

CS14-31

Boys' Blouses, Button-on Waists, Shirts, and Junior Shirts

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

BOYS' BLOUSES, BUTTON-ON WAISTS SHIRTS, AND JUNIOR SHIRTS

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS14-31



A RECORDED STANDARD
OF THE INDUSTRY

Below are described some of the series of publications of the Department of Commerce which deal with various phases of waste elimination.

Simplified Practice Recommendations.

These present in detail the development of programs to eliminate unnecessary variety in sizes, dimensions, styles, and types of over—commodities. They also contain lists of associations and individuals who have indicated their intention to adhere to the recommendations. These simplified schedules, as formulated and approved by the industries, are indorsed by the Department of Commerce.

American Marine Standards.

These are promulgated by the American Marine Standards Committee, which is controlled by the marine industry and administered as a unit of the division of simplified practice. Their object is to promote economy in construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of ships. In general, they provide for simplification and improvement of design, interchangeability of parts, and minimum requisites of quality for efficient and safe operation.

Commercial Standards.

These are developed by various industries under a procedure similar to that of simplified practice recommendations. They are, however, primarily concerned with considerations of grade, quality, and such other characteristics as are outside the scope of dimensional simplification.

A list of the publications in each of the above series can be obtained by applying to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R. P. LAMONT, Secretary

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director

BOYS' BLOUSES, BUTTON-ON WAISTS SHIRTS, AND JUNIOR SHIRTS

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS14-31

[ISSUED MAY 4, 1931]

Effective Date for New Production
and Clearance of Existing Stocks
June 1, 1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1931

CONTENTS

	Page
Acceptors.....	III
Commercial Standard, CS14-31.....	1
General conference.....	6
Anthropometric measurements.....	7
Location of buttons on boys' waists.....	7
Standing committee and effective date.....	8
Translation of standard.....	8
Recirculation for acceptance.....	8
Certification plan.....	9
Commercial standards service.....	9
Organization and duties of standing committee.....	10
Your cooperation.....	10
Acceptance of commercial standard.....	13
To the acceptor.....	14
Request for commercial standards.....	15
List of commercial standards.....	16

BOYS' BLOUSES, BUTTON-ON WAISTS, SHIRTS, AND JUNIOR SHIRTS, CS14-31

ACCEPTORS

ASSOCIATIONS

American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C.
International Association of Garment Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Chicago, Ill.
National Boys Blouse and Shirt Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.

FIRMS

Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Eloesser-Heynemann Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Harvard Bazar (Inc.), Cambridge, Mass.

Kaynee Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lubell Bros., New York, N. Y.
New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y.
Rhodes Bros., Tacoma, Wash.
Rice Stix Factories, St. Louis, Mo.
Schaffner Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.
Scherick & Kalender (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sexton Manufacturing Co., Fairfield, Ill.
Strouse Baer Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT

Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

BOYS' BLOUSES, BUTTON-ON WAISTS, SHIRTS, AND JUNIOR SHIRTS

COMMERCIAL STANDARD, CS14-31

On April 17, 1929, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and buyers of boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts adopted a commercial standard for these commodities. The industry has since accepted, and approved for promulgation by the Department of Commerce, the original standard with certain minor modifications in accordance with the revised draft dated April 19, 1930, the details of which are shown herein.

The standard will become effective for new production and clearance of existing stocks on June 1, 1931.

Promulgation recommended.

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

Promulgated.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED.

R. P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD, CS14-31

STANDARD MINIMUM MEASUREMENTS

1. These measurements apply to finished garments as delivered to the distributor.

2. Due allowances, over dimensions given, are made for shrinkage.

BOYS' BLOUSES

3. The measurements for boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts, as given in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, are standard.

TABLE 1.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' blouses

(The letters in parentheses refer to the letters on fig. 1)

Location	Age (years)										
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Neck, around.....	11	11	11½	11½	12	12	12½	12½	13	13	13½
Chest, around (<i>C</i>).....	31¼	32¼	33¼	34¼	35¼	36¼	37¼	38¼	39¼	40¼	41¼
Body, length (<i>X</i> to <i>E</i>).....	18½	19	19½	20	20½	20½	21	21½	22	22½	22½
Yoke, length (<i>Y</i>).....	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½
Sleeve, length (<i>E</i>).....	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sleeve, width at top (<i>A</i> to <i>S</i>).....	12	12	12½	13	13	13½	14	14	14½	15	15½
Cuff, length (<i>O</i>) around.....	7¾	7¾	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Blouse at bottom around (<i>W</i>).....	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

METHOD OF MEASURING BOYS' BLOUSES

4. Neck is measured from center of button, around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhole.

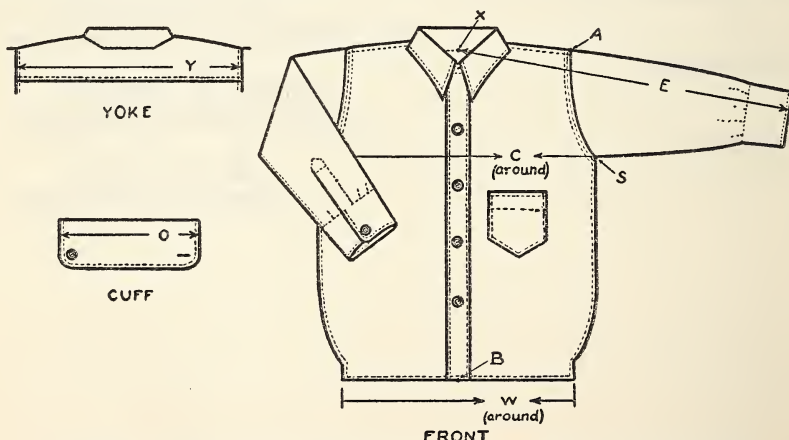


FIGURE 1.—Boys' blouse showing where measurements are to be taken

5. Chest measurement is taken around buttoned-up garment at bottom of the armhole. (C on fig. 1.)

6. Length of body is taken from bottom of neckband or collarband (X) down the center of the back to the bottom of the bottom hem. (X to B on fig. 1.)

7. Length of yoke is measured across back of garment on the bottom of yoke and where it is joined to body of garment. (Y on fig. 1.)

8. Length of sleeve is measured from bottom of neckband or collarband at center of back (*X*) across to the bottom of the cuff. (*E* on fig. 1.)

9. Width of sleeve top is measured where sleeve is joined to armhole, in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (*A* to *S* on fig. 1.)

10. Length of cuff is measured, with cuff opened flat, at top where joined to sleeve. (*O* on fig. 1.)

11. Blouse measurement at bottom is taken around buttoned-up garment at extreme bottom hem. (*W* on fig. 1.)

TABLE 2.—Standard minimum measurements for boys' button-on waists

(The letters in parentheses refer to the letters on fig. 2)

Location	Age (years)							
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chest, around (<i>C</i>).....	<i>Inches</i> 28½	<i>Inches</i> 29½	<i>Inches</i> 30½	<i>Inches</i> 31½	<i>Inches</i> 32½	<i>Inches</i> 33½	<i>Inches</i> 34½	<i>Inches</i> 35½
Body, length (<i>X</i> to <i>B</i>).....	12¾	13½	14¼	15	15¾	16¼	17¼	18¼
Yoke, length (<i>Y</i>).....	11	11¼	11½	11¾	12¼	12½	12¾	13
Sleeve, length (<i>E</i>).....	18¾	19¾	20½	21¼	22	22¾	23½	24¼
Sleeve, width at top (<i>A</i> to <i>S</i>).....	11	12	12½	13	13½	13¾	14	14½
Cuff, length (<i>O</i>).....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½	8½	8½
Waist 3 inches above bottom around (<i>W</i>).....	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

METHOD OF MEASURING BOYS' BUTTON-ON WAISTS

12. Chest measurement is taken around buttoned-up garment at bottom of the armhole. (*C* on fig. 2.)

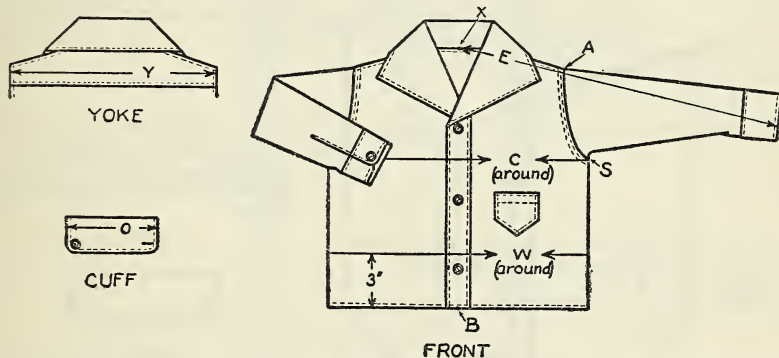


FIGURE 2.—Boys' button-on waist showing where measurements are to be taken

13. Length of body is taken from bottom of neckband or collarband (*X*) down the center of the back to the bottom of the bottom hem. (*X* to *B* on fig. 2.)

14. Length of yoke is measured across back of garment on the bottom of yoke and where it is joined to body of garment. (*Y* on fig. 2.)

15. Length of sleeve is measured from bottom of neckband or collarband at center of back (*X*) across to the bottom of the cuff. (*E* on fig. 2.)

16. Width of sleeve is measured where sleeve is joined to armhole, in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (*A* to *S* on fig. 2.)

17. Length of cuff is measured with cuff opened flat, at top where joined to sleeve. (*O* on fig. 2.)

18. Waist measurement is taken around buttoned-up garment 3 inches above bottom hem. (*W* on fig. 2.)

TABLE 3.—*Standard minimum measurements for boys' shirts*
(The letters in parentheses refer to the letters in fig. 3)

Location	Neckband size (inches)					
	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½
Chest, around (<i>C</i>).....	<i>In.</i> 34¾	<i>In.</i> 36¾	<i>In.</i> 39¼	<i>In.</i> 41¼	<i>In.</i> 42¼	<i>In.</i> 44¼
Body, length (<i>X</i> to <i>B</i>).....	27	27	28	29	30	31
Yoke, length (<i>Y</i>).....	14¾	15¼	15¾	16¼	16¾	17¼
Sleeve, length (<i>E</i>).....	28	29	30	31	32	33
Sleeve, width at top (<i>A</i> to <i>S</i>).....	17½	17½	18½	18½	19	19
Cuff length (<i>O</i>).....	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9
Shirt, around at gussets (<i>W</i>).....	34¾	36¾	39¼	41¼	42¼	44¼

METHOD OF MEASURING BOYS' SHIRTS

19. Neck band size is measured from center of button, around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhole.

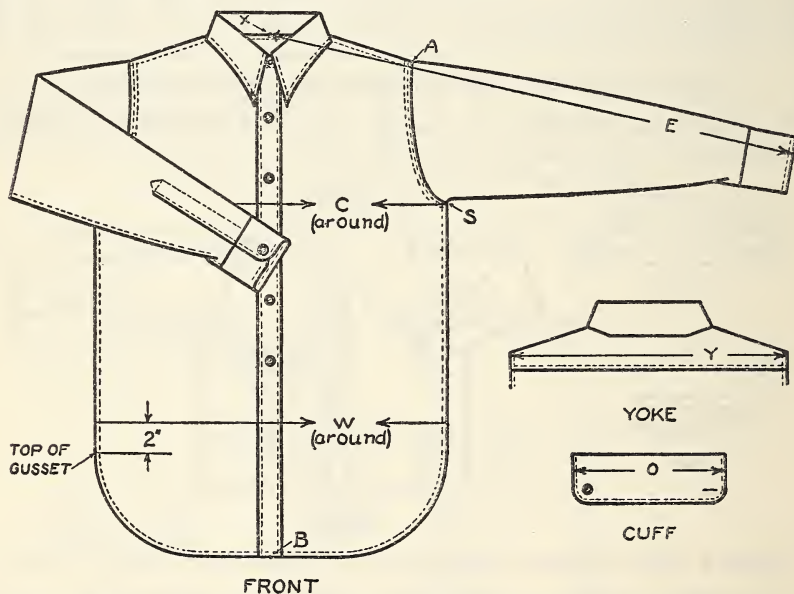


FIGURE 3.—*Boys' shirt showing where measurements are to be taken*

20. Chest measurement is taken around buttoned-up garment at bottom of the armhole. (*C* on fig. 3.)

21. Length of body is taken from bottom of neckband or collarband (*X*) down the center of the back to the bottom of the bottom hem. (*X* to *B* on fig. 3.)

22. Length of yoke is measured across back of garment on the bottom of yoke and where it is joined to body of garment. (*Y* on fig. 3.)

23. Length of sleeve is measured from bottom of neckband or collarband at center of back (*X*) across to the bottom of the cuff. (*E* on fig. 3.)

24. Width of sleeve is measured where sleeve is joined to armhole in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (*A* to *S* on fig. 3.)

25. Length of cuff is measured with cuff opened flat, at top where joined to sleeve. (*O* on fig. 3.)

26. Shirt measurement at waistline is taken around buttoned-up garment 2 inches above gussets. (*W* on fig. 3.)

TABLE 4.—Standard minimum measurement for boys' junior shirts

(The letters in parentheses refer to the letters on fig. 4)

Location	Age (years)								
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Neckband.....	<i>In.</i> 11	<i>In.</i> 11	<i>In.</i> 11½	<i>In.</i> 11½	<i>In.</i> 12	<i>In.</i> 12	<i>In.</i> 12½	<i>In.</i> 12½	<i>In.</i> 13
Chest, around (<i>C</i>).....	29¼	30¼	31¼	32¼	33¼	34¼	35¼	36¼	37¼
Body, length (<i>X</i> to <i>B</i>).....	22	22½	23	23	23½	24	24½	25	25½
Yoke, length (<i>Y</i>).....	12¾	13¼	13¾	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½
Sleeve, length (<i>E</i>).....	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Sleeve, width at top (<i>A</i> to <i>S</i>).....	11½	12½	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½
Cuff, length (<i>O</i>).....	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Shirt, around at gussets (<i>W</i>).....	29¼	30¼	31¼	32¼	33¼	34¼	35¼	36¼	37¼

METHOD OF MEASURING BOYS' JUNIOR SHIRTS

27. Neckband is measured from center of button, around inside of neckband to far end of buttonhole.

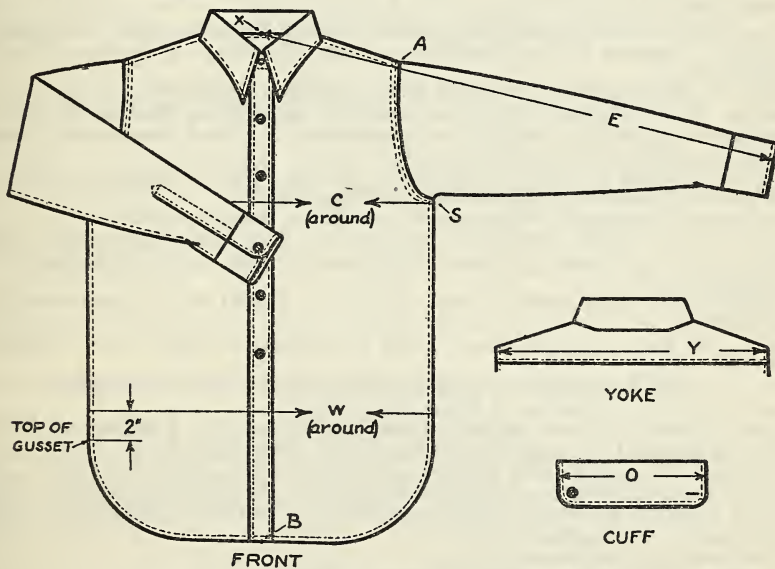


FIGURE 4.—Boys' junior shirt showing where measurements are to be taken.

28. Chest measurement is taken around buttoned-up garment at bottom of the armhole. (*C* on fig. 4.)

29. Length of body is taken from bottom of neckband or collarband (*X*) down the center of the back to the bottom of the bottom hem. (*X* to *B* on fig. 4.)

30. Length of yoke is measured across back of garment on the bottom of yoke and where it is joined to body of garment. (*Y* on fig. 4.)

31. Length of sleeve is measured from bottom of neckband or collarband at center of back (*X*) across to the bottom of the cuff. (*E* on fig. 4.)

32. Width of sleeve is measured where sleeve is joined to armhole, in a straight line from top to bottom of armhole. (*A* to *S* on fig. 4.)

33. Length of cuff is measured with cuff opened flat, at top where joined to sleeve. (*O* on fig. 4.)

34. Shirt measurement at gussets is taken around buttoned-up garment 2 inches above gussets. (*W* on fig. 4.)

GENERAL CONFERENCE

35. Pursuant to a request from the National Boys' Blouse and Shirt Manufacturers Association, a division of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, a general conference of producers, distributors, and buyers was held on April 17, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a commercial standard covering minimum measurements of boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.

36. The following individuals were present:

ALLISON, A. F., secretary, International Association of Garment Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.

ATCHISON, J. C., Fairchild Publications, Washington, D. C.

BAST, CHARLES L., buyer, boys' clothing and furnishings, Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

CECIL, CHARLES H., United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior.

DOWNING, WILLIAM F., merchandise manager, Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

FOOS, I. D., correspondent, National Retail Clothier, Washington, D. C.

GRAHAM, A. B., United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GROSNER, GERALD D., chairman of committee, National Association Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Chicago, Ill.

HAMLIN, CHARLES H., research associate, Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, National Bureau of Standards.

LIEBOWITZ, BENJAMIN, S. Liebowitz & Sons (Inc.), New York, N. Y.

OATHOUT, CHARLES E., production manager, The Kaynee Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

O'BRIEN, RUTH, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

ROKAHR, MARY A., Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

ROWAN, M. EDW., vice-president, Elder Manufacturing Co., "Tom Sawyer," St. Louis, Mo.

SCOTT, CLARICE L., American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C., and United States Bureau of Home Economics.

STRAUS, PHILIP C., boys' apparel buyer, The Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.

SWING, R. HAMIL D., jr., president, Lubell Bros., New York, N. Y.

WAKEFIELD, GEORGE P., vice president, The Kaynee Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WOLFF, EDWARD, buyer boys' clothing and furnishings, The Hub, Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG, HAROLD R., Washington representative, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

APPEL, WILLIAM D., National Bureau of Standards.

DEGOLIA, D. J., Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FAIRCHILD, I. J., National Bureau of Standards.

McFALL, Dr. R. J., editor, Survey of Current Business, Bureau of the Census.

PICKARD, E. T., Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TILLMAN, S. F., editor, Commercial Standards Monthly, National Bureau of Standards.

WOFFORD, J. B., Bureau of the Census.

37. I. J. Fairchild, of the division of trade standards National Bureau of Standards, presided as chairman of the conference, and outlined the procedure for the establishment of commercial standards.

38. A. F. Allison, assisted by George P. Wakefield and M. E. Rowan, presented the details of the standard and reviewed the background of events leading up to the request for a general conference.

39. There was considerable discussion regarding the question of shrinkage of the various materials from which boys' blouses, waists, and shirts are made, and it was the general consensus that the conference should not attempt to settle the amount of shrinkage allowed on finished garments. However, it was voted to add a general paragraph to read as follows: "Due allowances, over dimensions given are made for shrinkage."

40. Other changes were made in the proposed commercial standard in accordance with the wishes of the conference, and upon motion by Mr. Swing, seconded by Mr. Rowan, it was voted "to adopt the recommended commercial standard, as revised, as unanimously representing the action of the conference."

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

41. The question of satisfactory anthropometric measurements was raised. Miss O'Brien stated that, although many accurate studies have been made of body measurements by persons interested in physical development, none of these provide the particular measurements which are needed in garment and pattern construction. With the exception of an investigation by the United States War Department in an effort to establish more satisfactory sizes for uniforms, no data intended as a basis for garment manufacture have been published which have been obtained by persons trained in the science of anthropometry and in statistical analysis. There is undoubtedly a great need for a broad scientific study of this kind covering a sufficient number of individuals to take into account the racial, geographical, and other factors involved. Miss O'Brien mentioned the interest of the United States Bureau of Home Economics toward cooperating in such an investigation.

42. Although no definite motion was recorded, the conference appeared to be generally in favor of having a scientific study of anthropometric measurements made by some authorized government body.

LOCATION OF BUTTONS ON BOYS' WAISTS

43. Mr. Swing said that one important point had not been covered, and that is the number and location of buttons on the waistband of boys' button-on waists. The opinion was practically unanimous that the number of buttons on the waistband and their location should be standardized for the benefit of the user who is put to considerable difficulty in relocating buttons or working new buttonholes in order that the buttons on the waist shall coincide with the buttonholes in the waistband of boys' trousers.

44. Since a decision on this point involves cooperation on the part of the manufacturers of boys' trousers, boys' underwaists, underwear, and hose supporters, it was decided to refer the question to the standing committee for their further recommendation.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

45. The following individuals, constituting a standing committee, were appointed to represent the various interests of the boys' blouse industry to receive all comment and suggestions for the improvement of the commercial standard measurements:

CHARLES E. OATHOUT, The Kaynee Co., chairman.

M. E. ROWAN, Elder Manufacturing Co.

C. L. BAST, Woodward & Lothrop.

H. R. YOUNG, National Retail Dry Goods Association.

G. D. GROSNER, National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers.

C. H. CECIL, inspector, textile and clothing, United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior.

Miss RUTH O'BRIEN, in charge of division of textiles and clothing, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A. F. ALLISON, secretary-treasurer, National Boys' Blouse and Shirt Manufacturers Association.

Mrs. MARJORIE MCFARLAND, the American Home Economics Association.

Mrs. ARCH TRAWICK, General Federation of Women's Clubs (representative to be named later).

46. The normal revision interval for the standard was set at one year. The effective date for new production and clearance of existing stocks was originally set for December 1, 1929, but since a recirculation of this standard became necessary because of a few minor changes, the effective date was finally set for June 1, 1931.

TRANSLATION OF STANDARD

47. The conference voted to request the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, to translate the recommended commercial standard into both Spanish and Portuguese.

48. Mr. Rowan stated that the manufacturers, through the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, would undertake sponsorship of the translation and would make any necessary further arrangements with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at a later date.

RECIRCULATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

49. Subsequent to the first circulation of the recommended standard for written acceptance it was discovered that certain minor adjustments in the length measurements would be required to make the entire series of measurements consistent and that a single length measurement might well be substituted for separate front and back length measurements. Accordingly, on recommendation of the National Boys' Blouse and Shirt Manufacturers Association, the adjusted measurements were again circulated for written acceptance in order to make sure that there was no objection to the minor changes in length which were of the order of one-fourth inch.

50. The necessary recirculation of the standard naturally delayed the action. However, acceptances representing a satisfactory majority of production having been received, success of the project was announced by circular letter on January 3, 1931, and publication was authorized.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

51. The conference voted its approval of the certification plan for application to boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts made in accordance with the commercial standard specification.

52. The certification plan as applied by the National Bureau of Standards to commercial standards consists in the compilation and distribution of lists of manufacturers who are willing, when requested to do so, to certify to purchasers that products supplied by them comply with all the requirements and tests set forth in nationally recognized commercial standards. The plan is also applied to selected Federal specifications.

53. These lists are available on request to individual consumers, consumer groups, companies, and in fact to any prospective purchasers, for their guidance.

54. The benefits now derived from the use of specifications by large consumers are thus made immediately available to the small consumer, with incidental advantage to the larger consumers of convenience in ordering and accepting material with fewer laboratory tests. The manufacturer also benefits from the well-known economies accompanying "mass production."

55. The lists of manufacturers "willing to certify" to the quality of certain commodities are made by corresponding with, as nearly as possible, all the manufacturers of that product and listing only those who signify their willingness to certify to the purchaser, when requested to do so, that the commodities delivered actually comply with the commercial standard.

56. Obviously, the purchaser making use of the lists of "willing to certify" manufacturers, will select therefrom such manufacturers as are known (or assumed) by him to be reliable.

57. The trend toward the purchase of materials of certified quality from sources shown on such willing-to-certify lists supplies added incentive to standardization on the part of other producers, and thus the benefits of the certification plan will be felt by purchasers either directly or indirectly, whether or not they make use of the plan themselves.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERVICE

58. Industry has long sensed the need for a wider application and use of specifications developed and approved by nationally recognized organizations. To assist these bodies and the producers and consumers in securing this result and as a natural outgrowth of the movement toward elimination of waste through simplified practice, the National Bureau of Standards has set up a procedure under which specifications, properly indorsed, may be printed as official publications of the Department of Commerce and promulgated as "Commercial Standards." This service parallels that of simplified practice in many respects and is available only upon request.

59. Broadly speaking, the aim is to continue the same character of cooperative service in this field that is being rendered in simplification. The division of trade standards is not designed to act as a standardizing body, nor will it engage in the preparation of specifications. Its service is mainly promotional in character, since its chief mission is to invite attention to a standard or a specification which any branch of

industry may want to promulgate on a nation-wide basis; to determine its eligibility for promulgation; to publish and broadcast it in the event the prerequisites of procedure have been met, including a satisfactory majority acceptance; to facilitate the application of the certification plan for the assurance and convenience of the purchaser; to provide means for periodic audits of adherence; and to cooperate with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in determining the desire of industry relative to translation and promulgation of such specifications as a basis for foreign commerce.

60. In general, it may be said that a simplification covers types, sizes, and varieties of a commodity which are retained by industry on the basis of demand, whereas a commercial standard establishes definite requirements as to grade, quality, or dimensional tolerances in addition to any limitation of variety desired and accepted by the industry.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE

61. In order to carry on the aims and desires of the industry in the standardization of their product, a standing committee is appointed at the general conference. This committee consists of members from each division of the industry, namely, producers, distributors, and consumers, and thus reflects the well-balanced viewpoint of all concerned.

62. The members of the committee receive all suggestions regarding the commercial standard and consider its revision in the event that such action is desirable and mutually beneficial.

63. If the commercial standard does not warrant revision, it is reaffirmed in its existing form; but if any important changes are found desirable, their adoption is recommended by the committee, whereupon the industry is again solicited for written acceptance of the standard in its revised form.

64. The committee is in effect a centralizing agency for criticisms and comments regarding the commercial standard and is charged with the responsibility of recommending revisions to keep the standard abreast with current industrial practice.

65. The proper functioning of the committee requires that when necessary its members be willing to attend meetings held at some central place, although in many cases it will be possible to conduct the work by correspondence.

66. When any deceptions in reference to the commercial standard are reported to the standing committee, it applies moral suasion or such other corrective measures as seem desirable. The Department of Commerce has no "police power" to compel adherence, therefore it is incumbent upon the standing committee to do all in its power to encourage all divisions of the industry to follow the provisions of the commercial standard and contribute in every way possible to its general adoption and usefulness.

YOUR COOPERATION

67. As a producer, distributor, or consumer of some of the commodities for which commercial standards have already been established, you are in a position to avail yourself of the benefits arising from the use of quality standards and incidentally to add impetus to this method of eliminating waste.

68. The first step is a declaration in favor of the standard by recording your intention to adhere, as closely as circumstances will allow, to the standards for those products which you may buy or sell.

69. The receipt of your signed acceptance will permit the listing of your company in new editions of the commercial standards that you accept.

70. You will, of course, want to examine any commercial standards before signing a formal acceptance. The National Bureau of Standards will, therefore, furnish a copy of any standard under consideration for acceptance. To facilitate this procedure, a list appears on page 16 that may be checked and mailed to the division of trade standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The publications may also be secured singly or in quantities at a nominal price from the Government Printing Office. Prices will be furnished upon request.

71. The acceptance of a commercial standard is an entirely voluntary action and applies to the production, sale, and use of stock items. It is not meant to interfere with the introduction, manufacture, or sale of special sizes and types sometimes required.

72. Trade associations and individual companies often distribute large numbers of the printed standard for the information and guidance of their members or customers. In such cases it is possible to extend the scope and degree of adherence by urging each recipient to send in an acceptance, bearing in mind that the practical value of any standardization is measured by the observance it receives.

73. An acceptance form for the commercial standard herein covered is included on page 13.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

Please Sign and Return this Sheet to Division of Trade Standards, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Date -----

DIVISION OF TRADE STANDARDS,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do hereby accept the original draft of the Commercial Standard, as our standard practice in the { production¹
distribution¹ } of boys' blouses, button-on
use¹ waists, shirts, and junior shirts, beginning -----,
(Date)
and will use our best effort in securing its general adoption.

To permit intelligent review of the effectiveness of the commercial standard every year by an accredited committee of all interests, working in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, we plan to supply all data, upon request, which may be necessary for the development of constructive revisions. It is understood that any suggested modifications will be submitted as soon as formulated, and shall not be promulgated until accepted in the form similar to this recommendation.

Signature -----
(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title -----

Company -----

Street address -----

City and State -----

We are members of the following associations or other organizations interested in the production, sale, or use of boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

In signing the acceptance blank, please bear the following points clearly in mind:

1. *Adherence.*—The Department of Commerce has no regulatory powers to enforce adherence to the commercial standards. Instead, this waste-elimination program is based on voluntary cooperation and self-government in industry. To make this specific standardization operate as a satisfactory example of self-government, it is highly desirable that it be kept distinct from any plan or method of governmental regulation or control. It will be successful according to the degree to which manufacturers, distributors, and purchasers adhere to its terms and conditions.

2. *The industry's responsibility.*—The department cooperates only on the request of the industry, and assumes no responsibility for industrial acceptance or adherence. This program was developed by the industry on its own initiative. Its success depends wholly on the active cooperation of those concerned.

3. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—You are entering into an entirely voluntary arrangement, whereby the members of the industry—the distributors and consumers of the product, and others concerned—hope to secure the benefits inherent in commercial standardization. Those responsible for this standard realize that instances may occur in which it will be necessary to supply or purchase items not included therein. The purpose is, however, to secure wider support for nationally recognized standards covering grade, quality, and other characteristics of products. Consumers can make the program a success if in their purchasing they will make a definite and conscientious effort to specify in terms of this commercial standard.

4. *The department's responsibility.*—The function performed by the Department of Commerce is fourfold: First, to act as a referee to insure adequate consideration of the needs of all interests; second, to supply such assistance and advice in the development of this program as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to solicit and record the extent of adoption and adherence to the standard; and fourth, to add all possible prestige to this standardization movement by publication and promulgation if and when it is adopted and accepted by all elements directly concerned.

REQUEST FOR COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Date_____

DIVISION OF TRADE STANDARDS,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned wishes to examine the commercial standards checked on the reverse side of this page, with a view toward accepting them as our standard of practice in the production, distribution, or consumption of the standardized lines.

(Cut on this line)

Signed_____

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title_____

Company_____

Street address_____

City and State_____

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	15-29.	Men's pajamas.
1-28.	Clinical thermometers.	16-29.	Wall paper.
2-30.	Mop sticks.	17-30.	Diamond core drill fittings.
3-28.	Stoddard solvent.	18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	19-30.	Foundry patterns of wood.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	20-30.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples. (First revision.)	21-30.	Interchangeable ground glass joints.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate)
8-30.	Plain and thread plug and ring gage blanks.	23-30.	Feldspar.
9-29.	Builders' template hardware.	24-30.	Standard screw threads.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	25-30.	Special screw threads.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	26-30.	Aromatic red-cedar closet lining.
12-29.	Domestic and industrial fuel oils.	27-30.	Plate-glass mirrors.
13-30.	Dress patterns.	28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins and covers.
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.	29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.

