Men's Circular Flat- and Rib-Knit Rayon Underwear

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD OF THE TRADE

COMMODITY STANDARDS

Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and with the National Bureau of Standards.

The purpose of Simplified Practice Recommendations is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for stock sizes and varieties of specific commodities that currently are in general production and demand. The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Simplified Practice Recommendation or a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforceable through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation or a Commercial Standard originates with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The Division, by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the Division assures continuous servicing of each effective Simplified Practice Recommendation and Commercial Standard, through review and revision, whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action. Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are printed and made available by the Department of Commerce through the Government Printing Office and the Department of Commerce field offices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Charles Sawyer, Secretary
Men's Circular Flat- and Rib-Knit Rayon Underwear

(SECOND EDITION)

[Effective December 5, 1950]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this standard is to provide standard methods of measuring, standard measurements, and tolerances for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users, in order to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of measurements and methods, and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing correct sizes.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The garments covered in this commercial standard are men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear. The standard also covers methods of measuring, measurements, and tolerances, and includes recommended wording for labels that may be used for identifying these garments when made in conformity with the standard.

3. APPLICATION

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

4. STANDARD METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

4.1 Method of measuring.—The garment to be measured is laid out without tension on a smooth flat surface so that creases and wrinkles will not affect the measurements. Measurements are taken to the nearest one-eighth inch.

5. MEN'S KNITTED RAYON TRACK PANTS

5.1 METHOD OF MEASURING

5.1.1 Waist.—Twice the distance between the outside edges of waist band. Twice W, figure 1.

5.1.2 Total length.—Measured from top outside edge of waist band to the lower edge of leg. C, figure 1.

5.1.3 Width across seat.—Measured across back of garment halfway between the bottom of crotch (D) and top edge of waist band. G, figure 1.

5.1.4 Leg opening.—Measured across leg at lower edge. J, figure 1.

5.1.5 Front rise.—Measured from bottom of crotch up front of garment to middle point of front edge of waist band. R, figure 1.
5.1.6 Back rise.—Measured from bottom of crotch up back of garment to middle point of back edge of waist band. S, figure 1.

![Diagram of men's rayon track pants]

**Figure 1. Men's rayon track pants.**

**Table 1. Standard measurements for men's knitted rayon track pants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
<th>Tolerances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist: (W)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic band</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic back</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length (C)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width across seat:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-knit (G)</td>
<td>16 1/2</td>
<td>17 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rib-knit (G)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg opening (J)</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front rise (R)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back rise (S)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. MEN'S KNITTED RAYON ATHLETIC SHIRTS

*(Pullover shirts, ribbed and flat-knit)*

#### 6.1 Method of Measuring

6.1.1 Width of garment.—Measured across garment 1 inch below bottom of armholes. B, figure 2.

6.1.2 Total length.—Measured from center of shoulder strap to bottom edge of shirt. C, figure 2.

6.1.3 Armhole length.—Measured from top point of armhole at shoulder along outer edge of armhole to lowest point under arm. A, figure 2.

6.1.4 Collarette length.—Measured from point where shoulder joins collarette around inner edge of collarette back to starting point.
Figure 2. Men's athletic pullover shirt (low neck, no sleeves).

Table 2. Standard measurements for men's knitted rayon athletic shirts (pullover shirts, ribbed and flat-knit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
<th>Tolerances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of garment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rib-knit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-knit</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rib-knit</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-knit</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armhole length</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collar length</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. MEN'S KNITTED RAYON POLO SHIRTS

7.1 Method of Measuring

7.1.1 Width of garment.—Measured across garment 1 inch below bottom of armholes. B, figure 3.

7.1.2 Total length.—Measured from point where shoulder joins collar to bottom edge of shirt. C, figure 3.

7.1.3 Armhole length.—Measured from point where sleeve is attached to shoulder to lowest point under arm. A, figure 3.

7.1.4 Sleeve length.—Measured from point where sleeve is attached to shoulder to upper outside edge of sleeve cuff. E, figure 3.

7.1.5 Collar length.—Measured from center of collar button around neck band to end of buttonhole.
8. MEN'S FLAT-KNIT RAYON ATHLETIC UNION SUITS

(No sleeves, button shoulder or button front, short leg)

8.1 Method of Measuring:

8.1.1 **Width of garment.**—Measured across garment 1 inch below bottom of armholes. *B*, figure 4.

8.1.2 **Total length.**—Measured from center of shoulder strap to bottom edge of leg. *C*, figure 4.

8.1.3 **Trunk.**—Twice the distance from point where shoulder joins collarette to center of bottom line of gusset at crotch. Spread legs in measuring only sufficiently to adjust crotch gusset. Twice *T*, figure 4.

8.1.4 **Armhole length.**—Measured from top point of armhole at shoulder along outer edge of armhole to lowest point under arm. *A*, figure 4.

8.1.5 **Leg opening.**—Measured across leg at lower edge. *J*, figure 4.

8.1.6 **Collarette length.**—Measured from point where shoulder joins collarette around inner edge of collarette back to starting point.
Table 4. Standard measurements for men's flat-knit rayon athletic union suits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>34</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>44</th>
<th>46</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>52</th>
<th>54</th>
<th>Tolerances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width of garment:</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>±6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button shoulder</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>±6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>±1(\frac{1}{2}) in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>±(\frac{3}{4}) in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>(T)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>±2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armhole length</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>±2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg opening</td>
<td>(J)</td>
<td>9(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>±6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collarette length:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button shoulder</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>±2 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button front</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>±2 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Trunk and sport leg models according to style.

9. MEN'S RIB-KNIT RAYON ATHLETIC UNION SUITS
(No sleeves, button shoulder or button front, short leg)

9.1 Method of Measuring

9.1.1 Width of garment.—Measured across garment 1 inch below bottom of armholes. B, figure 4.
9.1.2 Total length.—Measured from top edge of shoulder strap to bottom edge of leg. C, figure 4.

9.1.3 Trunk.—Twice the distance from point where shoulder joins collarette to center of bottom line of gusset at crotch. Spread legs in measuring only sufficiently to adjust crotch gusset. Twice T, figure 4.

9.1.4 Armhole length.—Measured from top point of armhole at shoulder along outer edge of armhole to lowest point under arm. A, figure 4.

9.1.5 Leg opening.—Measured across leg at lower edge. J, figure 4.

9.1.6 Collarette length.—Measured from point where shoulder joins collarette around inner edge of collarette back to starting point.

Table 5. Standard measurements for men's rib-knit rayon athletic union suits (no sleeves, button shoulder or button front, short leg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
<th>Tolerances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width of garment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button shoulder</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>12.4 13 13(\frac{1}{2}) 14(\frac{1}{2}) 15 15(\frac{1}{2}) 16(\frac{1}{2}) 17(\frac{1}{2}) 17(\frac{1}{2}) 18(\frac{1}{2}) 18(\frac{1}{2}) 19(\frac{1}{2}) 20(\frac{1}{2}) 20(\frac{1}{2}) 21(\frac{1}{2}) 21(\frac{1}{2}) 22(\frac{1}{2}) 23(\frac{1}{2}) 23(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button front</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>13 13(\frac{1}{2}) 14(\frac{1}{2}) 15(\frac{1}{2}) 16(\frac{1}{2}) 17(\frac{1}{2}) 17(\frac{1}{2}) 18(\frac{1}{2}) 18(\frac{1}{2}) 19(\frac{1}{2}) 20(\frac{1}{2}) 20(\frac{1}{2}) 21(\frac{1}{2}) 21(\frac{1}{2}) 22(\frac{1}{2}) 23(\frac{1}{2}) 23(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>(T)</td>
<td>60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armhole length</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg opening</td>
<td>(J)</td>
<td>6(\frac{3}{4}) 7 7(\frac{1}{2}) 8 8(\frac{3}{4}) 9 9(\frac{1}{2}) 10 10(\frac{1}{2}) 11 11(\frac{1}{2}) 12 12(\frac{1}{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collarette length:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button shoulder</td>
<td></td>
<td>26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button front</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 23 23 23 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Trunk and sport leg models according to style.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Method of Washing Knitted Rayon Underwear

10.1.1 Washing.—Use only good quality neutral soap preferably in powdered or chip form (not soap powder). Dissolve it first in hot water, soft if possible. Wash the garments in warm water, taking care not to go over 140° F. If a washing machine is used, have plenty of water and a thick cushion of suds. In most cases 10 minutes will be sufficient time for washing. Avoid overloading the machine. If washing by hand, souse goods gently up and down in the bath until soap permeates the whole fabric. Do not rub. Use rubber gloves for this purpose as this is a delicate fabric and is weak in strength when wet, but regains its strength when dry. Take care not to pull or stretch the fabric when it is wet.

10.1.2 Rinsing.—Rinse in water of approximately the same temperature as that of the wash water to avoid sharp contrasts in temperature. Five or six minutes usually will be sufficient. Handle garments gently and wear rubber gloves.

10.1.3 Drying.—Do not use a roll-type wringer for removing excess water. A centrifugal type is satisfactory if the machine is so equipped. Otherwise squeeze out excess water gently by hand. Do not twist. Finish drying by laying garment on a flat surface and dry at ordinary room temperature of 70° to 80° F. Do not hang the garment on a line or on the back of a chair. Keep away from excessive heat in drying. Use a medium-hot iron.
10.2 Identification

10.2.1 In order to assure the purchaser that he is receiving garments which comply with standard measurements, it is recommended that underwear for men manufactured to conform to such standard measurements be identified by a sticker, tag, or other label attached to the garment carrying the following statement:

This garment has been made to measurements which are in accordance with Commercial Standard CS148-50, as developed by industry and the trade under the procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Or, more briefly—

Size conforms to CS148-50, as developed by industry and the trade, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

11. EFFECTIVE DATE

11.1 Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this commercial standard was issued by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from December 5, 1950.

Edwin W. Ely,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On October 30, 1947, the Underwear Institute requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear. The measurements and tolerances submitted for inclusion in the proposed standard were previously incorporated in the recommended commercial standard for circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear, TS-2251, and had been in actual use in the production, distribution and use of men's rayon underwear for a sufficient number of years to justify the belief that they could now be classified as standard.

Following receipt of this request, copies of these measurements were sent to key manufacturers for a check on their current accuracy.

With the unqualified endorsement of the industry, a recommended commercial standard was submitted to the trade for written acceptance on February 20, 1948. Having received acceptances in writing estimated to represent a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on May 27, 1948, that the standard would become effective for new production from July 27, 1948.

First Revision

On June 7, 1949, the Underwear Institute requested this Division to cooperate in a revision of CS148-48 in order that the size of track pants might be adjusted. The standing committee endorsed the proposal, which was circulated to manufacturers, distributors, and users for written acceptance.
The completion of the revision was announced on October 5, 1950, and Commercial Standard 148-50 (second edition) became effective for new production from December 5, 1950.

Project Manager: L. R. Gilbert, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce.

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 Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

R. A. Smith (Chairman), Wilson Bros., South Bend, Ind.
Roy A. Cheney, Underwear Institute, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
C. J. Rutishauser, Williams Brothers Manufacturing Co., Rome, N. Y.
Donald C. McLeod, Munsingwear, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rodney W. Jones, Augusta Knitting Corp., 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
A. F. Eckert, Duofold, Inc., Mohawk, N. Y.
T. L. Blanke, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y. (representing National Retail Dry Goods Association and American Retail Federation).
G. D. Grosner, Grosner of Washington, 1325 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
W. W. Everett, Jr., Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Ephraim Freedman, R. H. Macy & Co., New York, N. Y.
Louis Rothschild, National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Margaret H. Kingsbury, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Charlotte Payne, National Council of Women of the U. S., 501 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Miss Clara Thropp, Professional Women’s League, 417 East 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Harold Benjamin, 3915 Calvert Drive, College Park, Md. (representing American Association of University Women).
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

Commodity Standards Division,
Office of Industry and Commerce,
U. S. Department of Commerce,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard 148–50 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

production distribution purchase testing

of men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear.

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 Underscore 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 of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.
ACCEPTORS

The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear. 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)
American Association of University Women, Hyattsville, Md.
General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
Hamilton Merchants Association, Inc., Hamilton, Ohio
Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Washington, D. C.
Professional Women's League, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Underwear Institute, New York, N. Y.

 FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS
Abbott, J., & Son, Inc., Passaic, N. J.
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ackerman Bros., Elgin, Ill.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Allied Purchasing Corp., New York, N. Y.
Arizona, University of, School of Home Economics, Tucson, Ariz.
Arkright Merchandising Corp., New York, N. Y.
Askin Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Atwood, J. J., Co., Upland, Calif.
Auerbach Co., Salf Lake City, Utah
Avery, Thomas W., Clifton, N. J.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
B & B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind.
B. V. D. Corp., New York, N. Y.
Baltimore Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Ball Stores, Inc., Muncie, Ind.
Beau, C. W., & Son, Pueblo, S. C.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Blatt, M. E., Co., Atlantic City, N. J.
Block, William H., Co., The, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bradshaw-Diehl Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
Brager-Eisenberg, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Brown's Department Store, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Burke Underwear Co., Inc., Huntington Park, Calif.
Butler Bros., Chicago, Ill.
Chester, E. L., Co., Beloit, Wis.
Cohen Bros., Jacksonville, Fla. (General support.)
Columbia Dry Goods Co., Houston, Tex.
Coopers, Inc., Kenosha, Wis.
Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dannenberg Co., The, Macom, Ga. (General support.)
Dagner Bros. Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Deiroth's, P. Sons, Harloton, Pa.
Desmond's, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dufold, Inc., Moline, N. Y.
Eagle, S., & Sons, Selins, Ala.
Ellen H. Richards Institute, School of Chemistry and Physics, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Elsworth's store, Inc., South Bend, Ind.
Erick, Sum, & Son, Bessemer, Ala.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.
Famous Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Filene's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.
Fishman, M. H., Co., Inc., 50 to 80.00 Stores, New York, N. Y.
Foley's, Houston, Tex.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.
Gabby, William F., Rooma, Pa.
Gamble Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.
Garfinckel, Julius, & Co., Washington, D. C.
Gertz, B., Inc., Jamaica, N. Y.
Gimbels Bros., New York, N. Y.
Goldenberg's Stores Corp., Baltimore, Md.
Good He, Eppehaim Institute, New York, N. Y.
Goodenow Textiles Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Grant, Gall G., Co., Painesville, Ohio.
Green, H. L., Co., New York, N. Y.
Grosner of Washington, Washington, D. C.
Grover Mills. Ltd., Montreal, Canada.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hart, L., & Son Co., Inc., San Jose, Calif.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Hecht Co., The, Washington, D. C.
Hengraver, William, Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hens & Kelly Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hertel-Barnett Co., Pasadena, Calif.
Highbee Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Higginbotham-Bailey Co., Dallas, Tex.
Hills, McLean & Haskins, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.
Hinkel, Allen W., Dry Goods Co., The, Wichita, Kans.
Hoechstchild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Howard & Barber Co., The, Derby, Conn.
Howland Dry Goods Co., The, Bridgeport, Conn.
Hunter, W. B., & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Irvin Phillips Co., Koksk, Iowa.
Jahnman Brau Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnston & Larimer, Inc., The, Wichita, Kans, and Oklahoma City, Okla.
Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y.
King, Robert C., & Co., New York, N. Y.
Kingsley, Ralph D., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Klein-Norton Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Koricks, Phoenix, Ariz.
Kresse-Newark, Inc., Newark, N. J.
Kuchmert, A., & Co., Inc, New York, N. Y.
Kugelman's, Woodsville, N. H.
Leviston Manufacturing Co., Robbinsville, N. J. (General support.)
Long Beach, Better Business Bureau of Long Beach, Calif.
Laxunay, New York, N. Y.
Mabey & Carew Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.
May Co., The, Denver, Colo.
McBratney's Irish Linen Store, Monrovia, Calif.
Sterling-Lindner-Davis, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sterling Stores, Little Rock, Ark.
Sterling-Weiss, Falls Church, Va.
Stewart Dry Goods Co., The, Louisville, Ky.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, W. Va.
Strouse-Hisberg's, Youngstown, Ohio.
Superior Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
Trebor Knitting Mills, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Union Co., The, Columbus, Ohio.
U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Utica Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y.
Victoria Distributors, New York, N. Y.
Walker's Department Store, San Diego, Calif.
Waterville Textile Mills, Waterville, N. Y.
Weinstein Co., San Francisco, Calif. (General support.)
Weintraub & Rubin, Houston, Tex.
Wertheimer, L., Inc., New York, N. Y.
White House Department Store, Tuscon, Ariz.
Wies, P., Sons, York, Pa.
Williams Bros. Manufacturing Co., Rome, N. Y.
Wilson Bros., South Bend, Ind.
Wise-Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.
Wolverine Knitting Mills, Bay City, Mich.
Woolworth & Loriton, Denver, Washington, D. C.
Yeager Co., The, Akron, Ohio.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic.
Interior, U. S. Department of, Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Commerce, U. S. Department of, National Production Authority.
Veterans Administration.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.

0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business.

1-42. Clinical thermometers.
2-30. Mopsticks.
3-40. Stoddard solvent.
4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron.
7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8-41. Gage blanks.
9-20. Builders' template hardware.
11-41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns.
13-44. Dress patterns.
14-51. Boys' sport and dress shirt (woven fabrics) size measurements.
15-46. Men's pajama sizes (made from woven fabrics).
16-29. Wallpaper.
17-34. Diamond-tire drill fittings.
18-29. Hickory golf shafts.
19-32. Foundry patterns of wood.
20-46. Vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
22-40. Builders' hardware (nontemplate).
24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
29-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27-36. Mirrors.
31-30. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
31-30. (Withdrawn.)
31-38. Wood shingles.
33-43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).

CS No.

33-40. Hardwood plywood.
36-33. Forordinaire wire cloth.
37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
38-32. Hospital rubber sheathing.
39-46. Structural fiber insulating board.
40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41-33. Surgeons' latex gloves.
42-41. Structural fiber insulating board.
43-42. Grading of sulfonated oils.
44-42. Apple wraps.
46-49. Hosery lengths and sizes.
47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate and similar products.
48-40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthra-
cite (underfeed type).
49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50-34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
51-33. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52-33. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
54-35. Mattresses for hospitals.
55-35. Mattresses for institutions.
56-49. Oak flooring.
57-46. Book cloths, bookbinders, and imprimatur fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting.
61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
64-37. Walnut veneers.
CS No. 66-38. Marking articles made wholly or in part of platinum.

67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold.

68-38. Liquid type of disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.


70-41. Phenolic disks (emulsifying type) (published with CS71-41).

71-41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (published with CS71-41).

72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).


75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations.


77-48. Enamede cast-iron plumbing fixtures.


79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (published with CS78-40).

80-41. Electrical direct ion signals other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).

81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).

82-41. Insulated spotlight lamps for vehicles (after market).

83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for commercial vehicles equipped with automotive lifts.

84-41. Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).

85-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).

86-41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).

87-41. Red electric warning lanterns.

88-41. Liquid burning flares.

89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.

90-49. Power cranes and shovels.

91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.

92-41. Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.

93-50. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).

94-41. Callking lead.

95-41. Lead pipe.

96-41. Lead traps and bends.

97-42. Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).

98-42. Artists' oil paints.

99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.

100-47. Porcelain-enamed steel utensils.

101-48. Steel-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners (with CS71-41).

102- . (Reserved for "Diesel and fuel-oil engines.")

103-48. Rayon jacuard velour (with or without other decorative yarn).

104-49. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing type oil burners.

105-49. Mineral wool insolation for low temperatures.

106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics).

107-45. (Withdrawn).

108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.


110-41. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).

111-43. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.

112-43. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.

113-44. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.

114-43. Hospital sheathing for mattress protection.

115-44. Porcelain-enamed tanks for domestic use.

116-44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.

117-49. Mineral wool insolation for heated industrial equipment.

118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.

1 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 accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.
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For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U. S. Government

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