

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)
OFFICE OF STANDARDS SERVICES

PRODUCT STANDARD PS9-68

Fabrics for Book Covers

Product Standard (PS9-68 Fabrics for Book Covers, was withdrawn by the Department of Commerce on November 10, 1975.

The following ANSI standard was used to replace PS9-68: ANSI L29.1, Fabrics for Book Covers, and BMI 675, Fabrics for Book Covers, also may be of interest.

For technical assistance and standards information contact:

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federal register



**National Bureau of Standards
FABRICS FOR BOOK COVERS
Voluntary Product Standard; Action on
Proposed Withdrawal**

In accordance with section 10.12 of the Department's "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as revised; 35 FR 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of Voluntary Product Standard PS 9-68, "Fabrics for Book Covers."

It has been determined that this standard is technically inadequate, no longer used by the industry and that revision would serve no useful purpose. The subject matter of PS 9-68 is adequately covered by Book Manufacturers' Institute BMI-675, "Fabrics for Book Covers." This action is taken in furtherance of the Department's announced intentions as set forth in the public notice appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 2, 1975 (40 FR 19225) to withdraw this standard.

The effective date for the withdrawal of this standard will be November 10, 1975. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to this standard as a voluntary standard developed under the Department of Commerce procedures.

**ERNEST AMBLER,
Acting Director.**

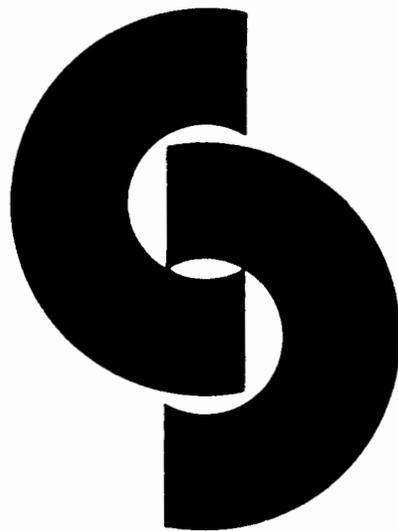
SEPTEMBER 3, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-23827 Filed 9-8-75;8:45 am]

PRODUCT
STANDARD
PS 9-68

WITHDRAWN

Fabrics for Book Covers



DEVELOPED COOPERATIVELY WITH
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PRODUCT STANDARDS

Product Standards are published voluntary standards that establish (1) dimensional requirements for standard sizes and types of various products, (2) technical requirements for the product, and (3) methods of testing, grading, and marking these products. The objective is to define requirements for these products in accordance with the principal demands of the trade. *Product Standards* are published by the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Development of a PRODUCT STANDARD

The Bureau's Office of Engineering Standards Services works closely with business firms, trade organizations, testing laboratories, and other appropriate groups to develop such standards. (A group interested in developing a Product Standard may submit a written request to the Manager, Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards.) After determining that the desired standard would be technically feasible and in the public interest, a specific proposal is developed in consultation with interested trade groups and circulated for industry consideration and comment.

Subsequently, a Standard Review Committee is established to review the proposed standard for conformance with the Department of Commerce procedures. The committee includes qualified representatives of producers, distributors, and users or consumers of the product. When approved by the committee, copies of the recommended standard are distributed for consideration and acceptance. When the acceptances show general agreement by all segments of the industry, and when there is no substantive objection deemed valid by the National Bureau of Standards, the Bureau announces approval of the Product Standard and proceeds with its publication.

Use of a PRODUCT STANDARD

Product Standards are developed for the maximum use of industry by ensuring that producers, distributors, and users or consumers cooperate in the development of a voluntary Product Standard. The adoption and use of a Product Standard is *voluntary*. Product Standards are used most effectively in conjunction with legal instrumentalities such as building codes, purchase orders, and sales contracts. When a standard is made part of such a contract, compliance with the standard is enforceable by the buyer or the seller along with other provisions of the contract. There is *no* governmental regulation or control involved.

Purchasers may order products that comply with Product Standards and determine for themselves that their requirements are met. More often, manufacturers refer to the standards in sales catalogs, advertising, invoices, and labels on the product. Commercial inspection and testing programs are also employed for greater effectiveness together with grade labels, hallmarks and certificates. Such assurance of compliance promotes confidence and understanding between buyers and sellers. The hallmark recommended for identifying products complying with all the requirements of a Product Standard is illustrated below.

Complies With
**VOLUNTARY
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PS - - 6



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Fabrics for Book Covers

Effective April 15, 1968

1. PURPOSE

1.1 **General.**—The purpose of this Product Standard is to establish nationally recognized groups of fabrics to be used for book covers and specific requirements which these fabrics shall meet to be so classified.

2. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

2.1 **Scope.**—This Standard covers the requirements and test procedures for seven groups of plain finished book cloths and buckrams which are impregnated or starch filled and which are used in the book-binding industry for book covers. Definitions which apply to this standard are also included.

2.2 **Classification.**—Table 1 gives the groups, classifications, and grey cloth weight of book cover fabrics covered by this Standard.

3. BASIC REQUIREMENTS

3.1 **Weave.**—The construction of the cloth shall be of a plain weave, except for Groups E and F buckrams (Table 1), which shall be of single filled and double filled enameling ducks respectively.

3.2 **Base fabric.**—The base fabric shall be made of cotton, evenly woven and free from an excessive number of major defects as listed in the Worth Street Rules. The following defects, as defined in Section 6, shall be classed as major and shall not occur on an average of more than 1 defect to every 15 yards:

TABLE 1.—Groups, classifications and grey cloth weights for book cover fabrics

Book cloths Impregnated or starch filled			Buckrams Impregnated or starch filled		
Group	Classification	Grey cloth weight	Group	Classification	Grey cloth weight
A-----	Light-----	2.2 oz/yd ² (74.59g/m ²).	D----	Light-----	5.6 oz/yd ² (189.87g/m ²).
B-----	Medium----	2.7 oz/yd ² (91.55g/m ²).	E-----	Medium----	6.0 oz/yd ² (203.44g/m ²).
C-----	Heavy-----	4.0 oz/yd ² (135.62g/m ²).	F-----	Heavy-----	7.9 oz/yd ² (267.86g/m ²).
C-1----	do-----	5.0 oz/yd ² (169.53g/m ²).			

Group float
Heavy filling
Heavy warp
Kinky filling
Missing picks

Shuttle mark
Smash
Starch place
(starch lump)
Washed oil spots

3.2.1 **Allowance.**—A minimum allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ yard (22.86 cm) shall be made for each major defect.

3.3 **Grey cloth weight.**—The weight of the grey cloth¹ for each group classification as given in Table 1 shall be expressed in ounces per square yard with a tolerance of not more than 4 percent under the specified weight.

3.4 **Finished fabric.**—

3.4.1 **Surface.**—The surface of the finished fabric shall be free from pinholes and blemishes which may affect its appearance and serviceability. The fabric must be suitable for use on automatic case-making machines.

3.4.2 **Weight.**—No limitation is placed on the weight of the finished fabric, since it varies with the finish used. Should the buyer specify a certain weight, reference shall be made to paragraph 5.2.

3.4.3 **Width.**—No standard widths are designated for the finished fabric. However, to determine conformance with individual purchase requirements, the width of the fabric is measured, exclusive of selvages, by the following procedure. The fabric is laid, without tension, on a flat surface and the distance from edge to edge perpendicular to the selvage is measured to the accuracy of one-eighth of an inch. The average of three measurements taken at one yard intervals shall be considered the width.

4. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

4.1 **Finished cloth.**—The finished cloth shall equal or exceed the minimum requirements given in Table 2 and shall be determined in accordance with the test method described in Section 5.

5. TESTING PROCEDURES

5.1 **General.**—The test procedures described in this section shall be used to determine weight of the fabric and compliance with the minimum requirements for the finished cloth as established in Table 2. Whenever reference is made in the text to Textile Test Methods contained in Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, Textile Test Methods,² the most recent edition shall be used.

5.1.1 **Standard test condition.**—The "standard test condition" for fabrics is an atmosphere having a relative humidity of 65 percent \pm 2 percent and a temperature of $70^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($21^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$). Fabrics shall be exposed to such standard conditions for a minimum of 4 hours prior to testing.

5.1.2 **Routine testing.**—Plants not equipped with humidity and temperature controls may do routine testing in prevailing atmospheric

¹ Grey cloth weight is of interest primarily to the converting trade.

² Federal Specifications may be purchased from: General Services Administration, Specifications Activity, Printed Materials Supply Division, Building 197, Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D.C. 20407.

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TABLE 2.—Minimum performance requirements for finished cloth

	Book cloths				Buckrams		
	A	B	C	C-1	D	E	F
Abrasion resistance ¹ (par. 5.3).		40 cycles	65 cycles	100 cycles			215 cycles.
Blocking resistance ^{1,2} (par. 5.4).		No. 2	No. 2	No. 2			
Breaking strength (par. 5.5):							
Warp	38	50	55	64	65	100	120.
Filling	15	20	42	48	35	55	70.
Sum	60	77	105	120	110	165	200.
Colorfastness to light ¹ (par. 5.6).		Fair-after 40 hours.	Fair-after 40 hours.	Fair-after 40 hours.			Fair-after 40 hours.
Crocking ¹ (par. 5.7).		Good	Good	Good			
Grease resistance ¹ (par. 5.8).							No penetra- tion within 5 min period.
Odor							Free of marked odor.
Resistance to scrubbing ¹ (par. 5.9).		5% Max	5% Max	5% Max			
Resistance to water spotting ¹ (par. 5.10).		Fair	Fair	Fair			
Tear strength ¹ (par. 5.11):							
Warp		256	400	512			
Filling		192	336	448			
Thread count (par. 5.12).	92	115	108	92	58	106	110.
Water resistance ¹ (par. 5.13).							No penetra- tion within 10 min period.

¹ Not applicable to starch filled fabrics.

² Refers to scale rating given in Test Method 5872 of Federal Specification CCT-191b.

conditions. However, should a sample tested under prevailing atmospheric conditions fail to meet any of the specific requirements as listed in Table 2 or in the settlement of disputes, the material shall be tested as specified in 5.1.1.

5.1.3 Sampling for testing.—A representative sample shall be taken from any unit in the shipment for testing purposes. The units may consist of rolls, skids, cases, bundles, etc. Should the sample, when tested under conditions described in 5.1.1, fail to meet the specified requirements, a duplicate sample shall be taken from other units in the shipment as follows:

Units in shipment	Units to be sampled
1 to 10	1
11 to 20	2
21 or more	10% of shipment

5.1.3.1 The results of the tests on the individual units of the duplicate samples shall be averaged and the average considered to be the test result of the shipment.

5.2 **Grey cloth weight.**—Grey cloth weight shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5041 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, using a sample of cloth in the grey state.

5.3 **Abrasion resistance.**—Abrasion resistance of the fabric shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5302 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, with the following modifications.

5.3.1 **Apparatus.**—The test apparatus shall be a C.S.I. Surface Abrader,³ Model C.S. 59, or its equivalent with a rubber diaphragm having no metal contact. The abrader shall be 320 Aloxite cloth, E.C., 45 flex, or its equivalent.

5.3.2 **Procedure.**—The load shall be a one pound head load and 9 pounds diaphragm pressure. The rotation is 100 ± 25 cycles per 360 degree revolution of specimen. Place the specimen face up with the threads parallel with the direction of movement of the specimen as it is moved back and forth. Inflate the diaphragm to 10 pounds and then reduce to 9 pounds. Maintain diaphragm pressure at exactly 9 pounds throughout the test. Start with fresh abradant, and change abradant after each 50 cycles. The end point shall be the appearance of the first break through the surface of the fabric, usually a small pinpoint of the black diaphragm showing through the specimen.

5.3.3 **Results.**—The test results of three specimens shall be averaged and reported as the abrasion resistance of the fabric.

5.4 **Blocking resistance.**—The resistance of the finished cloth to blocking shall be determined in accordance with Test Method 5872 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, except that the test specimen shall measure 4 by 12 inches (10.16 by 30.48 cm). The specimen shall be folded in thirds so that there is a 4 by 4 inch (10.16 by 10.16 cm) contact face to face, and then folded again to give another 4 by 4 inch (10.16 by 10.16 cm) contact face to back.

5.5 **Breaking strength.**—The breaking strength of the fabric shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5102 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

5.6 **Colorfastness to light.**—Colorfastness of cloth to light shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5660 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

5.7 **Crocking.**—Tests are made for both wet and dry crocking in accordance with Test Method 5650 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, using Method B to evaluate the resistance of the fabric to crocking.

5.8 **Grease resistance.**—Resistance to grease shall be determined by the following test.

5.8.1 **Test specimen.**—The test specimen shall be a 6 inch (15.24 cm) square of fabric taken from any unit in the shipment.

5.8.2 **Procedure.**—Place the test specimen on a hard non-porous surface. Pour enough oleic acid on the specimen to cover a ring shaped area approximately 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter.

5.8.3 **Inspection.**—At the end of 5 minutes, shake off the remaining oleic acid and record any visible penetration.

³ An abrader of the type described in this method is manufactured by Custom Scientific Instruments, Inc., 13 Wing Drive, Whippany, New Jersey 07981.

5.9 Resistance to scrubbing.—Resistance to scrubbing shall be determined by the following test method.

5.9.1 Apparatus.—The test apparatus shall consist of a scrub tester⁴ and reticle as shown in Figure 1.

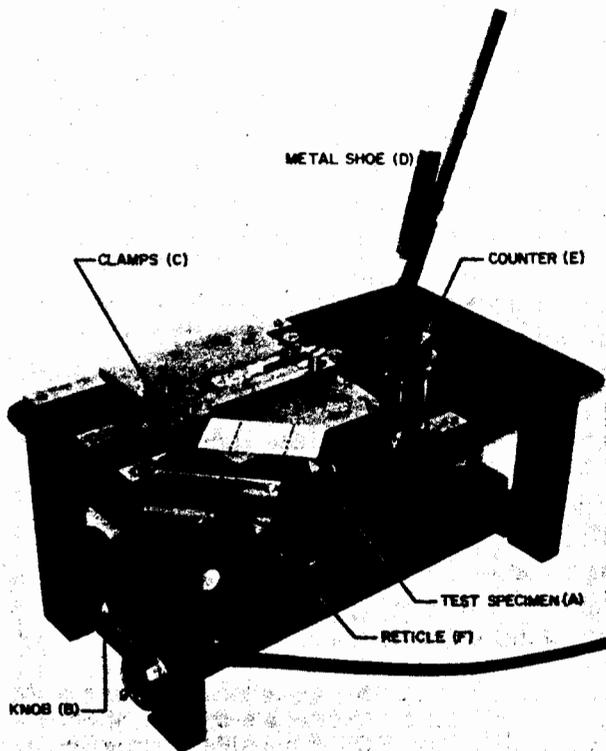


FIGURE 1. *Scrub tester.*

5.9.2 Test specimens.—Five specimens, each 2 by 4 inches (5.08 by 10.16 cm) shall be cut with the long dimension in the warp direction of the fabric.

5.9.3 Procedure.—With chalk or pencil, draw a line on the face side of the fabric $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches (2.86 cm) from both ends of the long dimension of the specimen (A, fig. 1). Align the clamps of the scrub tester by rotating the knob at the end of the motor shaft (B, fig. 1), so that the ends of the clamps (C, fig. 1) are exactly even. Insert the specimen into the middle section of the two clamps in the long direction of the fabric so that the material between the marked lines— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (3.76 cm)—is crowded into a $\frac{7}{16}$ inch (1.11 cm) space. This is accomplished by inserting the specimen under the clamp on the right until the marked line is beneath the specimen under the inner edge of the clamp. Tighten the clamp. With a pencil, or by any other convenient means, raise the specimen into the $\frac{7}{16}$ inch (1.11 cm) space between the two clamps until the mark at the left of the specimen is beneath the inner edge of the clamp. Tighten the clamp on the left. Turn the knob on the motor shaft (B, fig. 1) until the clamp on the right is brought to the extreme forward position. Lower the metal shoe (D, fig. 1) so that it touches

⁴ A scrub tester of the type described in this method is manufactured by the U.S. Testing Company, 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N.J. 07030.

the specimen with just enough pressure⁵ to bring the bottom of the metal shoe to the level of the specimen in the clamps, i.e., to the top of the bottom half of the clamps. Set the counter at zero, and operate the machine for 175 cycles.

5.9.4 Inspection.—Remove the test specimen and place it over a strong light source to determine the percentage fallout of impregnating material. Place the reticle (F, fig. 1) over the specimen with its 1¾ by 2 inches (4.45 by 5.08 cm) dimensions matching the test area of the specimen. Calculate the total area of fallout by comparing the test area of the specimen to the reticle. Squares that are partially filled with light are counted until the total is equal to one full square or more. These are added to the number of squares completely filled with light. An area equal to one square is 0.25 percent. The total sum of the squares is divided by 4 and reported as the percentage of fallout in 175 cycles.

5.10 Resistance to water spotting.—Resistance to water spotting shall be determined by the following test.

5.10.1 Test specimen.—The test specimen shall be a 6 inch (15.24 cm) square of fabric taken from any unit in the shipment.

5.10.2 Procedure.—Place the test specimen on a hard non-porous surface. Pour enough water to cover a ring shaped area approximately 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter. At the end of 4 hours, pour off the remaining water and allow to dry at room temperature.

5.10.3 Inspection.—After 24 hours from the start of the test examine the face of the test specimen for water spotting. Rate the specimen in accordance with the following definitions:

Good.....	No appreciable spotting on face of fabric
Fair.....	Noticeable spotting on face of fabric
Poor.....	Objectionable spotting on face of fabric

5.11 Tear strength.—The tear strength of the cloth shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5132 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

5.12 Thread count.—The thread count shall be determined by testing in accordance with Test Method 5050 of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b.

5.13 Water resistance.—Water resistance of double filled enameling duck shall be determined by the following method.

5.13.1 Test specimen.—The test specimen shall be a 6 inch (15.24 cm) square of fabric taken from any unit in the shipment.

5.13.2 Procedure.—Place the test specimen on a hard non-porous surface. Pour enough water to cover a ring shaped area 1 inch in diameter.

5.13.3 Inspection.—At the end of 10 minutes, shake off any remaining water and record any visible penetration.

6. DEFINITIONS

6.1 Textile definitions applying to this standard are as follows:

Abrasion resistance—The degree to which a fabric is able to withstand surface wear by rubbing.

⁵ Further pressure at this time, or during the test, will damage the specimen and produce erroneous results.

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Blocking—Refers to surface tackiness, if any, that fabrics develop on aging.

Breaking strength—The breaking load or force, expressed in pounds per inch, required to break or rupture the fabric.

Colorfastness to light—Fastness of cloth to light when tested in a fadeometer.

Crocking—Refers to the transfer of coloring matter from the surface of cloth to another cloth with which it comes in contact.

Filling—Yarns running from selvage edge to selvage edge at right angles to the warp in a woven fabric.

Grey cloth—Fabric which has received no bleaching, dyeing or finishing treatment.

Group float—Two or more warp or filling yarns extending unbound over the ends with which they should be interlaced.

Heavy filling—A filling yarn larger in diameter than normally being used in the fabric.

Heavy warp—A warp yarn larger in diameter than normally being used in the fabric.

Impregnated—A fabric in which the interstices between the yarn are completely filled with the impregnating compound throughout the thickness of material, as distinguished from sized or coated materials, where these interstices are not completely filled.

Kinky filling—A place in the fabric where a short length of filling yarn has spontaneously doubled back on itself.

Missing picks—Two contiguous pick (filling) threads missing from a portion of the width of the fabric.

Pin holes—Very small holes in the fabric.

Plain finished fabric—Finished fabric which has received no surface design, such as embossing.

Shuttle mark—A fine line parallel with the filling, due to injury of a group of filling yarns by the shuttle.

Smash—A relatively large hole in the cloth characterized by many broken warp ends and floating picks.

Starch place (starch lume)—Section in the cloth where the warp contains an excessive quantity of sizing.

Thread count—The number of warp and filling yarns per inch in a woven fabric.

Warp—The yarns running lengthwise in a woven fabric.

Washed oil spots—A discolored area on the fabric caused by grease or oil.

7. IDENTIFICATION

7.1 Labels and Literature.—The manufacturers of book cover fabrics who have adhered to the requirements of this Product Standard may choose to include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

This book cover fabric conforms to all of the requirements of Product Standard PS 9-68, as developed cooperatively with the industry, and published by the National Bureau of Standards under the Voluntary Product Standards Procedures of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Or, more briefly,

Complies with PS 9-68, published by the National Bureau of Standards.

7.2 **Hallmark.**—Manufacturers desiring to use a hallmark to identify book fabrics complying with all of the requirements of this Standard may use the hallmark illustrated in Figure 2. It is suggested the hallmark first be used with the accompanying language describing the significance of the mark. It is further suggested that the hallmark be used without such language only after the industry is completely familiar with the mark and its significance.

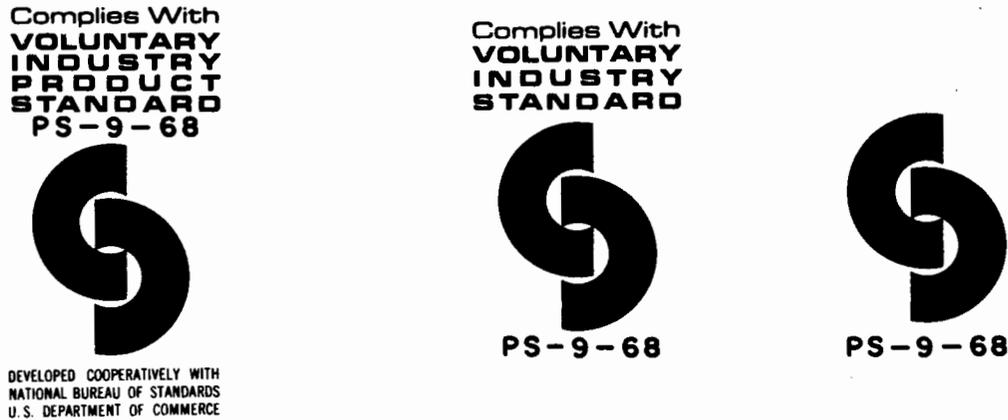


FIGURE 2. *Hallmark.*

HISTORY

On October 23, 1935 the Employing Bookbinders of America and the Book Manufacturers' Institute, with the approval of the Institute of Book Cloth and Impregnated Fabric Manufacturers, submitted to the National Bureau of Standards a proposed Commercial Standard for book cloth, buckram, and impregnated fabrics.

The recommended standard "Book Cloths, Buckrams, and Impregnated Fabrics for Bookbinding Purposes Except Library Bindings", CS57-36, was circulated to the trade for written acceptance on December 5, 1935. On February 4, 1936, an announcement was made indicating that the standard would become effective on March 1, 1936. A supplement to the standard correcting the stripped cloth weight of Group E fabrics was issued on May 6, 1938.

A revision of the standard to include minimum requirements for another group of book cloths (C-1) and a change in the thread count for Group C book cloths was circulated to all interests for acceptance on March 28, 1940. A majority of those directly concerned approved the second revision and an announcement was made to the trade on May 22, 1940 indicating that CS57-40 would become effective on June 20, 1940.

CURRENT REVISION

On March 11, 1966, the Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., contacted the Office of Commodity Standards, now the Office of Engineering Standards Services, and requested assistance in the revision and updating of the Commercial Standard CS57-40, Book Cloths, Buckrams, and Impregnated Fabrics for Bookbinding Purposes, Except Library Bindings.

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The procedures for the development of product standards were changed in December, 1965 and the revision of this standard has been processed under these new procedures.

The principle changes in the revision consist of an expansion of the requirements and test procedures sections, along with an enlarged definition section.

The title has been changed to provide latitude in fabrics used for hardbound books.

The proposed standard was reviewed by the Office of Engineering Standards Services, the Book Manufacturers' Institute and the Standing Committee. Adjustments were made to the satisfaction of all groups involved and the recommended product standard TS-113, Fabrics for Book Covers, was circulated to the trade for acceptance on March 30, 1967.

On April 1, 1968 the Office of Engineering Standards Services announced that acceptance had been received representing a satisfactory majority of the industry. Accordingly, Product Standard, designated as PS 9-68, Fabrics for Book Covers, became effective April 15, 1968.

Technical Standards Coordinator:

J. W. Eisele, Office of Engineering Standards Services,
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 Office of Engineering Standards Services, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

John Petersen, Industrial Coatings Division, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018
(Chairman)

Russell Armitage, U.S. Testing Company, Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030

Peter Mollman, Harper & Row, Publishers, 49 E. 33rd Street, New York, New York 10016

William T. Chafin, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Berryville, Virginia 22611

Luther M. Child, Jr., The Cuneo Press of New England, Inc., 215 First Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Robert Harper, The Columbia Mills, Inc., 108 West Jefferson Street, Syracuse, New York 13201

Robert Jackson, Technical Division, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401 (Non-voting observer)

Melvin Kavin, Kater-Crafts Bookbinders, 4860 Gregg Road, Pico Rivera, California 90660

Faulkner Lewis, The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022

William Naddy, Interlaken Division, Arkwright-Interlaken, Inc., Main Street, Fiskeville, Rhole Island 02965

Lawrence D. Sibert, New Method Book Bindery, Inc., West Morton Road, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650
Richard P. True, Special Fabrics, Inc., Salesville, Rhode Island, 02965

General
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ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptances of this Product Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the standard and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

ASSOCIATIONS

Book Manufacturers' Institute, New York, New York
Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D.C.
Library Binding Institute, Boston, Massachusetts

PRODUCERS

Arkwright-Interlaken, Inc., Fiskeville, Rhode Island
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, New York, New York
Columbia Mills, Inc., Syracuse, New York
Holliston Mills, Inc., Norwood Massachusetts
Joanna Western Mills Company, Chicago, Illinois
Special Fabrics, Inc., Lincoln, Rhode Island

USERS

Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston Massachusetts
American Book Company, Cincinnati, Ohio
Art Guild Bindery, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio
Bancroft-Whitney Company, San Francisco, California
Becktold Company, St. Louis, Missouri
Bohn, Charles H. & Company, Inc., New York, New York
Book Press, Inc., Brattleboro, Vermont
Bookwalter Company, Indianapolis, Indiana
Brock & Rankin, Chicago, Illinois
Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho
Clissold Books, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
Cuneo, John F. Company, Melrose Park, Illinois
Cuneo Press of New England, Inc., Cambridge Massachusetts
Dahl, A. J. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Donnelley, R. R. & Sons Company, Chicago, Illinois
Doubleday Company, Inc., Berryville, Virginia
Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
Globe Book Company, Inc., New York, New York
Falconer Company, Baltimore, Maryland
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Harcourt, Bruce & World, New York, New York
Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., New York, New York
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Johnson and Hardin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio
Judy Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois
Kater-Crafts Bookbinders, Pico Rivera, California
Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee
Lippincott Company, J. B., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts
Lyons and Carnahan, Chicago, Illinois
Macmillan Company, New York, New York
Merrill Books, Charles, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Mitchell Printing Company, Inc., Mitchell, South Dakota
Philadelphia Bindery, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Plimpton Press Division, McCall Corporation, Norwood, Massachusetts
Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
Silver Burdett Company, Morristown, New Jersey
Stewart Company, G.A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois
University Press, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
University Society, Inc., Midland Park, New Jersey
Waverly Press and Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Maryland
West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota
Wiley & Sons, John, Inc., New York, New York