

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

WALL PAPER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS16-29



ELIMINATION OF WASTE
Through
SIMPLIFIED COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

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 100 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.

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.

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.

Lists of the publications in each of the above series can be obtained by applying to the Commercial Standardization Group, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

R. P. LAMONT, Secretary

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

GEORGE K. BURGESS, Director

WALL PAPER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS16-29

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COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS16-29

ACCEPTED BY

ASSOCIATIONS

American Home Economics Association.
 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America
 General Federation of Women's Clubs.
 National Association of Purchasing Agents.
 National Slate Association.
 National Wall Paper Wholesalers' Association.
 Wallpaper Association of the United States.

INDIVIDUALS

Aler Co., The C. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 American Wall Paper & Paint Co., Uniontown, Pa.
 Asam Bros. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa.
 Atlas Wall Paper Mills (Inc.), Coal City, Ill.
 Baeck Wall Paper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Barnes Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.
 Beck Wall Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bethard Wall Paper Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Birge & Sons Co., M. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Blake Wallpaper Mills (Inc.), South Bend, Ind.
 Bliss Properties, A. O., Washington, D. C.
 Board of Education, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Bosch Co., Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 Boston Wall Paper House (Inc.), Boston, Mass.
 Boys' Vocational School, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Brenner & Sons, Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cadillac Wall Paper Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Camden County Vocational School, Merchantville, N. J.
 Cameron & Co. (Inc.), William, Waco, Tex.
 Chesbro, John J., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Chicago Wall Paper Manufacturing Co., The, Steubenville, Ohio.
 Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Cliff Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Clyman Wall Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Commercial Wall Paper Mill (Inc.), Hammond, Ind.
 Cooperative Trade School (new Wilbur Wright School), Detroit, Mich.
 Curtin, W. H., Reno, Nev.
 Dancer (Inc.), R. C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Davis (Inc.), James, Chicago, Ill.
 Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Delgado Trade School, New Orleans, La.
 Drayton & Son, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
 du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), E. I., Wilmington, Del. (In principle.)
 East Central State Teachers College, Ada, Okla.
 Enterprise Wall Paper Manufacturing Co., South Langhorne, Pa.
 Finch, Prunyn & Co. (Inc.), Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Fitchburg Paper Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Foer Wall Paper Co., Washington, D. C.
 Furlong Wall Paper Mills (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Gerry Co., J. W., Boston, Mass.
 Gilbert Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.
 Gledhill & Sons (Inc.), James E., Cohoes, N. Y.
 Globe Mills, The, Chicago, Ill.
 Graff, A. M., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Grandberg Bros. Wall Paper Co., Boston, Mass.
 Haffelfinger Co., E. R., Hanover, Pa.
 Harmon Paper Co., Brownville, N. Y.
 Hensel Co., F., San Antonio, Tex.
 Hentschel, A., Glen Head, N. Y.
 Hickey & Co., E. J., Boston, Mass.
 Higgins Co., E. G., Worcester, Mass.
 Hirshfield & Son (Inc.), F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hodges & Bro., H. M., New Haven, Conn.
 Hodgson, Frank H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hoefer Studios (Inc.), The, Providence, R. I.
 Hunken Co. (Inc.), George J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hunter, Guy R., Rochester, N. Y.
 Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.

- Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
 Janeway & Carpender (Inc.), New Brunswick, N. J.
 Johnson, George S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Kansas State Agricultural College (division of Home Economics), Manhattan, Kans.
 Kayser & Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Kayser & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Lake & Son, John J., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 Lappin Wallpaper Co., I., Boston, Mass.
 Lass & Larson Co., Galesburg, Ill.
 Lennon Wall Paper Co., Joliet, Ill.
 Maxwell & Co. (Inc.), S. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Mid-West Wall Paper Mills, Joliet, Ill.
 Midwest Wall Paper & Paint Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
 New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.
 Newport Chemical Works (Inc.), Passaic, N. J.
 Niagara Wall Paper Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
 Orrell & Co., L. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.
 Pejepscot Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
 Pfafflin, Eugene F., Palo Alto, Calif.
 Phelps, Jason I., Watertown, N. Y.
 Prager Co. (Inc.), The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Prager Co. (Inc.), The (Allen Higgins Branch), Worcester, Mass.
 Providence Wall Paper House (Inc.), Providence, R. I.
 Remien & Kuhnert Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Robert & Sons (Inc.), E. A., Brookline, Mass.
 Robertson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ronkonkoma Wall Paper Co. (Inc.), Ronkonkoma, N. Y.
 Royal Wall Paper Co., The, York, Pa.
 Ryskamp Bros. (Inc.), Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Saratoga Wall Paper Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Schoonmaker, E. W., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co. Chicago, Ill.
 Smith Paint & Wall Paper Co., Rockford, Ill.
 Southwest Missouri Teachers College, Springfield, Mo.
 State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.
 State Trade School, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Strahan Co. Thomas, Chelsea, Mass.
 Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Stout Institute, The, Menomonie, Wis.
 Straub (Inc.), A., Rutherford, N. J.
 Stumpf, W. H., Elgin, Ill.
 Thibaut (Inc.), Richard E., New York, N. Y.
 Thybony & Bengtson, Chicago, Ill.
 Uhl Bros., San Francisco, Calif.
 Union Wall Paper Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Union Wall Paper & Paint Co., Lincoln, Nebr.
 United States Varnished Tile Co., Paterson, N. J.
 United Wall Paper Factories (Inc.):
 Chicago Varnished Tile Division, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert Griffin Division, Jersey City, N. J.
 York Card Division, York, Pa.
 University of Alabama, University, Ala.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
 Vornhold, William, Hulmeville, Pa.
 Voss Wall Paper Co., Henry, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Whitwell (Inc.), John H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Winckler Decorating Co., Joliet, Ill.
 Wolf Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Women's College, Newark, Del.
 York Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.
 Zins Wall Paper Co., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNMENT

- Federal Specifications Board, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)
 Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
 National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio.
 United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

WALL PAPER

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS16-29

On May 25, 1929, a joint conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, users of wall paper, and others interested adopted a commercial standard for wall paper. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the Department of Commerce the specifications as shown herein.

This recommendation is effective from August 1, 1929, for new production.

Promulgation recommended.

R. M. HUDSON,
Assistant Director for Commercial Standardization.

Promulgated.

GEORGE K. BURGESS,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

APPROVED.

R. P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS16-29

I. SCOPE

This specification covers wall papers known in the trade as printed, plain, embossed papers, pastics, engraved papers, and varnished tiles.

It governs the width of raw stock, width of printed pattern, length of commercial single roll, and coverage surface.

It establishes a minimum quality level based on weight, color fastness, grounding, printing, and raw stock.

II. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All wall papers labeled or sold as of "commercial standard" quality shall be serviceable papers, containing full surface coverage, that shall comply with, or exceed the specifications herein established for quality.

III. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS—PRINTED, PLAIN, AND EMBOSSED PAPERS

"Commercial standard" grades of wall paper known in the trade as printed, plain, and embossed papers shall conform to the following sizes, weights, tests, and requirements:

TABLE 1.—*Raw stock, standard sizes*

Raw stock (base paper), width in inches	Printed pattern, width in inches	Commercial single roll, length in yards ¹	Commercial single roll, coverage in square feet
19¾	18	8	36
22	20	7	35
29¾	27¾	5	34.68
30	27	5	33.75
30	30	5	37.50

¹ A shortage not to exceed 1 per cent will be tolerated.

TABLE 2.—*Raw stock, standard weights*¹

Stock No.	Weight ² basis 24 by 36 inches, 480 sheets
10	Pounds 42
12	50
14	58

¹ Each heavier stock shall be increased at the rate of 4 pounds per number over those designated above.

² A variation of plus or minus 2½ per cent in weight will be tolerated.

COLOR FASTNESS.—All printed papers, grounds, backgrounds, or ink embossed; in other words, all finished printed wall papers shall be resistant to light to the extent that they will show no discoloration or

fading when exposed with printed side toward the rays of a carbon arc lamp, such as the Fade-Ometer or its equivalent, for a period of 24 hours. During this test the temperature of the atmosphere adjacent to the paper shall not be allowed to exceed 40° C. (104 ° F.).

GROUNDING OR COATING.—All papers shall be completely grounded or coated.

EMBOSSED PAPERS.—A No. 14 stock or better shall be required for all embossed papers.

PRINTING.—All papers shall be printed hard enough so they will not crock, that is, so their coatings will not be rubbed off when under ordinary usage.

IV. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS, VARNISHED TILES AND ENGRAVED PAPERS

“Commercial standard” grades of wall paper known in the trade as varnished tiles and engraved papers shall conform to the sizes as indicated in Table 1, and otherwise conform to the weights, tests, and general requirements as given below:

TABLE 3.—*Raw stock, standard weights*¹

Stock No.	Weight ² basis 24 by 36 inches, 480 sheets
	<i>Pounds</i>
13-----	54
14-----	58
16-----	66
18-----	74

¹ Each heavier stock shall be increased at the rate of 4 pounds per number over those designated above.

² A variation of plus or minus 2½ per cent in weight will be tolerated.

RAW STOCK.—Raw stock for these papers shall be composed entirely of chemical wood or similar fibers.

COLOR FASTNESS.—No requirements.

EMBOSSED PAPERS.—A No. 16 stock or better shall be required for all embossed papers.

V. SAMPLING AND WEIGHING

Sampling and weighing shall be in accordance with the method indicated in the Official Paper Testing Methods of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry obtainable from that organization at 18 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Pursuant to a request from the Wallpaper Association of the United States, a general conference of manufacturers, distributors, users of wall paper, and others generally interested was held on May 25, 1929, at the Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., to consider the establishment of a minimum "commercial standard" of quality for wall paper on the basis of a preliminary draft prepared by the Wallpaper Manufacturers Association.

Harry H. Steidle, of the division of trade standards, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, presided as chairman of the conference.

Langdon B. Wood, president of the Wallpaper Association of the United States, outlined the need for a standard of quality as a protection to the ultimate user of wall paper.

H. A. Hauptli led the discussion of the standard specification in which many of those present took active part.

A number of proposed requirements, including degree of water resistance, were temporarily eliminated pending further development of technical details applying to them.

Upon motion by Justin P. Allman, seconded by J. M. Macarthy, a unanimous vote was cast to adopt the corrected specification as the "commercial standard" for the wall paper industry.

The following individuals were present:

ALLEN, E. R., Grasselli Chemical Co.
 ALLMAN, JUSTIN P., National Wallpaper Wholesalers Association and Kayser & Allman.
 BODIN, CHARLES A., Stamford Wall Paper Co.
 BOLTON, F. E., The United Wall Paper Factories (Inc.).
 BULL, A. L., Fitchburg Paper Co.
 COWLES, W. H., Fitchburg Paper Co.
 DAVID, CHARLES, H., Union Wall Paper Co.
 EKHOLM, I., National Aniline Chemical Co.
 FARRELL, FRANK C., Beaudry Wall Paper Corporation and Cortland Wall Paper Co. (Inc.).
 GARDNER, H. A., American Paint & Varnish Manufacturers Association.
 GILBERT, ASA L., Alonzo O. Bliss Properties.
 GILBERT, JOHN P., Gilbert Wall Paper Co.
 HAUPTLI, H. A., Sears, Roebuck & Co.
 HERRMANN, HENRY F., General Dyestuff Corporation.
 HODGSON, FRANK H., Frank H. Hodgson.
 ISAACS, PHILIP, Enterprise Wall Paper Co.
 KIRTLEY, R. A., The United Wall Paper Factories (Inc.).
 LANE, OLIVER F., Grasselli Chemical Co.
 MACARTHY, J. M., Imperial Paper & Color Corporation.
 MACNICHOL, CHARLES, International Society of Master Painters and Decorators.
 MARTONE, T. A., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 MILLER, BENJ. L., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 PABST, DR. R. J., General Dyestuff Corporation.
 PAGE, J. S., Becker, Smith & Page.
 PARSONS, JOHN P., International Paper Co.
 PAYNE, ELBERT N., Nancy McClelland (Inc.).
 PRAGER, JAMES G., The Prager Co. (Inc.).
 RUSH, MRS. OLA DAY, American Home Economics Association.
 SCHAUMANN, CHARLES F., Newport Chemical Works (Inc.).
 SCHROEDER, ARTHUR, Pejepscot Paper Co.
 STOTT, W. T., The Painters Magazine.
 UPTGRAFF, THOMAS M., Niagara Wall Paper Co.
 VAN RIPER, W. F., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
 VOETH, ROBERT W., Federal Specifications Board.

WAGNER, BEN I., Oswego Falls Corporation.
 WILSON, EDWIN A., United Wallpaper Factories (Inc.).
 WOOD, LANGDON B., M. H. Birge & Sons Co.; Janeway & Carpenter (Inc.); and
 Wallpaper Association of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

HAMILL, G. K., Bureau of Standards.
 SCRIBNER, B. W., Bureau of Standards.
 STEIDLE, HARRY H., Division of trade standards, Bureau of Standards.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

The standing committee, which was appointed to represent the various interests of the industry, will receive all comments and suggestions for the improvement of the specifications, and will meet about January 1, 1930, and annually thereafter to consider what changes, if any, should be made.

The members of the committee are:

K. R. McBride, chairman, The Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Robert Griffin, The United Wallpaper Factories (Inc.), Jersey City, N. J.
 Paul Gilbert, The Gilbert Wallpaper Co., York, Pa.
 H. M. Heston, M. H. Birge & Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Richard E. Thibaut, jr., Richard E. Thibaut (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 Vernon H. Hodges, H. M. Hodges & Bro., New Haven, Conn.
 Charles H. David, Union Wall Paper Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Justin P. Allman, Kayser & Allman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dr. R. J. Pabst, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 W. F. Van Riper, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
 Asa L. Gilbert, Alonzo O. Bliss Properties, Washington, D. C.
 John P. Parsons, International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
 Harry H. Steidle, ex officio secretary, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The conference decided on August 1, 1929, as the effective date for new production in the event the program had secured the necessary support from those interested by that time.

As a result of the circularization of the industry, adequate support was received and the standard was announced to be effective as of August 1, 1929.

CERTIFICATION PLAN

The conference voted its approval of the certification plan and requested the national Bureau of Standards to apply it to wall paper made in accordance with the commercial standard.

The certification plan, as applied by the 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.

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

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, and of lowering the price by reason of broadening the field of supply. The manufacturer also benefits from the well-known economies accompanying "mass production."

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.

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.



FIGURE 1

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.

The above illustrates how an important group of producers have arranged to certify complete compliance with the commercial standard. Wall papers produced by members of this group to conform to the standard may be readily identified by the copyright trade-mark illustrated in Figure 1, which will be printed on the back of such wall papers in the sample books.

While other methods may be employed by producers to certify strict conformity to the requirements and tests of the "commercial standard" for wall paper, it is claimed by the wall paper association that the association insignia indicates a guaranty, not only by the individual producer but by the association itself.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERVICE

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 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.

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 get behind 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 is possible to conduct the work by correspondence.

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

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.

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.

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

You will, of course, want to examine any commercial standards before signing a formal acceptance. The commercial standardization group will, therefore, furnish a copy of any standard under consideration for acceptance. To facilitate this procedure, a list appears on page 12 that may be checked and mailed to the Commercial Standardization Group, 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.

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 manufacture or sale of special sizes and types sometimes required.

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.

An acceptance form for the commercial standard herein covered is included on page 9.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

Please sign and return this sheet to Commercial Standardization Group, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Date

BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
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 Wall paper beginning Use¹

....., 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 form similar to this recommendation.

Signed

(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 wall paper:

.....
.....
.....

¹Please 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 standard. 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 provide a neutral agency which will 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.....

COMMERCIAL STANDARDIZATION GROUP,
BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D. C.

(Out on this line)
DEAR SIRs: 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.

Signed.....

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Title.....

Company.....

Street address.....

City and State.....

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS. No.	Item	CS. No.	Item
1-28.	Clinical thermometers.	10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.
2-29.	Surgical gauze (preparation postponed).	11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.
3-28.	Stoddard solvent.	12-29.	Domestic and industrial fuel oils.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	13-30.	Dress patterns.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	14-29.	Boys' blouses, waists, shirts, and junior shirts (in preparation).
6-29.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples.	15-29.	Men's pajamas (in preparation).
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions (in preparation).	16-29.	Wall paper.
8-29.	Plain and thread plug and ring limit gage blanks (in preparation).	17-30.	Diamond core drill fittings.
9-29.	Builders' template hardware.	18-29.	Hickory golf shafts (in preparation).

