Automobile manufacturers and other manufacturers of machinery and machine parts in which accuracy of machine work and strict interchangeability are important, are invited to take advantage of the facilities of the Gage Section, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for testing their master and inspection gages, and for furnishing technical information and solving specific problems of manufacture.

Gage Testing Fees:

- Precision blocks, submitted in sets, .............. $ .25 each
- Plain, plug, ring or snap gages, flat or round end-standards .............................................. .50 "
- Measurement of any one element, such as lead, angle, or diameter of thread plug gages ......................................................... .50 "
- Measurement of lead or angle of thread ring gages ................................................................. .50 "
- Complete measurement of thread gages .............. 1.00 "
  (Double-ended thread gages are considered as two gages in the above schedule of fees)
- Photograph of thread form, enlarged 50 to 100 times, of plug or ring thread gages .............. .25 "
- Profile gages, jigs, fixtures, measuring instruments, etc ....................................................... 1.00 and up
  (Fee depends on complexity)

Submitting Gages for Test:

All gages submitted for test should be addressed to the Gage Section, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. If the amount of the fee can be pre-determined from the above schedule, it is requested that payment be made in advance. If possible, drawings and specifications to which gages are to conform should be submitted with the gages. Unless return postage is furnished, gages will be returned after test to shipper by express collect. A complete report of the test will be furnished for each lot of gages submitted.
Facilities for Handling Work:

The Gage Section maintains the most completely equipped laboratory in the country for the testing and certification of gages, the equipment including the best and most modern apparatus for accurate mechanical and optical measurement of all types of limit gages, including plain, precision, thread, profile, and fixture gages. The optical or interferometer method of measuring precision gages, developed and used by the Bureau of Standards, gives a greater accuracy in measurement than any other method.

In addition, the Gage Section maintains a modern, well equipped machine shop for experimental purposes and for the manufacture and salvage of special gages and gage testing apparatus.

Previous Work of Gage Section:

The Gage Section was organized at the beginning of the war as a part of the Division of Weights and Measures of the Bureau of Standards to provide facilities on a large scale for the inspection and certification of limit gages and precision end standards, and to assist in the solution of problems arising in connection with the gaging of munitions.

During the war period, the Gage Section tested over 70,000 master gages, most of which were used by the War Department and manufacturers in the inspection of munitions and motor transport material on war contracts, branch laboratories having been installed in New York, Cleveland and Bridgeport to carry on this work. These branch laboratories have been discontinued, and all the gage testing work is now being done by the Washington laboratory.

The work of the Gage Section has also included the development and manufacture of precision gage blocks; the salvage and manufacture of limit gages and gage testing apparatus; the development and standardization of methods of test; the storage, selection, and distribution of master gages for the Ordnance Department and the Motor Transport Corps; the establishment of instruction courses for Government gage checkers; the study of gage and tolerance problems for the National Screw Thread Commission; the collection and study of data on machine tools and machine tool parts; and the preparation and distribution of communications and reports regarding gages and gaging problems.