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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT TO CONGRESS
(July 1, 1965, Through December 31, 1965)

GOVERNMENT

Storage

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In Accordance With Section 2455, Title 10, U.S.C.
(Formerly Section 8 of Public Law 426, 82d Congress)

ON THE

DEFENSE CATALOGING AND
STANDARDIZATION ACT OF 1952

REPORT

OF THE

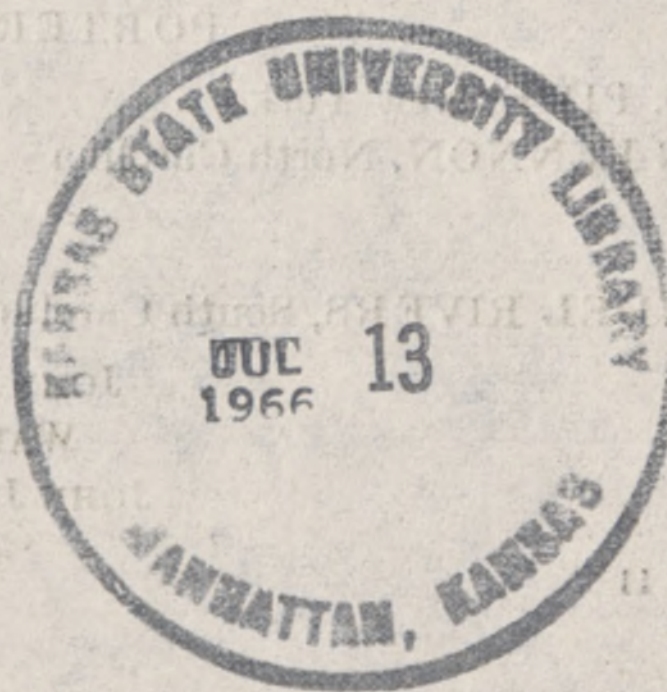
SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION



FEBRUARY 9, 1966



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 9, 1966.

Hon. L. MENDEL RIVERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As prescribed by section 2455, title 10, United States Code (formerly sec. 8 of Public Law 436, 82d Cong.), there is transmitted herewith the 27th Semiannual Report on the Department of Defense Cataloging and Standardization Programs. This report covers the period from July 1 through December 31, 1965.

Reports on these two programs have been combined in accordance with the provisions of section 2455. Inasmuch as the Congress, in its legislation, directed that the Secretary of Defense report any other data which he considers will best inform Congress of the status of the Cataloging and Standardization programs, there is included information concerning such DOD programs as SHAKEDOWN, NATO Codification, Item Entry Control, and Provisioning Screening. These programs are directly associated with the development and/or utilization of cataloging or standardization data and have been initiated to provide an additional means to insure more effective utilization of materiel resources.

Sincerely,

PAUL R. IGNATIUS,
*Assistant Secretary of Defense,
(Installations and Logistics.)*

Enclosure as stated.

III



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000

Honorable Member of Congress

(Name of Member of Congress)

Office of the Member of Congress

Dear Mr. [Name of Member of Congress]: As prescribed by Section 2455 of the 10th United States Code (formerly Sec. 8 of Public Law 85-624, 80 Stat. 2345), the Department of Defense is transmitting herewith the 27th Semiannual Report on the Department of Defense's activities and administration. This report covers the period from July 1 through June 30, 1977. Reports on these two periods have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Department is also submitting this report to the Secretary of Defense, who is required to submit it to the President. The report contains information on the Department's activities and administration, including a summary of the Department's budget and a list of the Department's major programs. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for your use in your legislative and oversight activities. The report is being submitted to you in two copies: one in hard copy and one in microfiche format. The microfiche format is being submitted to you for your use in your legislative and oversight activities. The report is being submitted to you in two copies: one in hard copy and one in microfiche format. The microfiche format is being submitted to you for your use in your legislative and oversight activities.

Very truly yours,
[Signature of Assistant Secretary of Defense]
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Distribution and Signature)

Enclosure

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZA- TION PROGRAMS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEM- BER 31, 1965

FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

During the reporting period, 173,001 items were added to and 237,788 deleted from the United States Government portion of the Federal Catalog System. This resulted in a Government-wide ending inventory of 4,138,421 items, a net decrease during the period of 64,787. This total includes Federal Stock Numbers assigned to items actively managed by the civil agencies, and to items that are centrally managed, stored and issued by the Department of Defense. It also includes Federal Stock Numbers that are assigned only for management reference purposes or local procurement purposes to items not stocked.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM TOTALS

In addition to the 4,138,421 items managed by the United States Government, 68,495 items were recorded in the central Federal Catalog System files at the Defense Logistics Services Center as being managed solely by NATO and other friendly nations. Thus, 4,206,916 Federal Stock Numbers represented items of supply on record as of December 31, 1965. The central file also contained 831,066 item identifications in an inactive status (without recorded managers). Requests from participating activities for provisioning screening and for normal item identification processing and stock number assignment were being screened in a single processing cycle against both active and inactive item identifications in the total file of 5,037,982. In many cases the matching of incoming submittals against inactive item identifications makes possible the reactivation of inactive numbers thus avoiding the assignment of new Federal Stock Numbers.

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense ending inventory for this reporting period was 3,779,326 items, reflecting a net decrease of 59,441 DOD items. This was the result of 153,783 additions to, and 213,224 deletions from, items actively managed by the Department of Defense.

ITEM REDUCTIONS

The net decreases of 64,787 item identifications in United States Government items, and of 59,441 in Department of Defense items, are significant reductions following the very large reductions reported in the preceding semiannual period. This is the result of continued and successful item analyses and review efforts to eliminate unnecessary items from the supply systems and to control and restrict the entry of new items.

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEMS

As of the end of the period, and within the total of 3,779,326 Department of Defense identifications, there were approximately 3,395,000 which reflected items subject to central procurement, storage, and issue. Of this quantity, approximately 310,000 were designated as having no requirement for future procurement, and will become inactive when existing stocks are exhausted.

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE MILITARY SERVICES

The following table reflects the total quantities of items recorded in the central files of the Federal Catalog System as being managed by the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps as of the 31st day of December for the years 1962 through 1965. The figures include items for which the military services operate as their own inventory managers and also those items for which the military services operate only as retail managers. The Army figures also include automotive items for which the Army has been designated as the DOD activity manager. For those items for which a military service acts only as a retail manager, the integrated materiel management function is performed for it by the Defense Supply Agency, the General Services Administration, or, in the case of automotive items, by the Army.

Military services	Dec. 31, 1962	Dec. 31, 1963	Dec. 31, 1964	Dec. 31, 1965
Army.....	1, 045, 473	1, 079, 109	1, 127, 954	1, 124, 772
Navy.....	1, 259, 838	1, 372, 964	1, 335, 481	1, 398, 131
Air Force.....	1, 941, 554	1, 813, 261	1, 628, 282	1, 594, 351
Marine Corps.....	271, 324	268, 272	265, 939	259, 524

COMMONALITY OF ITEMS AMONG THE MILITARY SERVICES

The total shown for each military service includes many stock numbers which are managed, also, by one or more of the other three services and are, therefore, included in their totals as well. The degree to which this commonality currently exists among the services is revealed by the following table.

Military services	Total	Used also by 1 or more of the other services	Percentage commonality
Army.....	1, 124, 772	380, 416	33. 8
Navy.....	1, 398, 131	344, 051	24. 6
Air Force.....	1, 594, 351	381, 049	23. 9
Marine Corps.....	259, 524	175, 479	67. 7

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Of the 3,779,326 items recorded in the central files as being managed by the Department of Defense on December 31, 1965, 2,355,771 items or 62.3% were in the 292 commodity classes assigned to the general cognizance of the Defense Supply Agency for integrated materiel management. Of these, 1,255,055 items or 53.0% were designated for central management by DSA and 156,729 items or 6.7% were designated by DSA as authorized for local procurement, either from the General Services Administration or from commercial sources.

Within the classes assigned to DSA, arrangements exist between DOD and GSA for GSA to furnish the central supply support in the twelve Federal Supply Classes of paint and hand tools for those items formerly designated for integrated management by DSA. There are 31,456 items currently recorded in these classes for GSA support. In the 14 automotive classes, 41,422 items have been designated for integrated management by the Army on behalf of all military services.

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE CIVIL AGENCIES

As the central processing office for the Federal Catalog System, the DLSC reviews, screens, approves, and assigns Federal Stock Numbers to item identifications generated in the civil agency program which is supervised by the General Services Administration. At the end of the reporting period, the central files included 359,095 items recorded as being managed by civil agencies only, and an additional 192,172 items managed in common with DOD, or a total of 551,267 items. During the reporting period 33,565 items were reported as entering the civil agency supply systems and 36,025 as being deleted, resulting in a net decrease of 2,460 items.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Significant actions have been taken during the reporting period with the objective of improving the comprehensiveness, quality, accuracy, responsiveness, efficiency and utilization of the Federal Catalog System.

ADP Cataloging Redesign Program

The ADP Cataloging Redesign Program, described in some detail in the two preceding reports, became operational, on schedule, on 1 November 1965. On 29 September, the final catalog cycle was run on the old basis, ending the life of a system which had endured, with minor modifications, since electronic data processing equipment became fully operative in the cataloging program on 1 January 1958. During October, DLSC reproduced and distributed replacement files to all users of Federal catalog data, to equip them to receive data in the future in accordance with the new ADP procedures and the new EAM card formats. This involved the reproduction of approximately 78 million records on punched cards or magnetic tape. Since 1 November all processing and all output data from DLSC have been on the new basis. This effort has resulted in improving the accuracy, responsiveness and capability of the system to provide expanded logistics information to the Military Services. In addition, it provides the basis for planning for a Long Range System design to keep abreast of technological advances.

Introduction of the new ADP system for cataloging involved extensive coordination with all activities participating in the Federal Catalog System, their acceptance of the new method of operation, and then retraining at every level in the details of the operation. More than a thousand persons engaged in cataloging and data processing were indoctrinated. In all, nine seminars were conducted by DLSC personnel for representatives of the Military Services, the Defense Supply Centers, and the civil agencies.

Federal Item Identification Guides (FIIGs) Improvement Program

The most significant program for the immediate future is the Federal Item Identification Guides Improvement Program. The Program represents a major overhaul of our present description pattern system and is designed to give more and better data on individual items of supply. The improved guide, or FIIG, has been selected as the medium best suited for the orderly determination, collection and transfer of item characteristics, interchangeability and substitutability criteria, and supply management data to a highly mechanized central repository or item intelligence bank. The data, in machine-sensible coded form, will be readily available for retention, conversion, and dissemination to users as required. The FIIG will include those data requirements specified by engineers, procurement, standardization and supply specialists to satisfy the particular technical or managerial needs of their respective areas of interest. In this way the FIIG will insure the preparation of a more comprehensive supply management information package for each item of supply, and, most important, the data will be formatted so as to permit processing entirely by machines.

The FIIG will consist of three major sections:

Section I—Item (physical and performance) characteristics data elements required to differentiate one item of supply from another. Information furnished will be used as a basis for Federal Stock Number assignment and materiel item identification.

Section II—Data range values for elements contained in Section I which will provide a standardized engineering basis for determining interchangeability and substitutability relationships of items based on technical, functional and physical characteristics.

Section III—Supply management and supplementary technical data which are necessary to support specific logistics functions, but are non-item identifying (i.e., supply acquisition status, packaging data, freight classification, etc.).

Twenty-nine (29) FIIGs, have been initiated during this period. These FIIGs have been selected from the high item growth, high procurement dollar value areas in order to provide the best potential payoff in terms of item entry control and item reduction.

Responsibility for administration of the FIIG Program has been assigned to the Defense Supply Agency.



DLSC LONG RANGE SYSTEM DESIGN

Supplementing the ADP Redesign Program, and looking several years into the future, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I & L) has approved the development of a Long Range System Design for DLSC. The underlying concept is to establish a thoroughly integrated data system, exploiting the latest technological developments in the fields

of automatic data processing and communications, and embracing all those functional missions currently assigned or anticipated for assignment to DLSC in the future. The objective is to provide the maximum in responsive and economical information support for activities of the DOD, the civil agencies, and friendly foreign nations in the performance of their logistic management functions.

A considerable range of logistic management data has for some time been collected, stored, and disseminated in connection with the operations of the Federal Catalog System. These include information, by item, on inventory management responsibility, supply status, standardization status, procurement status, standardization cross-references between standard and nonstandard items, item additions and deletions, and freight classification.

The study group on the Long Range System Design is investigating the more advanced management needs in such areas as item identification, publications, interchangeability and substitutability, supply management, materiel utilization, marketing, procurement and traffic management to increase the capability and efficiency in these operations.

The primary effort during the reporting period has been directed to developing a system requirement to serve as a basis for the design of the system and a compatible ADP configuration.

EMERGENCY FILE SCREENING

Because of the special conditions existing in Southeast Asia, there has been a considerable increase in the emergency screening by DLSC of its master file, in response to urgent queries from certain military activities. This effort is designed to determine appropriate supply or procurement sources for items on high priority MILSTRIP requisitions received in support of various foreign assistance type programs and Viet Nam. During this reporting period, 9,936 Federal Stock Numbers were received and processed seven days a week on a 24-hour turn around basis, against the DLSC file. Of this number, approximately 49% were identified to proper supply source. This percentage of matches assisted in expediting the filling of requisitions near to or within the prescribed MILSTRIP time frames and also provided a saving to the government to the extent that unnecessary procurements were avoided when an item matched existing items.

REPRODUCTION OF DESCRIPTIVE METHOD ITEM IDENTIFICATIONS

By means of its high speed document printer system, described in our Twenty-fifth Semiannual Report, DLSC reproduced 1,595,914 card copies of original, revised and cancelled descriptive method item identifications approved during the reporting period. Prior to October, 1964, this primary distribution was effected by the processing of reproducible masters and their distribution by the Government Printing Office. The new method cuts in half the former publication period, and thus greatly improves the service to 120 using activities and to 79 subscribers by Federal Supply Class.

As of 1 September 1965, DLSC also assumed responsibility for secondary distribution of descriptive method item identifications, a function which formerly required contractual services from industry.

This secondary distribution fulfills the requirements of using activities for one-time reproduction of segments of the master file at DLSC by Federal stock number, by Federal supply class, or by item name. The item identification cards are copied directly on to microfilm rolls. These rolls are developed automatically, and fed into another copier which focuses electric currents through the microfilm image on the specially sensitized paper to produce the eight inch by five inch enlarged prints of each image. This final step is the same as used in the high speed document printer system. 1,232,475 card copies were reproduced by this technique in the period from 1 September through 31 December 1965.

In addition to the above, 74,721 copies of original and revised descriptive method item identifications, containing reference drawing sketches or components listed in tabular form, were reproduced by offset press and distributed during this reporting period.

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION (FSC)

The following two new FSC Classes were established:

Class 5855—Night Vision Equipment, Emitted and Reflected Radiation.

Class 5962—Microelectronic Circuit Devices.

A continuing and progressive review of the Federal Supply Classification system, design and structure yielded significant revisions to improve the structural concepts for three FSC Groups and nine FSC Classes. These additions and revisions of FSC Groups and Classes resulted from recommendations of the Defense Supply Agency, Military Services, and the civil agencies. All of these revisions to the FSC structure were coordinated with, and concurred in by, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member nations, since the Federal Supply Classification is also the NATO Supply Classification. Concurrent with these improvements, FSC Handbook Series H 2 on the Federal Supply Classification has been republished, dated September 1965. As a whole, these additions, revisions, and republication of the FSC System tools will promote more effective supply management of items in the affected FSC Groups and Classes on an international scale of reference.

CODE FOR MANUFACTURERS

As a part of the redesign program, the Cataloging Handbook H-4-1 history file was revised from a parent-affiliate listing to a corporate complex listing in those cases where an organization is composed of more than one branch, division, or subsidiary, each with its unique Federal Supply Code for Manufacturer (FSCM). The new type of listing provides a supplemental association code for each member of a corporate complex, based on the FSCM of the parent organization. The association code technique provides a more efficient method of relating the members of each of the 2,798 corporate complexes, to prevent duplications of items in the Federal Catalog System.

During this period, the Basic Cataloging Handbooks H 4-1 and H 4-2 on manufacturers' codes, dated October 1965, were published and distributed by the Government Printing Office.

MANUFACTURERS' NUMBERING SYSTEMS

The third and fourth quarterly cumulative supplements to Cataloging Handbook H-7 were published, dated August 1965 and November 1965. The two supplements contained part and drawing numbering system for a total of 46 manufacturers which, added to the 71 systems appearing in the basic publication, accounts for 117 manufacturers. A total of approximately 1,250,000 part numbers and 1,110,000 Federal Stock Numbers are cross-referenced to these manufacturers.

QUALITY OF THE FEDERAL CATALOG

Efforts to eliminate duplicate item identifications continued during this reporting period, resulting in the cancellation of 3,284 Federal Stock Numbers. 1,783 cancellations resulted from the Manufacturers' Assistance in Verification of Catalog Data (MAVERIC) Project and 1,501 cancellations from the DLSC Reference Number Review Project.

RECORDING OF STANDARDIZATION DECISIONS

Approximately 675,000 Military Supply Standard (MSS) decisions have been processed by DLSC since the implementation on 1 November 1964 of the Procedures for Implementation of Standardization Decisions, noted in our two preceding reports. Of this total, approximately 202,000 MSS decisions were processed during the current reporting period.

On a continuing basis, standardization decisions are recorded in DLSC files and disseminated to registered users of the items as soon as the MSS publications, or prepunched cards, are received from the standardization assignees. A cross reference to the Federal stock number of the replacing standard item is distributed to the users of the nonstandard item, and a reverse cross reference to the nonstandard item being replaced is distributed to the users of the standard item. These cross references furnish activities valuable information on interchangeable and substitutable items which may potentially be used when the wanted item is not available in the supply system.

MATERIEL UTILIZATION

Improvements in the Federal Catalog System continue to benefit the Utilization Program. The Contractor Inventory Utilization Screening Test has indicated that increased utilization of both government and contractor excesses is possible through the use of catalog file data. The test to utilize DOD releasable assets to satisfy MAP requirements, mentioned in the preceding report, has shown that dollar expenditures can be reduced by this means. A decision has been reached that requirements for conventional ammunition will be screened mechanically against registrations of releasable assets at DLSC, to promote greater utilization and thereby reduce new procurements.

The Central Mechanized Screening Program continues to result in increased utilization of materiel. During the past six months, 108,213 items of requirements and assets were matched. This is 40,569 items greater than in the preceding six months. The interchangeability and substitutability file plays a major role in this process. Offers of

available assets resulted in transfers of 39,566 items in the amount of \$101.4 million. This is \$37.0 million greater than the last six months and \$50.2 million greater than the first six months of FY 1965.

PROVISIONING SCREENING

During this reporting period, 1,276, 882 manufacturers' part numbers were screened against the master file at DLSC in support of provisioning actions. Approximately 35% of the part numbers screened were matched to existing Federal Stock Numbers.

This screening service is not limited to provisioning actions. It is also available for use when item identification data is required from the central file for a Federal Stock Number or it is necessary to validate a Federal Stock Number on which a question exists. A total of 669,129 part numbers and a total of 803,013 Federal Stock Numbers were screened against the master file during this reporting period for purposes other than provisioning.

DOD Instruction 4100.38, dated 18 October 1965, makes mandatory on DOD components the application of provisioning screening to all items being considered for procurement during the provisioning process. This process determines the availability of existing Federal Stock Numbers and provides additional DOD logistic information, including the availability of assets in long supply. To accomplish this, DOD activities are required to submit directly to DLSC, or arrange for contractors to make direct submissions of, the uniform provisioning screening data. Data submitted must be in accordance with Military Specification MIL-P-84000A, "Provisioning Screening Data to be Furnished by Government Suppliers," dated 1 October 1965.

The mandatory use of this system will greatly increase the volume of data submitted to DLSC for screening. This increase will cause a greater quantity of matches of part numbers to items already stock numbered in the central file. Such matching saves the government money by making unnecessary the preparation of item identifications and costly requests for technical data when the items have already been identified in the Federal Catalog System. The savings accomplished as a result of provisioning screening are reported under the DOD Cost Reduction Program by the respective using activities.

This system has a built-in provision to provide a "yes or no" regarding the availability of items recorded in the DLSC PLUS file as being long supply or excess at another military installation. The mandatory use of this system should generate additional savings to the extent that unnecessary procurements are avoided when the items that are matched are automatically screened against the recorded long supply assets including excess and are found to be available from a military supply system. Existing assets were found against approximately 14% of all FSNs matched during this reporting period.

PARTICIPATION IN THE NATO CODIFICATION SYSTEM

The Third International Symposium on NATO Codification of Equipment was conducted under the aegis of the Italian Minister of Defense in Rome, Italy, from 21-24 September 1965. Approximately 340 persons attended, of which more than 150 were from industry. Eleven nations were represented: Belgium, Canada, Denmark,

France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Members of the NATO International Staff in Paris, France, were also in attendance. The United States Government delegation included representatives from OASD (I. & L.), Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and the Defense Supply Agency. Two of the lectures were given by United States representatives, and involved discussions of the "Economic Advantages of Codification," and "Federal Catalog System Improvement." The proceedings were conducted in the two official NATO languages—English and French.

During the reporting period, DLSC screened against its central files 9,261 numbers (part numbers or Federal Stock Numbers), processed 153,931 ownership registrations and furnished the pertinent EAM file data on cards or ADP tape, and reviewed 959 proposed original item identifications under existing international agreements. During this period DLSC also furnished foreign governments a total of 46,983 copies of descriptive method item identification cards.

As of 31 December 1965, the DLSC files recorded a gross total of 723,826 registrations for NATO and other friendly governments as managers of a net total of 458,684 items assigned Federal Stock Numbers. Of this latter total, 68,495 were managed solely by foreign governments and 390,189 were managed by one or more United States activities and by one or more foreign governments.

ITEM TECHNICAL ANALYSIS (PROJECT SHAKEDOWN)

Project Shakedown, an item technical analysis technique designed to achieve maximum commonality, interchangeability and substitutability of items, is operational in 10 Federal Supply Classes (FSC).

As of 31 December 1965, the review of 362,260 Federal Stock Numbers (FSNs) in the existing 10 FSCs resulted in the following actions:

	This 6-month report period	Cumulative total
FSN Corrections.....	13,676	124,918
FSNs Eliminated.....	8,017	29,739
FSNs Determined to have Interchangeable and Substitutable Relationships.....	2,287	7,660
FSNs assigned "Standard" Standardization Code 1.....	10,065	19,954
FSNs assigned "Limited Standard" Standardization Code 2.....	666	1,281
FSNs assigned "Nonstandard" Standardization Code 3.....	1,845	4,636
Military Supply Standards Published.....	182	465
New Submittals for FSN Assignment Rejected as Duplicate of Existing FSNs.....	491	2,006

DOD ITEM ENTRY CONTROL PROGRAM

Based on an Item Entry Control Pilot Test mentioned in the Twenty-Sixth Semiannual Report a technical review was initiated of all proposed new items in the following classes: 3110, Bearings, and 5305, Screws, at Defense Industrial Supply Center; and 5905, Resistors, at Defense Electronics Supply Center. On 18 October 1965, an additional five classes were added for technical review at the Defense Industrial Supply Center—5306, Bolts; 5310, Nuts and Washers; 5315, Nails, Keys, and Pins; 5330, Packing and Gasket Materials, 5340, Miscellaneous Hardware.

Plans were subsequently developed by DSA and coordinated with the Military Services to expand the technical review activity to addi-

tional Federal Supply Classes responsible for most of the new item growth. This expansion is to be accomplished on a phased basis at the Defense Supply Centers and Military Service activities. Studies conducted in coordination with the Services indicated the feasibility of merging Project Shakedown into the Item Entry Control Program. This merger was approved by OASD(I. & L.), 23 October 1965.

It was also determined that it was feasible to screen proposed new items prior to making a procurement commitment. This aspect, approved by OASD(I. & L.), 3 December 1965, will be progressively implemented in the expansion plan for technical review.

DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

Some representative management actions taken in this reporting period are listed below.

DOD DEFENSE DATA MANAGERS' COURSE

The first two classes of the DOD Defense Data Managers' Course have been completed. Over the next five years the course will train over 1,100 DOD personnel in the principles, policies, and procedures for improved management of data and documents associated with military materiel and systems. The need for qualified data managers has never been greater than it is today, in both industry and the government. We are encouraging the initiation of similar training courses within industry.

PILOT TEST FOR ENGINEERING DATA RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

In order to alert design engineers as to what items were already being used in the Defense complex and so prevent the duplication of research or the development of duplicate items or the procurement of unnecessary items, DOD, in cooperation with industry, completed a pilot test on an Engineering Data Retrieval System (EDRS). The results of this pilot test are currently being evaluated to determine whether this System should be implemented, and if so, the extent of the implementation.

DRAWING RETRIEVAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT AT MISSILE COMMAND

At Huntsville, Alabama, the Army Missile Command installed a new system, Documentation Automated Retrieval Equipment (DARE), for the storage and retrieval of the 1,500,000 drawings and documents associated with Army missiles and rockets. The current 35 mm aperture card system became outmoded because of the delays encountered in locating and reproducing drawings and because of the increased volume of processing; 15,000 new or revised drawings are added to the working file each month with approximately 5,000 requests for copies of drawings each day. The new system uses coded film chips that are automatically filed, retrieved, and reproduced. The film chips are not removed, so the file is always complete, precluding delays in preparing technical data packages for procurement.

STANDARDIZATION DOCUMENT REVIEW

The clean-up program for the more than 5,000 standardization documents seven to ten years old was completed September 30, 1965. As a result, 31% of the documents were cancelled or are in the process of cancellation, 27% are scheduled for amendment or revision, and 42% are applicable without change.

The 7-10 year program is a follow-on to the "10-year plus" document review (approximately 5,000 documents) which resulted in cancellation of 50% of the documents, revision of an additional 23%, and the determination that 27% were considered applicable without revision.

Comparison of Results of "10-Year Plus" Document Review and the 7-10 Year Document Review

[In percent]

Standardization document review program	Cancelled or scheduled for cancellation	Revision required	Applicable without change
10 years plus-----	50	23	27
7-10 years old-----	31	27	42

A similar "5-7 year old" document clean-up was initiated in November. It is planned to have a continuing review of documents as they reach five years of age.

ESTIMATED TECHNICAL DATA PRICES

Enclosure 5, Derivation of Estimated Technical Data Prices, to DOD Instruction 5010.12, was published for implementation on September 22, 1965. This document requires Defense contractors to annotate the estimated selling price for each line item of data being purchased on a contract. Simultaneous with Enclosure 5 was the publication of Enclosure 3 to DOD Instruction 5010.12. This enclosure contains the instructions for the preparation of drastically revised DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List. Significant features are: (1) Fulfillment of requirements of all military departments and agencies, (2) Association of data products with the Contract Work Statement, (3) Requirement for estimated data prices for each line item of data, (4) Capability for mechanization, (5) Discrete definition of data requirements, (6) Provision for automatic distribution.

STANDARDIZATION ASSIGNMENT TO DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

The Defense Atomic Support Agency has been assigned standardization responsibility for all Atomic Energy Commission controlled items regardless of the Federal Supply Class to which they are assigned. This is an expansion of their previous assigned responsibility for items in Federal Supply Group 11, Nuclear Ordnance, only.

BODY ARMOR

The Office of Technical Data and Standardization Policy has proposed and had accepted a proposal that the Army and Navy (Marine Corps) undertake a joint effort to develop a common statement of user requirements for Body Armor, which could possibly lead to the development of standard items between the services. A target date of March 31, 1966 has been established for completion of the project.

REVIEW OF QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LISTS

In the previous report, reference was made to the initiation of a study to evaluate implementation of current policy relative to the qualification process required under 2,000 specifications. Questionnaires dispatched to the three military departments and the Defense Supply Agency have been completed and were received at the close of the last calendar year. Evaluation of the questionnaires is currently under way. This evaluation should determine if Qualification Approval and Qualified Products Lists are, in fact, necessary, and if so, the extent to which current coverage is required. Evaluation will also reveal whether current criteria governing the qualification process is valid and what changes are necessary to more effectively utilize the qualification process.

CHARTER FOR TECHNICAL DATA AND STANDARDIZATION POLICY COMMITTEE

The Office of Technical Data and Standardization Policy obtained joint OASD (I. & L./D.D.R. & E.) approval to publish and implement a Technical Data and Standardization Policy Committee Charter dated 13 October 1965. This activity is established as the principal interdepartmental, inter-agency coordinating and advisory body to the Office of Technical Data and Standardization Policy.

The Committee is serving as the mechanism for achieving sound and integrated DOD policies and programs in the field of Technical Data and Standardization. Specifically, in the area of standardization, the Committee shall consider all aspects of:

1. The DOD Standardization Program as outlined in DOD Directive 4120.3 including both the engineering and logistics criteria applied in design, development, procurement, production, inspection, supply and maintenance.
2. The modernization of the program to meet the needs of R.D.T. & E. and logistics involved in systems management.

FIVE YEAR STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

The Office of Technical Data and Standardization Policy has completed preliminary actions to extend the current three (3) year Standardization Program to a time phased five (5) year cycle. Supporting policies and implementation procedures are also concurrently under development. In support of this concept, the three military departments and DSA have completed an internal evaluation of the changes require to reorient their three year project structure to support the new time phased five year program.

STANDARD GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

The program to simplify 12 general specifications for electronic equipment and to consolidate all the common requirements is progressing at an increasing rate. Six (6) additional requirements were added to military standard MIL-STD-454 to the 17 requirements previously reported. This standard serves as the vehicle for documenting and standardizing all the common requirements.

The program plans to standardize 84 requirements and is scheduled to be completed by March 1968.

ENGINE GENERATORS

The O.T.D. & S.P. has undertaken an engineering and standardization study of engine generators. This study was instigated by the Secretary of Defense as a result of engine generator difficulties encountered by the military departments in South Vietnam and before this conflict in other areas. The study is to cover tactical and semi-fixed classes comprising mobile, movable, and semi-permanent configurations. It is necessary to review all logistics and research and engineering facets of engine generators in the DOD such as equipment procurement, requisitioning, provisioning, maintenance, training, technical manuals, standardization, power requirements, and research and engineering programs.

This study is being accomplished by departmental and DSA representatives, working under the direction of OTDSP, who will develop recommendations for DOD-wide application. These recommendations will be reviewed by the T.D. & S.P. Council and, upon approval, implemented throughout the military services.

Due to the scope of this equipment, the engine and the engine generator industry have been brought actively into this effort. They have indicated their willingness to cooperate and we expect industry's input will have an important impact on the final recommendations.

The solutions developed through the forthcoming recommendations of this engine generator study will affect the short range procurement and other operations and long range (5-10 years) operations of the DOD. It is also to be noted in this respect that this concentrated study of tactical equipment should provide valuable experience for reviewing and standardizing other major equipments.

ILLUSTRATIVE STANDARDIZATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Sawmill and Planing Mill Machinery.—Specification MIL-S-11863B, Sawmill, Circular, Trailer-Mounted, 50-Inch Blade, Diesel-Driven was revised to include the military aid requirements when procuring commercially available sawmills. This size sawmill is required costwise in support of MAP programs and fills the need of a low-cost, production sawmill for military operations. The price of the present military standard sawmill is approximately \$50,000, while the price of the sawmill covered by this specification is approximately \$10,000.

Printing, Duplicating, and Bookbinding Equipment.—Department of Defense has waived coordination on six Federal Specifications covering items of Printing, Duplicating and Bookbinding Equipment prepared by the General Services Administration and for which they provide

sole purchase support to all elements of the Department of Defense. This is an implementation of existing policy whereby the Department of Defense will rely on the GSA for the issuance of adequate Federal Specification for items for which it provides sole purchase support, except where justified by special requirements of the military mission. Substantial reduction in coordination costs from the normal procedures were realized. Other specifications in this area are being considered for the same treatment.

Saw, Chain, Portable, Power.—A new Federal Specification, GGG-S-62a, Saw, Chain, Portable, Power, which includes civil agency requirements has been issued. This new document replaces Military Specification MIL-S-3142, which covered only the requirements of the Military. This will afford uniform, orderly procurement of chain saws throughout the Federal Services. The quality assurance provisions will assure the procurement of modern high quality, commercially available chain saws.

Oscilloscope, Engine Ignition Analyzing, Portable.—Revision C of Military Specification MIL-O-45801, Oscilloscope, Engine Ignition Analyzing, Portable, eliminates the requirement for the Government to furnish vehicles for use in testing these oscilloscopes. The elimination of this requirement will reflect considerable savings in transportation costs and procurement time. Adequate testing is retained without the need for Government vehicles. Also, the requirement for a specific type of electrical cable is deleted. More readily available, less costly, and adequate commercial standard cable is substituted. One packaging document supersedes the seven documents previously referenced, and simplified packaging requirements to the maximum.

Lubrication and Fuel Dispensing Equipment.—A technical analysis study of Thread Designations for Lubrication Dispensing Equipment Accessories has been completed. This study resulted in the adoption and standardization of Dryseal American Standard Taper Pipe Threads (NPTF) for 40 accessory items, which will greatly enhance interchangeability of these items among equipments.

Distributors, Liquid, Bituminous Material.—Revision D to Military Specification MIL-D-435, Distributors, Liquid Bituminous Material, Tankless-Type, Trailer-Mounted, provides for two types of tankless, liquid bituminous material distributors. Type I distributors have a spraybar, distance- and speed-indicating device, and accessories necessary to apply bituminous materials to roadway surfaces. The type II distributors do not have the spraybar, or other accessories, and is for use in transferring bituminous materials within an asphalt plant. The previous document provided for only the material laying type. Deletion of the spraybar from the distributor, when not required, will save the Government approximately \$750.00 for each unit purchased.

Tanks, Mixing, Corrosive Material.—A new Federal Specification MIL-T-45560(WC), Tanks, Mixing, Corrosive Material, for use in the procurement of lightweight plastic mixing tanks in lieu of the established lead-lined wooden tanks has been prepared. An average cost savings of \$230.00 is anticipated along with an average weight reduction of 455 pounds for each Size 1 (60 gallon) tank. For the Size 2 (8½ gallon) tank a cost savings of \$45.00 and a weight reduction of 140 pounds is anticipated. In addition, tanks of standard commercial sizes can be procured under this specification. Previously, these items were fabricated in accordance with drawings.

DOD Standard Drawing Practices.—With the issuance of Military Standard MIL-STD-100, Engineering Drawing Practices, which provides direction in engineering drawing and list preparation, seven Military Standards have been cancelled effective 1 November 1965.

In addition to the above cancellation activities, the continuing effort in the Drawing Practices (DRPR) area to make maximum use of Industry standards when they fully meet military requirements has resulted in the acceptance of ASA Standard Y32.16-1965, Electrical and Electronics Reference Designations with the attendant cancellation of Military Standard MIL-STD-16.

Development of Military Design Vehicles.—Through the application of standardization, encouraging progress is being made in the increase of the number of standard military components being used in developing a series of new concept military design vehicles. Patterned after commercial earthmoving type equipment, GOERS, the XM420E1, XM553, and XM559E1 are cargo, wrecker, and tanker vehicles, respectively.

When GOERS first were reviewed for standardization potential early in the design stage six years ago, because of comparatively radical design the maximum realistic percentage of standard military components which could be expected was about 35 percent of a total of some 3,000 items.

At the latest review point, the military standard component percentage figure had risen to 40 percent of the total. This was accomplished through standardization screening of proposed items, promoting and suggesting the use of standard military components for which drawings and sources are available, and orienting the contractor on all standardization aspects. The contractor and applications personnel are confident now that eventually 50 percent of all components will be standard military items.

By such application of standardization early in design, and continuing, significant savings result. They are found in the reduction of the number of drawings required, the prevention of the entry of unnecessary items into the military supply system, and in other inherent standardization advantages such as interchangeability.

Cloth, Broadcloth (End-and-End) Polyester and Cotton.—MIL-C-38419 provides the requirements for an improved cloth for standard Air Force shirts. This cloth is lighter, has improved abrasion resistance, appearance, and holds its shape better than the previous standard cloth.

Electrical Wire and Cable.—Revision E of Military Specification MIL-C-13777, Cable, Special Purpose, Electrical; General Specification for, restricts the selection of rubber primary insulation and standardizes on Polyethylene conforming to Federal Specification L-P-390. This change provides greater reliability in the product and forms the basis for accomplishing item reduction.

Revision A to Military Standard MIL-STD-686, Cable and Cord, Electrical; Identification Marking and Color Coding, was revised by the addition of standardized color code requirements for portable power cables, shielded and unshielded conductor groupings, etc. Combat effectiveness will be improved in the servicing of field equipment not previously coded under a standard system.

Adhesives.—A review of the test methods for adhesives in approximately 100 adhesive specifications has resulted in the approval of recommendations for the adoption of 27 American Society for Test-

ing and Materials Standards, the development of six new methods and the revision of three existing test methods. The ASTM Standards will be cited by reference and not rewritten for inclusion in Government documents as was the practice in the past.

Pump, Centrifugal.—A new Military Specification MIL-P-52459(MO) covering a lightweight, gasoline engine-driven portable fire fighting pump, provides for improved maintainability characteristics by requiring that major assemblies and attachments be accessible for maintenance, repair, and replacement without removal of other major assemblies and attachments; and by utilizing quick disconnect fasteners. The specification calls for a high speed, lightweight, air-cooled engine which enables the total weight of the new pump to be reduced to approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pump now being used. A package utilizing this engine will cost \$900 (estimated) and weigh less than 1,200 pounds. This provides a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ in the cost and weight over the current pumps, and will increase the over-all fire fighting capability of the unit. The use of the new pump will provide greater mobility, since the document provides for either skid-mounted or wheel-mounted pumps. The pumps presently being used are skid-mounted only.

A new Military Specification MIL-P-52469 covering an auxiliary priming, centrifugal pump driven by a 20-horsepower model 4A084 military standard engine is one of a family of four pumps which are being incorporated into the Army Supply System to reduce the number of line items. This family of pumps have at least 85% interchangeability of parts. Because of its military design, the incorporation of this pump into the system will eliminate the Engineer requirements for commercial pumps having the same head-capacity range, and will reduce future needs for training and maintenance manuals. The pump will weigh 520 pounds versus the weight of the replaced pump, which is 2,140 pounds. The new pump cubage is 22 cu. ft. versus the cubage (134 cubic feet) of the replaced pump. The design of the new pump also incorporates excellent maintainability and reduced maintenance characteristics through the utilization of the military standard engine and other standard components. The benefits derived as a result of this project include weight reduction (75%), reduction in cubage (80%), improved maintainability, decreased maintenance, longer life, greater reliability, increased interchangeability (at least 80%), cost reduction, and support of the PEMA materiel program.

Resistors.—Revision A to MIL-STD-199 provides guidance for equipment designers to a selection of standard fixed and variable resistors preferred for new design. It provides, in addition, use and application information on the standard items. A total of 22 resistor specifications are represented in the standard. The items selected have been restricted in style, characteristics and values to the minimum variety required to perform given circuit functions. This revision covers more specifications than the previous edition and presents the information and data in a more usable and readable form.

Capacitors.—Revision B to MIL-STD-198 provides design engineers with a single source for the selection of standard capacitors that are preferred for use in new design and manufacture of military equipments. In addition, the standard provides application information and guidance which previously was not available. As a direct result, five additional general specifications and seventeen styles and twelve

established reliability specifications representing 29 additional styles have been included in this revision. One specification was cancelled to avoid duplication. The standardization of additional styles as well as the cancellation of styles will result in a major cost reduction and increase technical advantage to the Government. In addition, maintenance supply and stocking of those items in our military supply system will eventuate in an over-all reduction of the number of items in our military supply system. Further, it should be noted that the standard will, to a greater degree, eliminate the use of the non-standard capacitor.

Coils.—Thirty seven Military Standards associated with Military Specifications MIL-T-27B were revised to bring them in line with the present state-of-the-art. Basic changes included the change of physical dimensions from fractions to decimals with metric equivalents added; the indication of all mounting dimensions and terminal locations; and wherever two type designations appeared in the title block for grades 1 and 4, the grade 1 was deleted. Grade 4 has the additional ability to withstand shock and vibration. The deletion of grade 1 will result in monetary saving to the Government by the elimination of stocking two grades for the same item since manufacturers indicated that both grades were fabricated in the same manner and there is no additional cost for the grade 4 units. This will be accomplished in the next revision of the specification.

Processing Machine, Radiographic, Film, Automatic.—A review of automatic processing machines for X-ray film revealed the availability of commercial units which could be used for right hand or left hand installations. A recommendation acceptable to Defense Medical Materiel Board was instituted which resulted in specification requirement changes which, in the future, will provide for only one processor in lieu of a right and left hand unit.

Metal Cleaner, Silicate Soap.—By Amendment 2 to Military Specification MIL-M-7752A, Metal Cleaner, Silicate-Soap, the specification was improved by specifying that the detergent ingredient be biodegradable, so the detergent would not contribute to pollution and foaming of bodies of water where effluents are discharged. Provision that the detergent conform to Specification MIL-C-18687 was found to be unduly restrictive and the procurement base was broadened by permitting the use of other biodegradable detergents.

Butt-weld Inspection.—Non-destructive testing procedures for butt-weld inspection have been greatly improved by utilization of newly adopted ultrasonic inspection procedures and acceptance standards. Based upon statistical evaluation of ultrasonic test data obtained from a Naval shipyard, a NAVSHIPS document 0900-005-700 "Ultrasonic Inspection Procedure and Acceptance Standards for Structural Tee Welds" was issued by the Bureau of Ships for use by all shipyards. These procedures standardize reliable and reproducible inspection which replace the less reliable radiographic methods. It is intended to prepare a limited coordination standard to replace the NAVSHIPS document.

Marine Propelling Unit.—Military Specification MIL-P-82022 (DOCKS) was prepared to provide a procurement document for an outboard propelling unit suitable for multi-purpose use including shallow-water navigation, beaching of floating pontoon assemblies, and avoidance of damage due to under-water obstructions. Economical production may be accomplished by the attachment of

standard commercial products and accessories to any quality marine engine suitable mounted and housed. Maximum utilization of commercially available engines should result in definite savings.

Fractional Horsepower Motors.—Maximum feasible standardization of fractional horsepower motors has been agreed to with the American Standards Association Motor Committee and has been incorporated in revision of MIL-M-17059. Revision of the integral horsepower motor specification has also been issued. These new standards should reduce the number of varieties of both integral and fractional horsepower motors to an extent not previously achieved and concurrently is expected to result in effective cost reduction.

Cryptographic Communication.—A crypto-ancillary unit has been developed and defined under Military Specification MIL-C-55409. This unit is intended for general communication security application within the Defense Communication System and provides automatic cryptographic synchronization. The specification will provide for maximum competitive bidding and a large degree of uniformity of product from all contractors. The uniformity of product utilization of solid state devices and modular construction, including maximum use of standard parts, should increase reliability and simplify maintenance and supply operations. A definite savings is anticipated from maximum competitive bidding, increased efficiency of depot and maintenance operations, and reliability of the equipment.

Cable Floats.—Floats previously specified for buoyant power cables were of varying designs. Action has been taken to use floats of a single design for multi-purpose applications. On a single contract for three buoyant cables, a savings of \$15,000 will be realized as a direct result of use of a standard float. Further savings will be reflected in any future procurements. Additional benefits will accrue due to reduction in types and quantities of repair parts required for most classes of minesweepers.

Infrared Test Methods.—The Joint Service Infrared Sensitive Elements Testing Project, a standardization effort in the infrared detector field, has succeeded in establishing standard test methods and procedures. The project was initiated because of the non-uniformity of testing and reporting in the field. In spite of the rapid growth of the infrared detector field, with the introduction of detectors operating on new physical principles, the test methods, terminology and reporting is now uniform. Work under the project FSC 5850-0018 is directed particularly toward DOD specifications and standards in the infrared field. The project has been of influence in the United States, England, and Canada.

Industrial Sweepers.—Federal Specification 00-S-870, Sweepers, Rotary, Self-Propelled, Industrial Type, Rider Operated was revised to add a type currently required by the civil agencies to delete sizes no longer required and to update requirements. This action will enable manufacturers to supply their current types of commercial sweepers. The strengthening of performance requirements and reliability tests should result in a high quality product. Procurement of commercial production should reduce costs.

Snow Removal Equipment.—Specification MIL-S-17041B was revised to eliminate the different types of snow removal units, and to base the specification on performance requirements resulting in an increased supply potential. Several reference documents were deleted and the specification was generally updated. These actions had the

effect of allowing manufacturers to supply current types of commercial snow removal units at a price advantage to the government. As a further benefit from this action, high quality products of commercial design will now be obtainable.

Muffler, Exhaust, Aircraft Ground Runup A/M32A-52; and A/M32A-72.—MIL-M-38420 and MIL-M-38421 and their referenced drawings permit competitive procurement. The mufflers will (1) eliminate the hearing loss hazard experienced by aircraft maintenance personnel, (2) reduce noise interference to base operations and communications, (3) reduce noise levels in surrounding communities, (4) minimize the movement of aircraft to remotely located ground maintenance runup areas, and (5) minimize acoustically induced fatigue to aircraft. The A/M32A-52 muffler is used for KC-135A aircraft. The A/M32A muffler is used for B-52A through G aircraft.

Engines, Aircraft, Experimental Lift Turbojet Preliminary Qualification Tests for.—MIL-E-38368 standardizes test requirements for the lift turbojet engines for vertical and short take-off and landing aircraft. It provides for a preliminary flight rating to insure that the engines have sufficient durability and reliability to permit experimental flight tests.

Pumping Assembly, Flammable Liquid, Bulk Transfer, Trailer Mounted A/M32R-22 Diesel Engine, 600 GPM.—MIL-P-38447 permits competitive procurement of this pumping assembly. This 600-gallons-per-minute pumping assembly is a diesel-engine-powered replacement for gasoline-engine-driven pumping assemblies used in some air transportable hydrant refueling systems.

Air Conditioner A/S32C-3, Truck Mounted, Gasoline Engine Driven.—MIL-A-38446 covers requirements for a warm and temperate climate air conditioner where no heating is necessary. Except for the omission of the heater and associated controls, the A/S32C-3 air conditioner was intended to be identical to the A/S32C-2 all-weather (including cold climates) air conditioner, but the omission of the heater items increased the cooling capacity from 252,000 to 420,000 BTU per hour. This saves approximately \$1,500 per item over the A/S32C-2 Air Conditioner.

Air Conditioners A/E32C-22; A/E32C-23; A/E32C-26; A/E32C-27; and A/E32C-29.—MIL-A-38343, MIL-A-38344, MIL-A-38347, MIL-A-38348, and MIL-A-38440 permit immediate Air Force procurement of these lightweight, compact, military air conditioners developed by a contractor for the Army Mobility Command. The above specifications refer to the contractor's drawings (for which the Government has rights) for many of the requirements.

Compressors, Hermetic, Air Conditioning, General Specifications for.—MIL-C-38392 permits competitive procurement for this critical component of air conditioners. The types and classes of compressors are arranged to match the capacities, sizes and electrical characteristics of the lightweight, compact, military air conditioners being developed by the Army Mobility Command.

Trailer, Compressed Gas Cylinder, Oxygen Servicing A/M32A-71, 3,500 PSI.—MIL-T-38379 permits competitive procurement for a higher pressure trailer with greater capacity than existing items. Higher pressures are necessary for use on later aircraft.

Nozzle, Water Hose, Servicing, Aircraft GRK-14/S32A-2.—MIL-N-38439 permits competitive procurement of an item formerly procured by a specific contractor's part number. The nozzle is used

on a hose for servicing demineralized water to KC-135 and C-135 aircraft.

Spring Hydraulic, General Specification for.—MIL-S-8950 was released in cooperation with, and upon the recommendation of, the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., Committee A-12, Aerospace Vehicle Alighting and Coupling Systems, which prepared the original draft. The specification establishes parameters for hydraulic springs used in undercarriages and landing gear in aircraft, such as the F-104.

Jack, Hydraulic, Tripod MMU-45/E.—MIL-J-3895, with its referenced drawings, permits competitive procurement for this 20 ton aircraft jack. The jack has side load capabilities of 15 percent of vertical load, as compared to 7½ percent of the previous standard item.

Couplings, Hose, Reattachable, Screw-On; and Clamp-On.—MIL-C-38404 and MIL-C-38405 permit competitive procurement of these couplings for gasoline and water hoses. Reattachable couplings result in large logistics savings, as replacement hoses can be bought in bulk lengths, rather than stocking different lengths with swaged fittings, currently in use. Assembling of the hose can be performed by the using activity. MIL-C-38404 Screw-on Couplings are for use with MIL-H-6615 and MIL-H-26521 hoses; MIL-C-38405 Clamp-On Couplings for use with MIL-H-26894.

Altimeter, Servoed, Counter-Drum-Pointer AAU-19/A with Automatic Pressure Standby; and AAU-11/A with Automatic Pressure Standby.—MIL-A-38396 and MIL-A-38397 permit competitive procurement for altimeters used with air data computers. The altimeters indicate corrected altitude transmitted from a remote source electrically, but in the event of electrical malfunctions, or at the pilot's option; will revert to direct static design.

Receiving Set, Loran AN/APN-151.—MIL-R-38365 permits competitive procurements for this long range navigation aid for RC-135B aircraft.

Indicator, Altitude Director ARU-2C/A.—MIL-I-38442 permits competitive procurement for an indicator with increased safety for use in high performance aircraft (specifically developed for B-52C through H aircraft) as part of an integrated instrument panel.

Recording Set, Signal Data A/A24U-6.—MIL-R-38435 permits competitive procurement for the recording set used in recording set used in recording the structural loads encountered by weapons systems and flight vehicles.

Converter, Signal Data ECK-52/A24U-6.—MIL-C-38436 permits competitive procurement of this converter. The converter reproduces and processes time histories of the eight principal flight parameters as recorded on the A/A24U-6 recording set from which structural loads experienced by weapons systems in tactical roles can be detected.

Test Set, Signal Data Recorder TTU-253/E.—MIL-T-38347 permits competitive procurement of this test set, used for flight line testing of subsystem operation and for shop testing for complete fault isolation to the module level of the A/A24U-6 recording set.

Monitor, Attitude, Aircraft A/A24U-12.—MIL-M-38445 establishes requirements for this attitude monitor to indicate any failure in the attitude director system in high performance aircraft. The monitor is used in B-52C through H aircraft.

Control Assembly, Gyroscope, Attitude A/A24G-26 and A/A24G-27.—MIL-C-38418 permits competitive procurement. The control assembly provides all weather pitch, roll, and heading displacement signals of high performance aircraft for a centralized gyro reference system and for indication and tie-in to other equipment.

Coveralls, Microwave Radiation, Protective CMU-6/P.—MIL-C-38416 provides a coverall to protect personnel from the biological hazards of high-powered electromagnetic microwave radiation which can be encountered in such systems as the Ballistics Missile Early Warning System.

Sleeping Bag Container, Parachute Bailout SRU-15/P.—MIL-S-38430 was prepared by the Air Force due to Army and Navy interest. This sleeping bag was previously procured solely from Air Force drawings and provides full DOD standardization.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIFICATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTO SINGLE SPECIFICATIONS

During this reporting period, 141 separate specifications were consolidated into 55 specifications. Since passage of P.L. 436, 82nd Congress, 3,156 specifications have been consolidated into 1,176 specifications.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SIZES, KINDS AND TYPES OF ITEMS THAT ARE GENERALLY SIMILAR

Coordinated decisions were made during this period under the policies and procedures of the DOD Standardization Program to eliminate 61,761 items from the DOD supply systems. The decisions are recorded in Military Supply Standards. Unilateral decisions by the Military Departments resulted in the identification of an additional 16,084 items for elimination from Departmental Supply Systems.



Control Assembly (Gyroscopic Assembly) J44345-26 and J44345-27. J44345-28 permits complete procurement. The control assembly provides all weather night, roll, and heading displacement signals. It is performed under a central and 270 degree system and is indicated and in a single instrument.

Control Assembly (Gyroscopic Assembly) J44345-29 and J44345-30. J44345-31 is covered in previous personnel from the biological nature of the system and electronic systems. It is a system which is designed in such a way as the J44345-32 and J44345-33.

Control Assembly (Gyroscopic Assembly) J44345-34 and J44345-35. J44345-36 was provided by the Air Force and Navy forces. The reporting bag was previously prepared solely from the Air Force and provides full DOD standardization.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIFICATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTO SINGLE SPECIFICATIONS

During this reporting period, 141 separate specifications were consolidated into 55 specifications. Since passage of F.L. 45, 82nd Congress, 3,156 specifications have been consolidated into 1,176 specifications.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SIXTY-FIVE AND THREE OF ITEMS THAT ARE GENERALLY SIMILAR

Continued decisions were made during this period under the policy and procedures of the DOD Standardization Program to eliminate 1,701 items from the DOD supply system. The decisions are based in Military Supply Standards. A military decision by the Military Department resulted in the identification of an additional 1,000 items for elimination from Departmental supply systems.

