

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

APR 13 1943

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

BOYS' PAJAMAS

(Made From Woven Fabrics)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY) CS(E)106-43

Effective date for new production from April 10, 1943



A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY) CS(E)106-43
for
BOYS' PAJAMAS
(Made from Woven Fabrics)

On December 31, 1942, at the instance of the Office of Price Administration a recommended emergency standard for boys' pajamas, developed through consultation and correspondence with industry and the trade, was circulated to producers, distributors and users for written acceptance. Those concerned have subsequently 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 10, 1943.

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.

BOYS' PAJAMAS
(Made from Woven Fabrics)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD (EMERGENCY)
CS(E)106-43

PURPOSE

1. The purpose is to provide standard methods of measuring and standard minimum measurements for the guidance of producers, distributors and users, in an effort to conserve essential material; to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of measurements and methods; and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing full size.

SCOPE

2. This commercial standard covers size designations, methods of measuring, and standard minimum measurements for boys' pajamas whether made from shrunk or unshrunk fabrics, together with a recommended label for use in guaranteeing full size.

APPLICATION

3. The methods and measurements given herein are applicable to finished garments as delivered by the manufacturer.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. *Measurements.*—The standard minimum measurements of boys' pajamas whether made from shrunk or unshrunk fabrics, shall be as given in tables 1 and 2.

5. *Method of Measuring.*—The garments to be measured shall be laid out without tension on a smooth flat surface so that creases and wrinkles will not affect the measurements.

6. *Accuracy.*—Measurements shall be taken to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

STANDARD METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

PAJAMA COAT (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

7. *Length.*—Measured from the point where shoulder seam joins the collarband, both down the front and back to bottom of the garment. (C, fig. 1.)

8. *Chest.*—Measured around the garment 1 inch below the bottom of the armholes when coat is closed. (B, fig. 1.)

9. *Armhole.*—Taken at the outer edge of the armhole seam. Measured from the shoulder seam completely around the armhole. (A, fig. 1.)

10. *Sleeve length*.—Taken from the center of the top of yoke, when straight cut, across the top of the shoulder to the end of the sleeve. Where the top of the yoke is circular begin at the center of a straight line drawn between the two top points. (E, fig. 1.)

11. *Sleeve bottom*.—Measured around bottom edge of the sleeve. (F, fig. 1.)

12. *Bottom of coat*.—Measured around bottom of garment when coat is closed. (Z, fig. 1.)

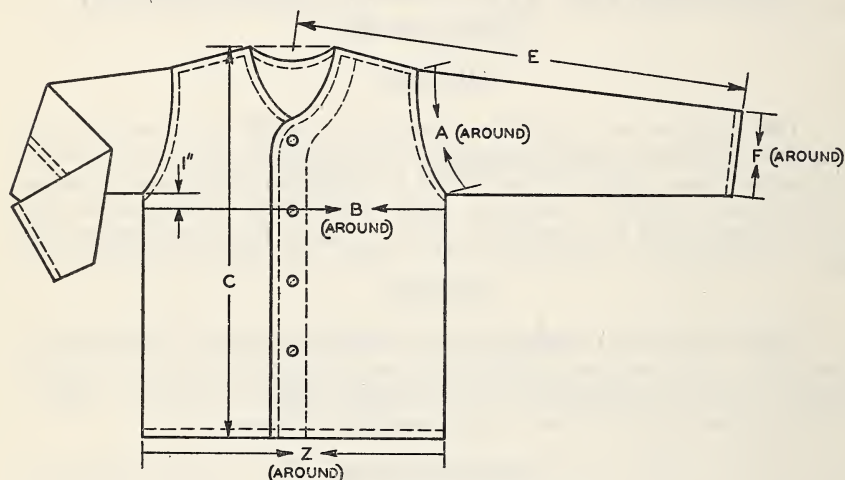


FIGURE 1.—Boys' pajama coat.

TABLE 1.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' pajama coats

Location	Size							
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Length.....(C).....	<i>in.</i> 19	<i>in.</i> 20	<i>in.</i> 21	<i>in.</i> 22½	<i>in.</i> 24	<i>in.</i> 25	<i>in.</i> 26½	<i>in.</i> 27½
Chest.....(B).....	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Armhole.....(A).....	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sleeve length.....(E).....	22½	24	25½	27	28½	30	31½	32
Sleeve bottom.....(F).....	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12	12
Bottom of coat.....(Z).....	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45

PAJAMA TROUSERS (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

13. *Waist*.—Measured around top edge of garment when it is buttoned. (W, fig. 2.)

14. *Seat*.—Measured around the garment 2 inches above the crotch.¹ (G, fig. 2.)

15. *Rise (front)*.—Measured from crotch up front of the garment at the center to top of the waistband. (R, fig. 2.)

16. *Rise (back)*.—Measured from crotch up back of the garment at the center to top of the waistband. (S, fig. 2.)

¹ The crotch is the point where the two inseams join the seat seam. (D, fig. 2.)

17. *Outseam*.—Measured from top of the waistband down outseam to the bottom of leg. (O, fig. 2.)

18. *Inseam*.—Measured from crotch down the inside seam to bottom of the leg. (I, fig. 2.)

19. *Knee*.—Measured around the leg midway between the crotch and the bottom of leg. (K, fig. 2.)

20. *Bottoms*.—Measured around the leg at bottom of garment. (J, fig. 2.)

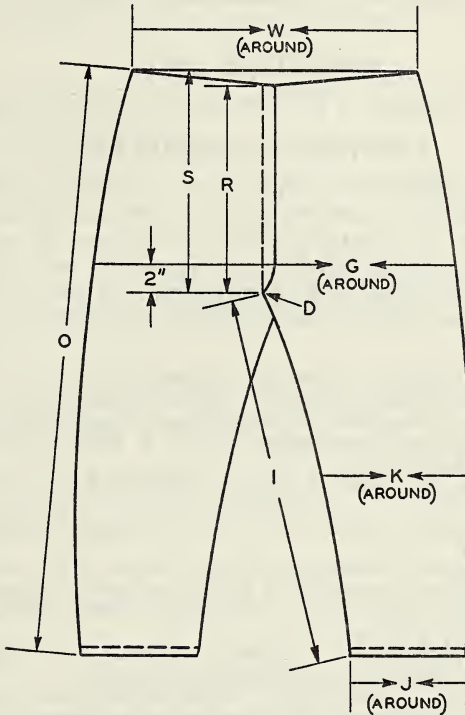


FIGURE 2.—Boys' pajama trousers.

TABLE 2.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' pajama trousers

Location	Size							
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Waist.....(W)	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
Seat.....(G)	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
Rise, front.....(R)	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½
Rise, back.....(S)	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17
Outseam.....(O)	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43
Inseam.....(I)	19	20½	22	23½	25	26½	28	29½
Knee.....(K)	16½	17¼	18	18¾	19½	20¼	21	21¾
Bottoms.....(J)	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19

LABELING

21. In order that consumers may become familiar with the significance of standard measurements, it is recommended that pajamas manufactured to conform to such standards be identified by a sticker,

tag, or other label attached to the garment and carrying the following statement:

These pajamas are *GUARANTEED* by the manufacturer to be *FULL SIZE* in accordance with Commercial Standard (Emergency) CS(E) 106-43, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce.

Or more briefly

FULL SIZE. Conforming to CS(E)106-43.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from April 10, 1943.

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 Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee:

- ROBERT L. HAYS, (chairman), Kaynee Co., 6925 Aetna Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
 M. E. ROWAN, Elder Manufacturing Co., 13th and Lucas Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
 ELIAS SAVADA, Savada Brothers, 1115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 MAX J. LOVELL, National Association of Shirt & Pajama Manufacturers, 276 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 W. W. EVERETT, Jr., Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.
 T. L. BLANKE, National Retail Dry Goods Association, 101 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
 G. D. GROSNER, Grosner of Washington, 1325 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Representing National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers.
 MRS. MARGARET H. KINGSBURY, Purchasing Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
 MRS. FRIEDA W. McFARLAND, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Representing American Home Economics Association.
 MRS. EUNICE F. BARNARD, c/o Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Representing National Council of Women.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On November 27, 1942 the Office of Price Administration requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards, looking to the establishment of an emergency standard for boys' pajamas as a part of the effort to conserve essential materials and for use in connection with the establishment of a price order for these garments. A tentative draft was developed and copies sent to a number of prominent representatives of industry, distributors and consumers, who made constructive suggestions and recommended that the draft be circulated for written acceptance. After adjustment in harmony with the suggestions, the recommended commercial standard was circulated to producers, distributors, and users on December 31, 1942 for written acceptance by those concerned.

Upon receipt of official acceptances, estimated to represent a satisfactory volume of production, and in the absence of valid opposition, the establishment of the standard was announced on February 10, 1943.

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 (Emergency) CS (E) 106-43 as our standard of practice in the

Production¹ Distribution¹ Use¹ Testing¹
of boys' pajamas (made from woven fabrics).

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 three. 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.

(Cut on this line)

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 methods of measuring and measurements as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of boys' pajamas (made from woven fabrics). 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 conformity should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C.
 Independent Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 League of Women Shoppers, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Chicago, Ill.
 National Association of Shirt & Pajama Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
 National Council of Women, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.

FIRMS

Altro Work Shops, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Arkwright Merchandise Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 B-B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind.
 Bittner-Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Pa.
 Bon Marche, The, Seattle, Wash.
 Boston Store, Inc., The, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Bowen & Co., C. O., Pomona, Calif.
 Bradenton Woman's Club, Bradenton, Fla.
 Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
 Central Co-Operative-Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
 Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Crown Manufacturing Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
 Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Emery-Bird-Thayer Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Fandel Co., St. Cloud, Minn.
 Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y.
 Grant Co., W. T., New York, N. Y.
 Grosner of Washington, Washington, D. C.
 Henderson & Ervin, Charlottesville, Va. (In principle.)
 Homeopathic Hospital of Reading, Pa., Reading, Pa.
 Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Houston, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, Houston, Tex. (In principle.)
 Industrial By-Products & Research Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Interstate Department Stores, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Kaynee Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Kellner & Sons, S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kuehnert & Co., A., New York, N. Y.
 Kugelmann's, Woodsville, N. H.
 Kurtz, David, New York, N. Y.
 Lubell Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Macy & Co., Inc., R. H., New York, N. Y.
 Marting Brothers Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Minneapolis Knitting Works, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Moore Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
 Nantex Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
 New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
 Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
 Parker Shirt Co., The, New Britain, Conn.
 Pomeroy's, Inc., Reading, Pa.
 Rensello Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Rike-Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
 Rochester General Hospital, The, Rochester, N. Y.
 Root & McBride Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)
 Savada Brothers, New York, N. Y.
 Saxon-Cullum, Inc., Augusta, Ga.
 Schudson, Inc., Chas., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Scowcroft & Sons Co., J., Ogden, Utah.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Shrine Pajama Co., New York, N. Y.
 Star Union Co., The, New York, N. Y.
 Strauss & Co., Levi, San Francisco, Calif.
 Strouse-Baer Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
 Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
 Wachusett Shirt Co., Leominster, Mass.
 Wieboldt Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington, D. C.
 Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
 Interior, Department of the, Washington, D. C.
 Office of Price Administration, Standards Division, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-40.	Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).	47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
1-42.	Clinical thermometers (third edition).	48-40.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
3-40.	Stoddard solvent (third edition).	50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
5-40.	Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel, and wrought iron.	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-40.	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
8-41.	Gage blanks (third edition).	55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	56-41.	Oak flooring (second edition).
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-40.	57-40.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
11-41.	Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).	58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
12-40.	Fuel oils (fifth edition).	59-41.	Woven textile fabrics—testing and reporting (third edition).
13-42.	Dress patterns (third edition).	60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
14-39.	Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).	61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
(E) 15-43.	Men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).	62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
16-29.	Wall paper.	63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
17-42.	Diamond core drill fittings (third edition)	64-37.	Walnut veneers.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	65-43.	Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	66-38.	Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
20-42.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (third edition).	67-38.	Marking articles made of karat gold.
21-39.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	68-38.	Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
22-40.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).	69-38.	Pine oil disinfectant.
23-30.	Feldspar.	70-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).
24-43.	Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.	71-41.	Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
25-30.	Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24-43.	72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	73-38.	Old growth Douglas fir standard stock docs.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	74-39.	Solid hardwood wall paneling.
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	75-42.	Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	76-39.	Hardwood interior trim and molding.
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.	77-40.	Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
31-38.	Wood shingles (fourth edition).	78-40.	Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	79-40.	Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).	80-41.	Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.		
35-42.	Plywood (hardwood and eastern red cedar) (second edition).		
36-33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).		
37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.		
38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.		
39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition) (withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941).		
40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.		
41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.		
42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).		
43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.		
44-32.	Apple wraps.		
45-42.	Douglas fir plywood (fifth edition).		
46-40.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).		

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
81-41.	Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).	5-41.	Lead pipe.
82-41.	Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).	96-41.	Lead traps and bends.
83-41.	Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).	97-42.	Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
84-41.	Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).	98-42.	Artists' oil paints.
85-41.	Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).	99-42.	Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
86-41.	Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).	100-42.	Multiple-coated, porcelain-enameled steel utensils.
87-41.	Red electric warning lanterns.	101-43.	Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
88-41.	Liquid-burning flares.	102-	(Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
89-40.	Hardwood stair treads and risers.	103-42.	Cotton and rayon velour (jacquard and plain).
90-	(Reserved for power shovels and cranes.)	(E) 104-43.	Warm air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners.
91-41.	Factory fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.	105-43.	Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.
92-41.	Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.	(E)106-43.	Boys' pajamas (made from woven fabrics).
93-41.	Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).	(E)107-43.	Commercial electric refrigeration condensing units.
94-41.	Calking lead.		

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.



