





The NBS Research Associate Program had its origin in Federal legislation of 1892, making the scientific and technical facilities of the Government available for use by scientific investigators and students. In 1901, this legislation was extended to encomposs specifically the newly established National Bureau of Standards. The extension was drofted by the Washington Academy of Sciences and was based on a resolution prepared by Dr. Alexander Grohom Bell.

It is estimated that some 400 organizations and more than 1,000 individuals have participated in the Research Associate Program since its inception. Following World Wor I, it become a significant factor in NBS-industry relationships. Early programs stimulated the establishment of both independent industrial research facilities and technical associations. The collaboration mode possible by the Research Associate Program has resulted in advances in fundamental knowledge and the development of measurement techniques now in widespread industrial use.

With the move of its Woshington oreo octivities to new ond modern focilities in Goithersburg, Morylond (20 miles northwest of the city on Interstote Route I–270), the Bureou recognized o need to increose the exchange of technology pertinent to notionally important industrial problems and make its expanded copabilities more occessible for solving these problems. With the Research Associate Program already well established as an effective vehicle for such purposes, additional emphasis was placed on the Program in 1965—and continues unabated today—to encourage participation in this unique plan for direct and mutually beneficial interaction between industry and NBS. From o 1964 bose of 10 Research Associate Programs ond 32 Research Associates, all supported by trade and professional organizations, the Program has grown to encomposs opproximately 30 different programs and 100 Research Associates annually. This increase has been accompanied by diversity in both sponsoring argonizations and the nature of the projects. Individual industrial companies now comprise approximately one-third of the sponsors. The list of current and recent programs furnished with this leaflet is indicative of the range of subjects covered by the programs.

In oddition to the Bureou's continuing responsibilities for odvoncement of the bosic measurement sciences, NBS is becoming increasingly involved in development of the measurement technology and Standard Reference Materials needed to assure regulatory reasonableness, enhance industrial productivity, and provide a uniform basis for the solution of a broad spectrum of quality assurance and other measurementsensitive problems of national concern.

Fire safety, nondestructive evaluation, robatics, solid state device materials and integrated circuitry, electromognetic interference, environmental measurements, materials recycling, and energy conservation are but of the subjects being addressed. All offer challenges and opportunities for cooperative, cost-effective problem solving through participation in the Research Associate Program.



What is the Research Associate Program? A plan which enables scientists and engineers from industrial, professional, trade and other organizations to work for specified periods on a full time basis, under the sponsorship of their employers, at either Gaithersburg, Maryland or Boulder, Colorado laboratories of the National Bureau of Standards on projects of clear mutual interest to the Sponsor and NBS.

What does the Research Associate Program offer to industry?

- An opportunity to work under the supervision of and consult with NBS professionals of recognized stature in their fields.
- Use of the extensive laboratory and related facilities at NBS.
- Exposure to the full spectrum of NBS information and services available to industry.

• A means of communicating directly to NBS the views of industry on needs and problems requiring attention.

What are the criteria for a Research Associate Program?

- It must have non-proprietary objectives.
- It must be within the scope of NBS activities and interests.

• It must offer the prospect of publishable results of interest and significance to the industrial and technical communities represented, and thus ultimately to the public.

What are the opportunities for Research Associate Programs?

They are as varied as the work of NBS itself. Programs of established mutual interest will be entertained in essentially all areas of Bureau activity. The nature of these is suggested by the Technical Activities list provided with this leaflet. The technical plan for each specific Program is defined through direct discussion between the Sponsor's representatives and NBS professional staff members.

How can a potential sponsor learn more about Research Associate Program opportunities of possible interest?

By contacting the NBS Industrial Liaison Officer, who coordinates all Research Associate Programs, provides information to potential sponsors and arranges meetings between them and the appropriate NBS personnel.

How is a Research Associate Program established?

When a mutually acceptable plan which meets the criteria for a Research Associate Program has been defined, a Memorandum of Agreement is prepared by NBS and executed by both parties. This Agreement sets forth the nature, objective and scope of the project, names the Research Associate(s), identifies the individuals responsible for the project, and describes the terms and conditions of the relationship between the Sponsor and NBS. A model Memorandum of Agreement form is available for inspection upon request.

Who is eligible to be a Research Associate? Any individual having the background and experience to perform independent research in the field covered by the program. The Sponsor and NBS must agree on the qualifications and acceptability of the candidate for the assignment.

How are Research Associates supported?

• A Research Associate remains the employee of the sponsoring organization, which pays the Associate's salary, fringe benefits and travel, and makes arrangements as necessary for temporary relocation of the Research Associate for the period of his or her assignment to the program.

• NBS provides at no cost to the Sponsor technical supervision, office and laboratory space, routine supplies and services and the use of available research equipment not normally subject to time or other usage charges.



• Special supplies and services such as materials, shop work, technician assistance, computing time, and formal report preparation are billed to the Sponsor. Charges are based on the same rates as apply to any NBS project.

How long does a Research Associate work at NBS?

Usually for a period of one to three years. Programs can be extended (or terminated) by mutual agreement of the Sponsor and NBS. Programs of extended duration are in many instances carried on by a succession of Research Associates.

Can more than one Research Associate work on one program?

Two or more Research Associates, one of whom is normally designated Senior or Principal Research Associate, may be involved simultaneously in programs of larger scope. The Sponsor may also provide Research Associate Assistants or Technicians to facilitate the work of the Research Associate(s).

What about patent rights?

Patentable output from programs of the nature described herein is generally regarded as unlikely. If an invention is made, however, the rights of the Research Associate are determined in the same manner as they would be if the inventor were an NBS employee. The disposition of any patent rights remaining with the Research Associate would then be governed by the conditions of the inventor's employment agreement with the Sponsor.

For additional information, write or phone:

P.R. de Bruyn Industrial Liaison Officer Room A402, Admin. Bldg. National Bureau of Standards Washington, D. C. 20234

Telephone: (301) 921-3591

NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

Applied Mathematics Building Technology Consumer Product Technology ELectronics and Electrical Engineering Energy Programs Engineering Standards Fire Research Mechanical Engineering and Process Technology

NATIONAL MEASUREMENT LABORATORY

Absolute Physical Quantities Analytical Chemistry Basic Measurements and Standards Environmental Measurements Materials Science Measurements for Nuclear Technology Measurement Services Nondestructive Evaluation Radiation Research Recycled Materials Standard Reference Data Standard Reference Materials Thermodynamics and Molecular Science

INSTITUTE FOR COMPUTER SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

Programming Science and Technology Systems Engineering

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND LIAISON PROGRAMS

Industrial International State and Local Government



American Hoechst Corporation

Kinetic meosurements of otmospheric constituents

Armstrong Cork Company

Fire research (six programs)

Bell Laboratories

Anolysis of opticol wovequide moteriols

Bicron Corporation Solid radiotion detectors

Collaborative Testing Services, Inc.

Reliability of measurement techniques to ossure interloboratory comporability

Corning Glass Works

Long-term dimensional stability meosurements (two programs)

Dow Chemical Company

Structural properties of masonry fabricated with organic-modified mortor

Meosurement of heot flux at interior surfaces of buildings

Industrial and commercial energy conservation (EPIC Handbook)

Energy conservation in mobile homes

Eastman Kodak Company

Solid stote detectors for resolution of complex gommo roy spectro

Methodology for serum onalyses

Hewlett-Packard

Electromognetic interference measurement technology

IBM Corporation

Phosphor chorocterization Mognetic tope performonce criterio Contoct resistance of ploted metals Guidelines for controlled accessibility

Interdata, Inc.

Methodology for test of minicomputer softwore

The Procter and Gamble Company

Enhoncement of industrial innovation

Physical properties of long-chain triglycerides

Scientech, Inc.

Loser power and energy meosurement

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Thermol chorocteristics of high-moss exterior insuloted woll construction

Sperry-UNIVAC

Information processing standards

United States Steel Corporation

Measurement of low-level gos concentrations in metals

Nucleor mognetic resonance studies of metallic alloys



Aluminum Associotion (with Americon Electroplaters' Society)

Plating af aluminum

Americon Dentol Association Heolth Foundation

Dental materials

Americon Iron ond Steel Institute

Fire endurance af steel building systems and structural elements

Americon Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

Standards for air pallutian measurement

Cement and Cancrete Reference Labaratary

Performance criteria for insulating glass assemblies

Standard Reference Materials far metals industries

Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners

Measurement technology for evaluation of recycled ail quality

Atomic Industrial Forum

Measurement technology for radiapharmaceuticals

College of Americon Pothologists

Definitive methods for clinical assays

Edison Electric Institute/Electric Power Research Institute

Accuracy of transfer, maintenance and use of the kilawatthaur standard

Gypsum Association

Cambustibility of building materials

International Sugar Research Foundation

Palarimetric determination of sugar compasition

Joint Committee on Powder Diffroction Standords (JCPDS)

Data and techniques for identification of crystalline phases

Man-Mode Fiber Producers Association

Flammability and flame propagatian characteristics of carpeting

Flammability af cammercial apparel fabrics and garments (twa pragrams)

Motor Vehicle Monufocturers Association

Standard Reference Materials far emissian measurements

National Fenestration Council

Thermal, visual, and acoustical benefits of fenestration

Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

Flammability of plastics

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