

MIL-G-25667B  
15 June 1970  
SUPERSEDING  
MIL-G-25667A(ASG)  
29 July 1958

## MILITARY SPECIFICATION

### GLASS, MONOLITHIC, AIRCRAFT GLAZING

This specification is mandatory for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense.

#### 1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers monolithic glass for use in aircraft glazing. (see 6.1.)

1.2 Classification. Monolithic glass shall be furnished in the following types and classes, as specified by the procuring activity.

- Type I. Ready-cut, commercial polished plate glass.
- Type II. Ready-cut, color-clear polished plate glass.
- Type III. Ready-cut, heat-absorbing polished plate glass.
- Type IV. Ready-cut, low expansion borosilicate and sodium aluminum borosilicate polished plate glass (coefficient of expansion from  $45$  to  $65 \times 10^{-7}$  per degree centigrade (C) between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
- Type V. Ready-cut, polished flat glass, chemically strengthened (coefficient of expansion from  $70$  to  $95 \times 10^{-7}$  per degree C).

NOTE: The characteristics of type V glass permit a variety of break patterns to be obtained. The specific production application will determine the process best suited for the intended use.

Class A. Flat.

Class B. Curved.

#### 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 The following documents of the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal, form a part of the specification to the extent specified herein.

FSC 9340

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## SPECIFICATIONS

Federal

PPP-B-591	Boxes, Fiberboard, Wood-Cleated
PPP-B-601	Boxes, Wood, Cleated-Plywood
PPP-B-621	Boxes, Wood, Nailed and Lock-Corner

Military

MIL-P-116	Preservation, Methods of
MIL-L-10547	Liners, Case, Waterproof

## STANDARDS

Federal

Federal Test Method Standard 406	Plastic, Methods of Testing
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Military

MIL-STD-129	Marking for Shipment and Storage
MIL-STD-130	Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property
MIL-STD-1186	Cushioning, Anchoring, Bracing, Blocking, and Waterproofing; With Appropriate Test Methods

(Copies of specifications, standards, drawings, and publications required by suppliers in connection with specific procurement functions should be obtained from the procuring activity or as directed by the contracting officer.)

2.2 Other publications. The following documents form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the issue in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal shall apply:

Uniform Classification Committee

Uniform Freight Classification Rules

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(Application for copies of the above publication should be addressed to the Uniform Classification Committee, 202 Chicago Union Station, Chicago, Ill. 60606.)

The Franklin Institute

Journal Franklin Institute,  
Volume 230, 1940

Proposed Standard Solar-  
radiation Curves for  
Engineering Use

(Copies of reprints of the above publication may be obtained from the Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Orders should specify the title cited above, pages 583 through 617 of Journal Franklin Institute, Volume 230, 1940.)

### 3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Preproduction. This specification makes provisions from preproduction inspection (see 4.3).

3.2 Material. The material shall be specially selected aircraft glazing quality ground and polished glass, or equivalent. The glass blanks before grinding and polishing may be formed by any manufacturing process. Types I through IV glass may be annealed, semitempered, or fully tempered, as specified. Type V to be processed on the basis of specific product application. Glass shall be furnished in Class A or B as specified.

3.3 Stress. Semitempered, fully tempered, glass shall have a minimum average stress or modulus of rupture equal to that of a reference sample meeting the requirements of the purchase order or applicable drawing when tested in accordance with 4.5.3. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the average stress or modulus of rupture of reference samples shall be as follows:

- a. 1/4-inch thick semitempered glass shall have an average stress within the limits of 1,400 to 1,900  $m\mu$  per inch center tension or flexural strength of 18,000 to 21,000 pounds per square inch (psi).
- b. 1/4-inch thick fully tempered glass shall have a minimum average stress of approximately 2,800  $m\mu$  per inch center tension or a minimum flexural strength of 25,000 psi.
- c. 0.085-inch thick chemically strengthened glass shall have an average stress of 1,400 to 4,200  $m\mu$  per inch center tension

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or flexural strength between 12,000 psi to 70,000 psi as required.

NOTE: Flexural strength will remain the same with different thicknesses, however, the center tension will vary with thickness.

3.3.1 Center tension reference sample. For purposes of this specification, a sample shall be a specimen from the first production lot with a pre-determined stress meeting the requirements of the purchase order or applicable drawings for degree of stress.

3.3.1.1 Modulus of rupture reference sample. For purposes of this specification a sample shall be five (5) test specimens processed concurrently with the first lot and having a flexural strength or modulus of rupture meeting the requirements of the purchase order or applicable drawings for minimum strength.

3.4 Finish. Annealed glass shall have all edges seamed or ground with no sharp edges. Semitempered, fully tempered, and chemically strengthened glass shall have all edges seamed or ground with no sharp edges prior to treating.

3.4.1 Low-reflection coatings. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), low-reflection coatings shall not be applied to the glass units.

3.5 Dimensions. The linear dimensions and nominal thickness of flat glass units, and the thickness, size, and contour of curved glass units shall be as specified in applicable drawings or specifications. Standard nominal thicknesses are shown in table I.

3.5.1 Tolerances. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), allowable tolerances in thickness and linear dimensions for all types of annealed glass shall be as shown in table I. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), all types of tempered or chemically strengthened glass shall be allowed a tolerance of  $\pm 1/32$  inch in thickness, and  $\pm 1/16$  inch in length and width. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), curved glass units shall not vary from the specified contour by more than 1/8 inch when placed on either a male or female peripheral checking fixture. Measurements for conformance to dimensional requirements shall be as specified in 4.5.4.

3.6 Original luminous transmittance. The original luminous transmittance of the glass shall be equal to or greater than the requirements in table II when tested in accordance with 4.5.5.

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Table I. Nominal thickness and tolerance in thickness and dimensions of annealed glass.

Nominal thickness (inches)	Tolerances in thickness (inch)	Tolerance in length and width (inch)
1/8	$\pm 1/64$	$\pm 1/32$
3/16	$\pm 1/64$	$\pm 1/32$
13/64	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/32$
1/4	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/32$
3/8	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
1/2	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
5/8	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
3/4	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
7/8	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
1	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$
1- 1/4	$\pm 1/32$	$\pm 1/16$

Table II. Original luminous transmittance

Thickness (inches)	Type I (percent)	Type II (percent)	Type III (percent)	Type IV (percent)	Type V (percent)
0.001 to 0.250	84.8	89.0	65.0	89.0	89.0
0.251 to 0.500	81.6	87.0	--	87.0	85.0
0.501 to 0.750	78.4	85.0	--	86.0	--
0.751 to 1.000	75.2	83.0	--	85.0	--
1.001 to 1.250	72.0	81.0	--	83.0	--

3.7 Original haze. The percentage of haze for all types of glass shall not exceed 1.0 percent for thicknesses up to 5/8 inch, and 1.5 percent for thicknesses from 5/8 inch to 1-1/4 inches, when tested in accordance with 4.5.5.

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3.8 Solar-radiation transmittance. This requirement applies only to type III glass. The radiation transmittance for energy from the sun shall be equal to or less than that in table III, when tested in accordance with 4.5.6.

Table III. Solar-radiation transmittance  
for type III glass

Nominal thickness (inch)	Radiation transmittance (percent)
1/8	68
3/16	57
1/4	50
3/8	40

3.9 Optical inspection. Relaxed optical requirements shall be permitted only in noncritical (optical-inspection-free) areas. Unless otherwise specified by the contract or order, noncritical areas shall be as follows:

- a. Flat and curved annealed glass, types I through IV: A border extending 1 inch from the edge of the daylight opening.
- b. Flat and curved tempered, semitempered, and chemically strengthened glass, types I through V: A border extending 1 inch from the edge of the daylight opening, and the area within a 2-inch radius around the tong marks, where applicable.

3.9.1 Minor optical defects. The total number of minor defects in the glass unit shall not exceed the limit for the applicable thickness as specified in table IV when examined in accordance with 4.5.2.1. Minor optical defects are inclusions in the glass such as bubbles and seeds from 1/32 to 1/16 inch unless the bubble is elongated, in which case the length would be held to 3/32 inch maximum; and fine striae, cord, and light surface scratches from 3/16 to 3/8 inch in length. Light surface streaks, and minor defects in a noncritical area shall be disregarded. In addition, minor optical defects smaller than the minimum allowable dimension shall be disregarded unless they are so grouped as to form an objectionable pattern or impair visibility in any critical area as described in 3.9 or specified by the contract or purchase order. The presence of any defects larger than the maximum allowable dimension for minor defects, other than in a noncritical area, shall not be permitted. Stones or other foreign inclusions of any size shall not be permitted.

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Table IV. Allowable minor defects

Area of daylight opening (square feet) *	Maximum number of minor defects per unit		
	up to 1/4 in. thick	1/4 to 1/2 in. thick	over 1/2 in. thick
0.00 through 4.00	2	2	3
4.01 through 6.00	3	3	5
6.01 through 8.00	4	5	7
8.01 through 10.00	5	7	9
10.01 through 15.00	8	11	15
15.01 through 20.00	11	15	21

\*For units with a daylight opening larger than 20 square feet, the allowable number of minor defects shall be specified by the procuring activity.

3.9.2 Optical deviation. The optical deviation requirements for all types of glass shall be as approved by the procuring activity and specified in applicable drawings, specifications, or procurement documents when tested in accordance with 4.5.2.2.

3.9.3 Optical distortion. Limits of optical distortion shall be as approved by the procuring activity and specified in applicable drawings, specifications, or procurement documents. Testing shall be in accordance with 4.5.2.3.

3.10 Identification of product. Types I through V glass units shall be marked in accordance with MIL-STD-130 by etching or sandblasting according to the following form. Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the marking shall not extend more than 5/8 inch from the edge of the daylight opening, nor be more than 3 inches in length. The identification marking shall be so located as to be legible when the glass unit is installed. Location of the marking shall be specified on the contract drawing. If not specified, marking location shall be at the discretion of the manufacturer.

3.11 Workmanship. Workmanship shall be in accordance with the best practice for high-grade aircraft glass. The finished glass shall be free from bubbles, striae, or other defects which would render the material unfit for use in service.

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Identification form  
(example)

Part Number Date of Manufacture (month-year)	Specification number Manufacturer's trademark	Type and Class Serial number (when specified)*
22-1067-5 2-56	25667 XYZ	II-A 2-56-3712

\*When the serial number is included in the marking, the procuring activity will furnish a detailed explanation of the code to be used.

#### 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Responsibility for inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the supplier is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or order, the supplier may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

4.2 Classification of inspections. The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as follows:

- a. Preproduction inspection (see 4.3).
- b. Quality conformance inspection (see 4.4).

4.3 Preproduction inspection. Preproduction tests shall be performed only on the preproduction sample and shall consist of all the examinations and tests specified herein except as specified in the procurement documents (see 6.2).

4.3.1 Preproduction sample. A preproduction sample shall be prepared using the same methods proposed for the preparation of subsequent production lots of glass. Preproduction samples which do not meet the requirements of this specification shall be subject to rejection and return to the supplier.

4.4 Quality conformance inspection. Quality conformance inspections for acceptance of the glass shall consist of all the tests requirements herein for which necessary sampling techniques and method of testing are specified.



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4.4.1 Individual tests. Each glass unit shall be subject to the following tests:

- a. Examination of product (4.5.1).
- b. Optical inspection (4.5.2).

4.4.2 Sampling plan A and B tests

4.4.2.1 Lot. For purposes of this specification, reference to a lot shall be to all glass of the same nominal thickness, type and class, prepared by the same process within any 30-day period. When a batch process is used, a lot shall consist of all glass prepared in a single batch within a 30-day period. (A limited shipment for preproduction airplanes shall not be considered a lot.)

4.4.2.2 Sampling plan A tests. Five glass units from each 100 units, or fraction thereof, of each lot shall be selected at random and subjected to the tests for stress (4.5.3) and tolerances (4.5.4).

4.4.2.3 Sampling plan B tests. Two glass units from each 1,000 units, or fraction thereof, of each lot shall be selected at random and tested for original luminous transmittance and haze (4.5.5) and solar-radiation transmittance (4.5.6), type III glass only. For lots of less than 20 units, the test of one unit is acceptable.

4.5 Inspection methods

4.5.1 Examination of product

4.5.1.1 General visual examination. A general examination shall be performed on each glass unit before any detailed inspection to assure that minor optical defects in the glass do not cause a vision impairment. This inspection shall be performed in the equivalent of light from a clear sky, without sun (CIE Illuminant C), by a viewer located no closer than 24 inches to the glass. During general inspection, the glass shall be located at an angle with respect to the viewer's line of sight as it will be used in actual application. After this inspection, the glass shall be examined for finish, identification of product and workmanship.

4.5.2 Optical inspection

4.5.2.1 Minor optical defects. After general visual examination, a detailed examination of each glass unit shall be performed in the equivalent of light from a clear sky, without sun (CIE Illuminant C), for conformance to the requirements given in 3.9.1.

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4.5.2.2 Optical deviation. The optical deviation of all types of flat glass shall be determined by examining the image projected on a screen through the specimen during a complete survey of its area, or by the alternative method in 4.5.2.2.1 under the conditions stated. The projection (line) method shall be considered the reference method in case of a disagreement. A lantern-slide projector shall be used to project the image of a narrow black line focused on a smooth screen. The screen shall be located in a fixed position at a distance of 15 to 25 feet from the specimen. An opaque shield having a vertical aperture approximately 1 by 10 inches shall be mounted 3 feet in front of the projector lens. The screen shall contain a dashed vertical line and 8 parallel black lines, 4 on either side, corresponding to angular deviations of 1, 2, 3, and 4 minutes, respectively, from the centerline. Suitable dimensions for a specimen-to-screen distance of 25 feet are given in table V. The screen shall be aligned with the projector to provide superposition of the central dashed line and the projected line before inspection of the glass unit. The specimen shall then be passed through the light beam in its own plane normal to the beam. After the specimen has been moved horizontally until each portion of the area being tested has intercepted the beam, it shall be rotated through 90 degrees in its own plane and the test repeated. In both positions the deviation on the screen shall be continuously noted. Any deviation of any part of the projected vertical line from the central dashed line exceeding the amount specified by the procuring activity shall be cause for rejection. Observations may be made by means of a second observer at the screen or by means of a low-power telescope.

Table V. Normal incidence deviation data

Optical deviation (minutes of arc)	Projected image shift at 25 ft (maximum in inches from undeviated position)
1.0	0.09
2.0	0.18
3.0	0.26
4.0	0.34

4.5.2.2.1 Alternative optical deviation. The optical deviation may be determined as qualified above by observing the position of the secondary image, caused by lack of parallelism between the two surfaces, relative to the primary image of a small luminous dot. The light box shown in figure 1 shall be viewed against a black background having a maximum illumination of 8 foot candles. The face of the light box shall be black with the four white or translucent circles and a center aperture covered by a red filter. The specimen shall be from 15 to 25 feet from the light box and shall be

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so positioned that the area being examined will be in a plane normal to the line of sight between the examiner's eye and the light source. The light box circles shall have the dimensions appropriate to the specimen to light box distance used. The examiner's eye shall be with 3 feet of the specimen. The specimen shall be systematically moved across the fixed line of sight in order that the examination includes every portion of the entire area except the specified margin around the edge of the glass. The observer shall use only one eye at a time. The location of the observer's eye shall be on a line normal to the face of the light box passing through the central aperture. The displacement of the secondary image outside of the circle of the radius corresponding to the specified angular deviation shall be cause for rejection.

4.5.2.3 Optical distortion. Optical distortion of all types of glass shall be determined by a test based on the principle of viewing a grid through the glass sample and measuring the optical distortion by direct measurement, measurement of a photograph, or by split-line determination. The detailed test procedure shall be specified by the procuring activity.

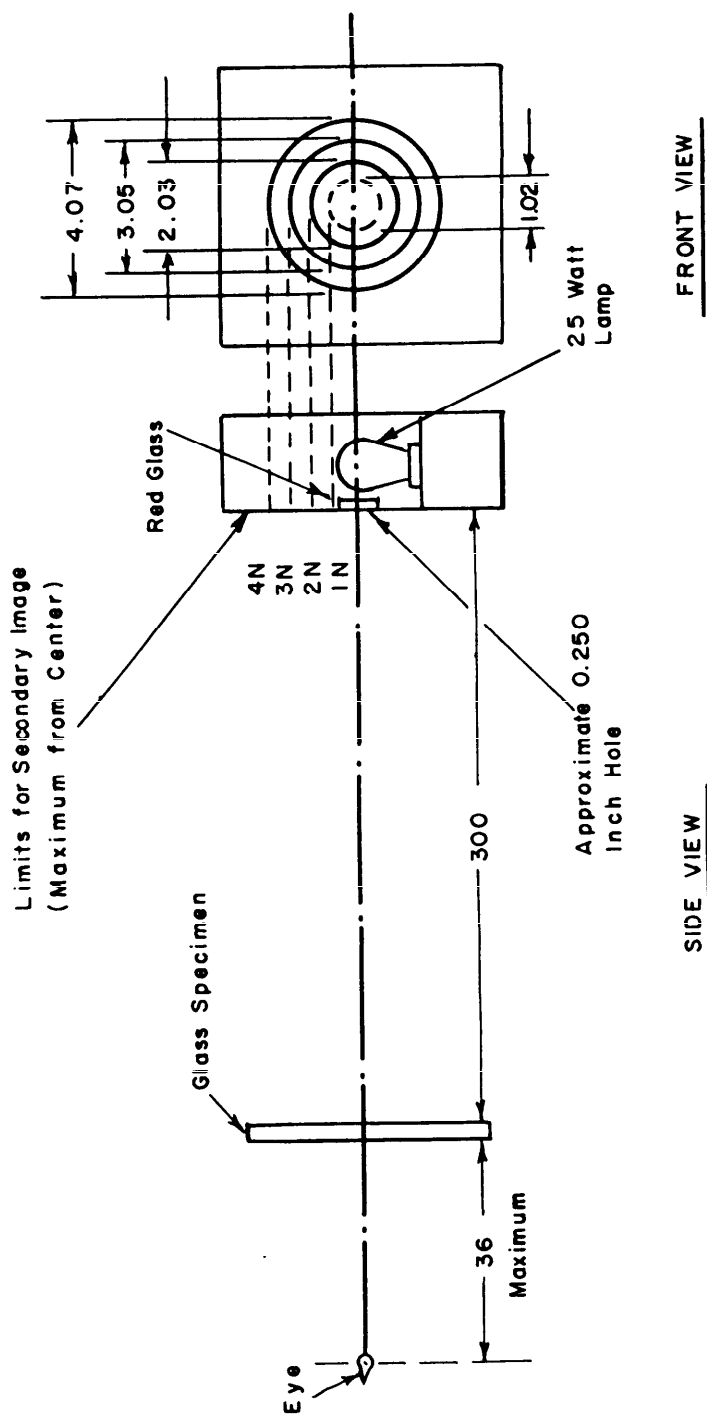
4.5.3 Stress. Semitempered, fully tempered and chemically strengthened glass units shall be tested for conformance to the minimum requirements for stress by; (a) polariscopic comparison of the test samples, with a reference sample meeting the requirements of 3.3, as applicable or (b) modulus of rupture tests in accordance with Federal Test Method Standard 406, method 1062 with reference samples meeting the requirements of 3.3 as applicable.

4.5.4 Tolerances. Sample glass units shall be measured to the nearest 1/64 inch in the equivalent of light from a clear sky, without sun (CIE Illuminant C), for conformance to dimensional and curvature requirements.

4.5.5 Original luminous transmittance and haze. The luminous transmittance and haze of sample glass units shall be determined in accordance with Federal Test Method Standard 406, method 3022, using illuminant C, or by an equivalent test.

4.5.6 Solar-radiation transmittance. Solar radiation transmittance shall be calculated from the measured spectral transmittance of the glass sample, using the values for spectral distribution of solar energy received at sea level by a surface perpendicular to the sun's rays through an air mass of 2 which were given in "Proposed Standard Solar-Radiation Curves for Engineering Use" of Journal Franklin Institute, Volume 230, page 604, table III, 1940.

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For Specimen - Light Boxes in the Range 15 to 25 Feet, the Dimensions of the Circles Should be Reduced in Proportion. Area Being Examined Shall be Normal to Line of Sight. Dimensions in Inches.

Figure 1. Optical deviation test

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4.6 Rejection and retest. Failure of any specimen in any requirement for which it represents a lot shall be cause for rejection of the lot represented. Failure of any glass unit in any requirement for which all units are inspected shall be cause for rejection of the individual unit. Rejected glass units shall not be resubmitted for test without full particulars concerning previous rejection being given the procuring activity.

## 5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

### 5.1 Preservation and packaging

5.1.1 Level A. Glass shall be preserved in accordance with MIL-P-116, method III. Sheets of glass shall be interleaved with a suitable paper which shall extend to the edge of the glass in all directions. Unit quantities shall be as specified by the procuring activity.

5.1.2 Level C. Glass shall be preserved and packaged in accordance with the manufacturer's commercial practice.

### 5.2 Packing

5.2.1 Level A. Glass, preserved and packaged to meet 5.1.1, shall be packed in an overseas exterior type container conforming to PPP-B-591, PPP-B-601 or PPP-B-621. As far as practicable, exterior containers shall be of uniform shape and size, be of minimum cube and tare consistent with the protection required, and contain identical quantities. The gross weight of each pack shall be limited to approximately 200 pounds. Containers shall be closed and strapped in accordance with the applicable container specification or appendix thereto. Containers shall be provided with a case liner conforming to MIL-L-10547 and shall be sealed in accordance with the appendix thereto.

5.2.2 Level B. Glass, preserved and packaged to meet 5.1.1, shall be packed in an exterior domestic type container conforming to PPP-B-591, PPP-B-601 or PPP-B-621. Exterior containers shall be of minimum cube and tare consistent with the protection required. As far as practicable, exterior containers shall be of uniform shape and size and contain identical quantities. The gross weight of each pack shall be limited to approximately 200 pounds. Containers shall be closed and strapped in accordance with the applicable container specification or appendix thereto.

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5.2.3 Level C. Packages which require overpacking for acceptance by the carrier shall be packed in exterior-type shipping containers in a manner that will insure safe transportation at the lowest rate to the point of delivery. Containers shall meet Uniform Freight Classification Rules or regulations of other common carriers, as applicable to the mode of transportation.

5.3 Physical protection. Cushioning, blocking, bracing, and bolting as required shall be in accordance with MIL-STD-1186, except that for domestic shipments waterproofing requirements for cushioning materials and container shall be waived. Drop tests of MIL-STD-1186 shall be waived when preservation, packaging, and packing of the item is for immediate use or when drop tests of MIL-P-116 are applicable.

5.4 Marking of shipments. Interior packages and exterior shipping containers shall be marked in accordance with MIL-STD-129.

## 6. NOTES

6.1 Intended use. The monolithic glass covered by this specification is intended for glazing installation for a specific part of an aircraft. It is normally applicable for the external thermal barrier component of a double-wall window or for laminating to produce shatter- or heat-resisting panels. A typical double-wall window would consist of a monolithic glass unit and a laminated glass unit separated by a dead air space.

6.1.1 Type I. Type I glass is commercial plate glass intended for normal use.

6.1.2 Type II. Type II glass is a special color-clear glass with high light transmission intended for use when high light transmission is mandatory.

6.1.3 Type III. Type III glass is a special heat-absorbing glass intended for use when the absorption of radiant energy is of primary importance and light transmission can be sacrificed.

6.1.4 Type IV. Type IV glass is a special low-expansion glass intended for use when exceptionally good resistance to thermal shock is desired.

6.1.5 Type V. Type V glasses encompass the strongest glasses available designed for use where high strength and light weight are required.

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6.1.6 Other types. When special monolithic plate glass of a type not covered herein is used for aircraft glazing, it is suggested that the test methods of this specification be applied with specific requirements being approved by the procuring activity and specified in applicable drawings, specifications, or procurement documents.

6.2 Ordering data. Procurement documents should specify the following:

- a. Title, number, and date of this specification.
- b. Type and class of glass (see 1.2).
- c. Quantity.
- d. Degree of stress (see 3.2).
- e. Low-reflection coating if required (see 3.4.1).
- f. Drawings or specification applicable to the unit.
- g. Tolerances if other than specified (see 3.5.1).
- h. Optical inspection criteria. This should include one or more drawings showing zones of inspection including noncritical areas, optical deviation and distortion requirements for the various zones, optical distortion test method, and allowable minor defects for units larger than 20 square feet. (see 3.9 through 3.9.3 and 4.5.2.3).
- i. Location of identification marking and explanation of serial number code when required. (see 3.10.)
- j. Levels of packaging and packing (see 5.1 and 5.2).

6.3 Marginal notations. Asterisks are not used in this revision to identify changes with respect to the previous issue, due to the extensiveness of the changes.

Custodians:

Army - GL  
Navy - AS  
Air Force - 11

Preparing activity:

Air Force - 11

Reviewer activities:

Navy - SH  
Air Force - 84

Project No. 9340-F030

SPECIFICATION ANALYSIS SHEET		Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-R255
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> This sheet is to be filled out by personnel, either Government or contractor, involved in the use of the specification in procurement of products for ultimate use by the Department of Defense. This sheet is provided for obtaining information on the use of this specification which will insure that suitable products can be procured with a minimum amount of delay and at the least cost. Comments and the return of this form will be appreciated. Fold on lines on reverse side, staple in corner, and send to preparing activity. Comments and suggestions submitted on this form do not constitute or imply authorization to waive any portion of the referenced document(s) or serve to amend contractual requirements.		
SPECIFICATION		
ORGANIZATION		
CITY AND STATE	CONTRACT NUMBER	
MATERIAL PROCURED UNDER A <input type="checkbox"/> DIRECT GOVERNMENT CONTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> SUBCONTRACT		
1. HAS ANY PART OF THE SPECIFICATION CREATED PROBLEMS OR REQUIRED INTERPRETATION IN PROCUREMENT USE? A. GIVE PARAGRAPH NUMBER AND WORDING.		
B. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTING THE DEFICIENCIES		
2. COMMENTS ON ANY SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT CONSIDERED TOO RIGID		
3. IS THE SPECIFICATION RESTRICTIVE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If "yes", in what way?)		
4. REMARKS (Attach any pertinent data which may be of use in improving this specification. If there are additional papers, attach to form and place both in an envelope addressed to preparing activity)		
SUBMITTED BY (Printed or typed name and activity - Optional)		DATE



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