

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology
(formerly National Bureau of Standards-NBS)
Office of Standards Services

**Commercial Standard CS202-56
Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps**

Commercial Standard CS202-56, Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps, was withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce (DoC) in 1980.

The following standard was used to replace CS202-56: ANSI Standard MH14.1-1978, Industrial Loading Dockboards (Ramps). **ANSI MH14.1 was replaced by ANSI MH30.1-2000, Safety, Performance, and Testing of Dock Leveling Devices - Specifications.** The following standard may also be useful: ANSI MH29.1, Safety Requirements for Industrial Scissors Lifts.

For additional information on these and related standards or for obtaining copies, contact:

Loading Dock Equipment Manufacturers Association, and the Lift Manufacturers Product Section of the Material Handling Institute of America (MHIA), 8720 Red Oak Boulevard, Suite 201, Charlotte, North Carolina 28217, USA; Telephone: (704) 676-1190; Fax: (704) 676-1199; <http://www.mhia.org> (click on Visit the Materials Handling On-line Bookstore - enter - Products - Standards and Specifications) (re: Docks - contact: Mr. Allen Howie and, re: Lifts - contact: Mr. Tom Carbott).

American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036; Telephone: (212) 642-4900; Fax: (212) 398-0023; E-mail: info@ansi.org ; <http://www.ansi.org> .

Federal regulations are cited in the Code of Federal Regulations-CFR. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for CFR Title 29, Parts 1900 - 1999 (on such as Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards and Part 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction) may be of interest. **For further information contact: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210, USA; Directorate of Compliance Programs, Telephone: (202) 693-2100; Fax: (202) 693-1681; Directorate of Construction, Telephone: (202) 693-2020; Fax: (202) 693-1689; Internet: <http://www.osha.gov> .** **A Note:** The CFR can be referenced in most public or law libraries and is available on-line via: <http://www.gpo.gov/nara> .

For further information

The American Society for Mechanical Engineers can provide assistance and information (on such as: Safety Standard for Low Lift and High Lift Trucks - **ASME B56.1**; Safety Standard for Manually Propelled High Lift Industrial Trucks - **ASME B56.10**). **For additional information on their standards and other sources, contact: American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017, USA; Telephone: (212) 705-7722; Fax: (212) 705-7674, <http://www.asme.org> .**

8.d.(2) of the OMB Circular that the meeting will be concerned with matters of the type described in 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1). This determination was made pursuant to a delegation of authority from the Office of Management and Budget dated June 25, 1973, issued under the authority of Executive Order 11886 dated October 7, 1972 and continued by Executive Order 11789 dated February 21, 1974.

Dated: August 14, 1980.

Walter L. Baumann,
Acting Advisory Committee, Management
Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-23238 Filed 8-18-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6320-22-41

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket 34141]

Application of Trans-Panama, S.A.; Hearing

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on October 7, 1980, at 9:30 a.m. (local time), in Room 1003, Hearing Room A, North Universal Building, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., before the undersigned administrative law judge.

Dated at Washington, D.C., August 14, 1980.

Elias C. Rodriguez,
Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 80-23231 Filed 8-18-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6320-01-41

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Capital Construction Funds; Applicable Rates of Interest on Nonqualified Withdrawals

Under the authority in section 607(h)(4) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, (46 U.S.C. 1101), as amended by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1031), we hereby determine and announce that the applicable rate of interest on the amount of additional tax attributable to any nonqualified withdrawals from a capital

construction fund established under section 607 of the Act shall be 10.36 percent, with respect to nonqualified withdrawals made in the taxable year beginning in 1980.

The determination of the applicable rate of interest with respect to nonqualified withdrawals was computed according to the joint regulations issued under the Act (46 CFR Part 391, § 391.7(e)(2)(ii)) by multiplying 6 percent by the ratio which (a) the average yield on 5-year Treasury securities for the calendar year immediately preceding the beginning of such taxable year, bears to (b) the average yield on 5-year Treasury securities for the calendar year 1970. The applicable rate so determined was computed to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Dated: August 11, 1980.

Samuel B. Neundrow,
Assistant Secretary for Maritime Affairs.

Richard A. Frank,
Administrator, National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration.

Donald C. Lubick,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 80-24240 Filed 8-18-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 2610-15-41

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Articles

Correction

In FR Doc. 80-24104, at page 53192, in the issue of Monday, August 11, 1980, on page 53193 in the middle column, the sixth full paragraph now reading "Docket No.: 79-00062." is corrected to read "Docket No.: 80-00062."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-01

National Bureau of Standards

Status Report on Withdrawal of Voluntary Product Standards

AGENCY: Department of Commerce,
National Bureau of Standards.

ACTION: Maintenance, Retention,
Replacement, and Withdrawal of certain
Voluntary Product Standards.

On June 19, 1980, the Department of Commerce (Department) announced in the Federal Register (45 FR 41475-6) the withdrawal, effective August 18, 1980, of 80 documents classified as Voluntary Product Standards. The withdrawal announcement was made in accordance with a revisions to the Procedures for

the Development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10) which was announced in a separate notice in that same issue of the Federal Register (45 FR 41461-08) and which went into effect on June 19, 1980. The revised Procedures specify six criteria which must be met for the department to sponsor the development or maintenance of a standard. Section 10.13 of the revised Procedures provided that within the period ending August 18, 1980, interested parties could submit a request to the director of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) to retain a particular standard or standards in accordance with those specified criteria. Several such requests have been received, and determinations have been reached on those requests as indicated below.

Based on proposals from the proponent organizations identified after the following titles, the following product standards will continue to be sponsored by the Department:

PS 1-74, Construction and Industrial Plywood; American Plywood Association
PS 20-70, American softwood Lumber Standard; American Lumber Standards Committee

PS 56-73, Structural Glued Laminated Timber; American Institute of Timber Construction

PS 73-77, Carbonated Soft Drink Bottles; Glass Packaging Institute

Based on documented activity within a private standards-writing organization, the following standards will be retained by NBS for the stated periods of time to permit the orderly transfer of sponsorship of such standards from the Department to the identified organizations:

PS 13-69, Uncoated Slab Urethane Foam for Bedding and Furniture cushioning; American Society for Testing and Materials; 24 months

PS 15-69, Custom Contact-Molded Reinforced-Polyester Chemical-Resistant Process Equipment; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

PS 17-69, Polyethylene-sheeting (construction, industrial, and agricultural applications); Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

PS 23-70, Horticultural Grade Perlite; the Perlite Institute; 12 months

PS 24-70, Melamine Dinnerware (Alpha-Cellulose Filled) for Household Use; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

PS 25-70, Heavy-Duty Alpha-Cellulose-Filled Melamine Tableware; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

PS 27-70, Mosaic-Parquet Hardwood Slat Flooring; American Parquet Association; 6 months

PS 29-70, Plastic Heat-Shrinkable Film; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

PS 30-70, School Chalk; the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc.; 18 months

PS 31-70, Polystyrene Plastic Sheet; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months

- PS 34-70, Fluorinated Ethylene-Propylene (FEP) Plastic Lined Steel Pipe and Fittings; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- PS 36-70, Body Measurements for the Sizing of Boys' Apparel; Mail Order Association of America; 24 months
- PS 42-70, Body Measurements for the Sizing of Women's Patterns and Apparel; Mail Order Association of America; 24 months
- PS 45-71, Body Measurements for the Sizing of Apparel for Young Men (Students); Mail Order Association of America; 24 months
- PS 46-71, Flame-Resistant Paper and Paperboard; American Society for Testing and Materials; 18 months
- PS 51-71, Hardwood and Decorative Plywood; Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association; 24 months
- PS 52-71, Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Plastic; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- PS 53-72, Glass-Fiber Reinforced Polyester Structural Plastic Panels; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- PS 54-72, Body Measurements for the Sizing of Girls' Apparel; Mail Order Association of America; 24 months
- PS 57-73, Cellulosic Fiber Insulation Board; American Hardboard Association; 6 months
- PS 58-73, Basic Hardboard; American Hardboard Association; 6 months
- PS 59-73, Prefinished Hardboard Paneling; American Hardboard Association; 6 months
- PS 60-73, Hardboard Siding; American Hardboard Association; 6 months
- PS 62-74, Grading of Diamond Powder in Sub-Sieve Sizes; Industrial Diamond Association of America; 12 months
- PS 63-75, Latex Foam Mattresses for Hospitals; American Society for Testing and Materials; 24 months
- PS 64-75, School Paste; The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc.; 18 months
- PS 65-75, Paints and Inks for Art Education in Schools; The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc.; 18 months
- PS 67-76, Marking of Gold Filled and Rolled Gold Plate Articles Other Than Watchcases; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; 36 months
- PS 68-76, Marking of Articles Made of Silver in Combination with Gold; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; 36 months
- PS 69-76, Marking of Articles Made Wholly or in Part of Platinum; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; 36 months
- PS 70-76, Marking of Articles Made of Karat Gold; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; 36 months
- PS 71-76, Marking of Jewelry and Novelties of Silver; Jewelers Vigilance Committee; 36 months
- CS 66-62, Artists' Oil Paints; Artists Equity Association, Inc.; 18 months
- CS 130-60, Color Materials for Art Education in Schools; The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc.; 18 months
- CS 138-53, Insect Wire Screening; Insect Screening Weave Association; 12 months
- CS 151-50, Body Measurements for the Sizing of Apparel for Infants, Babies, Toddlers and Children (for the Knit Underwear Industry); Mail Order Association of America; 24 months
- CS 192-53, General Purpose Vinyl Plastic Film; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- CS 201-53, Rigid Polyvinyl Chloride Sheets; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- CS 227-50, Polyethylene Film; Society of The Plastics Industry; 12 months
- CS 245-62, Vinyl-Metal Laminates; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- CS 257-63, TFE-Fluorocarbon (Polytetrafluoroethylene) Resin Molded Basic Shapes; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- CS 268-65, Hide Trim Pattern for Domestic Cattlehides; National Hide Association; 12 months
- CS 274-66, TFE-Fluorocarbon (Polytetrafluoroethylene) Resin Sintered Thin Coatings for Dry Film Lubrication; Society of the Plastics Industry; 12 months
- R 2-62, Bedding Products and Components; National Association of Bedding Manufacturers; 12 months
- R 192-63, Crayons and Related Art Materials for School Use (Types, Sizes, Packages, and Colors); The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc.; 18 months

The following standards have been replaced by standards published by private standards-writing organizations and, therefore, Department of Commerce sponsorship is no longer needed for them:

- PS 26-70, Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Extrusions replaced by ASTM D 3678-73, Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Extrusions
- PS 43-71, Fluorinated Ethylene-Propylene (FEP) Plastic Tubing replaced by ASTM D 1296-74, Specification for FEP-Fluorocarbon Resin Tubing
- PS 47-71, Heat-Shrinkable Fluorocarbon Plastic Tubing replaced by ASTM D 2902-75, Specification for Fluorocarbon Resin Heat-Shrinkable Tubing
- PS 55-72, Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Siding replaced by ASTM D 3679-79 Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Siding
- CS 11-63, Moisture Regain of Cotton Yarns replaced by ASTM D 1909-77 Standard Table of Commercial Moisture Regains for Textile Fibers and ASTM D 2494-74 Standard Method of Test for Commercial Weight of a Shipment of Yarn or Man-Made Staple Fiber
- CS 21-58, Interchangeable Taper-Ground Joints, Stopcocks, Stoppers, and Spherical-Ground Joints replaced by ASTM E 675-79 Standard Specification for Interchangeable Stopcocks and Stoppers, ASTM E 676-79 Standard Specification for Interchangeable Taper-Ground Joints, and ASTM E 677-79 Standard Specification for Interchangeable Spherical-Ground Joints
- CS 75-50, Automatic Mechanical-Draft Oil Burners Designed for Domestic Installations replaced by ANSI Z 91.2-1976 Performance Requirements for Automatic Pressure Atomizing Oil Burners of the Mechanical-Draft Type
- CS 191-53, Flammability of Clothing Textiles replaced by ASTM D 1230-61 (1972) Test for Flammability of Clothing Textiles

- CS 202-50, Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps replaced by ANSI MH14.1-1978 Industrial Loading Dockboards (Ramps)
- CS 206-57, Vinyl Chloride Plastics Garden Hose replaced by ASTM D 3901-80 Standard Consumer Product Specification for Garden Hose
- CS 236-66, Mat-Formed Wood Particleboard replaced by ANSI A 208.1-1979 Mat-Formed Particleboard

In the absence of any request for retention or maintenance, the following standards will be withdrawn, as previously announced, on August 18, 1980:

- PS 4-66, Standard Stock Light-Duty 1-3/8- and 1-3/4-Inch Thick Flush-type Interior Steel Doors and Frames
- PS 6-66, Trim for Water-Closet Bowls, Tanks and Urinals (Dimensional Standards)
- PS 28-70, Glass Stopcocks with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Plugs
- PS 38-70, Steel Bi-fold Closet Door Units, Frames, and Trim
- PS 40-70, Package Quantities of Green Olives
- PS 41-70, Package Quantities of Instant Mashed Potatoes
- PS 44-71, Paper Ice Bag Sizes
- PS 45-71, Package Quantities of Cubed, Sliced, Crushed, and Block Ice
- PS 49-71, Portable Picnic Coolers
- PS 50-71, Package Quantities of Toothpaste
- CS 5-63, Pipe Nipples; Brass, Copper, Steel, and Wrought Iron
- CS 46-65, Hosiery Lengths and Sizes Excluding Women's
- CS 234-61, Measurements for Stretch Socks and Anklelets
- CS 242-62, Standard Stock Commercial 1-3/4-Inch Thick Steel Doors and Frames
- CS 269-65, Aluminum Alloy Chain Link Fencing
- R 46-55, Tissue Wrapping Paper
- R 222-46, Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Bars and Bar-Size Shapes
- R 264-61, Standard Sizes of Oil-Hardenable Flat, Ground Tool Steel Stock

In accordance with section 10.1(e) of the revised Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards and by agreement with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Department will retain sponsorship of the following two Product Standards until such time as arrangements for their sponsorship by a private standards-writing organization can be made:

- PS 66-76, Safety Requirements for Home Playground Equipment
- PS 72-76, Toy Safety

For further information contact: James E. French, Office of Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, Telephone: (301) 921-3272.

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Commercial Standard

CS202-56

Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps

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 Technical Services, 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sinclair Weeks, Secretary

WINDRAVANN



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SINCLAIR WEEKS, Secretary

Prepared by
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
Commodity Standards Division

In cooperation with
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps

[Effective April 10, 1956]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish minimum standard specifications for industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps; to promote adequate and safe construction and operation; and to provide a basis for fair competition, for enhanced public confidence, and for identification of industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps conforming to this standard.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This standard covers definitions and specifications for:
- (a) Industrial lifts (material lifts) of the nonportable power-operated type for raising or lowering material vertically, operating entirely within one story of the building or structure.
 - (b) Hinged loading ramps of the nonportable type, either mechanical or hydraulic, hand or power operated, used for spanning gaps and/or adjusting heights between loading surface and carrier, or between loading surface and loading surface, but not including marine applications.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 *Hydraulic type.*

3.1.1 *Full hydraulic type:* A type which employs a liquid under pressure as the direct lifting and load-sustaining agent, so designed and constructed that the full weight of the load-lifting assembly rests on a continuous column of liquid which extends from the cylinder to the liquid-control valve.

3.1.1.1 *Electrohydraulic type:* A type in which the operating liquid is pumped directly into the lifting cylinder by an electrically driven pump. Lowering may be by either a mechanically or electrically operated valve.

3.1.2 *Hydropneumatic type (semihydraulic):* A type in which compressed air is employed as the primary lifting agent, acting continuously against a column of liquid to provide the lifting effort. Lowering is accomplished by release of air pressure.

3.2 *Pneumatic type:* A type in which compressed air is employed directly as the lifting agent to provide the lifting effort.

3.3 *Mechanical type:* A type in which the lifting effort (either power or manually operated) is transmitted through mechanical means, such as screws, levers, cable and drum, rack and pinion, counter balance, etc.

E R R A T A

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS202-56

INDUSTRIAL LIFTS AND HINGED LOADING RAMPS

THESE ERRATA FORM PART OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS202-56.
ALL COPIES OF THE STANDARD SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING
CORRECTIONS:

PAGE 4. PAR. 4.6.1. INDUSTRIAL LIFTS. LINE 2. DELETE
"EITHER" AND INSERT "OF THE MECHANICAL TYPE". THE
SENTENCE WILL THEN READ: "AS REFERRED TO IN PARA-
GRAPH 2.1 (A), INDUSTRIAL LIFTS SHALL BE OF THE
MECHANICAL TYPE, THE FULL HYDRAULIC TYPE OR THE
HYDROPNEUMATIC TYPE."

PAGE 4. PAR. 4.6.2. HINGED LOADING RAMPS. LINE 2. AFTER
"MADE IN" INSERT "MECHANICAL". THE SENTENCE WILL THEN
READ: "AS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2.1 (B), HINGED
LOADING RAMPS MAY BE MADE IN MECHANICAL, FULL HYDRAULIC,
HYDROPNEUMATIC OR PNEUMATIC TYPES."

COMMODITY STANDARDS DIVISION
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOVEMBER 1, 1960

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 *Electric wiring.*—All electric wiring shall comply with the National Electrical Code requirements for ordinary locations.

4.2 *Overload protection.*

4.2.1 For electrohydraulic operation, hydraulic overload protection shall be provided by means of a relief valve that will prevent raising of the elevating device when it is loaded to 125 percent or more of the rated capacity. The relief valve shall be so located that its operation will not cause the platform to lower.

4.2.2 Hydraulic and pneumatic types supplied with an air compressor shall be equipped with suitable overload protection which will prevent operation of the elevating device when it is loaded to 125 percent or more of the rated capacity. Hydraulic and pneumatic types other than the electrohydraulic type, when not supplied with an air compressor, are intended for use where the specified overload protection is provided by the purchaser.

4.3 *Welding requirements.*—All welding shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the American Welding Society Welding Handbook (third edition, second printing, 1951).

4.4 *Hydraulic components.*—Pipe, tubings, fittings, and hydraulic hose shall be designed and constructed with a minimum safety factor of 3 based on bursting pressure. The cylinders, pumps, and control valves shall be designed so as to be capable of withstanding test pressures of at least 150 percent of the design operating pressure.

4.5 *Controls.*—The controls shall be adequate for the specific application and service involved. When the device used for controlling the travel in either direction is not the continuous pressure or "dead-man" type, an emergency stop shall be provided and so located as to be readily accessible to the operator at all times.

4.6 *Types.*

4.6.1 *Industrial lifts.*—As referred to in paragraph 2.1 (a), industrial lifts shall be either the full hydraulic type or the hydropneumatic type. When the platform is subject to loads being rolled across it, unless resting on supports, the hydropneumatic type shall be provided with an oil-locking valve to support the load independent of the air pressure.

4.6.2 *Hinged loading ramps.*—As referred to in paragraph 2.1 (b), hinged loading ramps may be made in full hydraulic, hydropneumatic, or pneumatic types. In hydropneumatic or pneumatic types the air shall be used as the positioning agent only, and means other than the direct air pressure shall be used to support the platform when loads are rolled across it.

4.7 *Capacity and loading.*

4.7.1 *Industrial lifts.*—The lift shall be designed and constructed for a specified maximum total rated static capacity and for the maximum single-axle load which may be carried over the loading edge or edges or any portion of the platform. Both these ratings shall be clearly indicated on the identification plate or label.

NOTE.—It is recognized that lifts may have different concentrated axle load ratings over different sides or edges, and in such cases, each rating shall be clearly indicated on the identification plate or label.

4.7.2 *Hinged loading ramps.*—The ramp shall be designed and constructed for one or both of the following classes of loading, and the

rated capacity and class or classes of loading shall be clearly indicated on the identification plate or label:

4.7.2.1 *Class "A" loading.*—Loads in this class are assumed to be of the power truck type in which 80 percent of the total load is assumed to be concentrated on one axle. The ramps shall be designed to carry this load when rolled across in any direction regardless of whether or not it is supported at its outer end by other than its own lifting means.

4.7.2.2 *Class "B" loading.*—Loads in this class are assumed to be the same as in class "A," but the ramp shall be designed to carry such loads only when the outer end is supported by other than its own lifting means.

5. STRUCTURE

5.1 *Allowable unit stresses.*—All parts of the structure shall be so proportioned that the unit stress in pounds per square inch, with rated loading, shall not exceed the following:

5.1.1 *Structural stresses.*—For structural and cast steels the allowable unit stresses shall conform to the requirements of part IV of the Steel Construction Manual of the American Institute of Steel Construction (5th edition, 17th printing, 1955). For other materials the allowable stresses shall be in the same proportion to their ultimate strength as the allowable stresses of steel are to 60,000 pounds, except that gray cast iron shall not be used where subject to tension or bending.

5.1.2 *Weld stresses.*—All welded joints shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the American Welding Society Welding Handbook (third edition, second printing, 1951).

5.2 *Platform deflection.*—The platform and its supports shall be so designed that with rated capacity and loading (as indicated on the nameplate) the deflection at any point due to load shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

6. PRESSURE TANKS

6.1 All separate tanks for liquid storage under pressure, not an integral part of the cylinder assembly, shall conform to the provisions of the 1952 edition of the ASME¹ Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, and shall be marked with a securely attached metal label to indicate the approved operating pressure. For hydropneumatic systems the storage capacity shall be such that with the lifts in the fully elevated position there shall remain not less than 3 inches of usable oil in the storage tank. Adequate means shall be provided for determining that the oil level in reservoir, with lift in the lowest position, is at or above the manufacturer's prescribed safe minimum operating level.

7. PLATFORM PROTECTION

7.1 *Industrial lifts.*

7.1.1 When the lift rise is such that the unprotected vertical distance from the landing to the bottom edge of the vertical side of the platform is not more than 5 feet, protection shall be provided by one or more of the methods described in 7.1.1.1 to 7.1.1.4.

NOTE.—Where the lift operation is automatically linked to the operation of other equipment, such as machine feeding, skirts meeting the requirements of 7.1.1.2 are mandatory.

¹ American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

7.1.1.1 *Toe guards*.—A toe-guard plate not less than 8 inches in width shall be provided on all unprotected sides. It shall be made of steel, not less than No. 11 gage² in thickness, attached flush with the vertical edge of the platform, and slanted inwardly at an angle of approximately 30° from the vertical.

7.1.1.2 *Skirts* of metal or wood shall be provided and attached to the platform to protect the exposed vertical openings.

7.1.1.3 *Safety indicator bar*.—A safety indicator bar shall be provided and be suspended below the platform edge with free vertical movement of not less than 8 inches, and set within 2 inches of platform edge.

7.1.1.4 *Enclosures*.—When protection is not provided as specified in 7.1.1.1, 7.1.1.2, or 7.1.1.3, the unprotected sides shall be provided with solid or mesh enclosures to the full height of the lift rise. Mesh enclosures shall reject a 2-inch ball.

7.1.2 When the unprotected space exceeds that specified in 7.1.1, protection shall be provided as follows:

7.1.2.1 Sides used for loading or unloading at the lower level shall be protected with skirts as described in 7.1.1.2, a landing gate with electrical contact, or an automatic landing gate.

7.1.2.2 Sides not used for loading or unloading shall be protected with skirts as described in 7.1.1.2, or enclosures as described in 7.1.1.4.

7.1.3 When the lift rise exceeds 5½ feet above the lowest level, additional protection shall be provided as follows:

7.1.3.1 The upper landing shall be provided with an automatic gate or a landing gate equipped with mechanical lock and electrical contact.

7.1.3.2 The sides of the platform not used for loading or unloading shall be provided with railings, or mesh or solid enclosures, not less than 3½ feet high.

7.1.4 *Above-floor installations*.—On installations where the platform structure is entirely above the floor and the lowering speed does not exceed 10 feet per minute, the platform protection specified in 7.1.1 may be modified as follows:

7.1.4.1 The toe guards specified in 7.1.1.1 may be reduced in width but shall be the full depth of the platform and not less than 4 inches wide. The inward slant shall be such that the horizontal distance from the edge of the platform to the bottom edge of the toe guard is not less than 3½ inches nor more than 4 inches.

7.1.4.2 Toe clearance space may be provided in lieu of the protection specified in 7.1.1. Such toe clearance shall be not less than 3 inches vertically and 4 inches horizontally, with the platform in its lowest position.

7.2 *Hinged loading ramps*.—The sides or edges of the hinged loading ramps which rise above the surrounding platform shall be provided with skirts or toe guards to protect the opening under the sides of the ramp, except those counterweighted ramps with a rate of free fall less than 10 feet per minute and with an unbalanced net weight at the edge of the ramp of 20 pounds or less.

² Manufacturer's standard gage.

8. IDENTIFICATION

8.1 The name of the manufacturer, model number, and serial number, if any, and capacity and loading ratings shall be shown in a conspicuous place.

8.2 In order that buyers may be assured that nonportable industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps which they purchase actually comply with all applicable 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.:

The product bearing this label complies with all the applicable requirements of Commercial Standard CS202-56, as developed by the trade under the procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Name of manufacturer)

8.3 Where space limitations require an abbreviated statement, the following is recommended:

Complies with CS202-56.

8.4 Figure 1 illustrates the label adopted by an important producer organization for its members' use in declaring compliance.

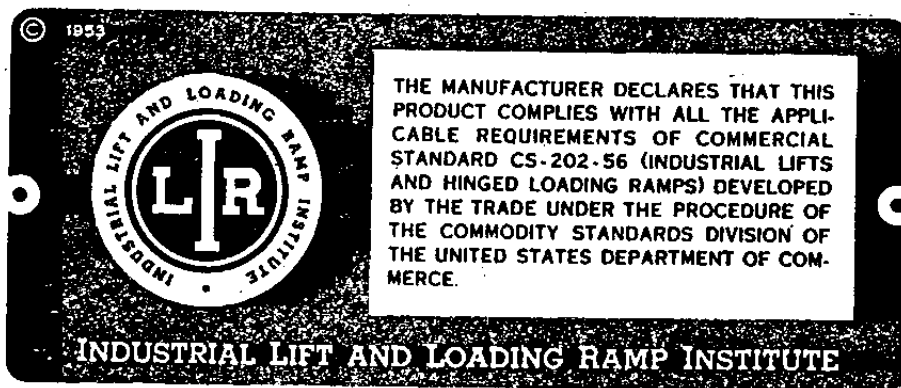


FIGURE 1. Label of Industrial Lift & Loading Ramp Institute.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE

9.1 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 April 10, 1956.

EDWIN W. ELY,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

Industry request.—The Industrial Lift & Loading Ramp Institute submitted a request, under date of December 3, 1954, for assistance in

the establishment of a Commercial Standard for industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps. A preliminary draft of the standard was subsequently submitted as a proposal for further development.

Development of the standard.—The preliminary draft was circulated to manufacturers and to Government agencies for review and comment. Certain suggested changes were made, after which a corrected proposed Commercial Standard was circulated, on May 19, 1955, to leading manufacturers, distributors, and users for further review. Adjustments were made to bring the standard into conformity with the consensus of the recommendations received, and on February 8, 1956, the recommended Commercial Standard was circulated to the industry for acceptance.

Establishment of the standard.—Upon receipt of written acceptances estimated to represent a satisfactory majority of production, by volume, of the products covered, and in the absence of opposition, Commercial CS202-56, Industrial Lifts and Hinged Loading Ramps, was established.

Project Manager: A. S. Best, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services.

Technical Adviser: B. L. Wilson, Engineering Mechanics Section, Mechanics 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 Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

J. B. HARRISON, Rotary Lift Co., Memphis 2, Tenn. (Chairman.)

WILLIAM M. EISTER, Globe Hoist Co., Philadelphia 18, Pa.

ROBERT BACON, Applied Handling Equipment, Inc., Detroit 14, Mich.

COLEMAN SELLERS, 3d, The Sellers Co., Ardmore, Pa.

M. R. PENNINGTON, Superior Railway Products Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTE.—The committee was in the process of formation when the standard was published. The above list gives only the names of those who accepted membership prior to printing. A complete list of the members will be available from the Commodity Standards Division.

USCOMM-NBS-DC

WITHDRAWN

CS202-56

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 Technical Services,
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 industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps.

We reserve the right to depart from the standard 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 the one that applies. 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.

Cut on this line

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 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 nationwide 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.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of industrial lifts and hinged loading ramps. In accepting this standard they reserved the right to depart from it as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that products 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 Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Industrial Lift & Loading Ramp Institute, New York, N. Y.
Truck-Trailer Manufacturers Association, Inc., Washington, D. C.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Adams, Franklin O., Architect, Tampa, Fla.
Applied Handling Equipment, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Arbor Auto Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
Beacon Machinery, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.
Bendix Products Division, Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind.
Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.
Brust & Brust, Architects, Milwaukee, Wis.
Camlet, J. Thomas, Architect-Engineer, Passaic, N. J.
Christensen Sales Co., York, Pa.
Christensen, Wm., Co., Inc., York, Pa.
Cohagen, Chandler C., Architect, Billings, Mont.
Conrad & Cummings, Associated Architects, Binghamton, N. Y.
De Jarnette, Charles Wagner, Architect, Des Moines, Iowa.
Flannagan, Eric G., & Sons, Architects-Engineers, Henderson, N. C.
Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
Globe Hoist Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grellinger & Rose, Architects, Milwaukee, Wis.
Haire Murray Co., Inc., Fresno, Calif.
Harty, R. V., Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

Joyce-Cridland Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Kelley Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kenton Equipment Co., San Diego, Calif.
Law, Law, Potter & Nystrom, Madison, Wis.
Leitelt Iron Works, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Lloyd, W. R., Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California Division, Burbank, Calif.
Loeb, Laurence M., White Plains, N. Y.
Loomis Machine Co., Clare, Mich.
Mann & Co., Architects-Engineers, Hutchinson, Kans.
McPherson Co., Engineers-Architects, Greenville, S. C.
Miller, Vrydagh & Miller, Terre Haute, Ind.
Missouri Pacific Lines, St. Louis, Mo.
Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.
Parish, Archie G., and Crowe, Robert B., Architectural Office of, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Patzig Testing Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa. (General support.)
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
Rotary Lift Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Rowe Methods, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Russell, Mullgardt, Schwarz, Van Hoefen, Architects, St. Louis, Mo.
Schaeffer & Wilson, Architects, Bloomington, Ill.
Sellers Co., Ardmore, Pa.
Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott, Architects-Engineers, Boston, Mass.
Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Calif.
Stoetzel, Ralph, Architect, Chicago, Ill.
Stravs, Carl B., Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.
Superior Railway Products Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Texas Co., New York, N. Y.
Thorne, Henry Calder, Ithaca, N. Y.
Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio.
United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. (General support.)
Virginia State Department of Highways, Richmond, Va.
Wayne Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
York Corp., York, Pa.

OTHER COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

A list of all effective Commercial Standards may be obtained from the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. These publications may be purchased at the prices indicated on the list, which also includes directions for ordering copies.