UTILITY TYPE HOUSE DRESS SIZES

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS149-48
Effective Date for New Production From August 4, 1948

A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 10 cents
COMMODITY STANDARDS

Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of 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 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 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.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD FOR
UTILITY TYPE HOUSE DRESS SIZES

On March 8, 1948, at the instance of the House Dress Institute, a Recommended Commercial Standard for Utility Type House Dress Sizes was presented to interested producers, distributors, testing laboratories, and users for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the commercial standard as shown herein.

Project Manager: L. R. GILBERT, Commodity Standards Division,
National Bureau of Standards.

Technical Adviser: W. D. APPEL, Organic and Fibrous Materials
Division, National Bureau of Standards.

1 Effective July 1, 1947, the Division of Simplified Practice, organized in 1921, and the Division of Trade Standards, organized in 1927, were combined to form the Commodity Standards Division. Since their organization, both of these Divisions have assisted many industries in the development of Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards for a wide variety of commodities. A list of previously established Commercial Standards appears herein. A list of Simplified Practice Recommendations may be obtained from the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS149-48
for
UTILITY TYPE HOUSE DRESS SIZES

PURPOSE

1. The purpose is to provide standard methods of measuring and standard minimum measurements for utility type house dresses, for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users in order to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of methods and measurements and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing proper size.

SCOPE

2. This standard
1 covers methods of measuring and minimum size measurements for utility type house dresses.

APPLICATION

3. These methods and measurements apply to finished garments as delivered by the manufacturer.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. 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.

5. Accuracy.—Measurements are taken to the nearest \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch.

METHOD OF MEASURING

6. Bust (with fullness in place).—Measured across garment approximately one inch below armholes. (This applies to set-in sleeves only.) Twice B, figure 1.

7. Total length.—Measured from nape of neck to bottom of hem. C, figure 1.


9. Armhole (set-in sleeve).—Measured from point of shoulder around armhole to lowest point under arm. Twice A, figure 1.

10. Waist.—Measured across the garment at the waist. Twice W, figure 1.

1 The data in this standard are based on the dimensions of women of average height, 5' 4" (64 inches).
11. **Waist length (back)**.—Measured from nape of neck to waistline. 

Y, figure 1.

12. **Waist length (front)**.—Measured from highest point of shoulder to front center of waist. X, figure 1.


![Figure 1. Utility house dress.](image)

**Table 1.** Standard minimum size measurements for utility type house dresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>28</th>
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<th>32</th>
<th>34</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bust (fullness in place)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total length 1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back across</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armhole (set-in sleeve)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waist, with placket</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist, without placket</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist length (back)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waist length (front)</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hips</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeve opening</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 According to style.
RECOMMENDATIONS

SHRINKAGE

16. It is recommended that the residual shrinkage of the fabric used in garments made in conformity with this standard be not more than 5 percent as determined by test methods for shrinkage in Textiles—Testing and Reporting. Commercial Standard CS59–44, issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

IDENTIFICATION

17. In order to assure the purchaser that she is receiving garments which comply with standard minimum measurements, it is recommended that utility type house dresses 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 CS149–48, as developed by industry and the trade, under the procedure of the National Bureau of Standards, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Or more briefly

Size conforms to CS149–48, as developed by industry and the trade, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE

18. 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 August 4, 1948.

Edwin W. Ely,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

19. On February 3, 1944, following the development of a tentative standard by a conference of house dress manufacturers, the House Dress Institute requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards, looking to the establishment of a commercial standard for utility type house dress sizes.

20. The proposed commercial standard was sent to representative manufacturers, distributors, and consumers for comment. However, due to difference of opinion among those concerned, agreement could not be reached and the problem of revising the data was referred to an industry committee for further study. Accordingly, on October 29, 1947, this committee, following a survey of the industry, submitted a proposed standard covering methods of measuring, standard measurements, and shrinkage tolerances for utility type house dresses.

21. This proposed commercial standard was sent to representative manufacturers, distributors, and consumers for comment. Following suitable adjustment in the light of comment received, and with the unqualified endorsement by a number of interested organizations, no public hearing was believed necessary.
22. Accordingly, the Recommended Commercial Standard for Utility Type House Dress Sizes was submitted to the entire trade for written acceptance on March 8, 1948. Having received acceptances in writing estimated to represent a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on June 4, 1948 that the standard would become effective for new production from August 4, 1948.

STANDING COMMITTEE

23. 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 revisions may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

Max J. Lovell (Chairman), House Dress Institute, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Daniel L. Stone, Luv-Lee Frocks, Inc., 114 West 26th Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert K. Gershenow, Wentworth Manufacturing Co., 1350 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Eugene F. Weiss, Reliance Manufacturing Co., 1350 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Irvin Polakoff, Shelby Manufacturing Co., 1350 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Gerald Halbreich, Portrait Frocks, 1350 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Dr. A. Frank Tesi, W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Representing National Retail Dry Goods Association and American Retail Federation.)
W. W. Everett, Jr., Woodward and Lothrop, Washington, D. C.
W. O. Wandell, 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y. (Representing the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute.)
Mrs. Margaret H. Kingsbury, United States Department of the Interior, Room 1106, 226 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte Payne, National Council of Women of the United States, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ernest H. Daniel, Broad Branch and Grant Roads, NW, Washington, D. C. (Representing General Federation of Women's Clubs.)
Miss Clara Thropp, Professional Women's League, 417 East 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
ACCESSION 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.

Commodity Standards Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard CS149–48 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the production, distribution, purchase, and testing of utility type house dresses.

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

24. The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing or use of ladies' utility type house dresses. In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart from it 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

(Generic Support)

American Homemakers Association, Lorain, Ohio
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.
House Dress Institute, The, New York, N. Y.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Adorabile Dress Co., New York, N. Y.
Alamo Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Alton Garment Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Art-Well Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Ayres, L. S. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Baker, Norman, Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ball Stores, Inc., Mo.
Birmingham Garment Co., Chicago, Ill.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Birchard Frocks, Inc., New York, N. Y. (General support)
Bolevard Frocks Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Bradleys, Marysville, Calif.
Brelather Brothers, Inc. (Donna Gay), Atlanta, Ga.
Brueck's Nurses Outfitting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bryson, A., Co., Inc., Ware, Mass.
Butler Brothers, New York, N. Y.
Butterick Co., Inc., The, New York, N. Y. (General support)
Canton, Jules, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Cantor Greenspan Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Cardinal Cottons Corp., New York, N. Y.
Carl Knit Sportswear Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Carlisle Garment Co., Carlisle, Pa.
Carolina Maid Products Co., Granite Quarry, N. C.
Commercial Testing Laboratories, Inc., Clinton, N. J.
Cotton City Wash Frocks, Inc., Fall River, Mass.
Cotton Craft-Wilrose, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Cotton Products, Inc., Hamlet, N. C.
Cotton Products, Inc., Peakskill, N. Y.
Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Decatur Garment Co., Decatur, Ill.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Englund Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.
Essential Frocks, New York, N. Y.
Fashion Frocks, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Feil, Stanley M., Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Florida State University, School of Home Economies, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Tallahassee, Fla. (General support)
Foremost Frocks, Newark, N. J.
Fowler, Dick & Walker Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gilley-Ford Dress Making, New York, N. Y.
Gladestone-Arcani, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Gorin's, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Gail G., Inc., Palmeville, Ohio.
Green, H. L., Co., New York, N. Y.
Higginsbotham-Bailey Co., Dallas, Tex.
Howland Dry Goods Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Items, Inc., Belleville, Il.
Jay-Ess Garment Co., New York, N. Y.
Johnston & Larimer, Inc., Wichita, Kans.
Kaufmann, R. M., & Co., Aurora, Ill.
Kellogg Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.
King Manufacturing Co., The, Toledo, Ohio.
Kirk, Mary, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kugelmann's, Woodsville, N. H.
Lacrosse Garment Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.
Ladie-Lassie Frocks Co., New York, N. Y.
Lawson, H. W., Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Levin & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Luv-Lee Frocks, New York, N. Y.
Macay's Bureau of Standards, New York, N. Y.
Marting Bros. Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Matsil Brothers, New York, N. Y.
Miller & Baker, Baltimore, Md.
Missouri University of, Columbia, Mo.
Mit's Garment Co., Decatur, Ill.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont. (General support)
Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, Montreal, Que., Canada, (General support)
Morris, S. S., Chicago, Ill.
Moss, F. P., Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Muriel Frocks, Fall River, Mass.
Neuburger, C. A., Co., Oshkosh, Wis.
Nixek Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Tenn.
Northwestern Garment Factory, Chicago, Ill.
Novelty Frocks, St. Louis, Mo.
Owlin-Angell, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Osgood & Sons, Inc., Decatur, Ill.
O. S. & O. Home, Xenia, Ohio.
Pam Paterson, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Peeb, Geo. B., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.
Perfect Apron Co., New York, N. Y.
Pleber Bros., Little Rock, Ark.
Portrajet Frocks, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Princess Dress Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Princess Peggy, Inc., Peoria, Ill.
Reliance Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Reynolds, G. W., Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Rieh's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Roselle Frocks Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Roslyn Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Royal Maid Gown Co., New York, N. Y.
Royal Miss, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Schwartz, L., & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Shaw, John W., Co., Inc., Decatur, Ill.
Shelby Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Sherman Manufacturing Co., Orange, N. J.
Sherman Wash Wear, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Shilling, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Silverstone Garment Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Slin N' Trim Frocks, Inc., Decatur, Ill.
Smart Set Frocks, New York, N. Y.
Smith-Roberts Co., Griffin, Ga.
Snell, Foster D., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Solomon, L., & Sons, New York, N. Y.
Standard Garment Co., New York, N. Y.
Stein Uniform Co., Baltimore, Md.
Styltrend Dress Manufacturing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Texas Technological College, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Lubbock, Tex.
Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
Utility Garment Manufacturing Co., Bronx, New York, N. Y.

U-Wan-A Wash Frocks, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Valincourt Garment Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Wentworth Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Wolfson & Greenbaum, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Interior, United States Department of the, Indian Service, Chicago, Ill.
COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.
0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business.
2-30. Mopsticks.
4-29. Staple porcelain (all-day) plumbing fixtures.
5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron (second edition).
Superseded by CS85-46.
7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
16-29. Wall paper.
18-29. Hickory golf shafts.
23-30. Folder.
24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
30-31. Colors for sanitary ware. (Withdrawn as commercial standard, March 15, 1948.)
34-45. Bag, case, and strap leather.
37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
39-37. Wood and part wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941.)
40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
44-32. Apple wraps.
47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50-34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
51-35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52-35. Mohair ple fabric [100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frisee, and 50-percent mohair plain frisee].
53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
54-35. Mattresses for hospitals.
55-35. Mattresses for institutions.

CS No.
59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).
61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
64-37. Walnut veneers.
66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
68-38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
80-41. Electric direction signal systems 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. Inner-controlled spotlighters for vehicles (after market).
83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
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 by-pass oil.
89-40. Hardware stair treads and risers.
90- (Reserved for power shovels and cranes).
91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
92-41. Cedar, eypress and redwood tank stock lumber.
93-41. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
94-41. Calking 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. Artist's oil paints.
99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
100-47. Porcelain-enameled steel utensils (third edition).
101-43. Five-gallon electric oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burner.
102- . (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines.)
103-48. Rayon Jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn) (second edition).
104-46. Warmth furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).
Commercial Standard CS149–48

CS No.
105–43. Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.
108–43. Treading automobile and truck tires.
109–44. Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
110–43. 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 sheeting for mattress protection.
115–44. Porcelain-enamed tanks for domestic use.
116–44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
117–44. Mineral wool; blankets, blocks, insulating cement, and pipe insulation for heated industrial equipment.
121–45. Women’s slip sizes (woven fabrics).
122–45. Western hemlock plywood.
126–45. Tank mounted air compressors.
128–45. Men’s sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).

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 National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.