Latex Foam Mattresses for Hospitals
A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD OF THE TRADE

COMMODITY STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Charles Sawyer, Secretary
Latex Foam Mattresses for Hospitals

[Effective October 10, 1951]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized standard for latex foam mattresses; to promote fair competition among manufacturers and protect purchasers against inferior products; and to provide a basis for guaranteeing quality.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This standard covers sizes, minimum requirements, and methods of testing for one grade of latex foam mattresses for hospitals, which may be manufactured from either natural or synthetic types of rubber latex. It also includes a recommended method of labeling to be used by the manufacturer.

3. SIZES

3.1 Sizes of finished mattresses shall be as specified, within the tolerances shown in table 1, page 3. When the bed size is specified, mattresses shall be finished 1 in. shorter and 1 in. narrower, within the indicated tolerances. Latex foam unit shall be 1 in. larger in each lateral dimension than the covered mattress.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Workmanship.—The workmanship shall be first class in every respect and the mattress shall be free from imperfections in manufacture which might affect either its appearance or serviceability. The mattress shall readily conform to any position of the multiple-position bed spring without any injury to the mattress. Molded or assembled shapes which, due to manufacturing conditions, may have to be altered physically will be accepted under this specification, providing that such alteration does not affect the serviceability, or size or shape beyond the tolerances as specified herein. The material used in such repair or alteration shall be of the identical composition and quality as the original product.

4.2 Materials.—All materials shall be 100 percent new materials.

4.3 Latex foam unit.

4.3.1 The latex foam shall conform to the best commercial quality of this type of product and shall meet the requirements as designated herein.
4.3.2 **Structure.**—The latex foam unit shall be made in not more than four sections, cemented in a manner that the seams shall not be so firm as to be detectable through the cover, and shall consist of interconnecting cells, permeable to air and water, reasonably uniform in size and free from unrepairable surface voids of \( \frac{5}{8} \) in. or larger. End or side walls may be added to adjust for size, not to exceed \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) in. on any one wall.

4.3.3 **Side-wall thickness.**

4.3.3.1 **Straight-row lug spacing:** Wall thickness shall be \( 1\frac{3}{4} \) in. minimum with permissible use of one additional row of lugs \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. or less in diameter. This row, if used, to be a minimum of 1 in. from the edge.

4.3.3.2 **Staggered-row lug spacing:** Average minimum wall thickness shall be \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) in.; 1 in. minimum wall thickness for closest lugs.

4.4 **Inner cover (optional).**—The latex unit may be enclosed in a muslin cover meeting the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>2.8 oz/sq. yd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thread count</td>
<td>48 by 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking strength</td>
<td>Warp, 35 lb/in.; filler, 25 lb/in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread for stitching</td>
<td>Breaking strength, 3 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitches</td>
<td>10/in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 **Cover.**

4.5.1 **Ticking or cover (optional).**—High-grade blue and white twill, or other suitable weave ticking having not less than 78 warp threads and 62 filling threads per inch, and weighing not less than 9 oz/sq. yd. (equivalent to 8 oz/lin. yd., 32 in. wide), shall be used. Breaking strength (grab method) shall be not less than 135 lb. warp and 90 lb. filling, or not less than 115 lb. in both warp and filling. Residual shrinkage shall not exceed 2 percent.

4.5.1.1 The ticking on each face or cover shall be made of not more than one piece. The stripes of the ticking on the upper and lower faces shall run lengthwise.

4.5.1.2 The cover shall be removable and closed at the side or end panel with either laundry-proof snap fasteners or slide fasteners. The snap fasteners shall be spaced not more than 10 in. apart.

4.5.2 **Thread and stitching.**—Thread shall be not less than 3-cord and shall have a breaking strength (single strand) of not less than 3 lb. All machine stitching shall run not less than 10 stitches to the inch.

4.6 **Lifting straps.**—Two lifting straps of double-thickness ticking, with turned-in sewed edges, not less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. wide, shall be securely attached in a vertical position to each side of the mattress border at the top and bottom seams, located about 36 in. apart and equidistant from the ends. Straps will not be required on mattresses 60 in. or less in length. When longitudinal lifting straps are specified in lieu of vertical, they shall be furnished only on prebuilt borders or when other adequate reinforcement is provided.
4.7 Odor.—The mattress shall be free from any objectionable odor.

4.8 Tags.—Tags marked to conform to the legal requirements of the State in which the mattress was manufactured and/or is to be sold shall be sewed on each mattress cover.

4.9 Each foam rubber unit shall be permanently marked with the manufacturer's name or recognized trade-mark.

4.10 Accelerated aging.

4.10.1 Maximum change in indentation from the original value, as measured in paragraph 4.16, shall be ±20 percent, after treating in the air oven as described in paragraph 5.1.1.

4.10.2 Air-bomb effect.—A specimen cut from the mattress shall not change shape, become hard, soft, or appreciably tacky when subjected to the air-bomb test described in paragraph 5.1.2.

4.11 Maximum permanent set shall be 10 percent of the original height of the sample when tested according to paragraph 5.2.

4.12 Flexing.—A sample of the mattress, at least 12 in. by 12 in., taken from the softest section of the mattress, shall withstand a minimum flexing of 250,000 cycles, as described in paragraph 5.3, without showing any breakdown of the physical structure, or permanent set greater than 10 percent. For mattresses of variable core construction, the sample shall be taken from the softest area.

4.13 Washability.—The mattress shall be capable of being washed repeatedly, without damage, in a hot (150° to 160° F) 1-percent soap solution conforming to Federal Specification P-S-616.

4.14 Dimensional tolerances.—Tolerances on length and width of latex foam units without cover shall be as shown in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal length or width (in.)</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 6</td>
<td>1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 12</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 24</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 36</td>
<td>3/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 48</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 to 60</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 72</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 and over</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.15 Thickness.—Four-and-one-half-inch mattresses (without cover) shall be 4 1/2 in. thick at the crown, with a maximum crown of 1 1/2 in., and with a plus tolerance of 3/16 in. and a minus tolerance of 1/8 in. Three-inch mattresses (without cover) shall be 3 in. thick at the box, within the foregoing tolerances, and 3 in. thick throughout, minimum. Crown is not required on three-inch mattresses, but is permitted at the manufacturer's discretion. Two-and-one-half-inch mattresses (supplied only in crib sizes) shall be 2 1/2 in. thick (without cover), with a plus tolerance of 1/8 in. and a minus tolerance of 1/16 in.; they are normally supplied without a crown, but may be moderately crowned at the
discretion of the manufacturer. Care not to distort latex foam shall be observed in making measurements.

4.16 Indentation or compression.—The load, in pounds, required to compress the mattress 25 percent of its thickness, using an indentor foot 50 sq. in. in area, shall be determined as described in paragraph 5.4. The compression resistance shall be 28.5 ± 6.5 lb. (0.57 ± 0.13 lb/sq. in.).

4.17 Static fatigue.—The latex foam shall show no cracking at the folded edge when tested in accordance with paragraph 5.5.

4.18 Packing.—This specification contemplates that mattresses normally will be shipped by closed truck, unmixed with other freight and protected from injury, direct from bidder’s plant or warehouse to the purchaser. For such methods of shipment, cartons will not be required except when specified in invitations for bids. Mattresses shipped by less-than-carload-lot freight, or by truck in mixed cargo shall be packed in fiberboard or cardboard cartons.

5. METHODS OF TEST

5.1 Accelerated aging.

5.1.1 Air-oven test.—The conditions described in paragraphs 14b and 14c of Federal Specification ZZ–R–601a shall apply excepting that the test shall be run for 22 hours at 212°F. The specimen used shall be at least 12 in. by 12 in.

5.1.2 Air-bomb test.—The conditions described in paragraphs 14b and 14c of Federal Specification ZZ–R–601a shall apply excepting that the test shall be run for 2 hours at 260°F and 60 lb/sq in. pressure. The specimen used shall be a plug approximately 1/2 in. in diameter and at least 1/2 in. long.

5.2 Permanent set under constant deflection.—The sample shall be compressed to 50 percent of its height for 22 hours at 158°F. The load shall be released at the end of the test period and the thickness measured after 30 minutes rest at room temperature.

5.3 Flexing.—The 12-in. by 12-in. sample shall be compressed to 50 percent of its original thickness at a rate of 60 cycles per minute, and shall be placed on a perforated base during flexing to allow escape of air. The sample shall have parallel upper and lower surfaces and shall represent the entire cushioning unit where possible. The foot of the compressor unit shall be flat, parallel to the base, and in all cases shall be larger than the sample.

5.4 Indentation or compression test.—A suitable instrument shall be provided to measure the load, to the nearest pound, necessary to produce an indentation into the mattress of 25 percent of its thickness. There shall be provided a circular indentor foot with square edges, of 50 sq. in. in area, connected by a ball-and-socket joint to a load-measuring device (such as a scale), and mounted in such a manner that the specimen can be depressed at a rate of 25 in. per minute. The cored side of the mattress, if any, should be placed on a plate which has been drilled with 1/4-in. holes on 3/4-in. centers to allow for rapid escape of air. The specimens, if cutout sections, shall be not less than 12 by 12 in. The test shall be made with the indentor foot in the center of a cutout section, and
in no event shall it be made within 4 in. of the edge of the mattress. Tests shall be made at the center and 12 in. from one end, and the loads averaged. The result obtained in this test is influenced by temperature and humidity conditions, and tests which are to be compared shall be conducted under substantially the same conditions.

5.4.1 In cases of dispute, the compression readings shall be performed at a temperature of 73.4° ± 2° F, and in an atmosphere having a relative humidity of 50 percent ± 4 percent. The product shall be conditioned undeflected and undistorted at this temperature and humidity for at least 12 hours before being tested. Ordinarily only one test shall be made but in cases of dispute the result shall be expressed as the average of a minimum of three tests.

5.5 Static fatigue.—Bend a piece of latex foam 4 in. by 9 in.\(^{1}\) parallel to the 4-in. dimension to an angle of 180° between two compression plates, and place in a Geer oven at 158° F for 22 hours. The opening between the two plates should be equal to twice the thickness of the unfolded sample. The folded edge of sample should not extend beyond the edges of the compression plate. When cored stock is tested, the core should be folded in.

6. IDENTIFICATION

6.1 In order that purchasers may be assured that latex foam mattresses purchased actually comply with all requirements of this commercial standard, it is recommended that manufacturers include the following statement in conjunction with their name and address on labels, invoices, sales literature, etc.:

This .........................type latex foam mattress complies
(natural or synthetic) with Commercial Standard CS182-51, as developed by the trade under the procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

6.2 When available space on labels is insufficient for the full statement in legible type, an abbreviated statement, as follows, is recommended:

Complies with CS182-51, as developed by 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 October 10, 1951.

EDWIN W. ELY,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

\(^{1}\)This size is recommended for samples not more than 3 in. thick. For thicker samples, the 9-in. dimension should be increased to approximately three times the thickness.
HISTORY OF PROJECT

Under date of May 21, 1946, the American Hospital Association requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for latex foam mattresses for hospitals. The request was brought to the attention of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, and a technical committee of that association undertook the preparation of a specification to serve as a tentative draft of a proposed commercial standard.

On February 12, 1947, a tentative draft submitted by the Rubber Manufacturers Association was mailed to 162 producers, distributors, and users of mattresses for comment. Constructive comments were received and the tentative draft was modified in accordance with the consensus, through meetings and correspondence between the Division of Trade Standards of the National Bureau of Standards, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, and the American Hospital Association.

On February 17, 1950, a meeting of representatives of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, the American Hospital Association, and several governmental agencies was held at the National Bureau of Standards for final adjustment of the draft. A few provisions of the specification required additional investigation, and the adjustment of those provisions was conducted through correspondence. The proposed commercial standard, as finally adjusted, was approved by the American Hospital Association. On April 25, 1951, the approved draft was circulated as a recommended commercial standard to the entire industry for written acceptance; and on September 10 the Commodity Standards Division announced that sufficient acceptances had been received and that the commercial standard, to be designated CS182-51, would become effective from October 10, 1951.

Project Manager: F. W. Reynolds, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce.
Technical Adviser: Dr. Norman P. Bekkedahl, 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. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

L. SCHNUELLE, Hewitt-Robins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. (Chairman.)
C. W. BRODT, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Fall River, Mass.
E. C. SVENSDEN, United States Rubber Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
LEONARD P. GOUDY, American Hospital Association, 18 East Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.
APPENDIX

Care of Latex Foam Mattresses

A latex foam mattress is porous and should, therefore, like any other mattress, be protected from contaminating liquids.

If it is necessary to remove the latex foam unit from the cover, it should be protected against direct sunlight, which will cause deterioration.

While the rubber foam itself has sufficient tensile strength to withstand ordinary abuse, it can nevertheless be torn by mishandling. Therefore, some care must be taken in handling the product when it has been removed from the cover.

The following materials are harmless to latex foam rubber: ammonia water, borax, washing soda, soap solution, and synthetic detergents. Any other cleaning agent should be investigated thoroughly before using. Typical cleaning agents that are harmful include gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, bleaching solutions, and any acid material.

For sterilization, the mattress may be sprayed, sponged, or soaked with a mild antiseptic solution, such as Lysol or formaldehyde. It should not be subjected to temperatures above 150° F for a prolonged period of time and never to steam pressure. Any copper or manganese-bearing material should be avoided.
ACCEP'TORS

The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, purchase, or use of latex foam mattresses for hospitals. In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart from it as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that mattresses 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 Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.
American Hospital Trade Association, Huntington, W. Va.
Cleveland Hospital Council, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOSPITALS, FIRMS, AND OTHER INTERESTS
Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.
Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown, Pa.
Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.
Arlington Hospital, Arlington, Va.
Ashland State Hospital, Ashland, Pa.
Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, City of, City Purchasing Agent, Baltimore, Md.
Barlow Sanitarium Association, Los Angeles, Calif.
Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Baronei Erlanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Beloit Municipal Hospital, Beloit, Wis.
Beren College Hospital, Berea, Ky.
Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Beth Israel Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bledsoe Memorial Hospital, Pikeville, Tenn.
Blyodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bloomsburg Hospital, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Blossburg State Hospital, Blossburg, Pa.
Boston Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
Boulder Sanitarium & Hospital, Boulder, Colo.
Braddock General Hospital, Braddock, Pa.
Broodstone Memorial Hospital, Superior, Nebr.
Bronx Hospital, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Burbank Hospital, Pittsburgh, Mass.
Burton-Dixie Corp., Chicago, Ill.
California Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, Maine.
Central Maine Sanitarium, Fairfield, Maine.
Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.
Charles S. Wilson Memorial Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y.
Children's Hospital, Durham, N. C.
Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Children's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.
Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Children's Hospital, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
City Infirmary, St. Louis, Mo.
City Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo, Colo.
Columbia Hospital, Astoria, Oreg.
Columbia Memorial Hospital, Hudson, N. Y.
Community Hospital, Berea, Ohio.
Community Hospital, Geneva, Ill.
Community Hospital, Kane, Pa.
Continental Hospital Service, Inc., Cleveland (Lakewood), Ohio.
Cortland County Hospital Association, Cortland, N. Y.
Crouse-Irving Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.
Cumberland Medical Center, Crossville, Tenn.
Delaware State Hospital, Farmhurst, Del.
Denver General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Detroit Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Detroit, Mich.
Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va.
Dunkop Tire & Rubber Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.
Duval Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla.
East Orange General Hospital, East Orange, N. J.
Easton Hospital, Easton, Pa.
Edward Sanitarium, Naperville, Ill.
East Wheeland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Emanuel Hospital, Portland, Oreg.
Emerald-Hodgson Hospital, Sewanee, Tenn.
Emergency Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Essex County Sanitarium, Verona, N. J.
Evans Sanitarium Association, Evanston, Ill.
Fairview Park Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Faxon Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, New York, N. Y.
Ferry Machine Co., Kent, Ohio.
Firestone Industrial Products Co., Akron, Ohio.
Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital, Darby, Pa.
Florida State Improvement Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.
Fort Wayne Methodist Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Franklin County Public Hospital, Greenfield, Mass.
General Hospital, Bluefield, W. Va.
Geese Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga.
Gifford Memorial Hospital, Inc., Randolph, Vt.
Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.
Pennsylvania Department of Health, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, South Mountain, Pa.
Pine Brook Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
Pine Brook Diabetic & Tuberculosis Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
Presbyterian Hospital, Albany, N. Y.
Presbyterian Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
Presbyterian Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Presbyterian Hospital, Portland, Me.
Presbyterian Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Presbyterian Hospital, San Antonio, Tex.
Presbyterian Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Presbyterian Hospital, Shreveport, La.
Presbyterian Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Presbyterian Hospital, Trenton, N. J.
Presbyterian Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
Presbyterian Hospital, and Medical College of the City of Philadelphia, Pa.
Presbyterian Hospital, Westfield, N. J.
Presbyterian Home, Minneapolis, Minn.
Presbyterian Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio.
Presbyterian Home, Jefferson, Wis.
Presbyterian Home, Scranton, Pa.
Presbyterian Home, Norfolk, Va.
Presbyterian Home, Salem, Oreg.
Riverview Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Riverview Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.
Riverview Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Riverview Hospital, Portland, Me.
Riverview Hospital, Portland, Ore.
Riverview Hospital, Richmond, Va.
Riverview Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Riverview Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Riverview Hospital, Asheville, N. C.
Riverview Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Riverview Hospital, Overland Park, Kansas.
Riverview Hospital, Providence, R. I.
Riverview Hospital, Redwood City, Calif.
Riverview Hospital, San Diego, Calif.
Riverview Hospital, Seattle, Wash.
Riverview Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
Riverview Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Riverview Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Riverview Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Riverview Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
Riverview Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Riverview Hospital, Shreveport, La.
Riverview Hospital, Trenton, N. J.
Riverview Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
Riverview Hospital, Westfield, N. J.
Riverview Home, Minneapolis, Minn.
Riverview Home, Jefferson, Wis.
Riverview Home, Scranton, Pa.
Riverview Home, Norfolk, Oreg.
Riverview Home, Salem, Oreg.
Riverview Home, Youngstown, Ohio.
Riverview Home, Richmond, Va.
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Riverview Home, Richmond, Va.
Riverview Home, Denver, Colo.
Riverview Home, Asheville, N. C.
Riverview Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Riverview Home, Portland, Me.
Riverview Home, Norfolk, Oreg.
Riverview Home, Salem, Oreg.
Riverview Home, Youngstown, Ohio.
Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
Sisters' Hospital, Waterville, Maine.
Sethna Products Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.
Somerset City Hospital, Somerset, Ky.
South Nassau Communities Hospital, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
South San Francisco Hospital, South San Francisco, Calif.
South Shore Hospital, South Weymouth, Mass.
Southern Pacific General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Sparks Memorial Hospital, Fort Smith, Ark.
Sponge Rubber Products Co., The, Shelton, Conn.
Staten Island Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Sunny Acres Cayahoga County Tuberculosis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sutter Hospitals of Sacramento, Sacramento, Calif.
Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa Municipal Hospital, Tampa, Fla.
Theda Clark Memorial Hospital, Neenah, Wis.
Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.
Truesdale Hospital, Inc., Fall River, Mass.
Trumbull Memorial Hospital, Warren, Ohio.
Tuberculosis League Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
United States Rubber Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.
Warren A. Candler Hospital, Savannah, Ga.
Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown, Md.
Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.
Watts Hospital, Durham, N. C.
Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Waverly Hills, Ky.
Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Mich.
Weid County Hospital, Greeley, Colo.
Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Westfield State Sanitarium, Westfield, Mass.
White Plains Hospital Association, White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita General Hospital, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
Will Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York, N. Y.
Woonsocket Hospital, Woonsocket, R. I.
U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Division of Procurement and Property Management.
Army Medical Center.
Army, U. S. Department of, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff.
Public Health Service, Bureau of Medical Services.
ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

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

Date .............................................

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

Gentlemen:

We believe that this Commercial Standard 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 latex foam mattresses for hospitals.

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.
COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No. 0. Commercial standards and their value to business.

1. Clinical thermometers.
2. Mopsticks.
3. Stoddard solvent.
4. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
5. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron.
7. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.
8. Gage blanks.

11. Moisture regains of cotton yarns.
14. Boys' sport and dress shirt (woven fabrics) size measurements.
15. Men's pajama sizes (made from woven fabrics).
17. Diamond wall paper.
18. Hickory golf shafts.
19. Foundry patterns of wood.
20. Vitreous china plumbing fixtures.
21. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers.
22. Builders' hardware (notemplate).
23. Field spar.
24. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.

26. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
27. Mopsticks.
29. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
30. (Withdraw.)
31. Wood shingles.
32. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.
33. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).
34. Bag, case, and strap leather.
35. Hardwood plywood.
36. Foundriner wire cloth.
37. Steel bone plates and screws.
38. Hospital rubber sheeting.
39. (Withdraw.)
40. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
41. Surgeons' latex gloves.
42. Structural fiber insulating board.
43. Grading of sulphonated oils.
44. Apple wraps.
45. Douglas fir plywood.
46. Hosey lengths and sizes.
47. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold plate articles other than watchcases.
48. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
49. (Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
50. Binders board for bookbinding and similar purposes.
51. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
52. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain frieze, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
53. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
54. Mattresses for hospitals.
55. Mattresses for institutions.
56. Oak flooring.
57. Book cloths, buckrums, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
58. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
59. Textiles—testing and reporting.
60. Hardwood dimension lumber.

CS No. 61. Venetian blinds (grade A, custom-made).
62. Colors for kitchen accessories.
63. Colors for bathroom accessories.
64. Walnut veneers.
65. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products.
66. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
67. Marking articles made of karat gold.
68. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
69. Pine oil disinfectant.
70. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (published with CS71).
71. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (published with CS70).
72. Household Insecticide (liquid spray type).
73. Old growth Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock standard stock doors.
74. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
75. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations.
76. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
77. Enamelled cast-iron plumbing fixtures.
78. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (published with CS79).
79. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (published with CS8).
80. Electric direction signals systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
81. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
82. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
83. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
84. Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
85. Electric cue-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
86. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
87. Red electric warning lanterns.
88. Liquid burning flares.
89. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
90. Tower cranes and shovels.
91. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
92. Cedar, express, and redwood tank stock lumber.
93. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
94. Calking lead.
95. Lead pipe.
96. Lead traps and bends.
97. Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
98. Artists' oil paints.
99. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
100. Porcelain-enamed steel utensils.
101. Pipe-connected oil-burning space heat-
102. (Reserved for "Diesel and fuel-oil engines.")
103. Rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn).
104. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizingtype oil burners.
106. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics).
107. (Withdraw.)
108. Treading automobile and truck tires.
110. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
111. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
112. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
113. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
114. Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
115. Porcelain-enamed tanks for domestic use.
117. Mineral wool insulation for heated industrial equipment.
118. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.

(E) 119. Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
120. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors.
121. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
122. Western softwood plywood.
123. Grading of diamond powder.
124. Master disks.
125. Prefabricated homes.
126. Tall-mooned air compressors.
127. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
128. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
129. Materials for safety wearing apparel.
130. Color materials for art education in schools.
131. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
132. Hardware cloth.
133. Woven wire netting.
135. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
136. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).
137. Size measurements for men's and boys' shirts (woven fabrics).
138. Insect wire screening.
139. Work gloves.
140. Testing and rating convectors.
141. Pipe bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.
142. Automotive lifts.
143. Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.
144. Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.
145. Testing and rating hand-fired hot-water supply boiler.
146. Gowns for hospital patients.
147. Colors for molded urea plastics.
148. Men's circular flat- and rib-knit rayon underwear.
149. Utility type house dress sizes.
150. Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from tee-section rails).

Notice.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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