANK-STOCK LUMBER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS92-41

PURPOSE

1. This quality standard for tank-stock lumber¹ is a basis for common understanding between manufacturers, distributors, and users of this product. By its general acceptance, use, and certification by labels, it is hoped that interest may be increased in the manufacture, sale, and use of high grade wood tanks, which should redound to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

2. The service afforded by naturally durable woods for tanks and the consequent success of the industry is in direct proportion to the quality of wood used, and therefore, the following commercial standard of quality is provided for guidance in the manufacture, sale, and use of this product.

SCOPE

3. This standard provides minimum specifications for one grade of all heartwood tank-stock lumber made of Western red cedar, Port Orford cedar, Southern cypress, and California redwood, in the following range of sizes:

- (a) Thickness..... 1½ to 4 inches;
- (b) Width..... 4 to 12 inches;
- (c) Length..... 6 to 32 feet.

It also covers allowable characteristics and conditions, tolerances, method of measurement, nomenclature and definitions, and a plan for certification and grade marking.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. All tank-stock lumber sold as conforming to this commercial standard shall meet the following general requirements:

5. *Seasoning.*—Material shall be of the seasoning as stated in the order. Where air or kiln seasoning is specified, the tank-stock lumber shall be properly and uniformly seasoned according to accepted methods.

6. *Workmanship.*—Tank-stock lumber shall be of good workmanship, of uniform thickness, and manufactured in accordance with good mill practice.

¹ Tank-stock lumber covered by this standard is from the following species: Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Southern cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). The heartwood of these species is extremely high in decay resistance, and their close grain and texture makes them particularly well suited for use in the construction of durable wood tanks.

7. *Grading.*—Tank-stock lumber shall be graded from the poor face. The basis of grade determination is a piece having 8 square feet surface measure.

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

8. *Sizes.*—Tank-stock lumber conforming to this standard shall be of the following nominal rough sizes:

(a) Thicknesses: 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4 inches.

(b) Widths: 4 to 12 inches, random widths. Specified widths shall be furnished when so ordered.

(c) Lengths: 6 to 32 feet, in increments of 1 foot. Specified lengths shall be furnished when so ordered.

9. *Tolerances.*—The rough seasoned thickness of tank-stock lumber shall be not more than ⅛ inch scant of the nominal thickness in stock less than 3 inches in thickness and not more than ⅛ inch scant of the nominal thickness in stock 3 inches and over in thickness. Rough seasoned tank-stock lumber when ordered in specified widths shall be not more than ¼ inch scant of the nominal specified width.

10. *Cedar.*—Commercial standard tank-stock lumber made of Western red cedar or Port Orford cedar shall be all heart, sound, close-grain material containing an average of not less than six annual rings per inch, measured radially. Stock shall be free from shake, splits, sapwood, and other characteristics unsuitable in tank stock, except those which will work off in milling; will admit not more than two small sound tight knots showing on one face only at least 1 inch from either edge. Medium surface checks that do not impair the usefulness of the piece for tank purposes will be admitted.

11a. *Cypress.*—Commercial standard tank-stock lumber made of Southern cypress shall be all heart, sound, dense material, free from shakes, splits, peck, sapwood, and other defects; will admit occasional small, sound, tight knots showing on one face only, at least 1 inch from either edge. Medium surface checks that do not impair the usefulness of the piece for tank purposes will be admitted.

11b. Southern cypress is classified into three types in American Lumber Standards, Simplified Practice Recommendation R16-39; namely, red cypress (coast type), yellow cypress (inland type), and white cypress (inland type). According to the information contained in the booklet entitled "American Southern Cypress",² the heartwood of cypress ranges from light yellowish brown to dark brown, reddish brown, or chocolate. However, even though color variations occur in the same locality, the cypress lumber produced from tidewater regions, especially within a belt 100 miles from salt water along the Gulf of Mexico and the southeastern Atlantic coast region, runs heavily to the darker colored wood and is referred to by the trade as tidewater red cypress. Lumber from further inland usually runs lighter in color and is commonly referred to as yellow or white cypress, depending upon the average color of the heartwood. No laboratory tests have been made to show the relative durability of the inland types and the coast, or tidewater, red-cypress type; however, the trade does make a distinction. Tidewater red cypress appears to have characteristics different from the inland types of cypress. As a result of long

² Trade Promotion Series No. 194, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

years of commercial experience in greenhouses and with wood tanks, where conditions are most favorable to decay, many large users of cypress prefer tidewater red cypress to the inland types.

12. *Redwood*.—Commercial standard tank-stock lumber made of California redwood shall be all heart, variable texture, sound, dense lumber containing an average of not less than eight annual rings per inch measured radially; free from shakes, splits, sapwood, and other characteristics unsuitable in tank stock, except those which will work off in milling; will allow sound bird's-eye well scattered, not more than one small, sound, tight knot showing on one face only, at least 1 inch from either edge, in occasional pieces. Slight crook permitted, but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in a 6-inch width, 20 feet long, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less crook for each additional 2 inches in width.

MEASUREMENT

13. Board measurement shall be used in measuring random widths of tank-stock lumber. When measured with a board rule, pieces measuring to the even half foot shall be alternately counted as of the next higher and the next lower surface foot; fractions below the half foot shall be dropped, and fractions above the half foot shall be counted as of the next higher foot. To determine the board-foot contents of material thicker than 1 inch, the surface measure should be multiplied by the nominal thickness in inches and fractions of an inch. When ordered in specified widths, a piece tally by thickness, width, and length shall be made.

CERTIFICATION

14a. In order to assure the purchaser that he is getting tank-stock lumber of the quality specified, the producers may, individually, or in concert with their trade association or inspection bureau, issue certificates guaranteeing that specific shipments conform to the standard. The following wording is recommended for such certificates:

This ----- Tank-Stock Lumber is guaranteed
(species)
 by the manufacturer to conform to Commercial Standard CS92-41
 as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Name of manufacturer)

14b. For the protection of wood-tank users, it is recommended that tank manufacturers attach, to each tank made from tank-stock lumber meeting the requirements of Commercial Standard CS92-41, a label certifying that the lumber used in its construction conforms to this standard. The following wording is recommended for such labels:

This tank is guaranteed by the manufacturer to be made of
 ----- Tank-Stock Lumber which conforms.
(species)
 to all requirements of Commercial Standard CS92-41, as issued by
 the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Name of manufacturer)

GRADE MARKING

15a. The following sets forth the grade marks adopted by the California Redwood Association, Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, and the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to maintain the high standard of quality herein recorded, and to insure distributors and consumers of receiving tank-stock lumber that has been graded in accordance with this commercial standard under the supervision of the respective association.



Grade mark of California Redwood Association

SCMA TANK

CS92-41

TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS

Grade mark of Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association



CS92-41

MADE IN U.S.A.

Grade mark of West Coast Lumbermen's Association

15b. The National Hardwood Lumber Association provides for a system of certification in lieu of grade marking and states that it will issue its financially guaranteed certificates under the grading specifications of this commercial standard for tank-stock lumber in Southern cypress.

NOMENCLATURE AND DEFINITIONS

Air seasoned.—Seasoned by exposure to air, usually in a yard, without artificial heat.

Bird's-eye.—A small central spot with the wood fibers arranged around it in the form of an ellipse, so as to give the appearance of an eye. Unless unsound or hollow, it shall not be considered a defect.

Characteristics.—Any natural marking or injury which occurs in wood altering the uniformity of its appearance, such as knots, stain, and wormholes.

Check.—A lengthwise separation of the wood, which occurs usually across the rings of annual growth.

Medium surface check.—Not over $\frac{1}{32}$ inch wide, and over 4 but not more than 10 inches long.

Defect.—Any irregularity occurring in or on wood that may lower its strength, durability, or utility values.

Heartwood.—The darker colored wood occurring in the inner portion of the tree, sometimes referred to as "heart."

Kiln seasoned.—Seasoned by artificial heat to a moisture content which is less than can be normally obtained through the natural process known as air seasoning.

Knot.—A branch or limb, embedded in the tree, which has been cut through in the process of lumber manufacture. Knots are classified according to size, form, quality, and occurrence. The average of the maximum and minimum diameters shall be used in measuring the size of knots.

Small knot.—A knot which is not over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Sound knot.—A knot which is solid across its face, as hard as the surrounding wood, and shows no indication of decay.

Tight knot.—A knot so fixed by growth or position as to firmly retain its place in the piece.

Peck.—Channeled or pitted areas or pockets of localized decay.

Sapwood.—The lighter-colored wood occurring in the outer portion of the tree, sometimes referred to as "sap."

Seasoning.—The evaporation or extraction of moisture from green or partially dried wood in order to improve its serviceability.

Shake.—A lengthwise separation of the wood which occurs usually between and parallel to the rings of annual growth.

Split (through check).—A lengthwise separation of the wood which occurs usually across the rings of annual growth, extending from one surface through the piece to the opposite surface, or to an adjoining surface.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from April 15, 1941.

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. Each organization nominated its own representatives. 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, which acts as secretary for the committee.

Manufacturers of tank stock lumber:

- B. R. ELLIS (chairman), Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, 721-24 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. F. WADE, California Redwood Association, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 HAL B. ALSTON, Durable Woods Institute, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
 C. J. HOGUE, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, 364 Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

Manufacturers of wood tanks:

- Ajax Tank & Tower Company. Invited to name representative.
 LEB. TURNER, U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill.
 CARL S. STANDER, The Hauser-Stander Tank Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 C. E. CARLSON, Johnson & Carlson, 848-864 Eastman Street, Chicago, Ill.

Users of wood tanks:

- American Brewers Association. Invited to name representative.
 American Paper & Pulp Association. Invited to name representative.
 FRANK J. UEHLEIN, W. E. Caldwell Co., 200 E. Brandies Street, Louisville, Ky.
 Representing National Association of Purchasing Agents.
 National Association of Textile Dyers & Finishers. Invited to name representative.
 ART HENKEL, Fremont Kraut Co., Fremont, Ohio. Representing National Kraut Packers Association.
 H. A. CADDOW, Wine Institute, 85 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On September 22, 1939, the Durable Woods Institute in cooperation with the California Redwood Association, Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, and West Coast Lumbermen's Association, requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for cedar, cypress, and redwood tank-stock lumber. Following several preliminary meetings, a draft of a proposed commercial standard was submitted to a number of producers, tank manufacturers and consumer organizations for their review and comment. After the requirements were harmonized and adjusted so that the draft represented the composite views of interested groups, the recommended commercial standard was circulated on June 14, 1940, to those directly concerned for written acceptance.

Upon receipt of official acceptance, estimated to represent a satisfactory majority of the production volume, and in the absence of active, valid opposition, the standard was promulgated as Commercial Standard CS92-41, effective for new production from April 15, 1941.

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

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 CS92-41 as our standard of practice in the

Production ¹ Distribution ¹ Use ¹

of cedar, cypress, and redwood tank-stock lumber.

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 of individual 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 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 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 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 these grading rules as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of cedar, cypress, and redwood tank-stock lumber. 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 in this field to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of quality certification should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

Arizona Retail Lumber & Builders Supply Association, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.
 California Redwood Association, San Francisco, Calif.
 Central Ohio Lumber Institute, Columbus, Ohio. (In principle.)
 Chicago Lumber Institute, Chicago, Ill.
 National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 National Kraut Packers Association, Clyde, Ohio.
 Pickle Manufacturers Society, Chicago, Ill.
 Port Orford Cedar Lumber Association, Marshfield, Oreg.
 Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Veneer Association, The, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
 Water Cooling Tower Association, New York, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.

FIRMS

Acme Tank Manufacturing Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Aermotor Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ajax Tank & Tower Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Albrecht, Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
 American Brewing Co., New Orleans, La.
 Angelina Hardwood Co., Keltys, Tex.
 Arkansas Valley Lumber Co., The, Wichita, Kans.
 Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.
 Arrow Tank Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Aspinook Corporation, Jewett City, Conn.
 Atlanta Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Baird Co., David, Camden, N. J.
 Bancroft & Sons Co., Joseph, Wilmington, Del.
 Baxter & Co., C. B., Kansas City, Mo.
 Brattie Bros. Mill Co., Ridgefield, Wash.
 Brewing Corporation of America, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Breyer Bros. Whiting & Co., Waupun, Wis.
 Bristol Door & Lumber Co., Bristol, Tenn.
 Brooks-Scanlon Corporation, Foley, Fla.
 Brown-Forman Distillery Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Browning Lumber Co., East Palatka, Fla.
 Burton-Swartz Cypress Co. of Fla., Perry, Fla.
 California Redwood Distributors, Ltd., Chicago, Ill.
 Cameron Lumber Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y.
 Carlisle Lumber Co., Onalaska, Wash.
 Carlton Manufacturing Co., Carlton, Oreg.
 Centlivre Brew Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Chapman-Storm Lumber Co., Moncks Corner, S. C.
 Chicago Wooden Tank Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Colonial Hardwood Flooring Co., Hagerstown, Md.
 Craine, Inc., Norwich, N. Y.
 Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark.
 Cummer Sons Cypress Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Damrow Bros. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Danzer Lumber Co. of Washington County, The, Hagerstown, Md.
 Darling Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg.
 Davies Co., Inc., William, Chicago, Ill.
 Denkmann Lumber Co., Canton, Miss.
 District of Columbia, Government of the, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
 Dodds Lumber Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Co. San Francisco, Calif.
 Drane Tank Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
 Dultmeier Manufacturing Co., Manning, Iowa.
 Dunk Tank Works, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Duquesne Brewing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Eatonville Lumber Co., Eatonville, Wash.
 El Dorado Brewing Co., Stockton, Calif.
 Empire State Wine Co., Inc., Penn Yan, N. Y.
 Evans Products Co., Portland, Oreg.
 Exchange Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Spokane, Wash.
 Ferguson Lumber Co., W. T., St. Louis, Mo.
 Fleming Tank Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Florida Louisiana Red Cypress Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Foley Lumber Co., T. A., Paris, Ill.
 Frost Lumber Industries, Inc., Shreveport, La.
 Gladbrook Pickles, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.
 Hamm Brewing Co., Theo., St. Paul, Minn.
 Hammond Lumber Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Hauser-Stander Tank Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hellwig Silk Dyeing Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Helwig & Leitch, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
 Higgins Lumber Co., J. E., San Francisco, Calif.
 Hoffmann, Inc., Anton, New York, N. Y.
 Hollingshead Corporation, R. M., Camden, N. J.
 Hollister-French Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 Holly Hill Cypress Co., Holly Hill, S. C.
 Houston, Better Business Bureau of, Houston, Tex. (In principle.)
 Hulbert Mill Co., William, Everett, Wash.
 Hunter Machine Co., James, North Adams, Mass.
 Hunting Lumber Co., R. D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Hurd Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Huss Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Independent Silo Co., St. Paul, Minn.
 Jasper County Lumber Co., Jasper, Tex.
 Johnson & Carlson, Chicago, Ill.
 Keith Lumber Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
 Kellogg Lumber Co., Monroe, La.
 Kiefer Associates, Inc., Carl J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Kimball-Tyler Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
 Krueger Brewing Co., G., Newark, N. J.
 Kusel Dairy Equipment Co., Watertown, Wis.
 Larkin Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Lewis Lumber Co., Asbury Park and Spring Lake, N. J.
 Lincoln Tank Co., Shreveport, La., and Big Spring, Tex.
 Link-Newcomb Mill & Lumber Co., Tehula, Miss.
 Long, W. S., Somerville, N. J.
 Los Angeles Brewing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Louisiana Cypress Lumber Co., Inc., Ponchatoula, La.
 Lutz & Schramm, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 M & V Tank Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Mangold Stave & Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Mauk Lumber Co., The C. A., Toledo, Ohio.
 McMaster Lumber & Shingle Co., Marysville, Wash.
 Miller Cedar Lumber Co., E. C., Aberdeen, Wash.
 Miller Co., J. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Minneapolis Brewing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Monteath Co., J. H., New York, N. Y.
 Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Moore Mill & Lumber Co., Bandon, Oreg.
 Mount Tivy Winery, Inc., Fresno, Calif.
 Mutual Lumber Co., Bucoda, Wash.
 National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 National Tank Co., Tulsa, Okla.
 New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
 North Carolina Lumber Co., Hallsboro, N. C.
 Northwestern Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Everett, Wash.
 Onalaska Pickle & Canning Co., Onalaska, Wis.
 Osceola Cypress Co., Osceola, Fla.
 Overseas Lumber Co., Inc. New York, N. Y.
 Pacific Lumber Co., The, San Francisco, Calif.
 Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Oakland, Calif.
 Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co., The, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Patterson Foundry & Machine Co., The, East Liverpool, Ohio.
 Peavy-Wilson Lumber Co., Inc., Holopaw, Fla.
 Port Orford Cedar Co., Marshfield, Oreg.
 Putnam Lumber Co., Shamrock, Fla.
 Putnam Lumber Co., Calvin, Danvers, Mass.
 Redwood Sales Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Remington Co., W. A., Hibbing, Minn.
 Restrict Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Reynolds & Manley Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga.
 Robertson, Inc., John D., Long Beach, Calif.
 Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)

St. Joe Lumber & Export Co., Port St. Joe, Fla.	Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.	Virginia Machinery & Well Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.
Sayman Products Co., T. M., St. Louis, Mo.	Wenneis Tank Co., New York, N. Y.
Schlitz Brewing Co., Jos., Milwaukee, Wis.	West Lumber Co., The Bert R., Spokane, Wash.
Schutte Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash.	Wieckert Lumber Co., E. F., Neenah, Wis.
Slimmer, J., Chicago, Ill.	Wilcox Johnson Tank Co., Inc., Victor, N. Y.
Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Co., Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.	Willingham & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sondheimer Co., E., Sondheimer, La.	Wilson Cypress Co., Palatka, Fla.
Stark Co., James E., Memphis, Tenn.	Windeler Co., Ltd., George, San Francisco, Calif.
Stearns Lumber Co., The A. T., Neponset, Boston, Mass.	Woodard Lumber Co., W. A., Cottage Grove, Oreg.
Stehling Co., Chas. H., Milwaukee, Wis.	
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.	U. S. GOVERNMENT
Terrell Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Tremont Lumber Co., Rochelle, La.	Veterans, Administration, Washington, D. C.
Turner Lumber Co., J. C., Irvington, N. Y.	War Department, Washington, D. C.
Union Lumber Co., San Francisco, Calif.	
United States Finishing Co., The, Norwich Branch, Norwich, Conn.	

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS. No.	Item
0-40	Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
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6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-40.	57-40.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
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19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	70-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).	71-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
21-39.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
22-40.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).	73-33.	Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors.
23-30.	Feldspar.	74-39.	Solid hardwood wall paneling.
24-30.	Standard screw threads.	75-39.	Automatic mechanical draft oil burners.
25-30.	Special screw threads.	76-39.	Hardwood interior trim and molding.
26-30.	Aromatic redcedar closet lining.	77-40.	Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	78-40.	Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	79-40.	Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	80-41.	Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.	81-41.	Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
31-38.	Wood shingles (fourth edition).	82-41.	Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	83-41.	Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).	84-41.	Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.	85-41.	Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
35-31.	Plywood (hardwood and eastern redcedar).	86-41.	Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
36-33.	Foundryfiner wire cloth (second edition).	87-41.	Red electric warning lanterns.
37-31.	Steel hone plates and screws.	88-41.	Liquid-burning flares.
38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.	89-40.	Hardwood stair treads and risers.
39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition).	90-	(Reserved for power shovels and cranes.)
40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.	91-41.	Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.	92-41.	Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank-stock lumber.
42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).		
43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.		
44-32.	Apple wraps.		
45-40.	Douglas-fir plywood (domestic grades) (fourth edition).		
46-40.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).		
47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.		
48-40.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).		
49-34.	Chip board laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.		
50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.		

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


FEDERAL REGISTER
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Bureau of Standards

VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARDS

Notice of Action on Proposed
Withdrawal

In accordance with the provisions of § 10.12 of the Department's published "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as amended; 35 F.R. 3349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of 60 standards identified below. Each of these standards, Commercial Standard (CS) and Simplified Practice Recommendation (SPR), has been found to be obsolete, no longer technically adequate, no longer acceptable to and used by the industry, or otherwise not in the public interest.

- CS 16-29 Wallpaper.
- CS 26-30 Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.
- CS 27-36 Mirrors.
- CS 28-46 Cotton Fabric Tents, Tarpaulins, and Covers.
- CS 46-62 Grading of Sulphonated (Sulphated) Oil Saponifiable Types.
- CS 61-61 Venetian Blinds (Grade A Custom-Made).
- CS 76-61 Old Growth Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock Doors.
- CS 76-89 Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding.
- CS 70-40 Ground-and-Polished Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 70-40 Blown, Drawn, and Dropped Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 80-40 Hardwood Stair Treads and Risers.
- CS 92-41 Cedar, Cypress and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber.
- CS 110-45 Dial Indicators (For Linear Measurements).
- CS 133-46 Woven Wire Netting.
- CS 140-47 Testing and Rating Conveyors.
- CS 141-47 Sine Bars, Blocks, Plates and Fixtures.
- CS 150-49 Sun Glass Lenses Made of Ground and Polished Plate Glass Thereafter Thermally Curved.
- CS 160-40 Wood Fiber Blanket Insulation (For Building Construction.)
- CS 161-59 "Standard Grade" Hot Dipped Galvanized Ware (Coated After Fabrication).
- CS 162-49 Tufted Bedspreads.
- CS 167-50 Automotive and General Service Copper Tube.
- CS 168-50 Polystyrene Plastic Wall Tiles, and Adhesives for Their Application.
- CS 169-50 Galvanized Ware Fabricated from Pregalvanized Steel Sheets (For Standard Grade Items Only).
- CS 206-57 Solvent Welded (SWP Size) Cellulose-Acetate Butyrate Pipe.
- CS 226-50 Method of Rating Commercial and Industrial Type Vacuum Cleaners, Portable and Mobile Types.
- CS 232-60 Industrial Wire Cloth.
- CS 246-53 Roof Drainage Products.

- CS 263-64 Aluminum Nails.
- CS 267-65 Steel Medicine Cabinets.
- SPR 11-36 Bed Blanket Sizes.
- SPR 22-40 Paper (Basic Sheet Sizes).
- SPR 31-63 Loaded Shot Shell.
- SPR 37-33 Commercial Forms (Invoice, Purchase Order and Inquiry).
- SPR 42-61 Grocers' Paper Bags.
- SPR 47-64 Cut Tacks and Small Cut Nails.
- SPR 51-20 Chasers for Self-Opening and Adjustable Die Heads.
- SPR 58-65 Steel Spirals for Reinforced Concrete Columns.
- SPR 62-63 Metallic Cartridges.
- SPR 76-40 Ash Handles.
- SPR 81-23 Binders' Board.
- SPR 90-62 Hack-Saw Blades.
- SPR 91-62 Glass Containers for Preserves, Jellies and Apple Butter.
- SPR 120-50 Merchandise Paper Bags.
- SPR 146-62 Corrugated and Solid-Fiber Boxes for Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
- SPR 150-64 Copper Wire Nails.
- SPR 155-49 Cans for Fruits and Vegetables (Names, Dimensions, Capacities and Designated Use).
- SPR 162-65 Packaging of Air Brake (Electric Railway) Parts.
- SPR 173-64 Stock Folding Boxes for Millinery.
- SPR 197-51 Glass Containers for Maraschino Cherries.
- SPR 203-55 Fluid-Milk Cans.
- SPR 213-45 Asphalt Roll Roofing and Asphalt and Tar-Saturated Felt Products.
- SPR 217-49 Copper Water Tube, and Copper and Brass Pipe.
- SPR 218-46 Paper Tubes for Packaging Milk Bottle Caps.
- SPR 223-47 Wire Nails and Staples.
- SPR 228-47 Pallets for Handling Groceries and Packaged Merchandise.
- SPR 235-40 Copper and Copper-Alloy Round Seamless Tube.
- SPR 241-50 Copper and Copper-Alloy Rod.
- SPR 246-51 Wooden Kegs for Nails.
- SPR 248-52 Packaging of Standard Malleable Iron Screwed Pipe Fittings, Black or Galvanized.
- SPR 250-53 Standard Drug Catalogs.
- SPR 251-54 Packaging of Gas Stop Cocks.
- SPR 254-54 Packaging of Steel Pipe Couplings.
- SPR 256-55 Steel Outlet Boxes, Zinc or Cadmium Coated.
- SPR 262-60 Acoustical Materials.
- SPR 268-60 Standard Shapes, Sizes, Grades and Designations of Cemented Carbide Products.

Public notice of the Department's intention to withdraw these standards was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 3, 1972 (37 F.R. 4459), and a 45-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No objections to the Department's intention of withdrawing any of these standards have been received by the National Bureau of Standards.

The effective date for the withdrawal of these standards will be 60 days after the publication of this notice. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as Voluntary Product Standards developed under the Department of Commerce Procedures.

Dated: April 27, 1972.

Lewis M. BRANSCOME

National Bureau of Standards

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS AND SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Notice of Intent to Withdraw Certain Standards

In accordance with § 10.12 of the Department of Commerce procedures for the development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 F.R. 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the Department's intent to withdraw the 81 standards identified below. It has been tentatively determined that each of these Commercial Standards (CS) and Simplified Practice Recommendations (SPR) are no longer technically adequate or used by the industry, or are otherwise not in the public interest.

- CS 16-29 Wall Paper.
- CS 26-30 Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining.
- CS 27-36 Mirrors.
- CS 28-46 Cotton Fabric Tents, Tarpaulins and Covers.
- CS 43-32 Grading of Sulphonated (Sulphated) Oils - Saponifiable Types.
- CS 61-51 Venetian Blinds (Grade A Custom-Made).
- CS 73-61 Old Growth Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, and Western Hemlock Doors.
- CS 76-39 Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding.
- CS 78-40 Ground-and-Polished Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 79-40 Blown, Drawn, and Dropped Lenses for Sun Glasses.
- CS 89-40 Hardwood Stair Treads and Risers.
- CS 92-41 Cedar, Cypress and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber.
- CS 119-45 Dial Indicators (For Linear Measurements).
- CS 133-46 Woven Wire Netting.
- CS 134-46 Cast Aluminum Cooking Utensils (Metal Composition).
- CS 140-47 Testing and Rating Convectors.
- CS 141-47 Sine Bars, Blocks, Plates and Fixtures.
- CS 159-49 Sun Glass Lenses Made of Ground and Polished Plate Glass Thereafter Thermally Curved.
- CS 160-49 Wood Fiber Blanket Insulation (For Building Construction).
- CS 161-59 "Standard Grade" Hot Dipped Galvanized Ware (Coated After Fabrication).
- CS 162-49 Tufted Bedspreads.
- CS 167-50 Automotive and General Service Copper Tube.
- CS 168-50 Polystyrene Plastic Wall Tiles, and Adhesives for Their Application.
- CS 169-50 Galvanized Ware Fabricated from Pregalvanized Steel Sheets (For Standard Grade Items Only).
- CS 206-57 Solvent Welded (SWP Size) Cellulose-Acetate Butyrate Pipe)

- CS 225-59 Method of Rating Commercial and Industrial Type Vacuum Cleaners, Portable and Mobile Types.
 - CS 231A-60 Aircraft Hangar Doors Manually Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
 - CS 231B-61 Aircraft Hangar Doors, of the Individually Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
 - CS 231C-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Partial Group Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
 - CS 231D-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Full-Group Power-Operated Horizontal Sliding Type (Steel Frame).
 - CS 231E-63 Aircraft Hangar Doors of the Power-Operated Unbraced-Canopy Type (Steel Frame).
 - CS 232-60 Industrial Wire Cloth.
 - CS 244-62 Roof Drainage Products.
 - CS 252-63 TFE-Fluorocarbon (Polytetrafluoroethylene) Resin Electrical Insulating Tubing.
 - CS 263-64 Aluminium Nails.
 - CS 267-65 Steel Medicine Cabinets.
-
- SPR 6-63 Standard Stock Sizes of American Pattern and Curved Milled Tooth Files and Rasps.
 - SPR 11-36 Bed Blanket Sizes.
 - SPR 22-40 Paper (Basic Sheet Sizes).
 - SPR 31-63 Loaded Shot Shell.
 - SPR 37-38 Commercial Forms (Invoice, Purchase Order and Inquiry).
 - SPR 42-61 Grocers' Paper Bags.
 - SPR 47-54 Cut Tacks and Small Cut Nails.
 - SPR 51-29 Chasers for Self-Opening and Adjustable Die Heads.
 - SPR 53-63 Steel Spirals for Reinforced Concrete Columns.
 - SPR 62-63 Metallic Cartridges.
 - SPR 76-40 Ash Handles.
 - SPR 81-28 Binders' Board.
 - SPR 90-62 Hack-Saw Blades.
 - SPR 91-32 Glass Containers for Preserves, Jellies and Apple Butter.
 - SPR 129-59 Merchandise Paper Bags.
 - SPR 132-36 Ice Cream Cups and Cup Caps.
 - SPR 146-52 Corrugated and Solid-Fiber Boxes for Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
 - SPR 150-84 Copper Wire Nails.
 - SPR 155-49 Cans for Fruits and Vegetables (Names, Dimensions, Capacities and Designated Use).
 - SPR 162-35 Packaging of Air Brake (Electric Railway) Parts.
 - SPR 173-54 Stock Folding Boxes for Millinery.
 - SPR 175-40 Heavy-Duty, Round Nesting Paper, Food and Beverage Containers and Lids.
 - SPR 187-42 Food Trays or Dishes (Waxed Paper, Molded Wood Pulp, and Wood Types).
 - SPR 197-51 Glass Containers for Maraschino Cherries.
 - SPR 206-63 Standard Stock Sizes of Swiss Pattern Files.
 - SPR 208-55 Fluid-Milk Cans.

- SPR 213-45 Asphalt Roll Roofing and Asphalt and Tar-Saturated Felt Products.
- SPR 217-49 Copper Water Tube, and Copper and Brass Pipe.
- SPR 218-46 Paper Tubes for Packaging Milk Bottle Caps.
- SPR 223-47 Wire Nails and Staples.
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- SPR 235-48 Copper and Copper-Alloy Round Seamless Tube.
- SPR 241-50 Copper and Copper-Alloy Rod.
- SPR 246-51 Wooden Kegs for Nails.
- SPR 248-52 Packaging of Standard Malleable Iron Screwed Pipe Fittings, Black or Galvanized.
- SPR 250-53 Standard Drug Catalogs.
- SPR 251-54 Packaging of Gas Stop Cocks.
- SPR 252-60 Standard Sizes of Pint, Quart, and Half-Gallon Rectangular Ice Cream Cartons and Molds.
- SPR 254-54 Packaging of Steel Pipe Couplings.
- SPR 256-55 Steel Outlet Boxes, Zinc or Cadmium Coated.
- SPR 257-55 Thermal Conductance Factors for Performed Above-Deck Roof Insulation.
- SPR 258-56 One-Pound Eastern Flat Margarine Carton.
- SPR 261-58 One-Pound Elgin-Style Butter Cartons Sizes.
- SPR 262-60 Acoustical Materials.
- SPR 263-60 Standard Shapes, Sizes, Grades and Designations of Cemented Carbide Products.

Any comments or objections concerning the intended withdrawal of any of these standards should be made in writing and directed to the Office of Engineering Standards Services, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, within 45 days of the publication of this notice. The effective date of withdrawal, where appropriate, will be not less than 60 days after the final notice of withdrawal. Withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to a published standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce procedures, from the effective date of the withdrawal.

Dated: February 28, 1972.

LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB,
Director.

[FR Doc.72-3253 Filed 3-2-72; 8:49 am]

Reprinted from

Memorandum

TO : D. R. Mackay

[Handwritten signature]

FROM : Wm. H. Furcolow

DATE: April 29, 1968

In reply refer to: 403.01

SUBJECT: Recommendations regarding old standards

The following recommendations are made based on the responses indicated:

SPR 45-57, "Grinding Wheels" - Responses from five of the six Standing Committee organizations, plus the proponent, Grinding Wheels Institute, suggest this Standard be withdrawn because it has been "replaced" by USA Standard B74.2-1967.

SPR 61-61, "Ceramic Tile for Floors and Walls" - The proponent, Tile Council Of America, and five members of the Standing Committee have recommended, since the entire contents of SPR 61-61 is included in the new USA Standard A137.1, that SPR 61-61 be withdrawn sometime after January 1969, allowing enough time for the new USA Standard to be referenced in place of SPR 61-61.

SPR 83-28, "Kalamein Single-Acting Swing Doors, Frames, and Trim" - The Steel Door Institute can see no need to continue this 40 year old Standard.

SPR 89-55 - "Coated Abrasive Products" - The proponent, Coated Abrasives Manufacturers' Institute, advised on April 1 that a revision is very actively being developed.

SPR 97-47, "Bell-Botton Screw Jacks" - Fifteen letters produced only two actual producers, both of which indicated 27 standard sizes could be further reduced slightly.

CS26-30, "Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining" - (See memo of January 24, 1968) While the new Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association indicated that they want the Standard, they are only a promotional group of two producers. They also indicated, however, that they would cooperate with us if we developed the revision. The National Hardwood Lumber Association does publish current grading rules for Aromatic Red Cedar, but they recommended that CS26-30 be dropped, therefore, I doubt that we could get them to sponsor a revision. If management still considers a product of sufficient industry and public importance, it is recommended that we ask the ARCCCLMA to ask the two major producers to draft a revision and serve as the proponent.



CS92-41, "Cedar, Cypress, and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber"- On January 24 I reported that the California Redwood Association stated that "there is a demonstrable need for a standard," and whether we continue to publish one or not, the Redwood Inspection Service will continue to issue its own grading rules. The Western Red Cedar Lumber Association, and the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association have both recommended that the standard be withdrawn because it is not being used by their respective members. The National Hardwood Lumber Association also issues grading rules for Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber and they have recommended the standard be dropped. NHLA also issues grading rules for Cedar and Cypress.

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H. F. STANFORTH, VICE PRESIDENT, MONTREAL, QUE.

M. B. ... SECRETARY-MANAGER, CHICAGO, ILL.

G. R. CONNOR, VICE PRESIDENT, WASH.
R. S. ELLIOTT, VICE PRESIDENT, POTSDAM, N.Y.

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION



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TELEPHONE AREA CODE 312
HARRISON 7-2811

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February 9, 1968

Mr. Wm. H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234

RE: Your No. 403.01

Dear Mr. Furcolow:

Thank you for your letter of the 7th relative to Solid Hardwood Wall Paneling. It is probably just as well that this standard be dropped and I think that we would be of the same general opinion for those covering the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining and for Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber. 2592-41

In the first instance, you might contact two or three firms who manufacture this product such as:

Osage Products Company
Eldon, Mo. 65026

McMinnville Manufacturing Co.
P. O. Box 151
McMinnville, Tenn. 37110

E. L. Bruce Co., Inc.
P. O. Box 397
Memphis, Tenn. 38101

As you know, we grade both Cedar and Cypress and our financial guarantee is provided over certificates for such stock.

With respect to your comment on definitions, particularly those on knots, the hardwood industry

Mr. Wm. H. Furcolow
February 9, 1968
Page 2

hasn't felt it necessary to describe them by their particular sizes. In our clear cutting grades, knots are not permitted. In the sound cutting grades, they are permitted if they do not impair the strength of the piece. In the various grades of construction lumber, timbers, etc., the sizes of the knot permit our designating where they are a factor. Perhaps you noticed that under the Cypress rules in our book definitions of various size knots are given.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,


M. B. Pendleton
Secretary-Manager

MBP/mja

~~CS 26-30~~
~~CS 76-39~~
~~CS 89-40~~
CS 92-41

January 24, 1968

D. R. Mackay

403.01

Wm. H. Furcolow

Request for instructions for reaffirmed old standards

Enclosed are copies of recent exchanges of correspondence regarding the current activeness of Commercial Standards CS26-30, Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Linings; CS76-39, Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding; CS89-40, Hardwood Stair Treads and Risers; and CS92-41, Cedar, Cypress and Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber.

CS26-30: Letter of July 28, 1967, from Selz Organization, Inc. representing the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association, indicates standard is as effective and current today as in 1931 and requests advice to have standard reinstated. Our letter of June 7 made recommendations for improving the standard in cooperation with the FPL.

CS76-39 and CS89-40: Letter of July 20, 1967, from Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association indicates their preference to continue to issue these two standards as their own grading rules. They are very much against Government spending money to revise them. We have withdrawn CS60-48 because their printed current rules modified the requirements of the standard yet indicated requirements were identical. These standards would need considerable technical up dating and tightening, but cooperation of HDMA is doubtful.

CS92-41: Letter of August 11, 1967, from California Redwood Association indicates demonstrable need for a redwood tank stock standard while letter of August 2 from Western Red Cedar Lumber Association indicates standard is obsolete. We have received no reply from third co-sponsor, Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association.

Attachments (5)
WHF/lfs 1-24/68

6892-41, "Cedar, Cypress, and Redwood Tank Stock Lumber"- On January 24 I reported that the California Redwood Association stated that "there is a demonstrable need for a standard," and whether we continue to publish one or not, the Redwood Inspection Service will continue to issue its own grading rules. The Western Red Cedar Lumber Association, and the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association have both recommended that the standard be withdrawn because it is not being used by their respective members. The National Hardwood Lumber Association also issues grading rules for Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber and they have recommended the standard be dropped. NHLA also issues grading rules for Cedar and Cypress.

cc: H. Philo
WHF/cln 4/29/68

KN
for your file
TH



700 Yeon Building · Portland, Oregon 97204

WESTERN RED CEDAR LUMBER ASSOCIATION

Area Code 503 224-3930

August 2, 1967

Mr. William H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20234

Dear Bill:

I have now had an opportunity of checking the contents of your letter of July 19 with the American members of the Western Red Cedar Lumber Association.

The members concur that Commercial Standard CS92-41, Cedar Cypress, and Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber is obsolete and no longer used by the industry. We do not feel a revision is necessary and it therefore would be in order for the Department of Commerce to withdraw the existing Standard.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

G. C. Edgett
Vice President
Marketing

mp



700 Yeon Building · Portland, Oregon 97204

WESTERN RED CEDAR LUMBER ASSOCIATION

Area Code 503 224-3930

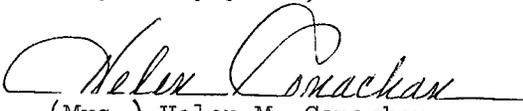
July 24, 1967

Mr. W. H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Stds. Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234

Dear Mr. Furcolow:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of July 19. Although Mr. Edgett is away from his office this week, I will bring your correspondence to his attention when he returns.

Very truly yours,


(Mrs.) Helen M. Conachan
Secretary to Mr. Edgett

hmc

WRCLA MEMBER MILLS • BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LTD. • CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION • FLAVELLE CEDAR, Division of Canadian Collieries Resources Ltd.
LAMFORD CEDAR LTD. • MacMILLAN, BLOEDEL & POWELL RIVER LTD. • E. C. MILLER CEDAR LUMBER COMPANY • NALOS LUMBER LTD. • McDONALD CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.
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AFFILIATED WITH: WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

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J. A. PRESTRIDGE

VICE-PRESIDENT & TREASURER
SPENCER W. DOTY
LEE TIDEWATER CYPRESS DIVISION
OF J. C. TURNER LUMBER CO.
PERRY, FLORIDA

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

1614 BERWICK ROAD
TELEPHONE 398-4224 P. O. BOX 5816



DIRECTORS

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207

April 4, 1968

H. F. BEAL
BEAL LUMBER CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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

O. J. BONDS
LUMBER DIVISION
MARSH PLYWOOD CORPORATION
PAMPLICO, S. C.

Gentlemen:

Re: Your 403.01

As far as we know none of our members have used the Commercial Standards CS 92-41 for several years, and we would have no objection is you should decide to withdraw it.

M. C. COLVIN
HOLLY HILL LUMBER CO.
HOLLY HILL, S. C.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Prestridge
Secretary-Manager

HONORARY:

J. A. CURREY
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

P/1

W. H. MOYNAN
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EDWARD C. ROE
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4/8/68

California Redwood Association 617 Montgomery Street San Francisco, California 94111



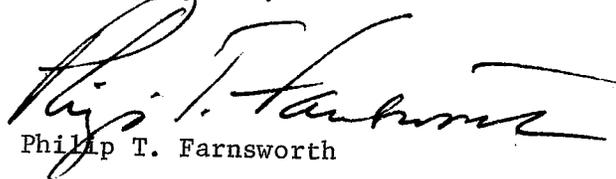
Dear Mr. Furcolow:

On July 19 you were kind enough to write to us about the possibility of withdrawing Commercial Standards CS92-41 on tank stock lumber.

Since receiving your letter, I have discussed the matter with various producers and users who are normally serviced by the redwood industry. Their feeling is that the redwood industry must continue to make tank stock available to tank manufacturers, and whether or not the Department of Commerce continues to publish a commercial standard on the subject, the Redwood Inspection Service will be obliged to continue its listing and standards for the products.

In short, there is a demonstrable need for a standard.

Sincerely yours,



Philip T. Farnsworth

Mr. William H. Furcolow
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20234

August 11, 1967

PTF/hem

February 7, 1968

403.01

Mr. M. E. Pendleton
Secretary-Manager
National Hardwood Lumber Association
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605

Dear Mr. Pendleton:

As promised in our letter of August 17, we would like to advise you of the responses to our letters regarding the current effectiveness of Commercial Standard CS74-39, "Solid Hardwood Wall Paneling."

As you know, we contacted the seven other trade association co-sponsors of this standard on August 15. Only three of these associations, viz., American Walnut Manufacturers Assn.; Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn; and Southern Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Assn. responded. All three organizations indicated the standard was obsolete and should be withdrawn. We therefore have suggested that this standard be included in a future Federal Register notice of intent to withdraw certain other obsolete standards.

On this same subject we are enclosing copies of CS26-30, "Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining" and CS92-41, "Cedar, Cypress, and Redwood Tank-Stock Lumber." We would like to have the association's recommendations regarding whether these two standards are obsolete, no longer used by the industry or no longer technically adequate in the public interest, or whether NHLA would be interested in sponsoring a revision of these standards.

On another matter, we are having considerable difficulty in the development of various hardwood product standards in getting the industries concerned to tighten the grading requirements by eliminating all indefinite terms and substituting meaningful and measurable quantitative wood quality requirements. We have noticed in your new 1968 grading rules that you now have a list of definitions. It would appear that expansion of these definitions; for instance, including small, medium and large knot definitions, would considerably lessen misunderstanding and improve communications between the buyer and the seller.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. FurcLOW
Technical Standards Coordinator
Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards Services

Enclosures (2)
WHF/ljs