BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS
(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46

Effective Date for New Production From August 30, 1946

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946
PROMULGATION

of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46

for
BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS
(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)

On November 30, 1944, at the instance of the Committee on Simplification and Standardization of Hospital Furnishings, Supplies and Equipment of the American Hospital Association, the Recommended Commercial Standard for Blankets for Hospitals (Wool, and Wool and Cotton) as approved by representative wool blanket manufacturers was submitted to manufacturers, distributors and users of this commodity for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted the standard as shown herein for promulgation by the U. S. Department of Commerce through the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard is effective for new production from August 30, 1946.

Promulgation recommended.

F. W. Reynolds,
Acting Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

E. U. Condon,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Commerce.

Project Manager: H. A. Ehrman, Division of Trade Standards.
BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS  
(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)  

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46  

PURPOSE  
1. The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized standard for wool, and wool and cotton blankets for use in hospitals covering the practices of the industry in effect during the emergency, to promote fair competition between manufacturers, and to serve as a basis for guaranteeing quality.  

SCOPE  
2. This commercial standard covers the following three types of blankets for use in hospitals:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fiber content</th>
<th>Sizes (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (all wool)</td>
<td>All wool</td>
<td>60×84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66×90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72×90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II (75% wool)</td>
<td>75% wool (cotton warp, wool filling)</td>
<td>60×84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66×90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72×90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III (50% wool)</td>
<td>50% wool (cotton warp, wool and cotton filling)</td>
<td>45×60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54×76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60×84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66×90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72×90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. It includes for each type minimum requirements covering size, weight per square yard, thickness, breaking strength, compressibility, colorfastness, shrinkage, and launderability; methods of test; and the recommended wording by which manufacturers and distributors may guarantee compliance with the commercial standard.  

REQUIREMENTS  
4. The word “wool” as used herein is the term “Wool”¹ as defined in Section 2 (b) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which “means the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product.”  

5. Type I (all wool) blankets shall be composed of 100 percent wool by weight of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.  

¹ It should be noted that the term “wool” as defined above does not include “reprocessed wool” or “reused wool” as defined in section 2 of the Act.
6. Type II (75% wool) blankets shall be composed of a cotton warp and a wool filling. The amount of wool by weight (dry basis) in a type II blanket shall be equal to at least 75 percent of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.

7. Type III (50% wool) blankets shall be composed of a cotton warp and a wool and cotton filling. The amount of wool by weight (dry basis) in a type III blanket shall be equal to at least 50 percent of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.

8. Blankets shall contain not more than 5 percent of their total weight (dry basis) of nonfibrous materials.

9. The size, thickness, weight, breaking strength, and compressibility of blankets shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1.

**Table 1.**—Size, thickness, weight, breaking strength, and compressibility of blankets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size (minimum)</th>
<th>Thickness (minimum) (0.1-pound-pressure)</th>
<th>Weight (minimum)</th>
<th>Breaking strength (minimum)</th>
<th>Compressibility (minimum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>oz./sq. yd.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>in./50 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (all wool)</td>
<td>60X84</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66X90</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72X90</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II (75% wool)</td>
<td>60X84</td>
<td>0.175</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66X90</td>
<td>0.175</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72X90</td>
<td>0.175</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III (50% wool)</td>
<td>45X60</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54X76</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60X84</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66X90</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72X90</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Colorfastness to light.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 17 for 20 hours, the specimens so tested shall show no appreciable change in color.

11. Launderability.

11a. Colorfastness to laundering.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 18, the specimens so tested shall show no appreciable change in color or staining of the white fabrics.

11b. Texture.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 18, the specimens so tested shall retain their original texture and feel.

12. Shrinkage.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 19, the shrinkage in either the warp or the filling shall not be greater than 7 percent.

**METHODS OF TEST**

13. Size.—The part of the blanket being measured shall be laid out on a flat surface and smoothed out by hand. Five measurements across the width of a blanket shall be taken at intervals throughout its length and five measurements along the length shall be taken at intervals across the width, to the nearest 3/8 inch. The averages of each of these five measurements shall be the width and length, respectively, of the blanket.
14. **Thickness and compressibility.**—The thickness and compressibility shall be evaluated by a compressometer (paragraph 14a) or equivalent instrument.

14a. **Compressometer.**—This instrument is shown in figure 1. The specimen, $A$, is placed upon the anvil, $B$. The foot, $C$, is circular in shape and 1 inch in diameter. It is fastened to the bottom of the spindle $D$, of the lower dial micrometer, $E$. The lower surface of the foot is plane and parallel to the upper surface of the anvil. The rod, $F$, is fastened to the top of the spindle at $G$ and the top of a helical spring, $H$, at $J$. The bottom of the spring is fastened to the tube, $J$, at $K$. The upper dial micrometer, $L$, is fastened to the top of the tube at $M$. The spindle, $N$, of the upper dial micrometer rests on the top of the rod at $O$. The tube may be moved up or down relative to the frame, $P$, by turning the knob, $Q$, of the rack and pinion, $R$. By turning the knob the foot may be lowered upon the specimen. The pressure which is applied to the specimen by the foot may be ascertained from the upper dial reading and a calibration curve of the spring. The upper dial indicates the elongation of the spring. The distance between the face of the foot and the anvil, that is, the thickness of the specimen, is indicated on the lower dial. Each dial is graduated to read directly to 0.001 inch.

14b. **Method of measuring.**—Measurements of thickness shall be made using a circular presser foot one inch in diameter. Means shall be provided for uniformly increasing the load on the presser foot to exert pressures of 0.10, 0.50, 1.00 and 1.50 pounds per square inch on the blanket sample. The thickness at these pressures shall be recorded. This process shall be repeated at 10 different areas.

14c. **Thickness.**—The average of the 10 thicknesses under a pressure of 0.1 pound per square inch shall be recorded as the thickness of a blanket.

14d. **Compressibility.**—The decrease in thickness when the pressure is increased from 0.50 to 1.50 pounds per square inch divided by the thickness at 1.0 pound per square inch is defined as the compressibility of a blanket. The average of the compressibilities calculated from each of the 10 sets of measurements shall be recorded as the compressibility of a blanket.

15. **Breaking strength.**—The breaking strength under standard atmospheric conditions shall be determined by the grab method as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44.

16. **Weight.**—The weight shall be determined under standard atmospheric conditions as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standards CS59-44.

17. **Colorfastness to light.**—The method shall be used for determining and reporting on colorfastness to light, as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44.

18. **Colorfastness to laundering.**—For determining and reporting on colorfastness to laundering, the method described under Section XI of Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44, shall be used except that the specimen shall be renapped with a hand card while damp to bring the surface back to resemble that of the original material, and not ironed.

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2 The compressometer and calibration are described in Bureau Research Paper RP561, BS J. Research 10, 705 (1933).
19. **Shrinkage.**—In determining shrinkage, the method described under Section XVIII of Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44, shall be used except that the specimen is not ironed and is subjected to tension by hand while damp, tending to reshape and restore the specimen to its original shape and size.
20. Nonfibrous materials and fiber content.—The nonfibrous materials and fiber contents shall be determined by the methods as described in paragraphs 10 and 11, respectively, of Methods of Analysis and of Reporting Fiber Composition of Textile Products, Commercial Standard CS65-43.

LABELING

21. Blankets shall be labeled for fiber content in accordance with the requirements of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 and the regulations authorized thereunder.

22. In order to assure the consumer that he is receiving a blanket which complies with the requirements of this commercial standard, it is recommended that blankets be accompanied by a certificate, tag, card, or other label incorporating the following wording in addition to the labeling requirement of paragraph 21:

"The manufacturer guarantees that this blanket complies with all requirements for Type _______ of Commercial Standard (I, II, or III) CS136-46, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards."

NOTES

23. The type and sizes of blankets and their particular use in hospitals are given in table 2 for the information of the purchasing officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult bed</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>60X84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult bed</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>66X90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult bed</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>72X90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youths' bed</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>54X76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, infant and child</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>45X60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretcher and wheel chair</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>60X84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretcher and wheel chair</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>72X90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormitory</td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>60X84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>66X90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I, II, III</td>
<td>72X90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Type I, All wool; II, 75% wool; III, 50% wool.

EFFECTIVE DATE

24. The standard is effective for new production from August 30, 1946.

STANDING COMMITTEE

25. 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 representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as Secretary for the committee.
HISTORY OF PROJECT

26. The Committee on Simplification and Standardization of Hospital Furnishings, Equipment and Supplies of the American Hospital Association, on April 4, 1942, requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for blankets for hospital use. The data from a study of the properties of 156 commercial blankets by the Textile Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards and from an investigation by the Hospital interests, formed the basis for a proposed commercial standard covering cotton blankets and wool and part wool blankets which was submitted on October 4 and 26, 1943, to representative blanket manufacturers.

27. Following adjustments based on recommendations from the manufacturers, copies of a revised draft were again submitted on May 18, 1944, to the manufacturers and the proposed commercial standard was approved by a majority of those manufacturing wool blankets. However, on the recommendation of the cotton blanket manufacturers, through the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and with the approval of the S&S Committee, requirements for all cotton blankets were deleted from the proposed standard. It is proposed to reopen the question when conditions in the cotton textile industry permit.

28. The final revised draft was submitted on November 30, 1944, to the entire trade for written acceptance as it appeared there was substantial approval of the draft. For this reason, and coupled with wartime emergency conditions, a general conference seemed unnecessary. Upon receipt of written acceptances from a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on July 30, 1946, that the standard would become effective for new production from August 30, 1946.
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 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:
We believe that the Commercial Standard CS136-46 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

production ¹ distribution ¹ purchase ¹ testing ¹

of blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized 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, Zone, and State ____________________________

¹ Underline which one. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General Support" 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

29. The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard specification for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or use of wool and part wool blankets for hospitals. In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart therefrom as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified or labeled as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such specific evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS
(General Support)

Alabama Hospital Association, Birmingham, Ala.
Allentown Hospital Association, The, Allentown, Pa.
American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
American Foreign Traders, Washington, D. C.
American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.
American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C.
American Surgical Trade Association, Huntington, W. Va.
Association of California Hospitals, San Francisco, Calif.
American Hospital Association, Canton, Ohio.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Employes Hospital Association, Richmond, Va.
Cleveland Hospital Council, The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Connecticut Hospital Association, Middletown, Conn.
Geneva Memorial Hospital Association, Batavia, N. Y.
Greenwich Hospital Association, Greenwich, Conn.
Hackensack Hospital Association, Hackensack, N. J.
Hospital Bureau of Standards & Supplies, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Hospital Council, Inc., Newark, N. J.
Hospital Council of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Association of Dyers & Cleaners, Silver Spring, Md.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, New York, N. Y.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
St. Catherine's Hospital Association of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
St. Luke's Hospital Association, Jacksonville, Fla.
Virginia Hospital Association, Richmond, Va.
Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, The, Chicago, Ill.

FIRMS

Abraham & Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.
Alexa, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Alexian Brothers Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Allegheny General Hospital, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Woolen Mills, LaFayette, Ind.
American Woolen Co., New York, N. Y.
Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.
Atlantic County Hospital for Mental Diseases, Northfield, N. J.
Baker Linen Co., H. W., New York, N. Y.
Baptist State Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.
Boron Woolen Mills, Brigham City, Utah.
Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Bayolor University Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
Bayonne Hospital & Dispensary, Bayonne, N. J.
Berkeley Hospital, Berkeley, Calif.
Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Beth Israel Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.
Bodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bone & Joint Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Powers Money Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio.
Brackenridge Hospital, Austin, Tex.
Broadalbin Knitting Co., Inc., The, Broadalbin, N. Y.
Brodlawns Polk County Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.
Broeman & Co., F. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brooklyn Hospital, The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brownsville Woolen Mills, Brownsville, Oreg.
Bryn Mawr Hospital, The, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Burbank Hospital, Pittsburg, Mass.
Burlington County Hospital for the Insane, New Lisbon, N. J.
Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.
California Lutheran Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
California Testing Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
California University Hospital, of San Francisco, Calif.
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
Central Dispensary & Emergency Hospital, The, Washington, D. C.
Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, Maine.
Charles T. Miller Hospital, Inc., The, St. Paul, Minn.
Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Torrington, Conn.
Chas. S. Wilson Memorial Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y.
Chester County Hospital, The, W. Chester, Pa.
Chicago, The University of, Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.
Church Home & Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Cleveland, University Hospital, of, Cleveland, Ohio.
Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co., The, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Coalcliffe State Hospital, Coalcliffe, Pa.
Colonial Woolen Mills Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
(Central support)
Columbia Hospital of Richland County, Columbia, S. C.
Columbus City Hospital, Columbus, Ga.
Community Hospital, County of San Mateo, San Mateo, Calif.
Community General Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Contra Costa County Hospital, Martinez, Calif.
Cox & Fuller, New York, N. Y.
Creighton Memorial Saint Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.
Crownsville State Hospital, Crownsville, Md.
Jefferson & Hillman Hospitals, Birmingham, Alabama.
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
Kahn Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota.
Kansas City Tuberculosis Hospital & General Hospitals No. 1 & No. 2, Kansas City, Missouri.
Kansas Hospitals of the University of Kansas City, Kansas.
Kingston Hospital, Kingston, New York.
Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Lankenau General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Lawrence & Memorial Associated Hospitals, New London, Connecticut.
Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tennessee and New York, New York.
Leo N. Levy Memorial Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, New York.
Lima Woolen Mills Co., Lima, Ohio.
Litchfield Woolen Mill Co., Litchfield, Minnesota.
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.
Loyola University Hospital, Los Angeles, California.
Los Angeles Testing Laboratory, Los Angeles, California.
Lowell General Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts.
Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
Lutheran Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Malden Hospital, The, Malden, Massachusetts.
Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, Boston, Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Reformatory, W. Concord, Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
Membrane Valley Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.
Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Memorial Hospital for Cancer, New York, New York.
Memorial Hospital, Houston, Texas.
Memorial Hospital, The, Patuxet, Rhode Island.
Menninger Sanitarium, The, Topeka, Kansas.
Mercy Hospital, The, Trenton, New Jersey.
Mercy Hospital, San Diego, California.
Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Massachusetts.
Mercy Hospital-Saint Street Memorial, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mercy Hospital, Janesville, Wisconsin.
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.
Meridian Chemical Laboratories, Meridian, Mississippi.
Military Hospital, Houston, Texas.
Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.
Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
Michigan State Purchasing Division, Lansing, Michigan.
Millard Fillmore Hospital, Buffalo, New York.
Milwaukee County Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Minnesota Hospitals of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Misericordia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Monadnock Blanket Mills, Marlboro, New Hampshire.
Montefiore Hospital, The, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Illinois.
Monticello Woolen Mills, Monticello, Wisconsin.
Morristown Memorial Hospital, The, Morristown, New Jersey.
Mount Sinai Hospital, The, New York, New York.
Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland, The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mountainside Hospital, The, Montclair, New Jersey.
Nashville General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.
National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Denver, Colorado.
Nebaska Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Nevada Soldiers & Sailors Home, Grazette Island, Nebraska.
New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.
New England Hospital For Women & Children, Boston, Massachusetts.
New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut.
New Jersey Orthopedic Hospital, Orange, New Jersey.
St. Lukes Hospital & Training School for Nurses, Ltd., Boise, Idaho.

St. Luke's Methodist Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.

St. Mary's Hospital, Denver, Colo.

St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.

St. Mary's Woolen Manufacturing Co., St. Marys, Ohio.

St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, Tex.

St. Therese's Hospital, Waukegan, Ill.

St. Thomas Hospital, Akron, Ohio.

St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Ore.

Salt Lake County General Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.

San Bernardino County Hospital, San Bernardino, Calif.

San Diego, County of, San Diego, Calif.

San Jose Hospital Corporation, San Jose, Calif.

Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Santa Clara County (Hospital), San Jose, Calif.

Schenectady County Tuberculosis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y.

Seaside Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.

Seymour Woolen Mills, Seymour, Ind.

ShadySide Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shreepoint Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La.

Silver Cross Hospital, Joliet, Ill.

Sinal Hospital of Baltimore, Inc., Baltimore, Md.


Snell, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Southern Hospitals, Charlotte, N. C. (General support.)

Southern Methodist General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Southern Testing Laboratories, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.

Sparrow Chisholm Co., Boston, Mass.

Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C.

Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio.


Stamford Hospital, The, Stamford, Conn.

Starling Loving Hospital of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Stayman & Co., S. M., New York, N. Y.

Stillman & Van Scien, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Strasbourg & Siegel, Baltimore, Md.


Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Surgical Business, Inc., New York, N. Y. (General support.)

Susquehanna Woolen Mills, New York, N. Y.

Sutter Hospital of Sacramento, Sacramento, Calif.

Swedish Hospital, The, Seattle, Wash.

Sydenham Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Syracuse, General Hospital of, Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Temple University Medical School & Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.

Texttor Laboratories, The, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital, Ogden, Utah.

Thompson & Litchner Co., Inc., The, Boston, Mass.

Toledo Hospital, The, Toledo, Ohio.

Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, N. H.

Twin City Testing & Engineering Laboratory, St. Paul, Minn.

Twining Laboratories, The, Fresno, Calif.

Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind.

Union Memorial Hospital, The, Baltimore, Md.

Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa.

United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. (General support.)

Unity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Utica General Hospital, Utica, N. Y.

Vassar Bros. Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

Watts Hospital, Durham, N. C.

Wayne County Board of Auditors, Detroit, Mich.

Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

West Bend Woolen Mills Co., West Bend, Wis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>U. S. Government</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Texas Woolen Mills, Eldorado, Tex.</td>
<td>Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.</td>
<td>Coast Guard Ketchikan Base, Ketchikan, Alaska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.</td>
<td>Marine Hospital, Detroit, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Newton Memorial Hospital, Winfield, Kans.</td>
<td>Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williamsport Hospital, The, Williamsport, Pa.</td>
<td>Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.</td>
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<td>Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, Wis.</td>
<td>Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s Hospital, Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>War Production Board, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania, Hospital of the, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Blankets for Hospitals

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

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<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>CS No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).</td>
<td>52-35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plush velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-29. Screen percale (all-clip) plumbing fixtures.</td>
<td>55-35. Mattresses for institutions.</td>
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<td>24-35. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.</td>
<td>75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.</td>
<td>80-41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).</td>
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<tr>
<td>42-43. Structural fiber insulating board (third market).</td>
<td>93-41. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).</td>
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<td>43-42. Gradings of sulphonated oils.</td>
<td>94-41. Calking lead.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS No.</td>
<td>Commercial Standard CS136-46</td>
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<tr>
<td>88-42</td>
<td>Artists' oil paints.</td>
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<td>99-42</td>
<td>Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.</td>
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<tr>
<td>100-44</td>
<td>Porcelain-enamed steel utensils (second edition).</td>
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<tr>
<td>101-43</td>
<td>Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.</td>
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<tr>
<td>102-</td>
<td>(Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).</td>
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<td>103-42</td>
<td>Cotton and rayon velour (jacquard and plain).</td>
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<tr>
<td>104-46</td>
<td>Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).</td>
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<tr>
<td>105-43</td>
<td>Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>106-44</td>
<td>Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).</td>
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<tr>
<td>107-45</td>
<td>Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units (second edition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-43</td>
<td>Treading automobile and truck tires.</td>
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<td>109-41</td>
<td>Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>110-43</td>
<td>Tire repairs—rubberized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).</td>
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<tr>
<td>111-43</td>
<td>Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>112-43</td>
<td>Homogeneous fiber wallboard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>113-44</td>
<td>Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.</td>
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<tr>
<td>114-43</td>
<td>Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>115-44</td>
<td>Porcelain-enamed tanks for domestic use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>116-44</td>
<td>Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CS No.
117-44. Mineral wool; blankets, blocks, insulating cement, and pipe insulation for heated industrial equipment.
118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
(E)119-45. Dial indicators (for linear measurements).†
120-44. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors.
121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
122-45. Western hemlock plywood.
123-45. Grading of diamond powder.
(E)124-45. Master disks.†
125-45. Prefabricated homes.
126-46. Tank-motouted air compressors.
127-46. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
128-45. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
129-46. Materials for safety wearing apparel.
130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
131-46. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
132-46. Hardware cloth.
133-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils.
134-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils.†
135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
136-46. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).†

† Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

Notice.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward adopting 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 25, D. C.