

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

Bureau of Standards  
SEP 9 1938

MARKING ARTICLES MADE  
OF KARAT GOLD

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS67-38

Effective Date for New Production from  
November 25, 1938, and Clearance of Existing Retailer Stocks  
from November 25, 1939



A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1938

## PROMULGATION

of

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS67-38

for

### MARKING ARTICLES MADE OF KARAT GOLD

On January 27, 1938, at the instance of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of karat-gold articles adopted a recommended commercial standard for marking these articles. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the standard as shown herein.

The standard is effective for new production from November 25, 1938; and for clearance of existing retailer stocks from November 25, 1939.

Promulgation recommended.

I. J. Fairchild,  
*Chief, Division of Trade Standards.*

Promulgated.

Lyman J. Briggs,  
*Director, National Bureau of Standards.*

Promulgation approved.

Daniel C. Roper,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*

# MARKING ARTICLES MADE OF KARAT GOLD

## COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS67-38

### SCOPE

1. This standard covers the marking of articles made of karat gold, as herein defined, offered for sale in the United States of America.

### DEFINITIONS

2. In this standard, unless the context otherwise requires:

2a. "Apply" or "Applied" includes any method or means of application or attachment to, or of use on, or in conjunction with, or in relation to an article, whether such application, attachment, or use is to, on, by, in, or with (1) the article itself, (2) anything attached to the article, or (3) anything to which the article is attached, or (4) anything in, or on, which the article is, or (5) any bill, invoice, order, statement, letter, advertisement, or anything so used or placed as to lead to a reasonable belief that it refers to the article in question.

2b. "Gold" includes any alloy of the element gold of not less than 10 karat fineness. "Karat Gold" means an alloy of the element gold of not less than 10 karat fineness.

2c. "Fine Gold" means gold of 24 karat quality. The term "Solid gold" shall be applied only to fine gold.

2d. "Mark" means any letter, figure, numeral, symbol, sign, or device, or any combinations thereof.

2e. "Quality mark" means any mark, as herein defined, indicating or purporting to indicate that any article is composed of gold, or indicating or purporting to indicate the quality, fineness, quantity, weight, or kind of gold in an article.

2f. A "Karat" is 1/24th part by weight of the metallic element gold in an article. For example, "10 Kt" or "10 Karat Gold" means that the metallic element gold contained in the article constitutes 10/24ths by weight of the entire article.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALITY MARKS

3. Articles made of gold, as herein defined, shall have applied thereto a quality mark, to wit, "Karat," "Karat Gold," "Kt," "Kt Gold," "K," or "K Gold," preceded by a whole number, which shall indicate the number of 24th parts of fine gold contained in the alloy comprising the article. No other mark shall be applied to such articles indicating or purporting to indicate that any article contains gold or the quality, fineness, quantity, weight, or kind of gold in an article, provided that:

3a. Nothing contained herein shall preclude a manufacturer, who

so desires, from stating on tags, cards, or other accompanying literature the exact gold content in terms of fine gold. For example, the tag attached to an article marked "14 Kt" may bear the statement in amplification of the mark: "This article is guaranteed to assay not less than 584/1000ths of fine gold," or in the case of an article marked "12 Kt"—"This article is guaranteed to assay not less than 500/1000ths of fine gold," if such is the fact, and provided further that:

3b. Nothing herein is intended to restrict the use of quality marks indicating that the article is composed in part of other precious metals, as for example, "18 Kt & Plat.," "14 Kt & Pall.," "Sterling+10K," etc.

4. No gold article of less than 10 karat fineness shall have applied to it any quality mark.

5. No gold article, made with a hollow center and then filled with base metal, cement, pitch, or other foreign substance, thereby giving the article added weight or strength, shall be marked with a quality mark.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

6. *Tolerance.*—The tolerances for fineness shall be those provided by the National Stamping Law,<sup>1</sup> except that no minus tolerance is permitted if the quality mark is amplified by a fraction expressing minimum fineness in thousandths, as described in paragraph 3a.

7. In determining the karat fineness of the gold alloy, no metallic element other than gold shall be counted as gold.

8. *Trade-mark.*—Any article herein defined having applied thereto a quality mark, shall also have applied thereto and immediately adjacent to such quality mark, and equally visible, legible, clear, and distinct therewith, the name or a trade-mark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States, of the manufacturer or seller of such articles. Initials shall not be used in lieu of a name unless registered as a trade-mark, as above provided.

9. *Class, pattern, type, or style mark.*—If an article herein defined has applied to it the name or a trade-mark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States, of the manufacturer or seller of such article, and a quality mark conforming to the requirements of this standard, it may also have applied to it numerals or other indicia to identify the class, pattern, type, or style of the article, provided such numerals are not incorporated with the quality mark and are not placed or arranged so as to mislead or deceive.

10. Exemptions recognized in the jewelry trade and not to be considered in any assay for quality include springs, posts, and separable backs of lapel buttons, posts, and nuts for attaching interchangeable ornaments, and wire pegs or rivets used for applying mountings and other ornaments, which mountings or ornaments shall be of the quality marked.

<sup>1</sup> This act provides that the actual fineness of the alloy "shall not be less by more than one-half of one karat, than the fineness indicated by the mark," (except in the case of watchcases and flat ware, where the actual fineness "shall not be less by more than 3/1000ths parts than the fineness indicated by the mark"), and that in making any test for such fineness, that part of the article taken for assay shall be such a part or portion as contains no solder. The act also provides for an additional test where solder is used—that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold or of its alloys "including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such gold, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece) shall not be less by more than 1 karat than the fineness indicated by the mark." In other words, there is one test provided for articles which do not contain solder, and two tests, both of which must be met, for articles that do contain solder. (For full text see Rev. Stat. U. S., vol. 34, pt. 1, p. 260, 59th Cong., 1st sess., Public Law 226. Code ref. ch. 8, Title 15 U. S. Code.)

10a. Exemptions recognized in the optical trade and not to be considered in any assay for quality shall include screws, dowels, springs for spring shoe straps, and for oxfords, coil, or joint springs.

### CERTIFICATION

11. In order that the consumer may become more familiar with standard quality marks and may have confidence in same, it is recommended that articles marked according to this standard be accompanied by a certificate, tag, card, or other label incorporating the following wording:

The-----Co. guarantees this article to be marked for quality in strict accordance with Commercial Standard CS67-38 as issued by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce.

### EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from November 25, 1938, and for clearance of existing retailer stocks from November 25, 1939.

### STANDING COMMITTEE

The following comprises 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 association nominated its own representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., which acts as secretary for the committee.

#### *Manufacturers:*

RAYMOND E. OSTBY (chairman), Ostby & Barton Co., 118 Richmond Street, Providence, R. I. Representing New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association.

G. H. NIEMEYER, Handy & Harman, 82 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y. Representing Jewelers' Vigilance Committee.

L. M. VAN RIPER, Optical Manufacturers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM B. OGUSH, Katz & Ogush, Inc., 33 West 60th Street, New York, N. Y. Representing The Jewelry Crafts Association.

#### *Distributors:*

CHARLES ELLBOGEN, Stein & Ellbogen Co., 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Representing National Wholesale Jewelers Association.

WILSON A. STREETER, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., 1218 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Representing American National Retail Jewelers Association.

EPHRAIM FREEDMAN, R. H. Macy & Co., 34th and Broadway, New York, N. Y. Representing National Retail Dry Goods Association.

#### *Consumers:*

MISS KETURAH E. BALDWIN, American Home Economics Association, 620 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Representative to be appointed by American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

MISS VIRGINIA ADDISON, R. F. D. Box 187, Annapolis, Md. Representing General Federation of Women's Clubs.

#### *Assay Laboratories:*

LOUIS PIERRE LEDOUX, Ledoux & Co., 155 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THOMAS A. WRIGHT, Lucius Pitkin, Inc., 47 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

## HISTORY OF PROJECT

Following some preliminary discussions at the instance of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, supported by the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards was requested on March 5, 1937, toward the establishment of a commercial standard for marking of karat-gold articles. The objectives of the industry are as follows: (1) To establish a minimum of 10 karat for gold articles bearing a quality mark; (2) to require that the quality mark shall be accompanied by a registered trade-mark to fix responsibility; (3) to prohibit loading or weighting of gold articles bearing quality marks; (4) to prevent the misrepresentation of other precious metals as gold; and (5) to eliminate the term "solid gold" except as applied to fine gold.

It was first proposed that the tolerances permitted by the National Stamping Law below the quality as marked, be reduced. However, it was the consensus of the industry that as long as a few manufacturers take advantage of the legal tolerances, it would not be practicable to reduce tolerances by voluntary methods. Accordingly, a technical committee on tolerances was appointed to draft recommendations which might later be offered as a basis for modification of the National Stamping Law.

Preliminary conferences were held in New York on June 21, 1937, and in Providence, R. I., on January 18, 1938. On January 27, 1938, a general conference was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y., which adjusted the proposed draft to the satisfaction of the distributors and users and recommended that it be submitted to the industry for written acceptance. The general submittal for written acceptance was circulated by the National Bureau of Standards February 12, 1938, and the announcement of the success of the project was issued May 25, 1938.

## ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

This sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date -----

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

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS67-38 as our standard of practice in the

Production <sup>1</sup>

Distribution <sup>1</sup>

Use <sup>1</sup>

of karat-gold articles.

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature -----

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title -----

Company -----

(Fill in exactly as it should be listed in pamphlet)

Street address -----

City and State -----

<sup>1</sup> Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. 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

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 the industry. 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 industry 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 branches of the industry 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 companies representing a satisfactory majority of production, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee of the industry or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

## ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted this Commercial Standard as their standard of practice for quality marks in the production, distribution, and use of karat gold. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard, nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, one should look for the quality mark applied to the article, the trade-mark, and the guarantee label as indications of conformity with the standard.

## ASSOCIATIONS

- American Gem Society, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)  
 American National Retail Jewelers Association, New York, N. Y.  
 Asheville Merchants Association, Inc., Asheville, N. C.  
 California Retail Jewelers Association, Inc., Glendale, Calif.  
 Columbia Merchants Association, Columbia, S. C. (In principle.)  
 Gemological Institute of America, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Greensboro Merchants Association, Inc., Greensboro, N. C. (In principle.)  
 International Jewelry Workers' Union, New York, N. Y.  
 Jewelers' Protective Association, Inc., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
 Jewelers Vigilance Committee, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)  
 Jewelry Crafts Association, Inc., The, New York, N. Y.  
 National Council of Women, Consumer Interests, Belmont, Mass.  
 New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association, Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
 North Dakota Retail Merchants' Association, Fargo, N. Dak.  
 Optical Manufacturers' Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)  
 Optical Wholesalers National Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Jewelers Association, Portland, Oreg.  
 Retail Jewelers Association of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Retail Merchants Association of Oakland, California, Oakland, Calif.
- Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Acker & Horstmann Manufacturing Jewelers, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Acme Ring Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.  
 Alan-Shiman, Inc., Newark, N. J.  
 American Gem and Pearl Co., New York, N. Y.  
 American Jewelry Chain Co., Providence, R. I.  
 American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.  
 Anderson Jewelry Co., L. D., Reading, Pa.  
 Anniversary Pearl Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Arzt, Emanuel, New York, N. Y.  
 Associated Optical Co., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Axel Bros., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Balfour Co., L. G., Attleboro, Mass.  
 Ballard & Ballard, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Ballou & Co., Inc., B. A., Providence, R. I.  
 Barclay & Sons Retail Jewelers, Newport News, Va.  
 Bardach & Gran, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Barasso & Blasi, Inc., Newark, N. J.  
 Barrows Co., H. F., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Bay State Optical Co., Attleboro, Mass.  
 Becker-Heckman Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Benedict Brothers, New York, N. Y.  
 Bernstein & Roskin, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Best's Apparel, Inc., Seattle, Wash.  
 Biggs & Co., Inc., Ralph W., New York, N. Y.  
 Binder Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Bishop & Bishop, Newark, N. J.  
 Bishop Co., Inc., The, N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 Black & Deason, Assayers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## FIRMS

- A. & B. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
 A. & Z. Chain Co., Providence, R. I.

- R. Blackinton & Co., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 Blackwell Wielandy Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Block Laboratories, Winnetka, Ill.  
 Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Bock-Lewis Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Bohm-Allen Jewelry Co., The, Denver, Colo.  
 Bowman's Sons, Ezra F., Lancaster, Pa.  
 Bowser-Morner Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio. (In principle.)  
 Boyden-Minuth Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Bradshaw, Harry C., Newark, N. J.  
 Bradshaw-Diehl Co., Huntington, W. Va.  
 Brand & Sons Manufacturing Jewelers, Inc., Samuel, New York, N. Y.  
 Bristol Seamless Ring Co., New York, N. Y.  
 Brogan, Byard F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Brokaw & Son, D. D., New York, N. Y.  
 Brown Co., William G., Gloucester, Mass.  
 Buffalo Testing Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Bugbee & Niles Co., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 Bullock's, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Butterfield Brothers, Portland, Oreg.  
 California Watch Case Co., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Carrington Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.  
 Chicago Better Business Bureau, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)  
 Chicago Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Chilton Pen Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 Church & Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Clark & Co., Chas. H., Denver, Colo.  
 Cockshaw, Jr., Herbert, New York, N. Y.  
 Cohn, Sigmund, New York, N. Y.  
 Colonial Optical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Columbia Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Commodore Watch Case Co., New York, N. Y.  
 Continental Optical Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Conwell & Co., E. L., Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)  
 Corbett & Bertolone, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Crismon & Nichols, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Cross, Inc., William M., Portland, Maine.  
 Darling Co., George E., Providence, R. I.  
 Davis, Inc., Millard F., Wilmington, Del.  
 De Frece Watch Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Dieges & Clust, New York, N. Y.  
 Dodd Co., David C., Newark, N. J.  
 Dorrety of Boston, Boston, Mass.  
 Draper Corporation, O. M., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 DuPaul-Central Optical Co., Inc., Southbridge, Mass.  
 Dyer, C. B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Eagle Silver Co., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
 Eisendoerfer, Morris, Denver, Colo.  
 Emblem Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
 England, Klein & Levy, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Enright Refining Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Ernsting Co., The, San Diego, Calif.  
 Ettlinger & Sons, Louis, Port Richmond, N. Y. (In principle.)  
 Fetting Co., A. H., Baltimore, Md.  
 Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Folger, Inc., Stephen Lane, New York, N. Y.  
 Forstner Chain Corporation, Irvington, N. J.  
 Froehling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond, Va. (In principle.)  
 Fuller & Son Co., Geo. H., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 Fulmer & Gibbons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gable Co., The Wm. F., Altoona, Pa.  
 Gascoyne & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.  
 Gemex Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y.  
 Glasgow & Leitman Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 Goldwaters, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Graf, J. & D., New York, N. Y.  
 Graffe & Stanek, Inc., Chicago, Ill.  
 Gratz Sons', Inc., Louis, New York, N. Y.  
 Green Duck Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
 Greene Co., Wm. C., Providence, R. I.  
 Griffith & Son Co., The R. L., Providence, R. I.  
 Gross Co., Inc., Benjamin & Edward J., New York, N. Y.  
 Grouse Co., Charles K., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
 Hadley Co., The, Providence, R. I.  
 Haefliger & Co., R., Chicago, Ill.  
 Hailparn & Co., H., New York, N. Y.  
 Halle Brothers Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Handy & Harman, New York, N. Y.  
 Hanks, Inc., Abbott A., San Francisco, Calif. (In principle.)  
 Harcourt & Co., Louisville, Ky.  
 Harvey & Otis, Inc., Providence, R. I.  
 Hausmann, Inc., New Orleans, La.  
 Hawyard Co., Walter E., Attleboro, Mass. (In principle.)  
 Heinz Store, The, Scranton, Pa. (In principle.)  
 Helm & Hahn Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Herrmann, Chas F., Washington, D. C.  
 Heupel & D'Ascenzo, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hickok Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

- Hiegl & Hlavatsch, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hilbert Optical Co., The, Baltimore, Md.  
Holmes' Sons, F. W., New York, N. Y.  
Hoover & Strong, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.  
House of Kraus, The, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Houston, Better Business Bureau of, Houston, Tex. (In principle.)  
Hunt Co., Robt W., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)  
Hyman Co., Inc., J. J., New York, N. Y.  
Iszard Co., S. F., Elmira, N. Y.  
Jaffe & Son, Inc., A., New York, N. Y.  
Johnson Jewelry Manufacturing Co., Aaron E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Johnson-National Insignia Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
Joske Brothers Co., San Antonio, Tex.  
Juergens & Andersen Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Kaplan & Sons, Morris, New York, N. Y.  
Kaspar & Esh, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
Kilgallon & Co., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)  
Kirchner & Renich, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Kleitiz & Bro. Co., B., Wilmington, Del.  
Klimpl Medal Co., New York, N. Y.  
Koppel, Louis, New York, N. Y.  
Kreiser Sales Corporation, Jacques, New York, N. Y.  
Krementz Co., Frank, Newark, N. J.  
Krichbaum & Co., L., Providence, R. I.  
L. & B. Jewelry Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
Laughlin Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Lazar & Fonyo, New York, N. Y.  
Lazarus & Sons, Inc., S., Chicago, Ill.  
Ledoux & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)  
Lelong & Bro., Inc., L., Newark, N. J.  
Lesse & Sons, Inc., S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
LeStage Manufacturing Co., N. Attleboro, Mass.  
Lester & Co., Newark, N. J.  
Levitz & Co., M., Albany, N. Y.  
Liberty Watch Case Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
Lind Jewelry Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Linhart, Inc., Emil, New York, N. Y.  
Litwin & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Long Beach, Calif., Better Business Bureau of, Long Beach, Calif. (In principle.)  
Lord & Taylor, New York, N. Y.  
Luthy & Co., Inc., Adolph, New York, N. Y.  
M. R. T. Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.  
Makepeace Co., D. E., Attleboro, Mass.  
Malley Co., Edward, New Haven, Conn.  
Marathon Co., Attleboro, Mass.  
Martin-Copeland Co., Providence, R. I.  
May Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.  
McCurdy & Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.  
McInerny, Ltd., M., Honolulu, T. H.  
McMaster Co., J., Providence, R. I.  
Micallef & Co., A., Providence, R. I.  
Mid Continent Jeweler, Kansas City, Mo.  
Milan, M., Boston, Mass.  
Milhening, Inc., J., Chicago, Ill.  
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Nebr.  
Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va.  
Namm & Sons Co., A. I., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Napier Co., The, Meriden, Conn.  
National Jeweler, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)  
Nestele, Inc., Felix, Newark, N. J.  
Neugass, Walter A., New York, N. Y.  
New Jersey Optical Co., Irvington, N. J.  
New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)  
New York Testing Laboratories, New York, N. Y.  
Newall Manufacturing Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
Newark Jewelry Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.  
Newman, Inc., D. E., Chicago, Ill.  
Ney Co., The J. M., Hartford, Conn.  
Nice, Paul S., Denver, Colo.  
Nitsche, Arthur H., Chicago, Ill.  
Nolden, Edw. H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Nomar Optical Co., The, Southbridge, Mass. (In principle.)  
Ostby & Barton Co., Providence, R. I.  
Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.  
Pfeffer Co., Inc., David, New York, N. Y.  
Phillips & Co., Geo., Scranton, Pa.  
Pen-N-Pencil Co., The, New York, N. Y.  
Pilling Chain Co., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
Pitkin, Inc., Lucius, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)  
Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (In principle.)  
Plainville Stock Co., Plainville, Mass.  
Plastic Inlays, Inc., Summit, N. J.  
Pollack & Co., Inc., J. O., Chicago, Ill.  
Potter & Mellen, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Providence Stock Co., Providence, R. I.  
Quinton-Duffens Optical Co., Topeka, Kans.  
Reich, M. A., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Reis Co., Inc., The, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Richards Co., W. E., Attleboro, Mass.  
Richards & Son, J. W. (Richards Laboratories), Denver, Colo.  
Richardson & Co., Enos, New York, N. Y.  
Richert & Son Co., Jos., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Riggs Optical Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Riggs Optical Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.  
Robbins Co., The, Attleboro, Mass.  
Robinson Co., J. W., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Rosen & Singerman, Oakland, Calif.  
Rosenberg, Adolph, Newark, N. J.  
Ross & Greene, Inc., Portland, Oreg.

- Russell, H. A., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Sabin & Sons, Inc., Alex, New York, N. Y.  
 Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)  
 Sammartino & Sanchirico Co., Providence, R. I.  
 Samsan Co., The, Providence, R. I.  
 Schenck, Emil J., New York, N. Y.  
 Schick, Inc., Harry C., Newark, N. J.  
 Schlosser Co., F. G., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Schneider, Inc., Henry I, Newark, N. J.  
 Schulenberg & Schmidt, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Schuler & Co., Inc., Geo., New York, N. Y.  
 Schulz, James, New York, N. Y.  
 Schumacher, John, New York, N. Y.  
 Schuman & Donchi, Newark, N. J.  
 Schwab & Wuischpard, New York, N. Y.  
 Scott Assay Office, A. H., Lovelock, Nev.  
 Seranton Better Business Bureau, Seranton, Pa. (In principle.)  
 Sears, Roebuck & Co., Dept. 604, Chicago, Ill.  
 Seidel Optical Service, New York, N. Y.  
 Seifried Co., G. W., Cincinnati, Ohio. (In principle.)  
 Shiman Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.  
 Shuron Optical Co., Inc., Geneva, N. Y.  
 Silbermann, Kohn & Wallenstein, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Simson Brothers Refining Corporation, New York, N. Y.  
 Sisson Brothers Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Sloan & Co., New York, N. Y.  
 Snell, Inc., Foster D., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Sona, Martin (Successor to Edw. H. Balavre), Newark, N. J.  
 Southeastern Optical Co., Inc., The, Richmond, Va.  
 Staiger & Sons, New York, N. Y.  
 Stern & Stern, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
 Strouss-Hirshberg Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Tammen Co., The H. H., Denver, Colo. (In principle.)  
 Taylor & Co., Wm. H., Newark, N. J.  
 Tilden Thurber Corporation, Providence, R. I.  
 Traub Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Twining Laboratories, The, Fresno, Calif.  
 United Jewelry Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.  
 Universal Chain Co., Inc., Maplewood, N. J.  
 Universal Optical Corporation, Providence, R. I.  
 Veit, Inc., B. & L., New York, N. Y.  
 Verbeeck & Sons, L., New York, N. Y.  
 Vernon-Benshoff Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (In principle.)  
 Vollman, Felix B., New York, N. Y.  
 Von Steinner & Baumgartner Co., Washington, D. C.  
 Wadsworth Watch Case Co., Dayton, Ky.  
 Wall Co., A. T., Providence, R. I.  
 Waller Co., Inc., A. E., Providence, R. I. (In principle.)  
 Ware Jewelers, J. W., San Diego, Calif.  
 Warnke Co., E. H., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Warren Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants Division, Warren, Ohio. (In principle.)  
 Weclaw, Inc., Thaddeus, New York, N. Y.  
 Wefferling, Berry, Wallraff Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Weidlich Pen Manufacturing Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Wendell & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Western Precipitation Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. (In principle.)  
 Weyhing Brothers Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 White-Haines Optical Co., The, Columbus, Ohio.  
 White Manufacturing Co., J. J., Providence, R. I.  
 Whitehouse Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Whiting Co., F. A., Providence, R. I.  
 Wiedmann, Martin H., Newark, N. J.  
 Wildberg Brothers Smelting and Refining Co., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Wilinsky & Co., H., Omaha, Nebr.  
 Williams Gold Refining Co., Inc., The, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Willson & Parr, Inc., Chicago, Ill.  
 Wilson Co., The H. A., Newark, N. J.  
 Winkler, Ed., Peoria, Ill.  
 Woodland & Co., A. L., New York, N. Y.  
 Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.  
 Wurzburg Dry Goods Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Youngstown Better Business Bureau, The, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Zirkilton, F. X., Philadelphia, Pa.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT

- Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.  
 War Department, Washington, D. C.

## COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).	41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.
2-30.	Mopsticks.	42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).
3-38.	Stoddard solvent (second edition).	43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	44-32.	Apple wraps.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	45-36.	Douglas fir plywood (domestic grades) (second edition).
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition).	46-36.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (second edition).
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.
8-33.	Gage blanks (second edition).	48-34.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
12-38.	Fuel oils (fourth edition).	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
13-30.	Dress patterns.	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.	54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.
16-29.	Wall paper.	56-36.	Oak flooring.
17-32.	Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).	57-36.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	59-36.	Woven dress fabrics—testing and reporting.
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).	60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
21-36.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (third edition).	61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).	62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
23-30.	Feldspar.	63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
24-30.	Standard screw threads.	64-37.	Walnut veneers.
25-30.	Special screw threads.	65-38.	Wool and part-wool fabrics.
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	66-38.	Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	67-38.	Marking articles made of karat gold.
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	68-38.	Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	69-38.	Pine oil disinfectant.
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.	70-38.	Coal tar disinfectant (emulsifying type).
31-35.	Wood shingles (third edition).	71-38.	Cresylic disinfectants.
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).		
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.		
35-31.	Plywood (Hardwood and Eastern Red Cedar).		
36-33.	Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).		
37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.		
38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.		
39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition).		

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

