Size Measurements for Men's Work Trousers
Size Measurements for Men's Work Trousers
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, and 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.
COMMERCIAL STANDARD 166-50

for

SIZE MEASUREMENTS FOR MEN'S WORK TROUSERS

[Effective May 30, 1950]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide standard methods of measuring and standard minimum measurements for men's work trousers 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 full size.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The standard covers size designations, methods of measuring, and standard minimum measurements for men's work trousers. It also includes recommendations concerning shrinkage, and a recommended means of identification through labeling work trousers produced in conformity with this standard.

3. APPLICATION

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

4. STANDARD METHODS OF MEASURING

4.1 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. Measurements shall be taken to the nearest one-quarter inch.

4.2 Waist.—Measured between outside edges of waistband when garment is buttoned. Twice W, figure 1.

4.3 Inseam.—Measured along inside seams from the crotch 1 to bottom of leg. I, figure 1.

4.4 Outseam to top of waistband.—Measured along outseam from top of the waistband to the bottom of leg. O, figure 1.

4.5 Seat.—Measured across garment at fullest part between crotch and waistband. Twice G, figure 1.

1 The crotch is the point where the two inseams join the seat seam. D, figure 1.
4.6 *Front rise.*—Measured from crotch up front of garment to top of waistband. R, figure 1.

4.7 *Back rise.*—Measured from crotch up back of garment to top of waistband. S, figure 1.

4.8 *Thigh.*—Measured across the leg 1 inch below the crotch, parallel to bottom of the leg. Twice T, figure 1.

4.9 *Knee.*—Measured across the leg 2 inches above midpoint between the crotch and the bottom of leg. Twice K, figure 1.

4.10 *Bottom of leg.*—Measured across leg at bottom of garment. Twice J, figure 1.
5. STANDARD MINIMUM MEASUREMENTS

5.1 Minimum measurements for men's work trousers are indicated in Table 1, below.

**Table 1.—Standard minimum size measurements for men's work trousers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist, W  (twice W)</td>
<td>Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inseam, I   (O)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outseam, O  (twice G)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat, G      (twice G)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front rise, R (twice K)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back rise, S (twice K)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thigh, T     (twice T)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee, K      (twice J)</td>
<td>21½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom of leg, J (twice J)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Shrinkage.

6.1.1 It is recognized that fabrics having a varying degree of shrinkage are used in the general production of men's work trousers. Since it is not practical to set up measurements for trousers made from fabrics of every degree of shrinkage, the industry has adopted measurements applicable to fabrics having not more than 1 percent residual shrinkage as determined by appropriate test methods for shrinkage in Commercial Standard 59-44, Textiles—Testing and Reporting, as issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

6.1.2 In view of the above fact, it is recommended that manufacturers using unshrunk fabrics or fabrics having a residual shrinkage of more than 1 percent make proper shrinkage allowance.

6.2 Identification.

6.2.1 In order to assure the purchaser that he is receiving garments which comply with standard measurements, it is recommended that men's work trousers 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 (with proper allowance for shrinkage) are in accordance with Commercial Standard CS166-50, 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 (with proper allowance for shrinkage) conforms to CS166-50, as developed by industry and the trade, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

7.1 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 May 30, 1950.

**Edwin W. Ely,**

*Chief, Commodity Standards Division.*
HISTORY OF PROJECT

On March 15, 1949, following the development of a tentative draft based on size data submitted by representative manufacturers, the International Association of Garment Manufacturers requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards looking to the establishment of a commercial standard on size measurements for men’s work trousers.

The proposed commercial standard was then sent to representative manufacturers, distributors, and users for further comment. Following suitable adjustment in the light of the comments received, and with the unqualified endorsement by a number of interested organizations, no public hearing was believed necessary.

Accordingly, the recommended commercial standard on size measurements for men’s work trousers was submitted to those concerned for written acceptance on September 6, 1949. Having received acceptances in writing estimated to represent a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on March 30, 1950 that the standard, designated CS166–50, would become effective for new production from May 30, 1950.

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

Technical Adviser: R. S. Cleveland, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards.

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. Each organization nominated its own representative. 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, United States Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

Jules Goldstein (chairman), International Association of Garment Manufacturers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
J. E. Doran, Oberman & Co., 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.
Fred Pruter, Pacific Coast Garment Manufacturers, San Francisco, Calif.
Manning T. Jones, Reliance Manufacturing Co., 212 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Rothschild, National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Washington, D. C.
C. G. Peterson, Butler Bros., 516 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
Norman Hilfman, National Department Stores, 112 West 38th Street, New York, N. Y. (representing National Retail Dry Goods Association).
Herman Spiegel, The Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.
Preston B. Bergin, American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., 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 United States, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
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,
United States Department of Commerce,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard 166–50 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 work trousers.

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.
The acceptors listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of men's work trousers. In accepting this 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 Retail Federation, Washington, D. C.
General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Washington, D. C.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
Pacific Coast Garment Manufacturers, San Francisco, Calif.
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, The, Inc., New York, N. Y.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS
Aalfs-Baker Manufacturing Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
Abramson Clothing Co., Rice Lake, Wis. (general support.)
Akron Dry Goods Co., The, Akron, Ohio. (general support)
Allen Manufacturing Co., The, Denver, Colo.
Allen Overall Co., Charlotte, N. C.
American Overall Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Anderson Bros., Consolidated Co.'s., Inc., Danville, Va.
Anvil Brand, Inc., High Point, N. C.
Appelman Manufacturing Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Bamberger, L. & Co., Newark, N. J.
Bartel, Adam H., Co., Richmond, Ind.
Bean, C. W., & Son, Paoclet, S. C.
Berry Garment Manufacturers, Columbus, Ohio.
Blue Bell, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Boyer-Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich.
Bressle's Oneonta Department Store, Inc., Oneonta, N. Y.
Brody, F., & Sons Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brotman's Men's Wear Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Brown, C. P., Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brownstein-Louis Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Buffums', Long Beach, Calif.
Burk & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Burk Fried & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Butler Bros., Chicago, Ill.
California Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Calif.
Carwood Manufacturing Co., Winder, Ga.
Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
Chain Department Stores, Roslindale, Mass.
Chicago Department of Welfare, Chicago, Ill. (general support.)
Cleveland Overall Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Climton Manufacturing Co., Waco, Tex.
Columbia River Mercantile Co., Longview, Wash.
Commercial Uniform Factories, Kankakee, Ill.

Conno Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Consolidated Garment Manufacturing Co., Alto- 
mont, Ill.
Consolidated Pants Co., Hammondton, N. J.
Dainty Duck Uniform Co., New York, N. Y.
Day's Tailor-D Clothing, Inc., Tacoma, Wash.
Diamond-Feldstein Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Dickson-Jenkins Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
District of Columbia, Department of Corrections, Lorton, Va.
Dunn Products, Chicago, Ill.
Eastern-Columbia, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Eckelrung Bros., Chicago, Ill.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Elman, Samuel, Co., Inc, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Ephranger Dry Goods Co., The, Canton, Ohio.
Feldman's, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Fitz Overall Co., The, Atchison, Kans.
Florida State University, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Tallahassee, Fla.
Gable, Wm. F., Co., Altoona, Pa.
Grant, W. T., Co., New York, N. Y.
Hamilton Carhartt Overall Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Hartmann-Schneider Co., Johnstown, Pa.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Hickory Overall Co., Hickory, N. C.
Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Howard Stores Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hymen, Edward, Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Industrial By-Products & Research Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa.
Industrial Garment Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Industrial Overall Service, Dallas, Tex.
Johnson & Co., St. Peter, Minn.
COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Rice-Stix, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
Rich’s, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Riverside Chroming Co., Moultrie, Ga.
Rombro Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Safety Clothing & Equipment Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Salant & Salant, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Salkin & Linoff, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sawyer-Barker Co., Portland, Maine.
Schramm & Schmig Co., Burlington, Iowa.
Schudson, Charles, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Seaboard Woolen Co. & Seattle, Wash.
Seminole Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Miss.
Sheldon Lasky Co., Dallas, Tex.
Schoeff Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lexington, N. C.
Silver Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sinkin, N., San Antonio, Tex.
Slocine Manufacturing Co., Tyler, Tex.
Smith Bros. Manufacturing Co., Carthage, Mo.
Snower Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Southern Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Stahl-Urban & Co., Brookhaven, Miss.
Standard Garments, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Standard Linen Co., Inc., The, Seattle, Wash.
Sunshine Clothing Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Tennessee Overall Co., Inc., Tullahoma, Tenn.
Texas Technological College, Division of Home Economics, Lubbock, Tex.
Topps Manufacturing Co., Rochester, Ind.
Union Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
U. S. Mail Order Co., Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Unigo Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Van Wert Manufacturing Co., The, Van Wert, Ohio.
Welch-Cook-Beal Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
Wirk Garment Corp., Ligonier, Ind.
Work Clothes Headquarters Corp., New York, N. Y.
Work Uniform Sales Co., Linden, N. J.
Zion’s Cooperative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Agriculture, United States Department of, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Washington, D. C. Interior, United States Department of, Washington, D. C.

CS No. 15-46.
16-29. Wallpaper.
18-29. Hickory golf shafts.
23-30. Feldspar.
24-30. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
30-31. (Withdrawn).

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.
2-30. Mopsticks.
4-29. Staple porphyry (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron (second edition).
7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
CS No.
32-31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylan coating.
37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
39-37. (Withdrawn).
40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
44-32. Apple waxes.
47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watches.
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.
59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).
61-37. Woodslat venetian blinds.
63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
64-37. Walnut veneers.
66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of wood.
68-38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
74-49. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
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).

CS No.
81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
82-41. Inner uncontrolled spotlight lamps for vehicles (after market).
83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
84-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
85-41. 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 screens and shutters.
91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas for entrance doors.
92-41. Cedar, cypress and redwood tank stock lumber.
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. Articles for chimneys.
99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
100-47. Porcelain-enamed steel utensils (third edition).
101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners, (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
102-... (fourth edition).
103-48. Rayon lagging for velour (with or without other decorative yarn) (second edition).
104-49. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing oil burners (third edition).
107-45. (Withdrawn).
108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.
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-enamede tanks for domestic use.
116-44. Bituminous-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
122-49. Western softwood plywood (second edition).
124-45. Master disks.
126-45. Tank mounted air compressors.
127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
128-49. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes) (fourth edition).
130-46. Color material 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.
135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).

1 Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.
Commercial Standard 166-50

CS No.
137-46. Size measurements for men's and boys' shorts (woven fabrics).
139-47. Work gloves.
140-47. Testing and rating convectors.
141-47. Sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.
142-47. Automotive lifts.
143-47. Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.
144-47. Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.
146-47. Gowns for hospital patients.
147-47. Colors for molded urea plastics.
148-47. Men's circular flat and rib knit rayon underwear.
149-48. Utility type house dress sizes.
150-48. Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from Tee-section rails).
152-48. Copper naphthenate wood-preservative (spray, brush, dip application).
154- . (Reserved for wire rope.)
156-49. Colors for polystyrene plastics.
157-49. Ponderosa pine and sugar pine plywood.
158-49. Model forms for girls' apparel.
159-49. Sun glass lenses made of ground and polished plate glass, thereafter thermally curved.
160-49. Wood-fiber blanket insulation (for building construction).
162-49. Tufted bedspreads.
164- . (Reserved for "concrete mixers").
166-50. Size measurements for men's work trousers.
167-50. Automotive and general service copper tube.
168-50. Polystyrene plastic wall tiles, and adhesives for their application.

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, United States Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.