UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MASTER SPECIFICATION FOR
BLEACHED COTTON SHEETS (MEDIUM AND HIGH COUNT
SHEETING)

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS BOARD SPECIFICATION No. 304

This specification was officially promulgated by the Federal Specifications
Board on July 6, 1925, for the use of the Departments and Independent
Establishments of the Government in the purchase of bleached cotton
sheets (medium and high count sheeting).

[The latest date on which the technical and inspection requirements of this specification shall become
mandatory for all departments and independent establishments of the Government, is October 6, 1925. They
may be put into effect, however, at any earlier date, after promulgation.]

CONTENTS

I. Grade.......................................................... 1
II. Material..................................................... 1
III. General requirements...................................... 2
IV. Detail requirements......................................... 2
V. Method of inspection and tests................................ 3
VI. Packing and marking........................................... 4
VII. Additional information...................................... 4
VIII. General specifications........................................... 4

I. GRADE

The sheets shall be of a grade commercially known as "firsts."

II. MATERIAL

The sheets shall be made of sheeting which shall be made of cotton
thoroughly cleaned and free from waste. The sheeting shall be evenly
woven and free from an excessive number of avoidable imperfections
of manufacture.
III. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The proposal shall state the size selected from any of the following standard sizes, giving the width and torn length of the sheets in inches as listed in Table 1. The lengths for each width are shown as A, B, or C.

**Table 1.—Sizes to be specifically stated in the proposal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Width in inches</th>
<th>Torn length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sheets shall have a 1-inch (approximate) hem at one end and a 3-inch (approximate) hem at the other. Both hems shall be neatly sewn, and no ragged edges shall be visible. The stitches in the hems shall not be less than 16 to the inch.

IV. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

The sheets shall be made of sheeting which shall conform to the following requirements:

1. **Finish.**—The material shall be fully bleached unless otherwise specified. Further detail requirements as to finish, if necessary, are stated in the proposal. (The proposal should state whether or not a bidder will be requested to submit a sample or to procure a sample for the desired finish in respect to the degree of whiteness, amount of calendering, and sheen.)

2. **Weave.**—The weave shall be plain.

3. **Thread Count.**—The thread count shall be as given in Table 3 within the tolerance specified. A variation in the individual sample of plus or minus two threads from the average will be permitted.

4. **Width.**—The width shall be as given in the proposal within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 per cent. A variation in the average of an individual sample will be permitted as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.—Width variation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Weight.—The minimum weight per square yard shall be as given in Table 3.

6. Breaking Strength (1 by 1 by 3 inch grab).—The minimum breaking strength shall conform to the amounts specified in Table 3.

7. Construction Table.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Minimum weight per square yard</th>
<th>Minimum thread count per inch</th>
<th>Minimum breaking strength, 1 by 1 by 3 inch grab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ounces</td>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High count</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium count</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. METHOD OF INSPECTION AND TESTS

1. Sampling.—On a basis of each 1,000 sheets or fraction thereof, one or more sheets shall be taken at random for test purposes, as desired by the purchaser.

2. Atmospheric Conditions.—Tests may be made under prevailing atmospheric conditions except in the settlement of disputes where moisture is an influencing factor in tests for breaking strength, thread count, weight, width, length, etc. Such tests shall then be made upon material having normal moisture content, obtained by exposure for at least four hours to an atmospheric condition of 65 per cent relative humidity at 70°F.

3. Breaking Strength (1 by 1 by 3 inch grab method).—Six test specimens 6 inches long by 4 inches wide shall be cut, three in the direction of the warp and three in the direction of the filling, respectively. Care shall be taken that no two test specimens include the same threads, except for retest as specified below. No sample for testing should be taken at less than 8 inches from either selvage.

The machine used shall be of the inclination balance type. The maximum capacity of the machine shall be 300 pounds. The lower or pulling jaw shall travel at a uniform rate of 12 inches per minute under no load. The distance between jaws shall be 3 inches at start of test. The inside or back half of each jaw shall be 2 inches or more in width; the other half shall be 1 inch in width. Jaws shall have a smooth and flat surface with edges slightly rounded to prevent cutting. The results of the test of each direction shall be averaged. If a specimen slips in the jaw, breaks in the jaw, breaks at the edge of the jaw, or for any reason due to faulty operation the result falls markedly below the general average, the result shall be disregarded, another specimen taken from the same threads, and the result of this break included in the average.
4. Weight per Square Yard.—(a) Method No. 1.—Take 1 yard of the sample. Weigh, and if the width is not 1 yard, calculate the weight per square yard.

\[
\frac{\text{Weight of linear yard}}{\text{Width}} \times 36 = \text{weight of square yard}
\]

Average two tests.

(b) Method No. 2.—Take a measured portion of the material and weigh. Calculate from this area the weight per square yard.

\[
\frac{1,296 \times \text{weight of known area}}{\text{area in inches}} = \text{weight per square yard}
\]

Average three tests.

(c) Method No. 3.—Cut from the sample a specimen 2 by 2 inches using a steel die. No specimen for testing shall be taken at less than 8 inches from either selvage. Weigh on a balance adjusted to read the weight of the material in ounces per square yard. Average three to five tests.

5. Thread Count.—The actual number of threads in 1 inch of width shall be counted in each direction at three different places in the cloth and the results averaged for each direction.

When the size of the sample permits, these counts shall be taken about 6 inches apart. No warp reading shall be taken at less than 8 inches from the selvage.

6. Width.—The width shall be determined by laying the material on a flat surface without tension, then measuring the distance perpendicular to the length between the selvages to an accuracy of one-sixteenth inch. Three measurements shall be taken at different places in the sample and the results averaged.

VI. PACKING AND MARKING

No details specified.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

No details specified.

VIII. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

No details specified.