

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION

FOR THE

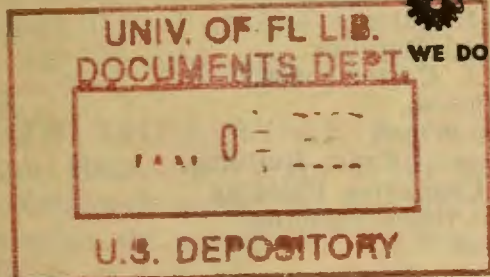
MARKING DEVICES

INDUSTRY

AS APPROVED ON OCTOBER 20, 1933

BY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



1. Executive Order
2. Letter of Transmittal
3. Code

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CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION
FOR THE
MARKING DEVICES INDUSTRY

As Approved on October 20, 1933

BY
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Executive Order

An application having been duly made, pursuant to and in full compliance with the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, for my approval of a Code of Fair Competition for the Marking Devices Industry, and hearings having been held thereon and the Administrator having rendered his report containing an analysis of the said Code of Fair Competition together with his recommendations and findings with respect thereto, and the Administrator having found that the said Code of Fair Competition complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of said Act and that the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of Section 3 of the said Act have been met:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933, and otherwise, do adopt and approve the report, recommendations, and findings of the Administrator and do order that the said Code of Fair Competition be and is hereby approved, subject to the following conditions:

(1) To effectuate further the policies of the Act, a Marking Devices Industry Code Authority be created to cooperate with the Administrator as a Planning and Fair Practice Agency for the Marking Devices Industry, which Committee shall consist of eleven representatives of the Marking Devices Industry elected by a fair method of selection, to be approved by the Administrator, and three members without vote appointed by the Administrator.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Approval recommended:

HUGH S. JOHNSON,
Administrator.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 20, 1933.

OCTOBER 17, 1933.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: A Public Hearing on the Code of Fair Competition for the Marking Devices Industry of the United States, submitted by the International Stamp Manufacturers Association, located at 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, was conducted in Washington on the 14th of September 1933, in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Association claims to represent 75 percent of the industry.

The maximum hours permitted under this Code are forty (40) per week, or, to provide for emergencies, not more than 48 per week, provided time and one third is paid for all hours in excess of eight per day.

The minimum wage is thirty-two and one half cents ($32\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$) per hour or thirteen dollars (\$13.00) per week.

In considering this minimum wage it should be noted that it is the minimum wage for unskilled help. By far the greater majority in this industry are highly skilled artisans and paid higher hourly rates. In 1931 the total average for employees in this industry was 55.3 cents on the basis of a 47-hour week.

Prior to the President's Reemployment Agreement the hours worked in this industry were 47 per week. A 40-hour week will raise the level of employment to a point slightly lower than the level of 1929 employment and will add approximately 874 productive employees to the payroll. If wages are paid on the basis of 1929 weekly wage rates for a 40-hour week the total increase in payroll will be approximately \$1,300,000.

In 1929 the number of individuals employed in the industry totalled 4,112, out of which number 2,971 were wage earners. In 1931 the number of wage earners had decreased to 2,496, or a decline of 16 percent.

To raise employment to the 1929 level would require the adoption of a 39.4-hour week. However, on the basis of the 40-hour week the increase in cost to the consumer as a result of higher wage rates will be 6.5 percent.

This industry has relatively high labor costs, wages representing in 1931 33.6 percent of the total value of products, as compared with 17.4 percent for all industry combined.

The value of commodities of the Marking Devices Industry in 1929 was \$15,036,023. This value declined in 1931 to \$10,045,366, or 33.2 percent.

FINDINGS

The Administrator finds that:

(a) The Code as recommended complies in all respects with the pertinent provisions of Title I of the Act, including, without limita-

tion, subsection (a) of Section 7 and subsection (b) of Section 10 thereof; and that

(b) The International Stamp Manufacturers Association, the applicant group herein, imposes no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership and is truly representative of the Marking Devices Industry; and that

(c) The Code as recommended is not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises, and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

This industry has cooperated in a most satisfactory manner with the Administration in the preparation of this Code. From evidence adduced during this hearing and from recommendations and reports of the various Advisory Boards it is believed that this Code as now proposed and revised represents an effective, practical, equitable solution for this industry, and its approval as herewith submitted is recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH S. JOHNSON,
Administrator.

CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION
FOR THE
MARKING DEVICES INDUSTRY

ARTICLE I—PURPOSE

To effectuate the policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the following provisions are submitted as a Code of Fair Competition for the Marking Devices Industry, and upon approval by the President, shall be the standard of fair competition for this Industry.

ARTICLE II—DEFINITIONS

(1) The term "Marking Devices Industry" as used herein includes the manufacture and sale by the manufacturer of any or all of the general classes of articles or any part or parts of any one or more of such articles as listed in Exhibit A annexed to this Code and made a part hereof.

(2) The term "employee" as used herein includes any person engaged in any phase of the Industry in any capacity receiving compensation for his services, irrespective of the method of payment of such compensation.

(3) The term "employer" as used herein includes anyone by whom such employee is compensated or employed.

(4) The term "Association" as used herein shall mean the International Stamp Manufacturers' Association.

(5) The term "member", or "members", shall include anyone engaged in the manufacture and/or sale by the manufacturer of any or all of the general classes of articles or any part or parts of any one or more of such articles as listed in Exhibit A, annexed to this Code.

(6) The term "Administrator" as used herein is defined to mean the Administrator appointed by the President of the United States to effectuate the policy of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

(7) The term "effective date", as used herein, shall be ten (10) days after approval by the President.

ARTICLE III—HOURS

(1) No employee shall work or be permitted to work in excess of five hundred and twenty (520) hours in any thirteen (13) week period (average forty (40) hours per week), nor in excess of forty-eight (48) hours in any one week, provided that overtime at the rate of time and one third shall be paid for all hours in excess of eight (8) hours in any one day.

(2) Watchmen shall be employed in pairs and shall work not more than thirty-six (36) and forty-eight (48) hours on alternate weeks, or an average of forty-two (42) hours per week.

(3) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing sections shall not apply to—

(a) Emergency repair crews and outside sales force.

(b) Engineers, electricians, firemen, designers, draftsmen, shipping crews, and truck or delivery wagon employees; but provided that employees in the group covered by this paragraph shall be limited to forty-eight (48) hours in any one week, and that all such employees shall be paid at the rate of time and one third for all hours per day over eight (8).

(c) Executives and supervisory staff receiving more than thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per week, except when doing productive or mechanical work; provided that the limitation of hours prescribed in this Article shall apply to all proprietors, executives, partners, supervisors, and foremen whenever they shall engage in any mechanical or productive work.

(4) No employee shall work or be permitted to work for a total number of hours in excess of the number of hours prescribed, whether employed by one or more employers.

ARTICLE IV—WAGES

(1) No employee shall be paid at less than the rate of thirty-two and one-half cents ($32\frac{1}{2}\phi$) per hour or thirteen dollars (\$13.00) per week of forty (40) hours, except as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

(2) (a) Learners who have had no previous experience or employment in this industry shall, during the first year's apprenticeship, be paid not less than eighty (80) percent of the minimum wage and during the second year's apprenticeship shall be paid not less than ninety (90) percent of the minimum wage. In subsequent years they shall be paid not less than the full minimum wage. Each plant shall be entitled to at least one learner, but learners shall not exceed in number one learner to each six other employees.

(b) Foot or bicycle messengers needed and exclusively used to call for orders and/or to deliver finished product shall be paid not less than eighty (80) percent of the minimum wage, but no such employee shall engage in any productive or mechanical work unless paid at a rate not less than the minimum wage as herein provided for such work.

(3) The provisions for the minimum wage in this Code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is based on a time rate or on a piecework performance.

(4) It is the policy of the members of this industry to refrain from reducing the compensation for employment which compensation was prior to June 16, 1933, in excess of the minimum wage herein set forth, notwithstanding that the hours of work in such employment may be reduced; and all members of this industry shall endeavor to increase the pay of all employees in excess of the mini-

imum wage, as herein set forth, by an equitable adjustment of all pay schedules proportionate to the increase in compensation as determined by the minimum wage herein provided.

ARTICLE V—CHILD LABOR

No person under sixteen (16) years of age shall be employed in the Marking Devices Industry, nor anyone under eighteen (18) years of age at operations or occupations hazardous in nature or detrimental to health. The Code Authority shall submit to the Administrator for approval within a reasonable time after the effective date of this Code a list of such hazardous occupations. Reliance in good faith by an employer upon any evidence as to age admissible in the courts of the state in which such employment takes place shall be deemed a compliance with this provision.

ARTICLE VI—ADMINISTRATION

(1) To further effectuate the policies of the Act, a Code Authority is hereby established to cooperate with the Administrator in the administration of this Code. The Code Authority shall consist of eleven (11) members, selected by a fair method of selection and approved by the Administrator, and not more than three (3) members without vote to be appointed at the discretion of the Administrator.

(2) For the purpose of administering this Code the Marking Devices Industry shall be divided into the several divisions as follows:

Rubber Stamps	Checks, Badges, Metal Tags,
Rubber Printing Dies—Moulded	and Stamped Plates
or Cut	Pressed Metal Plates and Signs
Steel Stamps, Steel Dies, and	Seals
Burning Brands	Stencils
Brass Stamps, Brass Dies, and	Merchandise Sundries.
Milled Brass Signs	

Subject to the control of the Code Authority and with the approval of the Administrator each division shall be independent and self-governing with respect to the conditions and problems relating exclusively to the several divisions.

(a) Proposals in respect to matters affecting more than one division may be initiated by any division affected and shall be submitted for consideration to the Code Authority; such proposals, after the approval of the Administrator, shall become a part of the rules and regulations governing the members of this Industry on such matters of procedure or otherwise as they purport to cover.

(3) Subject to the approval of the Administrator, the Code Authority shall:

(a) From time to time require such verified reports from the members of the Industry as in its judgment may be necessary to adequately provide for the administration of, and to enforce the provisions of, this Code;

(b) Upon complaint of interested parties or upon its own initiative, make such inquiry or investigation of the operation of this Code as may be necessary; and

(c) To submit to the Administrator from time to time for his approval such proposals, rules, and regulations as may be deemed

necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this Code.

(4) The International Stamp Manufacturers' Association is designated the Administrative agency under the Code Authority.

(5) *Membership*.—Any employer in the Marking Devices Industry may participate in the endeavors of the Code Authority relative to the revisions or additions to this Code by accepting the proper pro rata share of the cost and responsibility of creating and administering it, either by becoming a member of the International Stamp Manufacturers Association or by paying to it an amount equal to the dues from time to time provided to be paid by a member in like situation of said Association.

(6) When and as determined by the Code Authority of the Industry, on written notice subject to the approval of the Administrator, all members of the Industry shall promptly forward to and file with the Code Authority such statistical data and information as may be necessary to effectuate the declared policies and provisions of this Code and/or the National Industrial Recovery Act.

(7) Subject to the approval of the Administrator, the Code Authority shall decide as to what schedules, lists, or studies shall be compiled for the Industry as a whole and how and when any of this material and information shall be distributed to the members of the Industry. It is hereby provided that the individual figures of the respective members of the Industry shall not be disclosed and shall be treated as strictly confidential.

ARTICLE VII

COSTS

(1) Prices of all products shall be based upon accurate and known costs, as established by an adequate cost-finding system, approved by the Administrator.

(2) No manufacturer in the Marking Devices Industry shall sell any products, merchandise (except dropped lines as provided in Section (3)), or service at prices below his own individual cost as determined in accordance with the cost-finding system.

(3) Dropped lines, sometimes designated as "close-outs", may be disposed of under such rules and regulations as may be recommended by the Code Authority and approved by the Administrator.

(4) Each manufacturer in the Industry shall, within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this Code and at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which his price lists shall be effective, file with the Code Authority and post in a conspicuous place in his place or places of business, his net current price lists or price lists and discount sheets, as the case may be, for merchandise, sundry, and standard products, and for the made-to-order products on which it is customary in the Industry to issue price lists, and costing and pricing formulae for all other products.

(5) Any member desiring to revise his original price lists filed as provided in Section 4 of this Article, shall file and post his discount sheets and/or costing and pricing formulae as provided

in Section 4 for original price lists at least ten (10) days prior to their effective date.

TERMS

The standard maximum cash discount terms for payment of products bought from manufacturers, jobbers, or retailers in the Marking Devices Industry are hereby declared to be 2% 10 days, net 30 days, E.O.M. This shall be taken to mean that for any products purchased and delivered during any certain month (for example, January), payment shall be made for same on or before the 10th of the following month (for example, February), less 2 percent; and any greater cash discounts given or taken by members of this industry on or after the taking effect of this Code shall be considered a violation hereof; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be interpreted as preventing any member of the Marking Devices Industry from giving or taking cash discounts of less than 2 percent if he so desires.

ARTICLE VIII—UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

The following shall be considered Unfair Trade Practices for the Marking Devices Industry and any member who shall directly or indirectly through an officer, employee, agent, or representative, employ or cause to be employed any such unfair practice or practices shall be guilty of a violation of this Code.

(1) Selling, by any manufacturer in this Industry, directly or indirectly or through his dealers, or by any means whatsoever, any standard or merchandise sundry product of the Industry at a price lower or at a discount greater, or on more favorable terms of payment than those provided in his current net price list or price list and discount sheets on file, or selling any made-to-order product of this Industry or services at a price lower than that determined by the current costing and pricing formulae on file.

(2) Offering merchandise for sale at a price reduced from a marked-up or fictitious price.

(3) The practice of giving special discounts, gratuities, or other merchandise at a price below a scheduled sale price as an inducement to purchase any commodity or commodities.

(4) The secret payment or allowance of rebates, refunds, commissions, credits, or unearned discounts, whether in the form of money or otherwise; or secretly extending to certain purchasers special services or privileges not extended to all purchasers, under like terms and conditions.

(5) No manufacturer shall discriminate as between purchasers of the same quantity or the same class.

(6) To give or permit to be given, or the offer to give money or anything of value, either directly or indirectly, to customers or prospective customers, their agents, employees, and/or representatives; to purchase or contract to purchase Industry's products, either directly or indirectly, from the maker of such gift or offer, or to knowingly and in bad faith influence such employers, their agents and/or representatives, to refrain from dealing or contracting to deal with their competitors.

(7) Any practice of fake, fictitious, or blind bids for the purpose of deceiving competitors or purchasers, or any attempt through connivance to have all bids rejected to the end that a more advantageous position may be secured in new bidding.

(8) The sale or offering for sale of any product of the Industry by any false means or device whatsoever.

(9) The practice of coercing the purchase of several, or a group of products, as a condition to the purchase of one or more products under the exclusive control of the seller.

(10) The practice of knowingly shipping or delivering products which do not conform to the samples submitted or representations made prior to securing the orders.

(11) Maliciously inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing contracts between competitors and their customers by any false or deceptive means whatsoever, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose of unduly hampering, injuring, or embarrassing competitors in their business.

(12) The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations.

(13) False representations concerning the grade or quality of the goods of competitors with the tendency to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers.

(14) The making or causing or permitting to be made or published any false, untrue, or deceptive statement by way of advertisement or otherwise concerning the grade, quality, quantity, substance, character, nature, origin, size, or preparation of any product of the industry.

(15) Maliciously enticing the employees of competitors.

(16) The circularization of threats of suit for infringement of patent or trade mark among customers of competitors, not made in good faith but for the purpose and with the effect of harassing and intimidating customers.

(17) Seeking information from competitors concerning their business by false or misleading statement or representations or by false impersonations of one in authority.

(18) The practice of usurping designs, styles, or patterns originated by a competitor and appropriating them for one's own use within a five-year period after such origination.

(19) The imitation of the trade marks, trade names, slogans, or other established marks of identification of competitors.

(20) The purchase of, or subscription to an interest in, capital stock or other obligation of a present or potential customer, where the intent is to furnish goods in payment under conditions which violate provisions of this Code applying to credit extensions, terms of payment, secret rebates, and allowances, or under conditions which are obviously designed to conceal the true nature of transactions between seller and buyer.

(21) To make quotations or to give technical information to any individual or firm who is not a bona fide operator in the particular field or fields covered by the information or material wanted, for the purpose of permitting him or it to manufacture the products of this industry.

ARTICLE IX

Whereas the policy of the Act to increase purchasing power will be made impossible of consummation if prices of all goods and services purchased increase as rapidly as wages, it is recognized that price increases should be delayed and that when made the same should, so far as reasonably possible, be limited to actual increase in the seller's costs.

ARTICLE X—GENERAL

(1) Prior to any amendment or amendments to the constitution or bylaws of the International Stamp Manufacturers Association, such amendment or amendments shall first be submitted to the Administrator for his approval.

(2) Any member of this Industry who, prior to June 16, 1933, contracted to buy or sell any goods, wares, or merchandise at a price fixed as of the date of said contract, for future delivery, shall make a bona fide effort to arrive at an equitable adjustment on the price thereof as fixed by said contract, to meet any proper increase in the cost of such goods, wares, or merchandise imposed by virtue of any provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act; and in the event such effort fails to result in a mutually satisfactory adjustment, either party to said contract may refer the same for adjustment to the Code Authority of the Industry, which said Code Authority with the aid and assistance of the Administrator or his properly designated agent or agents, shall endeavor to arrive at an equitable adjustment thereof.

(3) Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

(4) No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

(5) Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

(6) This Code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (b) of Section 10 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, from time to time to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under Title I of said Act and specifically, but without limitation, to the right of the President to cancel or modify his approval of this Code or any conditions imposed by him upon his approval thereof.

(7) Within each State, this Code shall not supersede any laws of such State imposing more stringent requirements regulating the age of employees, wages, hours of work, or health, fire, or general working conditions, then under this Code.

(8) Each employer shall post in conspicuous places full copies of this Code.

(9) No provision of this Code shall be so applied as to permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, or to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises.

(10) In addition to the information required to be submitted to the Code Authority, there shall be furnished to the Administrator or his designated agent or agents such statistical information as the Administrator may deem necessary for the purposes recited in Section 3 (a) of the Act.

(11) After due notice and hearing, this Code may be amended upon the recommendation of the Code Authority or any interested party or group or upon the Administrator's own motion, and any amendment or modification so determined shall be effective when approved by the President, unless otherwise provided.

The undersigned do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Code of Fair Competition for the Marking Devices Industry, submitted to the Administrator under the National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended by authority of the Executive Committee of the Marking Devices Industry.

(Signed) J. R. SWIFT,

President International Stamp Manufacturers Association.

(Signed) W. L. LORD,

Secretary International Stamp Manufacturers Association.

OCTOBER 1933.

Approved Code No. 59.

Registry No. 1399/04.

EXHIBIT A

LIST OF PRODUCTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFINING DIVISIONS OF THE MARKING DEVICES INDUSTRY

The following listings by division and product shall serve as an index and definition:

SECTION (1) *Made-to-Order Products.*

(a) *Rubber Stamps.*

Wood-mounted Rubber (hand) stamps
Metal-mounted Rubber (hand) stamps
All Rubber-mounted (hand) stamps
Line daters and numberers, Special
Die plate Daters, Time Stamps, Cancellers, etc.
Self-Inkers—plain, dating, etc.
Pocket stamps
Ink and Ink pads, Special
Movable Rubber type and Outfits of Special or unusual kinds
Hand Operated Printing Wheels with Rubber Dies
Printing Presses for use with Rubber dies and movable rubber type
Special Holders, Racks, Rules, Attachments, and Accessories for any of the above

(b) *Rubber Printing Dies, Moulded or Cut.*—These are commonly known as “rubber printing dies or plates” and are used on many different types of printing presses, for general printing purposes and for imprinting advertising matter, specifications, directions, etc., on corrugated, fibre, chip, and cardboard made into boxes, shipping cases, display boxes, etc.; also on many different types of articles made from steel, rubber, cellophane, wood, paper, etc.

(c) *Steel Stamps, Steel Dies, and Burning Brands.*

Steel Stamps
Steel Letters and Figures
Steel Type
Embossing Type
Male and Female Embossing Dies
Steel Printing Dies for paper cartons and wood boxes
Decorative tools for wood, paper, metal, etc.
Steel Matrices
Metal Dies for branding by means of heat or ink
Machinery and appliances for working with the above

(d) *Brass Stamps, Brass Dies, and Milled Brass Signs.*

Brass Stamps engraved for stamping letters or designs into wood, cloth, leather, paper meats, etc.
Brass Dies for embossing book covers, paper, leather, etc.
Brass Signs made by process of milling or engraving
Brass Dies for moulding and marking soaps
Machines having brass wheels and/or dies for dating, timing, numbering, etc.

(e) *Checks, Badges, Metal Tags, Fibre Tags, Metal Labels, and Stamped Plates.*

Metal Checks, Metal Labels, Metal Tags, Fibre Tags, time, tool, key, trunk, trade, identification, etc., having raised or sunk letters
Badges, all shapes and forms of metal badges such as employees, police, detectives, sheriff, marshall, firemen, etc.
Stamped Plates, for identification, license, instruction, caution, brands, patent dates, trade marks, etc., stamped in various metals and fibres with steel dies.
Medals, Tokens, and Pocket Pieces, etc.

- (f) *Pressed Metal Signs, Metal Vehicle Tax, and Automobile License Plates.*
Embossed or Debossed sheet metal signs, finished or unfinished, made by stamping with male and female dies or type or by metal die against rubber counter

(g) *Seals.*

Notary, corporation, and official documental seal presses in all sizes operated by hand or power

Similar presses used for embossing letter heads, photographs, and cards not exceeding 200# in weight

Metal and Plastic Dies used in above presses with metal or plastic counters

Lead Seal Presses for sealing cars, meters, vaults, meats, cases, bags, etc.

Wax Seals for sealing documents, valuable packages, etc.

(h) *Stencils.*

For Lettering or branding with paint or ink by means of brush or spray gun.

For sand blasting letters and designs into glass, etc.

SEC. (2). *Merchandise Sundries.*—Manufactured on standard specifications as kindred stock accessories to the above services and made-to-order products. Many of these are altered or modified by the manufacturing dealer to order:

Line Daters and Numberers

Self-Inking Line Daters and Numberers, etc.

Alphabet stamps

Cost and Selling Price Stamps

Library and Revenue Dating stamps

Rotary Dating and Time stamps

Movable Rubber Type Sets

Metal Type with Rubber Face

Type Holders

Stock Rubber Hand Stamps

Marking Devices Inks

Ink Pads for Marking Devices

Numbering Machines (hand) (not typographic)

Price and Sign Markers and Chart Printers

Stamp Racks and Cases

Adjustable Stencils

Machine-Made Steel Letters and Figures

Music Chart Printers

Stencil Brushes and Pots

Stencil Cutting Machines

Holders, Racks, Rules, Attachments, and Accessories for any of the above

Printing Presses (amateur hand operated) for metal type

NOTE.—The listings in Sections (1) and (2) hereof are not intended to be complete or altogether restrictive in defining these Divisions of the Marking Devices Industry, but rather that they shall be suggestive of the Arts and facilities available for other products for similar uses.

**EXHIBIT B****REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE OF FAIR
COMPETITION****PART OF AGREEMENT AND CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION FOR THE MARKING DEVICES
INDUSTRY**

1. Any employer or any employee of this Industry, or any purchaser of any of the products of the Industry, may enter a complaint of violation of this Code, providing such complaint is presented in writing to the Code Authority, giving the nature of the complaint in detail, supported by all the available evidence thereon.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall, on receipt of such complaint, notify the alleged violator, and request his answer. Whenever, in the judgment of the Code Authority it shall be necessary, the Executive Secretary shall refer such report of violation to the Chairman of the Committee having jurisdiction over the particular division of the Industry in which the alleged violator operates.

(b) Copies of the complaint, of the evidence, and of the answer, shall be furnished to the Chairman of the Committee having jurisdiction, to the complainant, and to the alleged violator, in identical form and manner.

(c) The said Chairman shall set a date for a hearing on the case, to be held not later than two weeks after the receipt by him of the complaint, and he shall immediately endeavor to adjust a settlement thereof, either alone or in consultation with the members of the Committee.

(d) In case such procedure fails to settle the matter to the satisfaction of both parties, all papers relating to the case with recommendations by the Committee of the division shall be placed before the Code Authority who, in the event of a failure to adjust the matter in hearing to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, shall forward all such papers to the Administrator or his duly authorized agent or agents for such further action as may be proper in the premises.