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THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT TO CONGRESS

(January 1 Through June 30, 1971)

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

ARMED SERVICES INVESTIGATING
SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 1, 1971

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(II)



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WASHINGTON, D.C., *August 13, 1971.*

Hon. F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
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 Thirty-Eighth Semi-annual Report on the Department of Defense Cataloging and Standardization Programs. This report covers the period from January 1 through June 30, 1971.

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 material resources.

Sincerely,

GLENN V. GIBSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

(III)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Washington, D.C., August 13, 1951

Hon. E. F. Brown and Herbert
H. Brown, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: As prescribed by Section 245, Title 10, United States Code, there is transmitted herewith the Thirty-Eighth Semi-Annual Report of the Department of Defense Cataloging and Standardization Program. This report covers the period from January 1 through June 30, 1951.

Reports on these two programs have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of Section 245. 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 Material Utilization, NATO Codification, Inter-Party Control, and Positioning Systems. These programs are directly associated with the development and/or utilization of cataloging or standardization data and have been included to provide additional means to insure more effective utilization of material resources.

Sincerely,

Glenn V. Gibson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

(m)

38TH SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION PROGRAMS, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1971

FEDERAL CATALOG PROGRAM

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

During the reporting period 152,068 items were added to and 196,290 items were deleted from the U.S. Government portion of the Federal Catalog System files. This resulted in a Government-wide inventory of 4,111,493 items, a net decrease of 44,222 during the period. This total includes Federal Stock Numbers (FSNs) 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 4,111,493 items managed by the U.S. Government, 287,650 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, 4,399,143 FSNs represented active items of supply as of 30 June 1971. The central files also contained 1,975,945 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 6,375,088 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 FSNs.

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The ending inventory for this reporting period indicates 3,798,922 items managed by DoD, a net decrease of 50,348. This was the result of 149,675 additions to and 200,023 deletions from the DoD portion of the Federal Catalog File. 126,960 of the 149,675 additions were accounted for by assignment of FSNs to new item identifications. The remaining were reactivations of inactive item identifications and the reinstatement of previously cancelled items.

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEMS

As of the end of the reporting period, and within the total of 3,798,922 DoD item identifications, there were 3,379,141 which reflected items subject to central procurement, management, storage and issue. Of this latter quantity, 244,988 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 Marine Corps on the 30th day of June for the years 1968 through the first half of 1971. 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, 1968	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970	June 30, 1971
Army.....	1, 208, 469	1, 259, 889	1, 233, 378	1, 089, 542
Navy.....	1, 572, 350	1, 606, 253	1, 638, 168	1, 573, 024
Air Force.....	1, 717, 228	1, 781, 090	1, 802, 578	1, 794, 784
Marine Corps.....	291, 328	300, 863	283, 606	266, 237

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, 089, 542	472, 977	43. 4
Navy.....	1, 573, 024	523, 778	33. 3
Air Force.....	1, 794, 784	563, 158	31. 4
Marine Corps.....	266, 237	199, 488	74. 9

ITEMS MANAGED BY THE DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Of the 3,798,922 items recorded in the central files as being managed by DoD, on 30 June 1971, 2,202,592 items, or 58.0 percent were in the 264* commodity classes assigned to the general cognizance of the DSA for integrated materiel management. Of these, 1,721,700 items or 78.2 percent were designated for central management by DSA, including 128,800 items which were designated by DSA as authorized for local procurement. The remaining 21.8 percent are retained for management by the military services.

OTHER ITEMS SUBJECT TO INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

On 30 June 1971, there were 3,483 items in the three classes of tires and tubes assigned to the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (USATACOM). In September 1970, USATACOM's mission

* Includes Federal Supply Classes assigned to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center.

was expanded to include integrated management of items peculiar to combat and tactical vehicles of Army design in any FSC class. USATACOM is presently recorded as the integrated manager for 50,463 items in other classes.

GSA has been assigned integrated materiel management for 68 FSC classes. At the end of the reporting period, there were 96,287 DoD items in these classes and GSA was recorded as the integrated manager for 69,025 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 item 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 312,571 items recorded as being managed by Civil Agencies only, and an additional 183,818 items managed in common with DoD, or a total of 496,389 items. During the reporting period 9,188 items were reported as entering the Civil Agency supply system and 8,517 as being deleted, resulting in a net increase of 671 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 71 wholesale and retail materiel managers in DoD and 80 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 the central cataloging files 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, cataloging services were furnished to 11 NATO countries, 3 other friendly foreign nations, and 2 NATO agencies.

MANUFACTURER'S DATA

Latest records show 79,082 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 53,847 U.S. and Canadian manufacturers. The remaining 25,235 identify manufacturers in other NATO countries and other friendly nations. Of the total number of assigned manufacturers' codes, 33,609 are referenced in the central files to 9,130,023 manufacturers' part or reference numbers. These reference numbers are cross-referenced to 6,244,562 Federal Stock Numbers (FSNs). The remaining 130,526 FSNs in the central screening files represent items not requiring reference numbers for identification purposes. Of the 79,082

valid manufacturers' codes, 10,861 have been assigned 3,546 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

During this reporting period, DLSC has released 18,211 Verification of Manufacturers Status (DLSC Form 540) inquiries, of which 14,428 were returned for maintenance processing. The aforementioned is a result of the second automated update cycle.

CONSOLIDATED MANUFACTURERS/NONMANUFACTURERS FILE

DLSC has initiated a consolidated Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers/Federal Supply Code for Nonmanufacturers (FSCM/FSCNM) File entitled Handbook of Nongovernment Organization Codes for Military Standard Control Administration Procedures (MILSCAP). The basic publication will contain approximately 97,624 coded facilities and will be used in the mechanical interchange of data required by MILSCAP and the agencies/activities Automated Data Processing Systems.

MANUFACTURERS' PART AND DRAWING NUMBERING SYSTEM

The Cataloging Handbook, H-7 now contains 372 summaries of numbering systems. Some of these pertain to the entire corporate complex and others pertain only to one facility. There are 2,809,286 reference numbers and 2,541,183 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

FIIG documents covering all commodity areas have now been completed. The 437 FIIGs replace 11,000 Description Patterns and 500 Reference Drawing Groups contained in Cataloging Handbooks H6-2 and H6-3 in their entirety. The FIIG Program now enters the maintenance phase wherein documents will be updated as necessary to provide the tools for the maintenance of a modern mechanized characteristics file.

REPRODUCTION OF DESCRIPTIVE METHOD ITEM IDENTIFICATIONS

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, 2,680,790 card copies of original, revised and cancelled descriptive method

item identifications were processed and distributed to interested activities. In addition, 419,022 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.

Under the DoD directed program for reclassification of items under approved item names, 39,581 items have been centrally reclassified to specific single classes at the end of the reporting period. In addition, 16,810 Item Management Coding (IMC) cards applicable to the reclassified items have been created and forwarded to the military services for review, coding action, and submittal to the appropriate integrated material manager.

BOOK-TYPE FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG PUBLICATIONS

Master Cross Reference Lists (MCRLs) as described in preceding reports have been produced and forwarded to using activities as scheduled. The basic issue for 1971 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 updates 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 One (Reference Number to FIIN) is also prepared on microfilm, and is currently being furnished to 61 subscribers. Part Two (FIIN to Reference Number) of the MCRL was first provided on microfilm with the 1970 basic edition and is being furnished 50 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, Part One only).

RECORDING OF STANDARDIZATION DECISIONS

During the current reporting period, 395,999 standardization decisions were processed by DLSC. Standardization decisions are 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 \$139 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 \$68 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, \$233 million worth of assets were offered via the manual system, with \$146 million being transferred.

PROVISIONING SCREENING

During the reporting period, 2,719,894 manufacturers' reference numbers were screened against the master files in support of provisioning actions. Approximately 39.9 percent of the reference numbers were matched to existing FSNs. An additional 1,910,017 manufacturers' reference numbers and 1,536,792 FSNs were screened for purposes other than provisioning; i.e., to obtain management data recorded in the master file, such as item user information, validation of FSNs, 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 FSNs) 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 11.6 percent of the FSNs matched.

PARTICIPATION IN THE NATO CODIFICATION SYSTEM

During the reporting period, 55,514 number (reference number or FSN) were processed against the central files; 150,846 ownership registrations were processed and the pertinent EAM file data on cards or ADP tape were furnished; and 6,562 original item identifications were prepared under the applicable international agreements.

As of June 1971, a gross total of 1,928,012 management registrations were recorded to 11 NATO countries, 9 other friendly foreign governments and 1 NATO agency. The quantity of management registrations by country or agency was as follows:

<i>NATO countries</i>			
Belgium	274,510	Germany	511,754
Canada	100,317	Italy	61,139
Denmark	1,950	Norway	262,727
France	105,199	United Kingdom	125,357
Greece	3,170	Turkey	3,173
Netherlands	58		
<i>Other friendly governments</i>			
Australia	377,879	South Africa	31,318
Japan	13,628	Iran*	131
Brazil*	60	Philippines*	21
Israel*	11,621	Spain*	234
South Korea*	79		
<i>NATO agency</i>			
NATO Supply Center	43,687		

* DLSC does not furnish catalog services to these friendly foreign governments. Management registration in the DLSC files was recorded by the U.S. Military Services under the Foreign Military Sales Program.

The net total of FSNs with registered foreign managers was 1,075,402. Of this total, 287,650 were managed solely by foreign governments and the remainder, 787,752 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 1,420 cartridges plus 220 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 135,317 cartridges were provided to the 63 subscribers for the 1970 issue. The subscription list has grown to 65 customers for the 1971 issue.

Defense standardization program

Department of Defense Directive 4120.3 sets forth policies and responsibilities governing the Defense Standardization Program. A wide range of activities affecting the entire equipment acquisition and logistics support systems is encompassed. The documentation system of drawings, specifications, standards, handbooks, and other media, provide the technical base for procurement design criteria, engineering practices, standards of performance and reliability, and simplification of maintenance and logistics support. The DoD Index of Specifications and Standards currently lists 39,100 documents, including 25,000 military specifications, 6,600 military standards, 1,800 Qualified Products Lists, 4,900 federal specifications and standards, and 800 other documents. This data base is constantly being changed and updated. During the past six months 2,600 changes were made in the file through cancellations, additions, and revisions.

During the reporting period 768 standardization projects were reported as completed, involving 114 new military specifications, 425 military specifications revised, 2 new federal specifications, 45 federal specifications revised, 38 new military standards, 42 military standards changed, one new handbook, and 101 item reduction studies.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Efforts are being made to improve the standardization program in several areas. As indicated in the DoD comments on House Report No. 91-1718, "Military Supply Systems: Cataloging, Standardization, and Provisioning of Spare Parts", a study has been undertaken to review the standardization program to develop a stronger organizational base, clearer lines of authority, and more precise responsibilities. Emphasis will be placed on interface with the cataloging program.

It is anticipated that incremental improvements can be considered and implemented as the study progresses.

Procedures for project reporting and summarization were streamlined during the past six months. Centralized OSD collection of data

and quarterly status reporting was discontinued. Under the new arrangement the military departments will jointly prepare a combined status report at less frequent intervals.

Listed below are selected actions taken or in progress during the reporting period indicating significant efforts or projects of more than passing interest.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STANDARDIZATION

The DoD standard, MIL-STD-680, covering contractor standardization plans and management was approved on 27 April 1971, and will be published in the near future. The standard requires the major equipment contractors to provide for the objectives established by the DoD Directive on the Defense Standardization Program thereby implementing Chapter 145, Title 10, U.S. Code, in the design development phases. The standard supersedes several specifications and procurement work statements such as MIL-S-81398(AER), MIL-S-24277(SH) and as soon as changes can be effected to integrate the procedures of MIL-STD-891 (USAF), it too will be superseded.

The benefits of the standard will have their affect when new weapons systems are moved from development into production and development and the logistic impact of greater use of standard parts, materials, tools, and test equipments will be realized by the military supply and engineering support systems.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS IN MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

During this reporting period, there were no deletions or additions to the number of documents in the Management Control System List. However, 10 documents in the MCSL were scheduled for conversion to military standards. Also elements of management control systems and data requirements have been segregated in 48 documents and 55 other actions have been scheduled.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL INVOLVING GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAINTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Since the thirty-seventh report, the military services have amended or revised five additional specifications with wide usage within the government to conform to local and state regulations for the control and abatement of air pollution in response to Executive Order 11282. To date, 54 specifications have been amended or revised in response to the order.

STANDARD GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Seventeen standard requirements contained in military standard MIL-STD-454 have been updated and one new requirement has been added since the thirty-seventh report. At the present, 68 areas now used in the 13 basic electronic equipment specifications are covered by standard requirements.

REVIEW OF OVERAGE SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The military services completed an annual review of federal and military specifications and standards that were five years old as of 1 January 1971, and which had not been amended, revised, or validated current as of that date. Of the 3,102 documents reviewed, 1,558 are considered adequate without change, 1,115 have been scheduled for upgrading, and 429 have been identified for cancellation.

SPECIFICATION MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Army Logistics Management Center provided training in specification management for 211 personnel during fiscal year 1971. 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, 44 separate specifications were consolidated into 20 specifications. Since passage of Public Law 436, 82nd Congress, 4,037 specifications have been consolidated into 1,523 specifications.

ILLUSTRATIVE STANDARDIZATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Automatic engineering documentation preparation system

The Army Missile Command has concluded a pilot study on a standardization project entitled "Automatic Engineering Document Preparation System (EDS-0035)." A system consisting of a computerized program has been developed which is capable of creating a standard six part specification in accordance with the Defense Standardization Manual 4120.3-M for each request that is made. The system is ready to proceed into an operational phase with such generic names as: Resistors, Capacitors, Washers, Switches, Transformers, Relays, Terminal Boards, Fuzes and Fuze Holders. Once a specification has been prepared for a specifically designed item it will not prepare a duplicate but will inform the requester of the number of the previously prepared specification which matches the design.

Hand crimping tools

Through action initiated by the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories a significant standardization accomplishment has resulted in the area encompassing hand crimping tools. Since all three services have the same basic crimping tool requirements, it was resolved to standardize on one design, while the other tools are to be phased out by attrition. Based upon this standardization decision, action between GSA and U.S. Army Natick Laboratories has resulted in elimination of 125 stocked items from the supply system.

Spectrometer for oil analysis

Specifications MIL-S-83129, Spectrometer, Oil Analysis, A/E 35U-3, prepared by the Munitions Command has resulted in a coordinated document which is broadly used by the three services for procurement of the titled equipment. As a result of the use of this equipment, several millions of dollars have been saved in maintenance costs over the equipment and methods previously used by the individual departments. It is anticipated that additional savings of equal magnitude will be realized as the scope of the equipment's use is broadened.

Inert sealing compound for ammunition

The U.S. Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center has revised MIL-S-3105 to make technical changes which would give the contractor greater leeway in selecting a formulation that would meet the functional requirements for the sealing compound. Requirements for allowable reactivity of the sealing compound with H-6 and Minol-2 explosives were added to provide compatibility assurance for the sealing compound with all of the explosives now used for tri-service loading. A cost savings was achieved in the quality assurance area by utilizing new tests and by deleting tests which had a record of marginal value and poor reproducibility. A further cost savings was realized by providing for the use of new and less costly packaging materials.

Shipping container closure requirements

The U.S. Army Natick Laboratories has revised Federal Specification PPP-B-0063F (Army-GL); Boxes, Shipping, Fiberboard, approved 29 March 1971. The shipping container closure requirements were revised to include strip sealing using a hot melt adhesive. The use of a hot melt adhesive causes faster adhesion and reduces cost of gluing flaps. The area of contact of the adhesive on the flaps of the shipping container was reduced by 15 percent, thereby causing a savings in the adhesive. A 11/4 inch staple, now specified in the Uniform Classification Rule 41, was introduced into the specification. Use of the wider staple decreased the number of staples required for closure of the container and reduced labor time. A new size, 1/4 by .027 inch, non-metallic strap was added to the specification for strapping boxes weighing less than 70 pounds. A significant savings will result in the use of these new requirements since this document is used as a reference specification in packaging and packing a large variety of commodities for overseas and domestic shipments.

Nuclear ordnance

The Defense Nuclear Agency has expanded the list of military specifications covering items of materiel prepared and furnished to the military services which were previously sole sourced to DNA and AEC from 80 to 264 items.

Technical information file of aerospace ground equipment

Fully coordinated MIL-HDBK-300B, Technical Information File of Aerospace Ground Equipment, was prepared by San Antonio Air Materiel Area. This handbook supersedes Air Force MIL-HDBK-300A (USAF), Navy NAVAIR 20 series manuals and portions of

Army TM-55-405-10 Manuals. This handbook, containing 5,521 technical data sheets, provides in concise and convenient form pictorial and descriptive information including the characteristics, performance capabilities and physical make-up of ground support equipment presently in the inventory of the military services and under development for use with aircraft and missile systems. The data sheets are intended to provide sufficient information for determining that an item of equipment is suitable or unsuitable for a contemplated application.

Benefits to be derived from utilization of this handbook are: (1) promotion of maximum usage of in-service assets, and; (2) elimination of duplicate design or development of ground support equipment for different weapon systems.

Attachments and accessories for lathes

The Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, in collaboration with the Military Departments, developed military standard MIL-STD-931, Attachments and Accessories for Lathes. The document establishes guidance for identifying, specifying and limiting the range of attachments and accessories considered basic to lathes. Attachments and accessories to be procured with, and which should remain with the end item for its entire service life, are identified. The standard provides a basis for common equipment to be furnished with an end item from storage facilities under the Industrial Plant Equipment program.

Air-conditioning equipment

Army (ME) issued Revision A to MIL-A-52605 (ME), Air Conditioner, Horizontal, Compact, 36,000 BTU/HR. This revision adds supplementary quality assurance provisions, deletes requirements for technical publications, and provides for maximum interchangeability of components. This unit will eventually replace the conventional type air conditioners of the same BTU/HR rating.

Individual specifications for microelectronic components

Significant achievements have been made in the area of microcircuits. Eight detail specifications have been issued for individual microcircuit devices. The requirements for these devices were generated through the F-15 program. These are the first of many specifications which will be generated as a result of MIL-M-38510 the general generic specification for microcircuits issued in November 1969. Benefits resulting from these specifications can be expressed in terms of (1) better equipment reliability, (2) reduction in the cost of these devices, (3) reduction of the variety of devices in the inventory, and (4) reduction of the variety of devices used in the equipment.

Air Force Parts Control Board

Considerable effort was expanded in the review of non-standard parts/devices in support of the AFSC Parts Control Program in new equipment design applicable to RADC and other systems development efforts. Benefits from this work are (1) monetary savings, (2) better equipment reliability, (3) reduction of parts/devices in the inventory,

and (4) reduction of the variety of parts/devices used in the equipment.

Weapon system support

The Rome Air Development Center modified nineteen detail specifications in supply classes 5910, 5825, 5930, 5935, 5845 and 5961, to cover requirements for the Air Force F-15 applications. These document modifications will: (a) keep the items from coming into the supply system as nonstandard parts; (b) establish complete requirements for reprourement; and (c) eliminate the need for the contractor to prepare a company drawing for each part.

Medical kit, packaging and packing of

The Defense Personnel Support Center, in coordination with the military departments, prepared military specifications, MIL-K-36739, MIL-K-36740, MIL-K-36741 and MIL-K-36742, Medical Kit, Packaging and Packing of. These specifications were prepared to support the overall Civil Defense Shelter Program with regard to the various kits containing drug items. In particular, special emphasis was placed on methods of assembly, packing and packaging to accommodate long term storage under adverse and unfavorable conditions.

Resistor, fixed, film, established reliability

The Army Electronics Command revised military specification sheets, MIL-R-55182/1 and MIL-R-55182/3, Resistor, Fixed, Film, Established Reliability, to extend the range coverage. At the same time the associated Qualified Products List (QPL) was also revised and approved. This action is the first in a new program to allow a manufacturer to perform qualification tests on items that are beyond specification limits. As soon as the manufacturer has proven that these extended items meet military applications, the specification and QPL are revised simultaneously. This concept will be expanded to new resistor specifications which have been completed but have not been dated and issued. The updated drafts will be distributed to industry for possible use. The specification will not be officially issued until a manufacturer submits data that meets the specification. The QPL and specification will then be issued simultaneously. The program will prevent new resistor specifications from being issued without a source and will establish sources and documentation for items which previously came into the supply system as nonstandard. This action will also keep many nonstandard items from entering the supply system.

Glass, laminated, flat; (except aircraft)

The Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center revised military specification MIL-G-3787F, Glass, Laminated Flat; (Except Aircraft). The revised specification allows use of glass made by the newly developed float glass process. This process is expected to make all other processes obsolete in the near future. The float glass process offers definite economic advantages with no sacrifice in quality. One major manufacturer has already converted entirely to the float glass process because of its inherent advantages.

Heater, space: Oil-fired 70,000 Btu per hour, theater of operations type

The Army Mobility Equipment Command completed a revision to military specification MIL-H-14516, Heater, Space: Oil-Fired 70,000

BTU Per Hour, Theater of Operations Type. The heater base was strengthened to eliminate further failure during shipment and the design changed to extend the heater life of the burner pot materials. The size one heater was deleted. This will reduce the procurement, stockage, and support of similar items in the supply system. The former demands for the size one heater will increase the procurement quantity of the size two heater providing an improved buying position for the procuring agency.

Coupling, hose: Field attachable (reusable) hydraulic

The Army Mobility Equipment Command developed 10 military standards, MS 39337 through MS 39346, Coupling, Hose, Field Attachable (Reusable) Hydraulic, which meet the uniform tri-service requirements for couplings. The development of these military standards increases the procurement coverage of military specification, MIL-C-52525, Couplings, Hose, Field Attachable, Reuseable, Pressure Type, which will yield continuing benefits to the using and procuring agencies. In addition, 19 military standards applicable to these items were changed from limited coordinated to fully coordinated. These items also meet the uniform tri-service requirements and will result in procurement actions for larger quantities, thus increasing the possibility of lower unit costs.

Organic laboratory reagent

The Army Munitions Command prepared new military standard MIL-STD-1213, Organic Laboratory Reagent. This new standard designates the standard items for future use in military applications. It provides performance, technical descriptions, uses and limitations, interchangeability, safety and handling precautions, labeling information, specific packaging, storage data and applicable procurement documentation for each designated standard item. Use of this document will enhance item entry control and minimize items in the supply system.

Switches, thermostatic

The Naval Electronics Systems Command revised military specification MIL-S-24236/17, Switches, Thermostatic. The revised document upgraded the requirements and added new part numbers to consolidate items of supply. The 67 items of the specification sheet will replace 117 nonstandard items already in the supply system and will eliminate 50 stock numbers.

Defense item entry control program

During the past several years, increased management attention has been focused on controlling the number of new items entering the logistics system. Steady progress has been made. In FY 71, 242,803 new FSNs were assigned. This was a new low, and continues the uninterrupted downward trend for the last five fiscal years. Many factors contribute to this overall trend. The following examples summarize some of the areas of effort being emphasized.

INTEGRATED DOD-WIDE PARTS CONTROL SYSTEM

During the past six months plans were completed to initiate a pilot implementation of a DoD-wide integrated parts control system. The

pilot implementation will begin on 1 July 1971 and limited to selected Federal Supply Classes in the high growth electronic parts area. There are two phases to the pilot program: In phase one, the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) will be established as a central collection point for nonstandard parts usage data and, as trends are established, specifications and standards will be published on an accelerated basis. In the second phase, a central Military Parts Control Advisory Group within the DESC structure will provide advisory service in design selection of standard and preferred electronic components. The purpose of this project is to develop an integrated DoD-wide system to encourage selection and use of standard and preferred parts in new design.

DEFENSE TECHNICAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES

Twelve Defense Technical Review Activities, located at the military service and DSA inventory control points, have continued to perform a technical review of all proposed new federal stock numbers in 67 FSC's. These are the high growth FSC's accounting for about 70-75% of the total new stock numbers. The objective is to prevent assignment of new federal stock numbers when a duplicate or acceptable replacement has already been assigned a stock number; to validate and upgrade the technical accuracy of the master catalog data file and to eliminate unnecessary types and varieties of items through item reduction studies. During this six month period, 128,254 requests for new federal stock number assignment were reviewed. As a result, 28,224 (22%) were rejected as having a duplicate or acceptable replacement already in the system, and 20,371 (15.9%) items had catalog data errors requiring return to the submitter for correction, or correction by the DTRA.

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

As a result of standardization studies, coordinated decisions were made during this reporting period to earmark for elimination 19,421 items from the DoD supply system. The central catalog data file currently records 106,237 items in this status awaiting removal from the system as stocks are attrited or the items become eligible for deletion through inactivity.

Illustrative item reduction accomplishments follow.

Nuts, plain hexagon (ferrous)

The Defense Industrial Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, conducted an item reduction study of Nuts, Plain Hexagon (Ferrous) with thread sizes up to and including 3 inches. Of the 2,465 items reviewed, 744 items, or 30 percent, were designated as not authorized for procurement and were earmarked for deletion from the supply system.

Connectors, receptacle, electrical (printed circuit board)

The Defense Electronics Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of Connectors, Receptacle, Electrical (Printed Circuit Board). Of the 1,516 items reviewed, 1,384 items, or 91 percent, were designated as not authorized

for procurement and were earmarked for deletion from the supply system. The high percentage of deletions was achieved through agreement to stock non-polarized connectors with separate polarizing pins which can be located in accordance with dictates of the individual circuits. Therefore, for the items reviewed, polarized connectors will not be procured as separate items of supply. Procurement specifications, which describe the newly standardized connectors, are being prepared.

Electrical terminal board covers

The Defense General Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of Terminal Board Covers. Of the 388 items reviewed, 154 items, or 40 percent, were designated as not authorized for procurement and were earmarked for deletion from the supply system.

Valves, nonpowered

The Navy reported completion of a standardization program on reparable valves. Ten-thousand of the most active valves were standardized to 1,000 valves to be stocked in the system. Standard valves will be basically covered by MIL SPECS, STDS, FED SPECS, and commercial standards. The savings in procurement costs per year due to the advantages of making one procurement instead of ten and being able to procure standard valves in quantity as opposed to individual special valves in units will be approximately \$3,000,000. In addition, through elimination of repair parts for valves 2 inches and below an additional savings of \$500,000 per year will be realized. The remaining portion of the program, actual incorporation of the new valves and stock numbers in the system and clearing through other user activities as necessary, is being done by the Defense Construction Supply Center and the Ships Parts Control Center.

Aircraft structural components

The Air Force Sacramento Air Materiel Area performed an item reduction study on aircraft bellcranks. A total of 4,673 items were reviewed. As a result of this study, 1,809 (39%) were scheduled for elimination from the supply system. In another study on aircraft panels, a total of 1,435 items were reviewed. As a result of this study, 1,054 (73%) were scheduled for elimination from the supply system.

for procurement and were earmarked for deletion from the supply system. The high percentage of deletions was achieved through agreement to stock non-polarized connectors with separate polarizing pins which can be located in accordance with details of the individual circuits. Therefore, for the items reviewed, polarized connectors will not be procured as separate items of supply. Procurement specifications, which describe the newly standardized connectors, are being prepared.

Effect of terminal board covers

The Defense General Supply Center, in coordination with the military services, completed an item reduction study of Terminal Board Covers. Of the 18 items reviewed, 14 items, or 78 percent, were designated as not authorized for procurement and were earmarked for deletion from the supply system.

Effect of terminal board covers

The Air Force Materiel Command is conducting a standardization program on standard terminal board covers. For standard of the most active values were standardized to 1000 volts to be stocked in the system. Standard values will be based on covers by MIL SPEC, STD, STD, STD, STD, STD, and common to all services. The savings in procurement costs per year due to the advantages of having one procurement instead of ten and having a single standard value in quantity as opposed to individual special values will be approximately \$2,000,000. In addition, the standardization of repair parts for valves 3 inches and below an additional savings of \$500,000 per year will be realized. The remaining portion of the program, actual incorporation of the new valves and stock numbers in the system and clearing through other materiel activities as necessary, is being done by the Defense Construction Supply Center and the Ship Parts Control Center.

Effect of standard components

The Air Force Materiel Command is also performing an item reduction study on aircraft bellows. A total of 4,673 items were reviewed. As a result of this study, 1,809 (38.7%) were scheduled for elimination from the supply system. In another study on aircraft panels, a total of 1,453 items were reviewed. As a result of this study, 1,061 (73%) were scheduled for elimination from the supply system.

