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# THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT TO CONGRESS

(January 1 Through June 30, 1970)

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

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## REPORT

OF THE

## ARMED SERVICES INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

## UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

SEPTEMBER 21, 1970

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# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WASHINGTON, D.C., *August 25, 1970.*

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As prescribed by section 2455, title 10, United States Code, there is transmitted herewith the 36th Semi-annual Report on the Department of Defense cataloging and standardization programs. This report covers the period from January 1 through June 30, 1970.

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 on the status of the cataloging and the standardization programs, there is included information concerning such Department of Defense programs as materiel utilization, 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 additional means to insure more effective utilization of materiel resources.

Sincerely,

GLENN V. GIBSON,
*Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense*
*(Installations and Logistics).*

# 36TH SEMIANNUAL REPORT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMS—JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1970

## Federal Cataloging Program

### ITEMS MANAGED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

During the reporting period 164,406 items were added to, and 230,514 items were deleted from, the U.S. Government portion of the Federal catalog system files. This resulted in a Government-wide inventory of 4,342,663 items, a net decrease of 66,108 during the period. This total includes Federal stock numbers (FSN's) assigned to items managed by the civil agencies as well as to items managed by the Department of Defense (DOD).

### FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM TOTALS

In addition to the 4,342,663 items managed by the U.S. Government, 223,613 items were recorded in the central Federal catalog system files as being managed solely by NATO countries or agencies, or by other friendly nations. Thus, 4,566,276 FSN's represented active items of supply as of June 30, 1970. The central files also contained 1,586,247 item identifications in an inactive status (without recorded managers). Item identification requests from participating activities are being screened in a single processing cycle against both active and inactive identifications in the total file of 6,152,523 items. The matching of incoming new submittals (requests for FSN assignment) against inactive item identification makes possible the reactivation of some inactive numbers, thus avoiding assignment of new FSN's.

### ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The ending inventory for this reporting period indicates 4,024,146 items managed by DOD, a net decrease of 61,309. This was the result of 159,598 additions to and 220,907 deletions from the DOD portion of the Federal catalog file; 142,296 of the 159,598 additions were accounted for by assignment of FSN's to new item identifications and the remaining were reactivations of inactive item identifications.

### ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEMS

As of the end of the reporting period, and within the total of 4,024,146 DOD item identifications, there were 3,533,321 which reflected items subject to central procurement, management, storage and issue. Of this latter quantity, 213,199 were designated as having no requirement for future procurement and should 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, and the Marine Corps on the 30th day of June for the years 1967 through the first half of 1970. 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. For those items for which a military service acts only as a retail manager, the integrated materiel management function is performed by the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) or the General Services Administration (GSA).

| Military service | June 30, 1967 | June 30, 1968 | June 30, 1969 | June 30, 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Army | 1,173,404 | 1,208,469 | 1,259,889 | 1,233,378 |
| Navy | 1,520,680 | 1,572,350 | 1,606,253 | 1,638,168 |
| Air Force | 1,711,529 | 1,717,228 | 1,781,090 | 1,802,578 |
| Marine Corps | 278,270 | 291,328 | 300,863 | 283,606 |

## 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 which are, therefore, included in their totals as well. The degree to which this commonality exists among the services is revealed by the following table:

| Military service | Total | Used also by one or more of the other services | Percentage commonality |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army | 1,233,378 | 487,006 | 39.5 |
| Navy | 1,638,168 | 516,845 | 31.5 |
| Air Force | 1,802,578 | 552,034 | 30.6 |
| Marine Corps | 283,606 | 207,482 | 73.2 |

## ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Of the 4,024,146 items recorded in the central files as being managed by DOD, on June 30, 1970, 2,339,889 items, or 58.1 percent were in the 264 [1] commodity classes assigned to the general cognizance of the DSA for integrated materiel management. Of these, 1,828,389 items or 78.1 percent were designated for central management by DSA, and 139,130 items or 5.9 percent were designated by DSA as authorized for local procurement. The remaining 16 percent are retained for management by the military services.

## OTHER ITEMS SUBJECT TO INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

On July 1, 1966, general cognizance of the three classes of tires and tubes was reassigned from DSA to the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive

[1] Includes Federal supply classes assigned to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center.

Command (USatacom). On June 30, 1970, there were 3,755 items in these classes and USatacom was recorded as the integrated manager for 48,967 items in other classes.

GSA has been assigned integrated materiel management for 68 FSC classes. At the end of the reporting period, there were 94,056 DOD items in these classes and GSA was recorded as the integrated manager for 69,676 of these items.

### ITEMS MANAGED BY THE CIVIL AGENCIES

As the central processing office for the Federal catalog system, DLSC reviews, screens, approves, and assigns FSNs to items identifications generated by the civil agencies. GSA prepares and submits catalog data on behalf of all civil agencies except the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), which prepares and submits its own data directly to DLSC. At the end of the reporting period, the central files included 318,517 items recorded as being managed by civil agencies only, and an additional 191,552 items managed in common with DOD, or a total of 510,069 items, During the reporting period 15,433 items were reported as entering the civil agency supply system and 16,741 as being deleted, resulting in a net decrease of 1,308 items.

### PARTICIPANTS IN THE FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM

At the end of the period, the central cataloging files and processing operations were serving the needs of 69 wholesale and retail materiel managers in DOD and 81 in the civil agencies. In certain commodity areas, proposed new and revised DOD item identifications are first reviewed by the cognizant DOD technical review activity (DTRA), as a function of the DOD item entry control program, before being forwarded to DLSC for final review, and assignment of FSNs when appropriate. Currently there are 12 DTRAs, and each DTRA is a satellite submitter on the wire service of an established cataloging activity. Both GSA and FAA have their own wire facilities. In addition, DLSC furnished cataloging services to 11 NATO countries, three other friendly foreign nations, and two NATO agencies.

### MANUFACTURERS' DATA

Latest records show 75,791 currently valid manufacturers' codes in the cataloging handbook, "Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers" (FSCM). The FSCM is a coding system of five-digit numbers assigned to establishments which are manufacturers of items of supply procured by agencies of the Federal Government. Represented in the publication are 53,370 United States and Canadian manufacturers. The remaining 22,421 identify manufacturers in other NATO countries and other friendly nations. Of the total number of assigned manufacturers' codes, 32,517 are referenced in the central files to 8,702,848 manufacturers' part or reference numbers. These reference numbers are cross-referenced to 6,017,677 Federal stock numbers (FSNs). The remaining 134,846 FSNs in the central screening files represent items not requiring reference numbers for identification purposes.

Of the 75,791 valid manufacturers' codes, 23,437 have been assigned 3,416 "association codes," indicating that these manufacturers' codes relate to manufacturers who are members of a larger corporate complex, each association code representing one such complex. In cataloging operations, these "association codes" help reveal duplicates which otherwise would give the appearance of being separate and distinct items.

## AUTOMATED UPDATE

In January 1966, the "Automated update program" which consisted of forwarding ADP prepared DLSC form 540 (verification of manufacturers status) to manufacturers for updating coded firms recorded in cataloging handbooks H4–1 and H4–2 was initiated. During this reporting period the second update cycle has been started, resulting in interrogating approximately 5,959 coded firms.

## NONMANUFACTURERS' DATA

Headquarters, Defense Supply Agency, recently authorized Defense Logistics Services Center to establish a Federal supply code for nonmanufacturers (FSCNM) coding system. The cataloging handbooks are entitled "H8–1" (Federal supply code for nonmanufacturers, name to code) and "H8–2" (Federal supply code for nonmanufacturers, code to name). This file is intended to provide a mechanized method of identifying contractors in connection with the mechanical interchange of data required by the military standard contractor administration procedures (Milscap) programs and the DOD military activities/civil agencies automated data processing systems.

The FSCNM numbering structure of each assigned code is comprised of five alpha/numeric positions referenced to each nongovernment organizational entity (O.E.) located in the United States and Canada, which are manufacturers or nonmanufacturers participating in the Milscap program.

DLSC has published both the "H8–1" and "H8–2" basic publications and one supplement thereafter. The basic publications contain 10,133 valid FSCNM numbers and the first supplement contains an additional 478 valid FSCNM numbers for a grand total of 10,611 valid FSCNM numbers contained in the file.

## MANUFACTURERS PART AND DRAWING NUMBERING SYSTEMS

The cataloging handbook, "H–7," now contains 301 summaries of numbering systems including 13 summaries added by change 3 in April 1970. Some of these pertain to the entire corporate complex and others pertain only to one facility. There are 2,728,302 reference numbers and 2,490,334 Federal stock numbers recorded against the FSCMs assigned to the manufacturers utilizing these numbering systems.

## FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The following paragraphs detail actions taken during the reporting period to improve the comprehensiveness, quality, accuracy, responsiveness, efficiency, and utilization of the Federal catalog system.

## FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION GUIDES (FIIG) IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

In the FIIG improvement program, described in previous semi-annual reports, development has been initiated on 422 FIIGs; of these 119 have been published and distributed.

The system for mechanized receipt, processing, and storing of coded characteristics data resulting from the established FIIGs, and for decoding and printing of the data, has been developed and programed for automatic data processing application.

## REPRODUCTION OF DESCRIPTIVE METHOD ITEM IDENTIFICATION

Four types of equipment (computer document reader, automatic film processor, document printer, and computer printer) used for processing and printing descriptive method item identifications continue to operate satisfactorily. During this reporting period, 2,237,519 card copies of original, revised, and canceled descriptive method item identifications were processed and distributed to interested activities. In addition, 339,000 copies of original and revised descriptive item identifications were reproduced by electrostatic copier.

## FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION (FSC)

During this reporting period, no new Federal supply classes were established; the FSC structure is currently comprised of 76 groups containing 590 classes. A revised edition of cataloging handbook H2–1, Federal supply classification, part 1, groups and classes, was published under date of January 1970.

## BOOK-TYPE FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG PUBLICATIONS

Master cross-reference lists (MCRL's) as described in preceding reports have been produced and forwarded to using activities as scheduled. The basic issue for 1970, including change bulletin No. 2 to the 1970 basic, has been compiled and forwarded for both the consolidated and service tailored versions. The present schedule designates production of the basic document annually with three quarterly cumulative up-dates each year. All hard copies (book type) are prepared by the Government Printing Office using the electronic composing system and magnetic tapes furnished by DLSC.

The MCRL, part 1 (part number to FIIN) is also prepared on microfilm, and is currently being furnished to 22 subscribers. Part 2 (FIIN to part number) of the MCRL was first provided on microfilm with the 1970 basic edition and is being furnished to eight customers.

In addition to the above, the Army is now receiving formatted magnetic tapes of the MCRL to facilitate the creation of microfilm. DLSC also furnished magnetic tapes of the 1970 MCRL to the Department of Commerce for sale to the general public (MCRL, pt. 1 only).

## RECORDING OF STANDARDIZATION DECISIONS

During the current reporting period, 290,940 standardization decisions were processed by DLSC. Standardization decisions are

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recorded in DLSC files and disseminated to registered users of the items following submittal of these decisions by the preparing activity.

## MATERIEL UTILIZATION

The central mechanized screening system, Program Plus, provides a mechanized means of matching potential and/or declared excess assets of one service/agency against the requirements of another user within the Department of Defense. Mechanized matching is keyed on the FIIN portion of the FSNs; therefore, the Federal catalog system provides the base which makes the system possible.

During the reporting period, releasable assets valued at $215.2 million were offered to satisfy reported requirements of materiel managers. During the same period, DLSC received transaction reports indicating that materiel offered and valued at approximately $65 million had been accepted for transfer and utilization in lieu of new procurement.

Another facet of the Defense materiel utilization program is the manual screening of declared excess. As mentioned above, the mechanized system is keyed to the FIIN portion of the FSN, while the manual system uses the complete FSN. During the reporting period, $280.4 million worth of assets were offered via the manual system, with $64.3 million being transferred.

## PROVISIONING SCREENING

During the reporting period, 3,383,822 manufacturers' reference numbers were screened against the master files in support of provisioning actions. Approximately 40.7 percent of the reference numbers were matched to existing FSN's. An additional 1,097,492 manufacturers' reference numbers and 1,741,976 FSN's were screened for purposes other than provisioning; that is, to obtain management data recorded in the master file, such as item user information, validation of FSN's, standardization decisions, related manufacturers' codes and reference numbers, and to provide support to procurement.

In addition to the above, provisioning screening also provides the capability (by matching reference numbers to FSN's) for the screening of Program Plus files to ascertain the availability of assets for materiel utilization purposes. During this reporting period, assets were found to exist for 10.6 percent of the FSNs matched.

## PARTICIPATION IN THE NATO CODIFICATION SYSTEM

During the reporting period, 89,803 numbers (reference number or FSN) were processed against the central files; 79,931 ownership registrations were processed and the pertinent EAM file data on cards or ADP tape were furnished; and 6,261 original item identifications were prepared under the applicable international agreements.

As of June 30, 1970, a gross total of 1,726,734 management registrations were recorded to 11 NATO countries, nine other friendly foreign governments and one NATO agency. The quantity of management registrations by country or agency was as follows:

*NATO countries*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 274, 610 | Germany | 391, 793 |
| Canada | 90, 946 | Italy | 60, 681 |
| Denmark | 1, 651 | Norway | 242, 097 |
| France | 91, 818 | United Kingdom | 129, 615 |
| Greece | 2, 681 | Turkey | 2, 706 |
| Netherlands | 52 | | |

*Other friendly governments*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia [1] | 343, 732 | South Africa | 25, 140 |
| Japan | 13, 636 | Iran [1] | 133 |
| Brazil [1] | 60 | Philippines [1] | 21 |
| South Korea [1] | 79 | Spain [1] | 6 |
| Israel [1] | 11, 659 | | |

*NATO agency*

| | |
|---|---|
| NATO Supply Center | 43, 618 |

[1] DLSC does not furnish cataloging services to these friendly foreign governments. Management registration in the DLSC files was recorded by the U.S. Military Services under the Cooperative Logistics Program.

The net total of FSNs with registered foreign managers was 968,043. Of this total, 223,613 were managed solely by foreign governments and the remainder, 744,430 were managed by one or more U.S. activities as well as by one or more foreign government(s).

### FSC MICROFILM FILE

Beginning 1 January 1968, a film file of Federal item identifications was made available, organized by Federal Supply Code (FSC), to all DOD activities, civil agencies and other governmental and public agencies having requirements for item descriptions in this format and media. The total file consists of approximately 1,204 cartridges plus 246 in current update, covering item identifications in 76 Federal supply groups and 590 classes. Activities are supplied with cartridges of 16mm microfilm, the contents of which have been tailored to their specific requirements. A total of 50,621 cartridges were provided to the 54 subscribers for the 1969 issue. The subscription list has grown to 63 customers for the 1970 issue.

*Defense standardization program*

Typical representative management actions taken or in progress during this reporting period are listed below.

### FIVE-YEAR DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

During this reporting period, OSD issued quarterly reports on the program for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 1970 and provided summaries and analyses of these reports for management use by DOD standardization activities. The reports indicated: 441 new military specifications were completed and 1,369 existing military specifications were amended or revised; seven new Federal specifications were completed and 70 existing Federal specifications were amended or revised; 125 new military standards were completed and 387 existing military standards were revised; two new Federal stand-

ards were completed and 27 Federal standards were revised; one new military handbook was completed and three military handbooks were revised; 16 engineering practices studies were completed; and 173 item reduction studies were completed. About 95 percent of the military specifications completed or changed during the reporting period provided documents for procurement use.

Also, OSD conducted discussion-type reviews of one standardization area assignment and of 13 FSC classes. The current condition, objectives or goals, progress, and problems, if any, in achieving standardization were discussed. The following were covered: MAGT (magnetic tape), 1325 (bombs), 1340 (rockets and rocket ammunition), 2540 (vehicular brake, steering, axle, wheel, and track components), 2840 (gas turbines and jet engines, aircraft; and components), 3510 (laundry and dry cleaning equipment), 3530 (industrial sewing machines and mobile textile repair shops), 3540 (wrapping and packaging machinery), 4720 (hose and tubing, flexible), 4730 (fittings and specialities; hose, pipe, and tube), 5826 (radio navigation equipment, airborne), 5841 (radar equipment, airborne), 6615 (automatic pilot mechanisms and airborne gyro components), and 8140 (ammunition boxes, packages, and special containers). During the period, procedures for reviewing progress in achieving standardization objectives in the FSC classes were changed so that the reviews provided for a discussion of all FSC classes managed by a DOD component organization instead of a discussion of each class on an individual basis. Based on the revised procedures, three standardization activities that manage 99 FSC classes were reviewed as follows; Naval Facilities Engineering Command (manages 13 classes for the Navy); Mobility Equipment Command (manages 63 classes for the Army); and Ogden Air Materiel Area (manages 23 classes for the Air Force).

Additionally, the program receives management attention within OSD and in the military departments through the quarterly report and analysis of the logistics performance, measurement, and evaluation system of the DOD.

## CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STANDARDIZATION

OSD established a working group of representatives from the military departments to develop criteria for planning and managing standardization actions by Defense contractors during development and production of materiel. The resulting standard will implement a DOD instruction which establishes the policy and authorizes the use of the criteria in contracts.

## MANAGEMENT OF PURCHASE DESCRIPTIONS

A working group of representatives from the military departments and OSD developed a procedure for indexing purchase descriptions that are used in lieu of specifications. The procedure provides for a single index that will indicate the availability of documents and the issuing activity. Coordination of the procedures is in progress.

## MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS IN MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

During this reporting period, nine documents were deleted from the management control system list and one was added. Also, elements of management control systems and data requirements have been segregated in 12 documents, and 11 other actions have been scheduled.

## ENGINEERING DATA SYSTEMS

The Army Missile Command maintains an engineering data system on microfilm, with rapid access, for use in design, development, and support of missile systems. The current file contains over 250,000 items used by the military services. It is used by the Electronics Command, Munitions Command, and Desert Training Center of the Army and is installed at two contractors' plants. The Army Munitions Command is developing a similar file on nuclear items.

## REVIEW OF OVERAGE SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The military services completed an annual review of Federal and military specifications that were 5 years old as of July 1, 1969, and which had not been amended, revised, or validated current as of that date. Of the 2,306 documents reviewed, 1,270 are considered adequate without change, 695 have been scheduled for upgrading, and 341 have been identified for cancellation.

## SPECIFICATION MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Army Logistics Management Center provided training in specification management for 123 personnel during fiscal year 1969. These personnel, from the military services and DSA, are involved in preparation and use of specifications and standards.

## NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIFICATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTO SINGLE SPECIFICATIONS

During the reporting period, 59 separate specifications were consolidated into 25 specifications. Since passage of Public Law 436, 82d Congress, 3,945 specifications have been consolidated into 1,491 specifications.

## ILLUSTRATIVE STANDARDIZATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Illustrative standardization accomplishments completed during this reporting period or not previously reported follow:

*Rifles, 5.56 mm., M16 and M16A1*

The Army Weapons Command completed a new, fully-coordinated military specification, MIL–R–45587, rifles, 5.56 mm., M16 and M16A1. This specification covers two models of a lightweight, air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed rifle designed for either full auto-

matic or semiautomatic fire. It replaces a purchase description previously used for procurement and also provides improved requirements and quality assurance provisions.

*Launcher, grenade, 40 mm., M79*

The Army Weapons Command completed a new, fully coordinated military specification, MIL–L–45589, launcher, grenade, 40 mm. M79. This specification covers one type of a single-shot, breech-loading, shoulder weapon which fires a low-velocity, 40 mm. grenade projectile. It replaces a purchase description previously used for one procurement and eliminates velocity testing thereby reducing the rounds of ammunition required for functional testing from three to one. This change is expected to result in a savings of $3.56 (the cost of two rounds of ammunition) for each grenade launcher, and based on remaining contracts for 18,000 launchers, a total savings of $64,080 is expected.

*Intrenching tool, hand, folding, lightweight and carrier*

The Army Natick Laboratories completed a new, fully-coordinated military specification, MIL-I-43684, intrenching tool, hand, folding, lightweight and carrier. This specification covers a newly-developed, lightweight, collapsible tool that can be used as a shovel, axe, or pick. It is 37 percent lighter than the tool it replaces, and it folds to about the same length as the shovel blade. The specification includes alternate packaging with and without the carrier, depending on the destination, to correct a deficiency that occurred in Southeast Asia when similar tools were shipped to troop units without carriers.

*Night vision equipment*

The Army Electronics Command completed a revision of military specification, MIL-M-55554, module, image intensifier, 22mm, type 8585. This module will be used to replace the first, second-, and third-stage modules used previously in night vision equipment. The revised, fully coordinated specification includes improved requirements for photocathode sensitivity, image resolution, reliability, and improved test methods.

*Packaging, not applicable to a single FSC class*

The Army Tank Automotive Command completed a revision of military specification MIL–B–12841, basic issue items for military vehicles, carriage and equipment; preparation for shipment and storage of. The revised specification includes general requirements for preservation, packaging, marking, and storage of on-board spares that complement a major end item for issue to users. It includes improved quality assurance provisions pertaining to packaging and inspection. Also, the Army Packaging and Storage Center, Tobyhanna Army Depot, completed a revision of military standard, MIL–STD–129, marking for shipment and storage.

*Parachutes, aerial pickup, delivery, and recovery systems*

Under the general direction of the San Antonio Air Materiel Area, three new military specifications and four new military standards were completed. One of the new specifications, MIL–P–83255, para-

chute system, special weapons, A/B28K–5, 23 feet, provides a parachute for use with special weapons released at high and low speeds and at corresponding altitudes.

*Jewel bearings*

The Aeronautical Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command, completed the revision of nine military standards on jewel bearings. These standards were revised as a result of an engineering practices study to determine the extent of military usage of jewel bearings. This effort is consistent with the continuing emphasis on support of the domestic, jewel-bearing production at the Government-owned Langer plant.

*Welding machine, resistance, metal foil, single phase, portable*

The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, in collaboration with the military services, completed a new, fully coordinated military specification, MIL–W–80192, welding machine, resistance, metal foil, single phase, portable. This specification covers electric resistance welding machines which are used to bond metal foil with thicknesses from 0.010 to 0.050 inch by the resistance spot or seam process. The machine uses electronic controls to time the welding pulses and to assure correct penetration without burning through the foil. The timing device is effective for spot welding as well as seam welding. The machine can be used for repairing foil sections as well as for production. Previously, these machines were procured on the basis of purchase descriptions and were available from only one or two sources.

*Numerically controlled punching machines*

The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, in collaboration with the military services, has revised military specification, MIL–P–80054, numerically controlled punching machines, to reflect the latest developments in the field of numerical control. Meetings with industry during the development of the revised document resulted in the adoption of features not available under the document issued previously. Because of the standardization of control components, additional manufacturers may now compete in the procurement of these machines.

*Nail and bone plate, hip, jewett*

The Defense Personnel Support Center, in coordination with the military services, developed a new, fully coordinated, military specification, MIL–H–36632, nail and bone plate, hip, jewett. This new specification involved the development of a surgical implant to repair hip fractures. It resulted from close coordination with the American Society for Testing and Materials, orthopedic appliance manufacturers, and with steel companies for the exacting-metallurgical requirements.

*Lumber and timber, hardwood*

The Defense Construction Supply Center, Wood Products Office, in collaboration with the Army Mobility Equipment Command, completed a revision of Federal specification, MM–L–736, lumber and timber, hardwood. The revised specification provides new terminol-

ogies for seasoning, covers moisture content of type III flooring, includes requirements for furnishing kiln-dried material, and indicates recognized agencies that issue grading rules.

*Barrier coating solution and solvent*

The Naval Air Systems Command completed a new, limited-coordination military specification, MIL–C–81744(AS), barrier coating solution and solvent. The document was needed because of a problem in retaining lubricants in miniature precision bearings. This was caused when the lubricant migrated because of low surface tension, resulting in bearing failure due to corrosion and to broken retainers. The creeping of synthetic lubricants is prevented by the addition of a barrier solution.

*Microcircuits*

The Rome Air Development Center completed a new, fully-coordinated, military specification, MIL–M–38510, microcircuits. This general specification covers monolithic, multichip, and hybrid microcircuits and includes quality assurance and reliability requirements for procurement of them. It provides the basis for further development of detail specifications for digital, linear, and hybrid microcircuit devices.

*Wave guides, rectangular, ridged, and circular*

The Naval Electronic Systems Command developed a new, fully-coordinated, military standard, MIL–STD–1358, waveguides, rectangular, ridged and circular. This document will provide equipment designers with a selection of preferred waveguides for use in military applications.

*Organic chemical compounds*

The Army Munitions Command completed two new, fully-coordinated military standards: MIL–STD–1436, organic chemical compounds, liquid, technical grade: and MIL–STD–1437, organic chemical compounds, solid, technical grade. The standards designate standard compounds for use in military applications and provide performance, technical description, uses and limitations, interchangeability, safety, and handling precautions, labeling information, packaging, storage data, and applicable procurement documentation for each compound.

*Defense item entry control program*

Typical representative management and other actions taken or in progress during the reporting period are listed below.

## NEW ITEM ENTRY PROCESSING

During this reporting period, 141,618 requests for new Federal stock numbers (FSN's) were processed in the 67 FSC classes subject to the Defense item entry control program. As a result, 27,612 (19.4 percent) were prevented from having a new FSN assigned due to acceptable items already identified in the DOD supply system.

Consistent with the assigned defense technical review activity (DTRA) responsibility for validating catalog data accuracy, 24,106

(17 percent) of the processed requests were determined to be erroneously prepared. Of this amount, the DTRA's corrected 5,771 and returned the balance, 18,335, to the submitting activities for correction.

The 95,671 items forwarded by the DTRA's to the Defense Logistics Services Center for new FSN assignment represented 67.2 percent of the total DOD assignments made in all of the FSC classes under the Federal cataloging program.

## MILITARY STANDARDS FOR USE DURING DESIGN

As expected and indicated in the last report, the goal of 85 percent coverage by military standards for items in Federal supply group 59 (electronics) was attained.

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

Coordinated decisions were made during this reporting period to eliminate 29,708 items from the DOD supply system. Of these, 14,566 (49 percent) were made in the FSC classes assigned to DSA.

## ILLUSTRATIVE ITEM REDUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

*Coupling, quick disconnect, cam-locking*

The Defense Construction Supply Center in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of couplings, quick-disconnect, cam-locking. Of the 227 items reviewed, 94 (41 percent) were determined to be nonstandard for eventual elimination from the supply system.

*Semiconductors*

The Defense Electronics Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of devices, semiconductor. Of 2,398 items reviewed, 1,149 (48 percent) were determined to be nonstandard for eventual elimination from the supply system.

*Indoor and outdoor electric lighting fixtures*

The Defense General Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of a miscellaneous grouping of lighting fixtures and accessories. Of the 759 items reviewed, 84 (11 percent) were determined to be nonstandard for eventual elimination from the supply system. Additionally, 60 items were found to be misclassified and were transferred to other FSC classes as a result of this study.

*Screw, machine, corrosion resisting steel, fillister head style*

The Defense Industrial Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of screws, machine, corrosion resisting steel, fillister style. Of 795 items reviewed, 473 (60 percent) were determined to be nonstandard for eventual elimination from the supply system.

*Capacitors, fixed mica dielectric*

The Defense Electronics Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of capacitors, fixed mica, dielectric. Of 3,408 items reviewed, 1,354 (40 percent) were determined to be nonstandard for eventual elimination from the supply system.

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