

CS79-39
Lenses; blown, drawn, and
dropped (for sun glasses)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

**BLOWN, DRAWN, AND
DROPPED LENSES FOR
SUN GLASSES**

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS79-39

Effective Date for New Production from October 10, 1939



A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS79-39
for
BLOWN, DRAWN, AND DROPPED LENSES
FOR SUN GLASSES

On June 16, 1939, at the instance of the Sun Glass Institute, Inc., a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses adopted a recommended commercial standard for this commodity. Those concerned have 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 October 10, 1939.

Promulgation recommended.

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

Promulgated.

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

Promulgation approved.

Harry L. Hopkins,
Secretary of Commerce.

BLOWN, DRAWN, AND DROPPED LENSES FOR SUN GLASSES

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS79-39

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized specification for blown, drawn, and dropped sun-glass lenses to serve as an assurance and protection to purchasers, to promote fair competition between manufacturers, and to serve as a basis for certification of quality.

SCOPE

2. This commercial standard covers workmanship, dimensional precision, and freedom from defects that impair serviceability of blown, drawn, and dropped sun-glass lenses. The lenses covered by this commercial standard are eye-protective (not eye-corrective) devices. They are not a substitute for prescription lenses but may be worn therewith.

TYPES

3. This specification covers blown-glass lenses of the micoquille¹ type, drawn-glass lenses of the flat type, and blown or dropped lenses of the coquille² type.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4. The lenses shall be reasonably free from striae, waves, flaws, or defects that are detectable with the unaided eye upon examination by means of transmitted light that is normally incident on the lenses.

5. Prismatic effect shall not exceed 1/4 prism diopter.

6. Lenses shall be essentially without focal power. A negative power not to exceed 1/8 diopter is permitted for micoquille and flat types and 1/4 diopter for the coquille type.

7. The lenses shall transmit not more than 67 percent of the total visible light rays from a high-powered gas-filled tungsten lamp operated at its rated voltage.

TESTING EQUIPMENT

8. Lenses shall be tested for prismatic effect and focal power by any recognized optical method which provides the degree of accuracy indicated by these specifications.

9. The visible radiation shall be determined photometrically by an observer having normal color vision, as determined by the Holmgren

¹ Defined as lenses having shallow curved surfaces (1 to 3 diopters).

² Defined as lenses having deep curved surfaces (4 to 6 diopters).

test for color vision, or with a physical photometer consisting of a thermopile (or other radiometer) and a luminosity solution having a spectral-transmission curve which coincides closely with the visibility curve of the average eye.

CERTIFICATION OF QUALITY

10. It is recommended that the following form of certification be used on labels, tags, invoices, etc.:

The----- Company certifies these sun-glass lenses to comply with all requirements of Commercial Standard CS79-39 for Blown, Drawn, and Dropped Lenses for Sun Glasses, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards.

11. An abbreviated form of certification is incorporated in the label shown as figure 1.

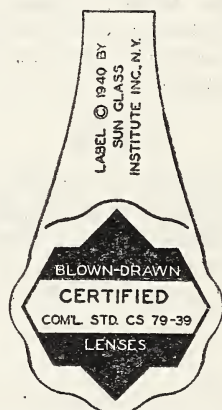


FIGURE 1.—Enlarged reproduction (X2) of label adopted by a national association of manufacturers to certify conformance with the commercial standard.

Colors, blue and silver. On the reverse side is shown the name or trade-mark of the manufacturer or a serial number identifying the manufacturer in the records of the association.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from October 10, 1939.

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

Manufacturers:

- C. R. ESSICK (chairman), Pennsylvania Optical Co., Reading, Pa.
- D. P. BERNHEIM, American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.
- E. L. HETTINGER, Willson Products, Inc., Reading, Pa.

Distributors:

Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc.:
Representative to be appointed.

Optical Wholesalers' National Association, Inc.:
Invited to name representative.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association:
E. L. NEWCOMB, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Users:

National Conservation Bureau:

EDWARD R. GRANNISS, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
PHILIP DRINKER, School of Public Health, Harvard University, 55 Shattuck
Street, Boston, Mass.

M. G. LLOYD, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
F. W. REYNOLDS (secretary), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On May 16, 1939, the Sun Glass Institute, Inc., requested the establishment of a commercial standard for blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses and submitted a proposed commercial standard that had been developed by a committee of that Institute. Accordingly, invitations to a general conference scheduled for June 16, 1939, at Atlantic City, N. J., were mailed to all known producers, distributor and user organizations interested in sun-glass lenses.

This general conference reviewed the proposed commercial standard and, after voting certain changes, recommended its circulation to the entire industry for approval. Minutes of the conference and the recommended commercial standard were accordingly mailed to all known interested organizations on July 10, 1939, for written acceptance. Following satisfactory acceptance and in the absence of active opposition, the establishment of the standard was announced September 27, 1939.

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 CS79-39 as our standard of practice in the

Production ¹Distribution ¹Use ¹

of blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses.

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 of individual officer -----
(in ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer -----

Company -----
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address -----

City and State -----

¹ 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 those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted this specification as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses. 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 in this field to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore, specific evidence of quality certification should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

Air Associates, Inc., Garden City, N. Y.
 Bradenton Woman's Club, Bradenton, Fla. (In principle.)
 Industrial Safety Equipment Association, New York, N. Y.
 Limited Price Variety Stores Association, New York, N. Y.
 National Retail Dry Goods Association, Merchandising Division, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 Sun Glass Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.

FIRMS

American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.
 American Spectacle Co., Inc., New York N. Y.
 Bachmann Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bamberger & Co., L., Newark, N. J.
 Bullard Co., E. D., San Francisco, Calif.
 Carter-Lockard Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
 Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich. (In principle.)
 Cleveland Optical Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia Protektosite Co., Inc., Carlstadt, N. J.
 Drinker, Philip, Boston, Mass.
 Foster Grant Co., Inc., Leominster, Mass.
 Hirsch & Kaye, San Francisco, Calif.
 Hoffman Co., C. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Houze Convex Glass Co., L. J., Point Marion, Pa.
 Isbell Optical Co., The, Clinton, Iowa. (In principle.)

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa.
 Lampert Co., Irving, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Marine Optical Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
 Meyrowitz, Inc., E. B., New York, N. Y.
 Mohr & Sons, R., San Francisco, Calif.
 New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
 Optical Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Pennsylvania Optical Co., Reading, Pa.
 Popular Aviation Magazine, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
 Quinton-Duffens Optical Co., Topeka, Kans.
 Ridgway's, Evansville, Ind.
 Roslinoid Manufacturing Co., Inc., East Boston, Mass.
 Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif. (In principle.)
 Safety First Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Schmiedecke, Chas. L., Maspeth, New York, N. Y.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Spill Manufacturing Co., Inc., East Rutherford, N. J.
 Steel City Optical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Willson Products, Inc., Reading, Pa.
 Winchester Optical Co., Horseheads, N. Y.
 Zyllo Ware Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, Department of, Washington, D. C.
 Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-39.	Commercial standards and their value to business (second edition).	45-38.	Douglas fir plywood (domestic grades) (third edition).
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).	46-36.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (second edition).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.
3-38.	Stoddard solvent (second edition).	48-34.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition).	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
8-33.	Gage blanks (second edition).	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	56-36.	Oak flooring.
12-40.	Fuel oils (fifth edition).	57-36.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
13-39.	Dress patterns (second edition).	58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
14-39.	Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and polo shirts (made from woven fabrics) (second edition).	59-39.	Woven dress fabrics—testing and reporting (second edition).
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
16-29.	Wall paper.	61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
17-32.	Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).	62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	64-37.	Walnut veneers.
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).	65-38.	Wool and part-wool fabrics.
21-39.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	66-35.	Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).	67-33.	Marking articles made of karat gold.
23-30.	Feldspar.	68-38.	Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
24-30.	Standard screw threads.	69-38.	Pine oil disinfectant.
25-30.	Special screw threads.	70-38.	Coal tar disinfectant (emulsifying type).
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	71-38.	Cresylic disinfectants.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	72-38.	Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	73-38.	Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors.
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	74-39.	Solid hardwood wall paneling.
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.	75-39.	Automatic mechanical draft oil burners.
31-38.	Wood shingles (fourth edition).	76-39.	Hardwood interior trim and molding.
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	77-39.	Sanitary cast iron enameled ware.
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).	78-39.	Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses.
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.	79-39.	Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses.
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).		
40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.		
41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.		
42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).		
43-32.	Grading of sulfonated oils.		
44-32.	Apple wraps.		

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

