

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

E. U. CONDON, Director

National Bureau of Standards
AUG 13 1946

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MEN'S PAJAMA SIZES—WOVEN FABRICS

(Third Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS15-46

Effective date for new production from July 20, 1946



**A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE**

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS15-46
MEN'S PAJAMA SIZES—WOVEN FABRICS
(Third Edition)

On May 3, 1929, a general conference of manufacturers, distributors, and users adopted a recommended commercial standard for men's pajamas, which was subsequently accepted by the trade and promulgated by the U. S. Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS15-29.

In 1943 an emergency standard requested by the Office of Price Administration was accepted and approved by those concerned and promulgated as Men's Pajamas, Commercial Standard (Emergency) CS(E)15-43.

On September 21, 1945, a revision requested by the National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers and endorsed by the standing committee was circulated to producers, distributors, and users for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted and approved the revised standard as shown herein for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard is effective for new production from July 20, 1946.

Promulgation recommended

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

Promulgated

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

Promulgation approved

Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Commerce.

MEN'S PAJAMA SIZES—WOVEN FABRICS

(Third Edition)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS15-46

PURPOSE

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

SCOPE

2. The standard covers size designations, methods of measuring, and standard minimum measurements for men's pajamas, whether made from shrunk or unshrunk fabrics, together with a recommended label for use in guaranteeing conformity to the standard.

APPLICATION

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

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

6. *Accuracy.*—Measurements shall be taken to the nearest one-eighth inch.

STANDARD METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

PAJAMA COAT (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

7. *Length.*—Measured from the point where shoulder seam joins the collar band, either down the front or the back, to bottom of the garment (C, fig. 1).

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

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

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

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

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

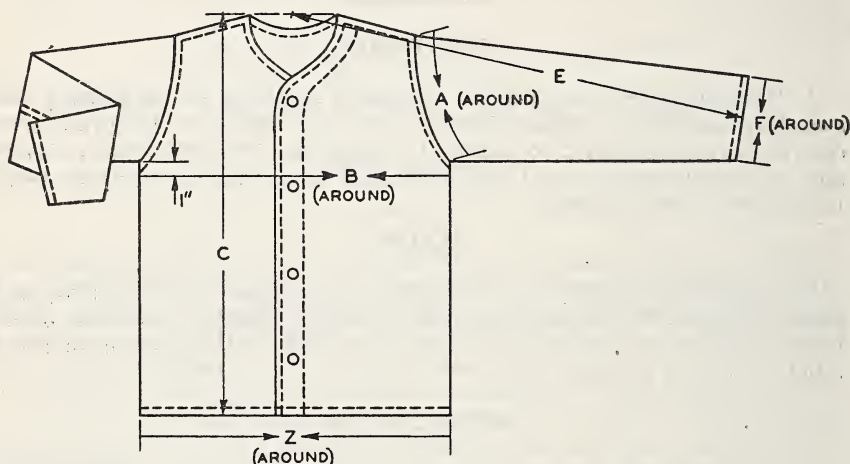


FIGURE 1.—Pajama coat.

TABLE 1.—Standard minimum measurements for men's pajama coats

Location	Size				
	A	B	C	D	E
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Length.....(<i>C</i>)	30	30½	30½	31	31
Chest.....(<i>B</i>)	43	47	50	54	60
Armhole.....(<i>A</i>)	20	21½	22	22½	25
Sleeve length.....(<i>E</i>)	32	32	33½	34	35
Sleeve bottom.....(<i>F</i>)	12	12½	13	13½	15
Bottom of coat.....(<i>Z</i>)	43	47	50	54	60

PAJAMA TROUSERS (FINISHED)

METHOD OF MEASURING

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

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

15. *Thigh*.—Measured around the leg 1 inch below the crotch (*T*, fig. 2).

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

16. *Rise (front)*.—Measured from crotch up front of the garment at the center, to top of the waistband (*R*, fig. 2).
17. *Rise (back)*.—Measured from crotch up back of the garment, at the center, to top of the waistband (*S*, fig. 2).
18. *Outseam*.—Measured from top of the waistband down outseam to the bottom of leg (*O*, fig. 2).
19. *Inseam*.—Measured from crotch down the inside seam to bottom of leg (*I*, fig. 2).
20. *Knee*.—Measured around the leg midway between the crotch and the bottom of leg (*K*, fig. 2).
21. *Bottoms*.—Measured around the leg at bottom of garment (*J*, fig. 2).

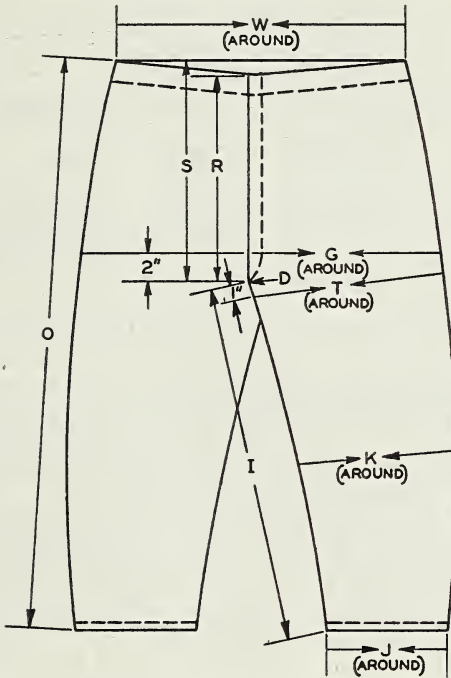


FIGURE 2.—Pajama trousers.

TABLE 2.—Standard minimum measurements for men's pajama trousers

Location		Size				
		A	B	C	D	E
Waist.....	(W)	Inches 39	Inches 42	Inches 45	Inches 49	Inches 54
Seat.....	(G)	50	52½	56	61	64½
Thigh.....	(T)	27	28	29	32	34
Rise, front.....	(R)	14½	15	16	17	18
Rise, back.....	(S)	15½	16	18	18½	19½
Outseam.....	(O)	42	43	44	45	46
Inseam.....	(I)	28½	29	30	30	30
Knee.....	(K)	20	21	23	24	26
Bottoms.....	(J)	17	17½	18½	20	22

LABELING

22. In order to assure the consumer that he is receiving garments that comply with standard minimum measurements, it is recommended that men's pajamas manufactured to conform to such standard measurements be identified by a sticker, tag, or other label attached to the garment and carrying the statement:

The manufacturer guarantees this garment to have been made to measurements which are in accordance with Commercial Standard CS15-46, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Or more briefly,

Size conforms to CS15-46.

EFFECTIVE DATE

23. The standard is effective for new production from July 20, 1946.

STANDING COMMITTEE

24. The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

MAX J. LOVELL (chairman), National Association of Shirt & Pajama Manufacturers, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ARTEMUS R. RICHTMYER, Knothe Brothers Co., Inc., 24-26 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

LOUIS LUBIN, Lubin-Wecker Co., Inc., 1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

P. K. KARBERG, H. B. Glover Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

LEON L. CHOCK, Sleepwear, Inc., 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

DAVID LINKER, Ludwig Bauman & Co., 500 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Representing National Assn. of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers.

T. L. BLANKE, National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West Thirty-first Street, New York 1, N. Y.

MRS. ELMER NELSON, 1830 Jackson Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. Representing American Home Economics Association.

MRS. MARGARET H. KINGSBURY, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EUNICE F. BARNARD, c/o Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Representing National Council of Women of the United States.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

25. On May 3, 1929, agreeable to the request of the Nightwear Manufacturers Division of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, a general conference of producers, distributors, and users was held at the U. S. Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a commercial standard for men's pajamas.

26. A. F. Allison, Secretary, International Association of Garment Manufacturers, reviewed the development of the proposed standard and the purpose of the manufacturers in undertaking the work. The purpose was further amplified by C. S. Steiner, secretary and treasurer.

Steiner and Son, Inc., who stated that the main objective was to set up a standard that would provide a basis for the elimination of under-sized garments; for the settlement of disputes; and for labeling that would indicate conformity with the standard. The recommended commercial standard was subsequently accepted and approved by the industry for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce as Commercial Standard CS15-29, effective for new production from October 1, 1929.

FIRST REVISION

27. On November 27, 1942, the Office of Price Administration requested that the standard be revised in order that the lengths could be adjusted in conformity with General Limitation Order L-169, and that size *E* be added to bring the majority of production volume within the scope of the price order. A tentative revision of this standard was developed and referred to the standing committee, which recommended that it be circulated to manufacturers, distributors, and consumers for written acceptance. This was done on December 31, 1942, with the result that acceptances estimated to represent a satisfactory volume of production were received, and in the absence of active valid opposition, the establishment of the standard was announced on March 10, 1943.

SECOND REVISION

28. On September 21, 1945, the National Association of Shirt and Pajama Manufacturers requested that Men's Pajamas, Commercial Standard (Emergency) CS(E)15-43, be revised in order to make the measurements of sizes *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* what they were in CS15-29, and to retain size *E* in the revised standard.

29. Accordingly, a tentative revision of the emergency standard was developed and referred to the standing committee, which recommended that it be circulated to manufacturers, distributors, and users for written acceptance. This was done on December 26, 1945. Having received acceptances in writing estimated to represent a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on May 20, 1946 that the standard would become effective for new production from July 20, 1946.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date.....

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

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard CS15-46 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

Production ¹ Distribution ¹ Purchase ¹ Testing ¹

of men's pajamas (made from woven fabrics).

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.

ACCEPTORS

30. 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 pajamas. 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)

Cotton Textile Institute, New York, N. Y.
National Association of Shirt & Pajama Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FIRMS

Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.
Aldens, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Altro Work Shops, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Amoskeag Pajama Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
Arkwright, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Arkwright Merchandise Corp., New York, N. Y.
Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
B & B Stores, Inc., Logansport, Ind.
B. V. D. Corporation, The, New York, N. Y.
Baldwin Shirt Co., Glendale, Calif.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, New York, N. Y.
Blue Ridge Overalls Co., Baltimore, Md.
Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.
Broadway Department Store, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Brooks Clothing Co. of Calif., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Broom & Newman, New York, N. Y.
Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.
Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
Charles Stores Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Community General Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Consumers Testing Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.
Croyden Shirt Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Desmond's, Los Angeles, Calif.
Donaldson Co., L. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Duluth Linen Co., Duluth, Minn.
Emaus Shirt Co., Inc., Emmaus, Pa.
Enro Shirt Co., Inc., The, Louisville, Ky.
Excelsior Varsity Underwear Corp., New York, N. Y.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.
Fandel Co., St. Cloud, Minn.
Fuhrman Bros., Bronx, N. Y.
Gibbs Underwear Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glover Co., H. B., Dubuque, Iowa.
Grant Co., W. T., New York, N. Y.
Green Co., Inc., H. L., New York, N. Y.
Harwood Manufacturing Corp., New York, N. Y.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Higginbotham-Bailey Co., Dallas, Tex.
Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Household Finance Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Industrial By-Products & Research Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacobson & Sons, Inc., F.,—"Jayson Pajamas," New York, N. Y.
Jahraus-Braun Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jamaica Sportswear Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kansas, University of, Home Economics Department, Lawrence, Kans.
Kellner & Sons, S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kenfield Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Knothe Bros. Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kresge Co., S. S., Detroit, Mich.
Krestle Manufacturing Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
Kuehnert & Co., New York, N. Y.
Kugelman's, Woodsville, N. H.
Lazarus Co., F. & R., Columbus, Ohio.
Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Lincoln Underwear Mills, Inc., Pottstown, Pa.
London Shirt Corp., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Lubin-Weeker Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Ludwig Baumann, New York, N. Y.
Manhattan Shirt Co., The, Paterson, N. J.
Marting Bros. Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Marvel Underwear & Pajama Co., New York, N. Y.
Marvin-Neitzel Corp., Troy, N. Y.
Men's Wear Sales Corp., New York, N. Y.
Minnesota, State of, Division of Purchases, St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota, University of, Division of Home Economics, St. Paul, Minn.
Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.
Moore Dry Goods Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
Nantex Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
National Bellas Hess Co., New York, N. Y.
Nevius-Voorhees, Trenton, N. J.
New Bedford Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (General support).
Nite Kraft Corp., The, New York, N. Y.
Normandin Bros. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ogden Utah Knitting Co., Ogden, Utah.
Outlet Co., Providence, R. I.
Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of, Department of Property & Supplies, Bureau of Standards, Harrisburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. (General support).
Phillips-Jones Corp., New York, N. Y.
Pomeroy's Inc., Reading, Pa.
Reliance Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Rensselaer Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Rich's Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Rike-Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
Root & McBride Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Schrack Co., M. C., Bridgeton, N. J.
Scowcroft & Sons Co., John, Ogden, Utah.
Scranton Better Business Bureau, Scranton, Pa. (General support).
Sexton Manufacturing Co., Fairfield, Ill.
Shrage & Pines, New York, N. Y.
Sleepwear, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Snell, Inc., Foster D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stadium Manufacturing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Star Union Co., The, New York, N. Y.
Steiger Co., Albert, Springfield, Mass.
Steiner Co., The, Freehold, N. J.
Stetson Pajama Co., Fords, N. J.
Strouse Baer Co., The, Baltimore, Md.
Sunshine Garment Co., New York, N. Y.

Textron, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Topkis Bros. Co., New York, N. Y., and Wilmington, Del.
 Truly-Bilt Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
 Virginia, Commonwealth of, Division of Purchase and Printing, Richmond, Va.
 Wachusett Shirt Co., Leominster, Mass.
 Wahlercraft Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
 Walker Stetson Co., Boston, Mass.
 Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.
 Warren Nitewear Corp., New York, N. Y.

Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.
 Wilson Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Winship-Bolt Co., Wakefield, Mass.
 Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington, D. C.
 Interior, U. S. Department of the, the Purchasing Office, Washington, D. C.
 War Department, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

ITEM

CS No.

- 0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).
- 1-42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).
- 2-30. Mopsticks.
- 3-40. Stoddard solvent (third edition).
- 4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
- 5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron (second edition).
- 6-31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-46.
- 7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
- 8-41. Gage blanks (third edition).
- 9-33. Builders' template hardware (second edition).
- 10-29. Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-46.
- 11-41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).
- 12-40. Fuel oils (fifth edition).
- 13-44. Dress patterns (fourth edition).
- 14-43. Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and sport shirts (made from woven fabrics) (third edition).
- 15-46. Men's pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (third edition).
- 16-29. Wallpaper.
- 17-42. Diamond core drill fittings (third edition).
- 18-29. Hickory golf shafts.
- 19-32. Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).
- 20-42. Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (third edition).
- 21-39. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).
- 22-40. Builders' hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).
- 23-30. Feldspar.
- 24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
- 25-30. Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24-43.
- 26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
- 27-36. Mirrors (second edition).
- 28-46. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins and covers (second edition).
- 29-31. Staple seats for water-croquet bowls.
- 30-31. Colors for sanitary ware.
- 31-38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).
- 32-31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
- 33-43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (second edition).
- 34-31. Bag, case, and strap leather.
- 35-42. Plywood (hardwood and eastern red cedar) (second edition).
- 36-33. Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
- 37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
- 38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
- 39-37. Wool and part wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941.)
- 40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
- 41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
- 42-43. Structural fiber insulating board (third edition).
- 43-32. Grading of sulphonated oils.
- 44-32. Apple wraps.
- 45-45. Douglas fir plywood (sixth edition).
- 46-40. Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).
- 47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
- 48-40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).
- 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 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.
- 56-41. Oak flooring (second edition).
- 57-40. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
- 58-36. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
- 59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).
- 60-36. Hardwood dimension lumber.
- 61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
- 62-38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
- 63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
- 64-37. Walnut veneers.
- 65-43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
- 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.
- 69-38. Pine oil disinfectant.
- 70-41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).
- 71-41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
- 72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
- 73-45. Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors (third edition).
- 74-39. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
- 75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
- 76-39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
- 77-40. Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
- 78-40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
- 79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
- 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 spotlamps 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-burning flares.
 89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
 90- . (Reserved for power shovels and cranes.)
 91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
 92-41. Cedar, cypress 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. Artists' oil paints.
 99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
 100-44. Porcelain-enameled steel utensils (second edition).
 101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
 102- (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines.)
 103-42. Cotton and rayon velour (jacquard and plain).
 104-46. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).
 105-43. Mineral wool; loose granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.
- 106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).
 107-45. Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units (second edition).
 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-enameled 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.
 118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
- ¹ (E) 119-45. Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
 120-44. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors.
 121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
 122-45. Western hemlock plywood.
 123-45. Grading of diamond powder.
 (E) 124-45. Master disks.
 125-45. Prefabricated homes.
 126-45. Tank-mounted air compressors.
 127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking-water coolers.
 128-45. Men's sport-shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
 129-46. Materials for safety wearing apparel.
 130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
 131-46. Industrial mineral-wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
 132-46. Hardware cloth.
 133-46. Woven wire netting.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

¹ Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

