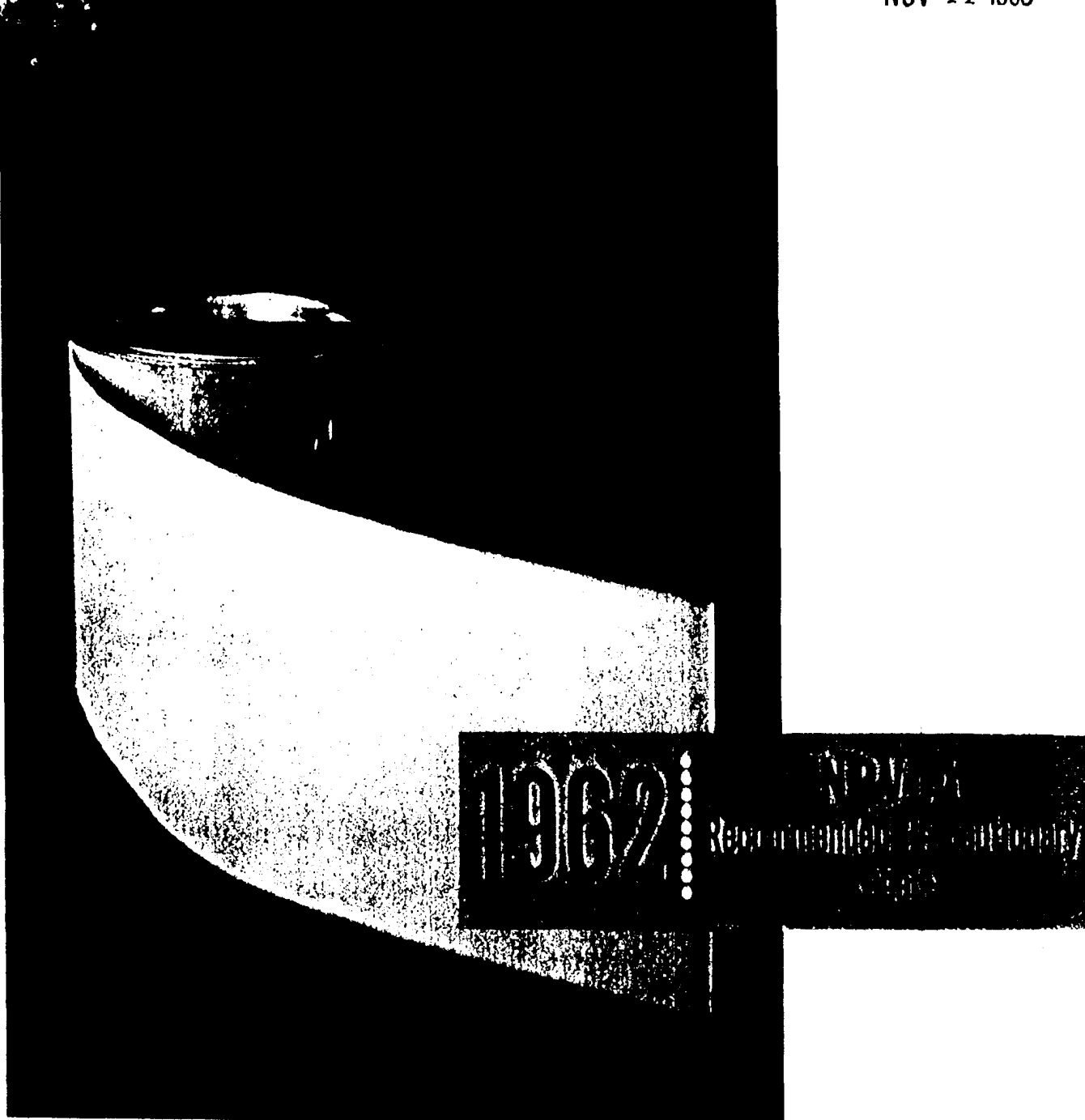




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NATIONAL PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER ASSOCIATION, INC.
1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

GLD006495

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LABEL INDEX

Labels 11-16:

For thick, solvent-thinned paints, including:

- House Paint
- Enamel
- Varnish
- Pigmented Lacquers
- Lead and Oil
- Trim Paint

See reference on each label for lead content, viscosity and flash point.

Labels 21-26:

For thin products containing more than 10% Petroleum Distillate but less than 10% Toluol or Xylol. Include:

- Sealers
- Metallic Paint
- Clear and Pigmented Lacquers

See particular label for Lead content, viscosity and flash point.

Labels 31-34:

For thin products containing more than 10% Toluol, Xylol or mixtures thereof, viscosity less than 150 SSU; see each label for flash point. Products include various lacquers.

Label 41:

For self-pressurized containers. Read notes carefully.

Labels 51, 52:

For Shellac, Knot Sealers and other spirit finishes with viscosity less than 150 SSU. See labels for flash point and Methanol content in end-product.

Labels 61-64:

For Paint and Varnish Removers with viscosity less than 150 SSU. See individual labels for Benzol, Acetone or Methanol or Methylene Chloride content and for flash point.

Labels 71-75:

For Thinners (under 150 SSU). See individual labels for Petroleum Distillate, Xylol and Toluol content and for flash point. Label 75 for Turpentine only.

Label 81:

For products containing Portland Cement or Lime.

Label 91:

For Latex (emulsion) Paints. Consult label for Lead, Glycol and Mercury content. This label includes Latex Wall Paint, House Paint and Masonry Paint.

Label 92:

For Putty, Caulking Compounds, Paste Wax, Roofing Paints.

Viscosity Chart:

Compares various methods for measuring viscosity and relates same to Saybolt Universal with comparative dividing line for viscosities above and below 150 SSU.

The 1962 NPVLA Recommended Labels

Background

Since 1955 NPVLA has issued recommended precautionary labels for the use of its members. Always, these labels have been well in advance of legal requirements. Our members voluntarily took such a lead. In 1960, the NPVLA recommended labels in April which anticipated by three months the requirements of the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act which became law on July 12, 1960.

The 1962 Recommended Labels here presented continue this tradition of timeliness and also fully meet the requirements of the Law and the Regulations for its administration.

The labels in this booklet represent decisions involving the best judgment of the NPVLA Executive Committee, the Labeling Committee and the General Counsel. They meet, by and large, requirements of State, local and Federal Laws for hazardous substances.

NPVLA, however, makes no absolute guarantee that these will meet every code, law, city ordinance, regulation or unusual labeling requirement. But this booklet is guaranteed to be the best guide to sound labeling practice which the composite thinking of the compilers can provide for our members.

Responsibility of Members

Each member, in the final analysis, has the responsibility for proper and legal labeling of his product. These labels are *guides* in the true sense of the word—not *directives*. Manufacturers can, and many will, revise wording, arrangement and placement of the reading matter. This is their prerogative. Such rearrangements may well be in the best interests of the member and his product. Unless there is a reason for change, however, members are urged to adopt both the format and substance of these labels for their products in the interest of uniform practice.

The various statements comprising each caution are as simple and concise as the Committee knows how to make them. While alternative statements having the same meaning may be

legally acceptable, the wording here provided has in many cases met the test of time and various laws. Also, it has been reviewed by FDA as indicated later in this booklet.

The Laws Involved

The Federal Act applies to hazardous substances shipped in interstate commerce. State and local laws apply basically to local production and sale. Sound labeling practice dictates that labels in all cases carry the information required by the Federal Act.

The Federal Act is concerned with the hazards provided by *liquid paint or kindred products in a container* suitable or intended for household use. Certain municipalities are primarily concerned with the hazards resulting from the *dry paint films* on the surface to which the paint has been applied. Some local regulations such as fire department restrictions are focused on other particular hazards. All such varying viewpoints have been considered in developing the 1962 Recommended Precautionary Labels.

Even though some products for which the 1962 labels are provided may not be subject to the Federal Law, and even though some will not be sold in markets subject to special requirements of State or Municipal Laws or Regulations, it is believed that use of these labels under such circumstances will continue to demonstrate that the members of this industry need no law or regulation to force them to adopt sound labeling procedures, especially in such matters as labeling combustible substances with flash points higher than 80°F.

Many manufacturers, however, have indicated dissatisfaction with the basis for regulations requiring the labeling of lead in paints offered for sale in cities like Baltimore and New York and States such as Kansas and Illinois. These manufacturers, as is their right, will refrain from carrying the lead paint labels elsewhere. For this reason a note has been appended to the lead paint labels, indicating that such labeling in States or cities not requiring the same is not obligatory.

The Numbering System

While numbering starts with Label No. 11 and ends with Label No. 92, there are only thirty-one labels in the collection.

Labels 11 through 16 apply to thick paints having a viscosity greater than raw linseed oil. The exemption from special labeling for petroleum distillates applies to these products. Any amount of aliphatic hydrocarbons may be present in such products as solvents without requiring special labeling. If, in rare cases, more than 10% Toluol or Xylol are in the formulation, the Statement "Vapor Harmful" must be used as a statement of hazard in Labels Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16, in the same type and on the same line as "Flammable" or "Extremely Flammable."

Labels 21 through 26 apply to thin products having a viscosity less than that of raw linseed oil. The special labeling required for Petroleum Distillate is not exempted for these products.

Labels 31 through 34 also apply to thin products containing Toluol or Xylol, for which special regulations are now being developed. These labels anticipate regulations which later will be issued.

Label 41. This label presented to the Committee the most difficult problems of any. It was hoped that the New York Fire Department Regulations would have crystallized by this time to a point where a special label for New York might be presented. This has not taken place. Accordingly, this label is limited to the pressure hazard only, with notes involving such matters as flammability, lead content, Toluol and Xylol, and labeling for smaller sizes.

There is a serious question as to whether sufficient labeling space for all cautions is presented on 16-ounce and 8-ounce self-pressurized containers. The Food and Drug Administration, as explained in greater detail later, will not require a petition for exemption in such cases unless it is sought to use minimum type less than 6 points. The request for a ruling as suggested in Note 5 provides a speedier procedure. Exemptions will take a long time to go through the works at FDA. A clearing by a ruling from the Office of Advisory Opinions in accordance with the direction on Note 5 will be by far the preferable method.

The Food and Drug Administration specifically requested that when reference is made to the area available for labeling, it should be made clear that this involves the whole area on the side surface of a container. There have been some instances referred to FDA in which a comparatively small area has been used for a label on the side surface of a container which would have permitted a label of much larger dimensions. This is the reason for FDA's request for an explanatory note in this respect.

With respect to Label 41, the Labeling Committee adopted the form and substance of a recommendation which had been worked out by another association specializing on aerosols. This wording has been approved by attorneys for some of the largest producers of aerosol products in this country. Many manufacturers intend to use the entire warning in one place, on the front panel of the label, so that there will be no dilution of the effect of the warning and so that the entire warning will present a continuity of thought. This is why the first sentence of the back panel of the label is in lower case type, with the next statement in caps.

As, if, and when additional data become available for such products with respect to labeling, NPVLA will issue, if necessary, additional recommended labels.

Labels 51 and 52 are for shellac and sealers. They are self-explanatory.

Labels 61-64 cover removers. FDA has cleared one question by holding that there is no substantial aspiration hazard involved in chlorinated hydrocarbons. Label 64, for products with Methylene Chloride and Methanol, therefore carries advice to induce vomiting which is not carried in Labels 61 and 62, which are for substances presenting an aspiration hazard. In this class of labels the Committee has added the warning that the same are skin and eye irritants for each label. This warning was added originally only for those labels containing Methylene Chloride when wax or other holding agents were present. The Committee determined that in virtually all cases removers contain sufficient wax and holding agents to retard evaporation of the solvent and to deter the remover from flowing on the vertical surfaces to which it is applied, and under such conditions, felt there is a good possibility that such products may be skin and eye irritants.

Labels 71-75 are for thinners and similar products uniformly having a viscosity less than 150 SSU.

Label 81 provoked no adverse comment last fall when submitted to the Food and Drug Administration. It here appears in precisely the form in which it was submitted in September, 1961.

Label 91 for latex paints reflects the recently developed data demonstrating that concentrations of mercury as metal up to 0.2% are not hazardous in typical paint products.

The Viscosity Chart

A chart devised by our Technical Division is included in this booklet. From it members can tell at a glance the relationship between various methods of measuring viscosity to the Saybolt Universal scale which is referred to in the FDA exemption of viscous products from special labeling. This chart can serve as a guide both to our members and to officials of the Food and Drug Administration, for which it has been made available. The chart is not precise to a mathematically absolute degree, but it is intended to be used for approximate relationship of the systems of measure mentioned in it. It should be read in conjunction with Technical Bulletin No. 23 on Viscosity Measurement.

The Back Panel

Several members of the Labeling Committee have indicated that their particular firms intend to use the word "Caution" on the back panel with respect to all labeling, whether this word is required or not. They explain the reason for this proposed procedure by the fact that the front panel makes reference to "*cautions* elsewhere on the label." They feel that such an arrangement will set out the warning on the rear panel more definitely. Of course, any manufacturer has a right to do this if he so desires. This procedure is not reflected in the recommended labels in such form simply because it is not *required*, even though it may be *desired* by some members.

The Size of Type

FDA has pointed out that the 18-point capitals for signal words and 12-point capitals for statements of hazard are minimums rather than maximums. Attention is directed to Section 191.101 of the FDA Regulations in this respect, specifying that the point size shall be "*not less than*" 18-point type for the signal word and "*not less than*" 12-point type for the statement of hazard. When the requirements of prominence and conspicuity necessitates a

larger size type, the Food and Drug Administration will require sizes larger than the minimums above mentioned. On the other hand, the regulations state that "when the size of the label space requires a reduction in type size, the reduction shall be made to a size no smaller than is necessary and in no event to a size smaller than 6-point type." Where a member needs to secure a reduction lower than 6-point type an exemption must be applied for. To obtain an exemption a letter detailing the nature of the exemption sought and the need for the same should be submitted to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, at the address listed in Note 5, Label No. 41.

Prominence of Warnings

The warnings and cautionary statements on labels must be distinctive and conspicuous. This means that the size of type in the warning statements should bear a reasonable relationship to the size of type elsewhere on the label. Contrast between type and background which permit ease of reading is also a factor. Type which is difficult to read against the background upon which it is placed should be avoided.

Toluol, Benzol, etc.

When the regulations for Toluol, Xylol and Benzol are issued, as indicated in the notes above under *Labels 31 through 34*, there is a distinct possibility that for all products containing more than 3% Benzol by weight, the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol will be required as in products containing 4% Methanol by weight.

Whenever the product contains more than 10% Xylol or Toluol, or more than 10% of a mixture of the two, the label will be required to state "Contains Xylol" or "Contains Toluol," as the case may be. In the paint industry it is rare that aromatic hydrocarbons other than the three above mentioned appear in the formulation, but when this condition occurs, the blanket term "Contains Aromatic Hydrocarbons" may be used. These notes were, of course, prepared before the issuance of the Regulations. We are reasonably sure that the provisions referred to will be included. Members are cautioned, however, to make such adjustments as may be necessary in the event that there is a deviation in these notes from the new Regulations, regarding which all members will be given full information in a legal bulletin when the new Regulations are issued.

Percentages

When reference is made to percentage figures (such as 10% Xylol or 10% Toluol), the reference is always to the percentage by weight of the total product, even though the words "by weight" are not used to define percentages in the notes on all the labels.

Inquiries

Any questions concerning matters that are not clear in this booklet should be addressed to the General Counsel at NPVLA headquarters in Washington.

The Wording in Boxes

It will be noted that in the permanent booklet the wording for the labels is enclosed in boxes. This is to let you see at a glance what the label recommendations are in so many words. Neither the Law nor the Regulations require that the warning statements be enclosed in a box. The requirement extends only to keeping such statements separate from other statements on the label. Accordingly, while the labeling data have been enclosed in boxes in the permanent booklet, the labels in the pocket part, which will be the printer's copy, are not in such boxes.

The intent of the Committee is to permit each manufacturer to make his own decision as to enclosing such labels in boxes.

The loose labels in the pocket part contain much blank space which may be utilized as each member sees fit for special instructions concerning his label in submitting copy to the printer.

Combustible, Flammable and Extremely Flammable Substances

When the flash point is listed in the notes to labels the determination is based upon the Tagliabue Open Cup Test.

The Effective Date for Front Panel Labeling

There has been no change in the requirement for front panel labeling by February 1, 1963. We are still assured that if, after diligent effort, a manufacturer is unable to meet this deadline, he need not fear that arbitrary action will be taken by the Food and Drug Administration.

Small Size Containers

The labels in this booklet are intended for gallon size containers and any smaller containers which have adequate labeling area to accommodate the recommended type sizes and precautionary wording.

Manifestly, all of the labeling information provided for some of the labels cannot be placed on some small size containers. Therefore, when the size of the label space requires a reduction in type size, the Regulations permit it to be made so long as no type smaller than 6-point is used. (Regulations Sec. 191.101.) If the manufacturer has no question in his mind that, for his label, he is using the largest type size compatible with the space available for labeling on the container, no Ruling is required. If a manufacturer feels that his problem is a borderline matter, he should communicate with the Office of Advisory Opinions of the Bureau of Enforcement, Food and Drug Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., submitting a sample of the proposed label and the container.

FDA Review of These Labels

We requested review of these labels by the Office of Advisory Opinions at the Food and Drug Administration. Under date of September 27 a reply was received in which the comment was made that the proposed labels "appear to be designed to meet both the letter and the spirit of the law." Suggestions for minor changes in form were made and have been incorporated into the labels in this booklet. There were no adverse comments. It was suggested however, that if we believe the special labeling for petroleum distillate is not required for self-pressurized containers, we should ask for an exemption.

We will seek such exemption promptly. It is conceded by FDA that there may be no aspiration hazard involved in the spray from pressurized containers and that at present there is on hand no data positively demonstrating the existence of such a hazard.

The special labeling required by Section 191.7 (b) (3) of the Regulations is aimed at the aspiration hazard. For the purposes of this special labeling it is the opinion of the Food and Drug Administration that toluol, xyol and benzol also have an aspiration hazard.

We have already obtained an exemption from the special labeling requirements for viscous paints. We have data indicating that there is a complete absence of an aspiration hazard in paints and kindred products packed in pressurized containers regardless of viscosity.

We have informed FDA that no change will be recommended in the wording of Label No. 41 until after action has been taken on the petition for exemption.

Suggested Procedure for Labeling Products Tinted at Point of Sale

When household products are tinted at the point of sale by a dealer with oil color, tube colorants or other tinting material so that the end product requires precautionary labeling under State or Municipal laws, it is suggested that the dealer be provided with pressure sensitive labels for attachment to the container of the end product to be delivered to the household. The dealer should be instructed to attach such labels whenever necessary and full instructions as to the labeling requirements with respect to the particular colorants involved should be supplied to the dealer. The label should contain the required warning. A sample label for thick combustible products, which after the mixing of colorants at point of sale contain more than 1% lead in total non-volatile but no harmful amounts of other ingredients follows:

**CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE!
CONTAINS LEAD. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.**

(10 pt. caps)

Keep away from heat and open flame. Do not apply on window sills, toys, furniture or interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

(10 pt. caps)

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 11

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *less* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No harmful
amounts of other hazardous ingredients.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 80° to 150° F.

NOTE: *No front panel label required.* No labeling required by Federal law; this label recommended to members with national distribution. It is *required* where "Combustibles" must be labeled, including California, Hawaii, Kansas, New Jersey, New York State and Buffalo, N. Y.

Example: House paint, enamel, varnish.

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE!

(10 pt. caps)

Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

11-62

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 12

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *less* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No hazard
except flammability.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Enamel, varnish, some lacquer.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

WARNING! FLAMMABLE See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(10 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks and open
flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor
or spray mist. Do not take internally. Close container after
each use.

(10 pt. type)

(12 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. caps)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

12-62

Label No. 12

GL 0006503

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 13

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *less* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No hazard
except extreme flammability.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistrokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Pigmented Lacquers

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid
prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist.
Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

1362

Label No. 13

GL0006504

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 14

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *more* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No harmful
amounts of other hazardous ingredients.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 80° to 150° F.

NOTE 1. *No front panel label required.* No labeling required by Federal law; this label recommended where "Combustibles" must be labeled, including California, Hawaii, Kansas, New Jersey, New York State, and Buffalo, N. Y. and where paints containing more than 1% Lead must be labeled including Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City.

NOTE 2. Manufacturers who do not market products in the four last-named places need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

Examples: Lead and oil; Trim or House Paint with
Chrome Green.

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE!
CONTAINS LEAD. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

(10 pt. caps)

Keep away from heat and open flame. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills, or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

14-62

Label No. 14

GL D006505

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 15

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *more* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No other
hazard except flammability.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Paints and pigmented lacquers
with more than 1% Lead.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas,
Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harm-
ful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window
sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

WARNING! FLAMMABLE See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CONTAINS LEAD. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

(10 pt. caps)

CAUTION: FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks and open
flame. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills, or other
interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Avoid
prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist.
Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

15-62

NOTE: If product contains *more* than 10% TOLUOL, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of
the two, add "VAPOR HARMFUL" in 12 pt. caps after "FLAMMABLE" on front panel, and
add one or both names after "CONTAINS . . ." at the top of the back panel.

Label: GLD006506

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 16

For *thick* solvent-thinned paints
with *more* than 1% Lead as metal
in total non-volatile. No other
hazard except extreme flammability.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Some pigmented lacquers with
more than 1% Lead.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas,
Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harm-
ful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window
sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS LEAD. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

(10 pt. caps)

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not apply on
toys, furniture, window sills, or other interior surfaces of rooms
which may be used by children. Avoid prolonged contact with skin
and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after
each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

16-62

NOTE: If product contains *more* than 10% TOLUOL, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of
the two, add "VAPOR HARMFUL" in 12 pt. caps after "FLAMMABLE" on front panel, and
add one or both names after "CONTAINS . . ." at the top of the back panel.

Label No. 16

GLD006507

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 21

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Petroleum Distillate, *less* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile and *less* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the two. No other hazard except combustibility.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 80° to 150° F.

Example: Stains, sealers, metallic paints.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

COMBUSTIBLE. Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

21 62

GLD006508

Label No. 21

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 22

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Petroleum Distillate, *less* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile and *less* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the two. No other hazard except flammability.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Some metallic paints, clear lacquers.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

22-62

Label No. 22

GLD006509

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 23

For *thin* products containing *more*
than 10% Petroleum Distillate, *less*
than 1% Lead as metal in total non-
volatile and *less* than 10% Toluol,
10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the
two. No other hazard except extreme flammability.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Clear Lacquer.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

23-62

Label No. 23

GLD006510

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 24

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Petroleum Distillate and *more* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile; *less* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the two. No other hazard except combustibility.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 80° to 150° F.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE AND LEAD.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

COMBUSTIBLE. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

24-62

Label No. 24

GLD006511

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 25

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Petroleum Distillate and *more* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile; *less* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the two. No other hazard except flammability.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.

Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Pigmented lacquer.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:

(Front Panel:)

DANGER! FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE AND LEAD.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(12 pt. type)

25-62

(10 pt. caps)

Label No. 25

GLD006512

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 26

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Petroleum Distillate and *more* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile; *less* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture of the two. No other hazard except extreme flammability.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Pigmented Lacquers.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR
FATAL IF SWALLOWED.**

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE AND LEAD.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(12 pt. type)

26-62

(10 pt. caps)

Label No. 26

GLD006513

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 31

For *thin* products containing *more* than
10% Toluol or 10% Xylol or *more* than
10% of a mixture thereof, *less* than 1%
Lead as metal in total non-volatile and
no other hazard except flammability.
If harmful amounts of other hazardous
substances are present, substitute or
add names of such ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Clear lacquers.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
FLAMMABLE. VAPOR HARMFUL.

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS TOLUOL AND XYLOL

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

31-62

Label No. 31

GLD006514

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 32

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Toluol or 10% Xylol or *more* than 10% of a mixture thereof, *more* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile and no other hazard except flammability. If harmful amounts of other hazardous substances are present, substitute or add names of such ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Some lacquers.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. FLAMMABLE. VAPOR HARMFUL. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS TOLUOL, XYLOL AND LEAD

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

32-62

* If either Toluol or Xylol is absent omit its name.

Label No. 32

GLD006515

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 33

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Toluol or 10% Xylol or *more* than 10% of a mixture thereof, *less* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile and no other hazard except extreme flammability. If harmful amounts of other hazardous substances are present, substitute or add names of such ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Clear lacquers.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

CAUTION: CONTAINS TOLUOL AND XYLOL

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. caps)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

33-62

* If product contains only one of these substances, delete name of substance not in formulation.

Label No. 33

GLD006516

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 34

For *thin* products containing *more* than 10% Toluol or 10% Xylol or *more* than 10% of a mixture thereof, *more* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile and no other hazard except extreme flammability. If harmful amounts of other hazardous substances are present, substitute or add names of such ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

Example: Some lacquers.

NOTE: Manufacturers who do not market products in Illinois, Kansas, Baltimore and New York City need not include "Contains Lead, Harmful if Swallowed" nor the sentence beginning "Do not apply on window sills . . ." in their labels.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS TOLUOL, XYLOL AND LEAD.

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use. Do not apply on toys, furniture, window sills or other interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children.

Use with adequate ventilation.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

34-62

* If either Toluol or Xylol is absent omit its name.

Label No. 34

GLD006517

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 41

For self-pressurized containers. For New York City market see Note 4 below. This warning is primarily for the pressure hazard. Add other warnings as indicated in notes below.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

CAUTION! CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

CAUTION: Do not puncture.

EXPOSURE TO HEAT OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO SUN MAY CAUSE BURSTING. Do not throw into fire or incinerator. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of spray mist.

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(12 pt. type)

41-62

(10 pt. caps)

NOTE 1: Some primers, enamels and other products in pressurized containers contain more than 1% Lead in total non-volatile. For such products insert words "CONTAINS LEAD." as first sentence on back panel and after the words "spray mist", insert following sentence: "Do not apply on window sills, toys, furniture or interior surfaces of rooms which may be used by children."

NOTE 2. When product is flammable, as determined by Sections 191.15 and 191.16 of FDA Regulations, insert word "FLAMMABLE" in 12 pt. caps on front panel, just before words "CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE." When extremely flammable under same tests, change "CAUTION" on front panel to "DANGER" and insert words "EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE" in 12 pt. caps on Front Panel. In either case also add as initial sentence on back panel "Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame."

NOTE 3. When more than 10% Toluol, or 10% Xylol, or 10% of a mixture of the two are contained in the product, insert "VAPOR HARMFUL" in 12 pt. caps on front panel and add in 10 pt. caps on rear panel "CONTAINS TOLUOL" or "CONTAINS XYLOL," or "CONTAINS TOLUOL AND XYLOL," as the case may be.

NOTE 4. If product is to be marketed in New York City, a Manufacturing Permit or Certificate of Approval must be obtained from, and the product must be registered with, the Division of Fire Prevention of the New York City Fire Department.

NOTE 5. If area available for labeling will not accommodate required type sizes (18 pt., 12 pt., 10 pt.), submit sample of label to Office of Advisory Opinions, Food and Drug Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington 25, D. C., and request ruling on type size. FDA rule is that "area available for labeling" means surface area of side of container and not "area available" on small sized labels affixed to larger surface of container.

Label No. 41

GLD006518

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 51

For shellac, knot sealers, and other spirit finishes containing denatured alcohol but with *less* than 4% Methanol by weight in end product and *less* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile. No harmful amounts of other hazardous ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

WARNING! FLAMMABLE See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS DENATURED ALCOHOL.

(10 pt. caps)

Do not take internally. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid breathing of vapor and contact with skin or eyes. Close container after each use. Do not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabeled containers.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

51-62

Label No. 51

GLD006519

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 52

For shellac, knot sealers, and other spirit finishes containing denatured alcohol with *more* than 4% Methanol by weight in the end product and *less* than 1% Lead as metal in total non-volatile. No harmful amounts of other hazardous ingredients.

Viscosity: Less than 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.

Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:

(Front Panel:)

DANGER!  POISON!

(18 pt. caps)

MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS
IF SWALLOWED. FLAMMABLE.
VAPOR HARMFUL.

(12 pt. caps)

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS METHANOL.
CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, induce vomiting by giving a tablespoonful of salt in warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear; follow with two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in glass of water. Have patient lie down and keep warm. Cover eyes to exclude light. In case of contact with eyes, flood repeatedly with water. In either case, CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Avoid breathing of vapor or contact with skin or eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

52-62

(10 pt. caps)

NOTE: The Federal Law and Regulations DO NOT REQUIRE that the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol appear on the front panel. NPVLA, however, recommends this placement as sound labeling practice. If any member does not wish to adopt this placement, he MUST put the word "POISON" in 18 pt. capitals and the skull and crossbones symbol with other warnings elsewhere on the label.

Label No. 52

GLD006520

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 61

For flammable liquid paint and
varnish removers containing Benzol,
Acetone and *more* than 4% of Methanol by weight.

Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!  POISON! MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. FLAMMABLE. VAPOR HARMFUL. SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT. See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS BENZOL, ACETONE AND METHANOL. CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Remove patient to fresh air, but have him lie down and keep warm. Cover eyes to exclude light. In case of contact with eyes, flood repeatedly with water. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Close container after each use. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor and contact with skin or eyes. Use with adequate ventilation. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
--

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

61-62

* Name other hazardous solvents if present.

NOTE 1: The Federal Law and Regulations DO NOT REQUIRE that the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol appear on the front panel. NPVLA, however, recommends this placement as sound labeling practice. If any member does not wish to adopt this placement he MUST put the word "POISON" in 18 point capitals and the skull and crossbones symbol with other warnings elsewhere on the label.

NOTE 2: Since removers are not exempted as paints in New York City, this product must meet the New York City Fire Department regulations if it is to be marketed in that area. Accordingly a Manufacturing Permit or Certificate of Approval must be obtained from, and the product registered with, the Division of Fire Prevention of the New York City Fire Department.

Label No. 61

GLD006521

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 62

For extremely flammable liquid paint and
varnish removers containing Benzol, Acetone
and *more* than 4% of Methanol by weight.

Flash Point: 20° F. or lower.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!  POISON! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL. SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT. See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS BENZOL, ACETONE AND METHANOL.
CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Remove patient to fresh air, but have him lie down and keep warm. Cover eyes to exclude light. In case of contact with eyes, flood repeatedly with water. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Close container after each use. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor and contact with skin or eyes.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

62-62

** Name other hazardous solvents if present.*

NOTE 1: The Federal Law and Regulations DO NOT REQUIRE that the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol appear on the front panel. NPVLA, however, recommends this placement as sound labeling practice. If any member does not wish to adopt this placement he MUST put the word "POISON" in 18 point capitals and the skull and crossbones symbol with other warnings elsewhere on the label.

NOTE 2: Since removers are not exempted as paints in New York City, this product must meet the New York City Fire Department regulations if it is to be marketed in that area. Accordingly, a Manufacturing Permit or Certificate of Approval must be obtained from, and the product must be registered with, the Division of Fire Prevention of the New York City Fire Department.

Label No. 62

GLD006522

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 63

For non-flammable removers containing
Methylene Chloride but no harmful
amount of other hazardous ingredients.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

CAUTION! MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS METHYLENE CHLORIDE.

Avoid prolonged and repeated breathing of vapor or contact with skin or eyes. In case of contact with eyes, flood repeatedly with water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Contact with flame or hot surfaces may produce toxic gases. Close container after each use.

Use with adequate ventilation.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

63-62

Label No. 63

GLD006523

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 64

For non-flammable removers containing
Methylene Chloride and *more* than 4% of
Methanol by weight.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!  POISON!

(18 pt. caps)

MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS
IF SWALLOWED. VAPOR HARMFUL.
SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT.

(12 pt. caps)

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS METHYLENE CHLORIDE AND METHANOL.
CANNOT BE MADE NON-POISONOUS.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, induce vomiting by giving a tablespoonful of salt in warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear; follow with two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in glass of water. Have patient lie down and keep warm. Cover eyes to exclude light. In case of contact with eyes, flood repeatedly with water. In either case, CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Avoid breathing of vapor or contact with skin or eyes. Contact with flame or hot surfaces may produce toxic gases. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

64-52

(10 pt. caps)

NOTE: The Federal Law and Regulations DO NOT REQUIRE that the word "POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol appear on the front panel. NPVLA, however, recommends this placement as sound labeling practice. If any member does not wish to adopt this placement, he MUST put the word "POISON" in 18 point capitals and the skull and crossbones symbol with other warnings elsewhere on the label.

Label No. 64

GLD006524

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 71

For thinners containing *more* than
10% Petroleum Distillate and no
harmful amounts of other hazardous
ingredients.

Flash Point: Over 80° to 150° F.

Example: Mineral Spirits

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.
--

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN
IMMEDIATELY.

COMBUSTIBLE. Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid pro-
longed contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do
not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabeled containers.
Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

71-62

Label No. 71

GLD006525

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 72

For thinners containing *more* than 10%
Petroleum Distillate and no harmful amounts of
other hazardous ingredients.

Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: VM & P Naphtha.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabeled containers. Close container after each use.

Use with adequate ventilation.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

72-62

Label No. 72

GLD006526

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 73

For thinners containing *more* than
10% Petroleum Distillate and no harmful amounts
of other hazardous ingredients.

Flash Point: 20° F. and lower.

Example: Some thinners.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PETROLEUM DISTILLATE.

(10 pt. caps)

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabeled containers. Close container after each use.

(10 pt. type)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(12 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

73-62

Label No. 73

GLD 0065 27

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 74

For thinners containing *more* than 10% Toluol, 10% Xylol or 10% of a mixture thereof, including thinners comprising 100% of either or both. No harmful amounts of other hazardous substances.

*Flash Point: Over 20° to 80° F.

Example: Some lacquer thinners.

NOTE: If product contains Ketones, FDA recommends that manufacturer assure himself as to lack of irritancy to eyes or skin under tests prescribed in FDA Regulations under Sec. 191.1(g). If irritant label accordingly (as in Label No. 64).

RECOMMENDED LABELING:

(Front Panel:)

DANGER!

**HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
FLAMMABLE. VAPOR HARMFUL.**

See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

CAUTION: CONTAINS TOLUOL.**

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and breathing of vapor or spray mist. Close container after each use. Do not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabeled containers.

(10 pt. caps)

Use with adequate ventilation.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(12 pt. type)

74-62

(10 pt. caps)

* For products with a flash point 20° F. and lower substitute "EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE" for "FLAMMABLE" in the above statements of hazard.

** If more than 10% Xylol or other solvents are present, insert names at this point. Except for Xylol, Toluol and Benzol, which always must be named specifically at this point, other hydrocarbons may be identified under the general term "Petroleum Distillate."

Label No. 74

GLD006528

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 75

For Turpentine.

Flash Point: 90° F.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

DANGER!
HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

CAUTION: If swallowed, give one or two glasses of water or milk.

CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

COMBUSTIBLE. Keep away from heat or open flame.

Use with adequate ventilation.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

75-62

(10 pt. caps)

(12 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

NOTE: Identify type of turpentine by name on front label.

Label No. 75

GLD006529

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 81

For products containing Portland
Cement or various compounds of lime.

RECOMMENDED LABELING:
(Front Panel:)

WARNING!
IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
See cautions elsewhere on label.

(18 pt. caps)

(12 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION: CONTAINS PORTLAND CEMENT AND LIME.

(10 pt. caps)

Product is alkaline on contact with water. Use paddle for mixing to avoid splashing into eyes or contact with skin. During mixing or application avoid contact with eyes. In case of such contact, flood eyes repeatedly with water and **CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.** Wash thoroughly after handling and before smoking or eating. Do not take internally.

(10 pt. type)

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

81-62

Label No. 81

GLD006530

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL

LABEL NO. 91

For latex (emulsion) paints
containing *not more* than 1% Lead
as metal based on total non-volatile,
not more than 10% Glycols,
and *not more* than 0.2% Mercury in
total composition; no harmful amounts
of other hazardous ingredients.

NOTE: *No front panel label required.* No labeling required by Federal law.

Examples: Latex wall paint, latex house paint,
latex masonry paint.

RECOMMENDED LABEL:
(Back Panel:)

CAUTION!

KEEP FROM FREEZING

Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

(10 pt. caps)

91-62

Label No. 91

GLD006531

1962 NPVLA RECOMMENDED LABEL
LABEL NO. 92

For putty, calking compounds,
paste wax, roofing paints and
other compounds containing
more than 10% Petroleum Distillate
and no harmful amounts of other
hazardous ingredients.

Viscosity: Over 150 SSU, 33 centistokes.
Flash Point: 80°-150° F.

NOTE: *No front panel label required.* No labeling required by Federal law; this label recommended where "Combustibles" must be labeled, including California, Hawaii, Kansas, New Jersey, New York State and Buffalo, New York.

(Back Panel:)

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE!

Keep away from heat and open flame. Close container
after each use.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

(10 pt. caps)

(10 pt. type)

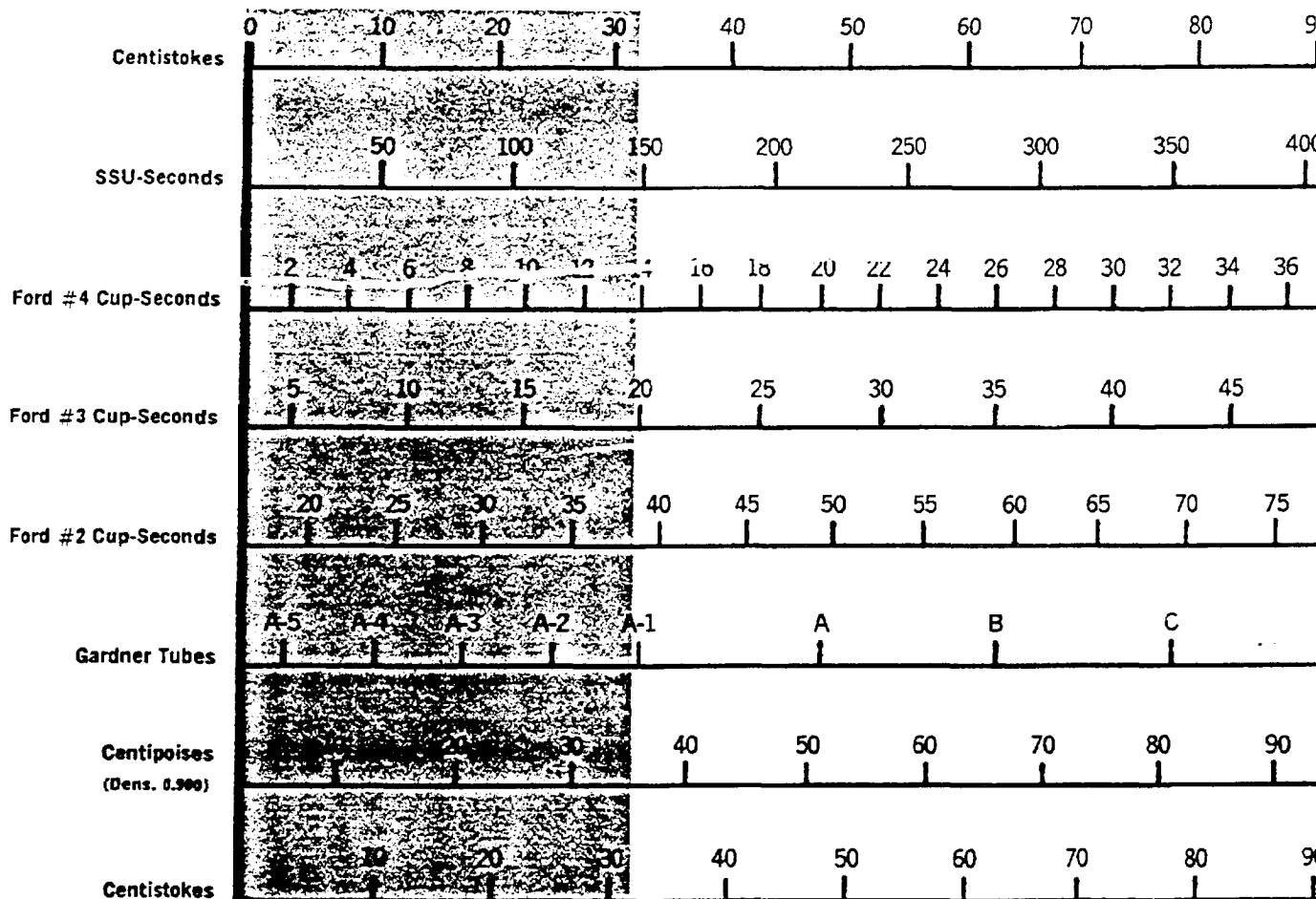
(10 pt. caps)

Label No. 92

GLD006532

NATIONAL PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER ASSOCIATION

Viscosity Comparison Chart *



**SPECIAL LABELING
REQUIRED** for products in
Class Sect. 191.53(m) FDA
Labeling Regulations

EXEMPT from Special Label-
ing under Sect. 191.53(m) FDA
Labeling Regulations

* See explanation

GLD006533

Information on Chart for Viscosity Measurement

The "apparent viscosity" of a liquid is not independent of the method of measurement used, except in the simplest cases, but fortunately most of the clear liquids used in paints in this viscosity range are simple enough that transformations from one method to another can be made with reasonable accuracy. A chart which permits these transformations to be made is on the preceding page. If precise values must be obtained for pigmented compositions, the exact method specified here must be followed, but even in this case unless the materials are close to the critical value, the chart may be used as a general guide.

There are two general types of viscosity, absolute and kinematic. Absolute viscosity, which is expressed in centipoises, is measured by various types of stirring, such as the Brookfield and Stormer viscometers. Kinematic viscosity is obtained by those methods measuring the flow of the liquid under gravity, such as the various efflux instruments, falling ball instruments, and bubble tubes. It is reported in centistokes. By definition, absolute viscosity, in centipoises, equals kinematic viscosity, in centistokes, multiplied by the density of the material.

A viscosity of 150 SSU is equal to a viscosity of 32.1 centistokes. If the density of the material is 0.900 (approximately 7.5 pounds per gallon), this will equal about 29 centipoises.

There are a number of methods of measuring viscosity in this range. The standard method, which is most accurate and reproducible, uses a glass tube and measures the time of flow of a defined quantity of liquid. The method is given in detail in ASTM Method D 445-61. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. Numerous viscometers are described in this method, differing in size and shape. The Cannon-Fenske is probably most suitable for this viscosity range.

The Brookfield Viscometer may be used for this measurement. This instrument reads centipoises directly and the results may be changed

to centistokes by dividing by the density of the liquid.

For clear liquids, a very fast method uses the Gardner-Holdt tubes. Tube A-1 is assigned a viscosity of 32.1 centistokes and can be used for comparison with other liquids. Unfortunately, for these low viscosities, bubble tubes are not very accurate, but they should be satisfactory for all but the most marginal cases.

For opaque materials, one of the efflux methods, such as the Ford Cup described in ASTM Method D 1200-58, is probably easiest. Unfortunately, these cups are not defined for very low viscosities and the values given in the chart are extrapolations. Zahn cups, or other efflux instruments, may also be used.

If precise values are required, the instrument should be calibrated with an oil of known viscosity. In fact, if such an oil is available very simple pieces of equipment such as a pipette will give fairly accurate results. Pints of oils suitable for this purpose, and certified as to viscosity, may be obtained from the National Bureau of Standards for \$15.00. We are investigating other sources of standard oils in this viscosity range and as soon as any are located, a notice will be published in COATINGS.

One point that must be kept in mind is that most of these viscosity methods are normally operated at 77°F., the standard temperature of the paint industry. Viscosities at this temperature will always be higher than at 100°F., the temperature specified by the FDA. Fortunately, all these methods can be operated at 100°F. if a constant temperature bath or any fairly large container for warm water is available. It must be remembered, however, that the Gardner A-1 tube for example, which has a viscosity of 32 centipoises at 77° has a significantly lower viscosity at 100°F. It is possible to make viscosity measurements at some other temperature and calculate the results at 100°, but the accuracy is very poor unless the correction factor for the particular liquid is known, and it is much better to make the measurements at 100° if it is possible to do so. (Technical Bulletin No. 23, Sept. 28, 1962)