

materials. In addition, the instrument will be used to train graduate students in their thesis research. All results will be made public and published in scientific journals. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* April 30, 1998.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98-13308 Filed 5-18-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

University of Wisconsin-Madison, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision consolidated pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as each is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Docket Number: 98-011. *Applicant:* University of Wisconsin-Madison, Stoughton, WI 53589. *Instrument:* Hydrostatic Leveling System. *Manufacturer:* Fogale-Nanotech, France. *Intended Use:* See notice at 63 FR 12451, March 13, 1998. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides measurements of vertical position from a group of remote sensors (using a water-level reference) with a range of measurement from 6.0 to 8.5 mm and a precision of 1 µm. *Advice received from:* Argonne National Laboratory, April 29, 1998.

Docket Number: 98-015. *Applicant:* Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. *Instrument:* Material Preparation and Crystal Growth System, Model MCGS5. *Manufacturer:* Crystallox, Ltd., United Kingdom. *Intended Use:* See notice at 63 FR 15831, April 1, 1998. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides crystal growth using cold crucible or Bridgman technique for materials with very high melting point using 50kW induction heating. *Advice received from:* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, May 5, 1998.

The Argonne National Laboratory and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration advise that (1) the capabilities of each of the foreign instruments described above are pertinent to each applicant's intended purpose and (2) they know of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value for the intended use of each instrument.

We know of no other instrument or apparatus being manufactured in the United States which is of equivalent scientific value to either of the foreign instruments.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98-13310 Filed 5-18-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

University of Texas at Austin; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Docket Number: 98-001. *Applicant:* University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712. *Instrument:* IR Image Furnace, Model SC-M35HD. *Manufacturer:* NEC Nichiden Machinery Ltd., Japan. *Intended Use:* See notice at 63 FR 8164, February 18, 1998.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as it is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Reasons: The foreign instrument provides growth of oxide monocrystals using the traveling floating melt zone method. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration advised February 2, 1998 that (1) this capability is pertinent to the applicant's intended purpose and (2) it knows of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument for the applicant's intended use (comparable case).

We know of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value

to the foreign instrument which is being manufactured in the United States.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98-13309 Filed 5-18-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 98040112-8112-01]

American Lumber Standard Committee; Additional Memberships Approved

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology announces that the Secretary of Commerce approved the request of the American Lumber Standard Committee ("the Committee") to allow membership for the National Lumber Grades Authority (NLGA) of Canada under Section 9.3.1 (rules-writing agencies) and for wood treaters under Section 9.3.3 (other interested and affected groups) of DOC Voluntary Product Standard PS 20-94 "American Softwood Lumber Standard."

ADDRESSES: Barbara M. Meigs, Office of Standards Services, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Room 164, Building 820, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara M. Meigs, telephone: 301-975-4025, fax: 301-926-1559, e-mail: barbara.meigs@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9.3.7 of DOC Voluntary Product Standard PS 20-94 "American Softwood Lumber Standard," developed under procedures published by the Department of Commerce (15 CFR Part 10), provides that the Secretary of Commerce, upon request, may consider making additional appointments to the Committee to ensure that it has a comprehensive balance of interests.

On February 13, 1997, NIST published a notice in the Federal Register (62 FR 6761) announcing that it was considering a request received from the Committee. The Committee, after its annual meeting in December 1996, had sent a letter to NIST requesting that one voting membership for the NLGA of Canada and one for wood treaters be approved. NIST announced a 90-day comment period to allow for public comment on the recommendation.

During the comment period, which ended on May 14, 1997, one current and

one former member of the Committee submitted objections to the NLGA and wood-treaters memberships. On October 29, 1997, after considering the Committee's recommendation and the comments of those who responded to the Federal Register notice, the Secretary of Commerce approved the recommendation of the Committee to allow one principal member and one alternate to represent the NLGA under Section 9.3.1 of PS 20-94 and one principal member and one alternate to represent wood treaters under Section 9.3.3.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 272.

Dated: May 8, 1998.

Robert E. Hebner,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 98-13196 Filed 5-18-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Notice of Government Owned Inventions Available for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned in whole or in part by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce's ownership interest in the inventions are available for licensing in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR Part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of Federally funded research and development.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Technical and licensing information on these inventions may be obtained by writing to: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Industrial Partnerships Program, Building 820, Room 213, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; Fax 301-869-2751. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket No. and Title for the relevant invention as indicated below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST may enter into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement ("CRADA") with the licensee to perform further research on the inventions for purposes of commercialization. The inventions available for licensing are:

NIST Docket Number: 97-026.

Title: Method and Apparatus for Diffraction Measurement Using A Scanning X-Ray Source.

Abstract: This invention is jointly owned by the U.S. Government, as

represented by the Secretary of Commerce, and Digiray Corporation. The present invention relates to x-ray diffraction measurement by using moving x-ray source x-ray diffraction. The invention comprises a raster-scanned x-ray source, a specimen, a collimator, and a detector. The x-ray source is electronically scanned which allows a complete image of the x-ray diffraction characteristics of the specimen to be produced. The specimen is placed remote from the x-ray source and the detector. The collimator is located directly in front of the detector. The x-rays are diffracted by the specimen at certain angles, which cause them to travel through the collimator and to the detector. The detector may be placed in any radial location relative to the specimen in order to take the necessary measurements. The detector can detect the intensity and/or the wavelength of the diffracted x-ray. All information needed to solve the Bragg equation as well as the Laue equations is available. The x-ray source may be scanned electronically or mechanically. The present invention is used to perform texture analysis and phase identification.

NIST Docket Number: 96-042.

Title: High Strength Polymeric Networks Derived (Meth) Acrylate Resins With Organofluorine Content and Process For Preparing Same.

Abstract: Disclosed are fluorinated materials for use in dental uses and non-dental uses, e.g., adhesives or coatings. Multifunctional monomers and prepolymers with pendant (meth) acrylate groups were prepared from epoxide-ring-opening reactions. Resins based on the fluorinated monomers and prepolymers with diluent comonomers, were photocured as composites with particulate fillers. Fluorine contents of the prepolymers ranged from 15 to 65%. Composites with high transverse strength (up to 120 MPa), low water sorption (as low as 0.11 mass %) and extremely low polymerization shrinkage (as low as 3.4% by volume) were obtained. The fluorinated resins may be employed to produce hydrophobic dental composite materials with high strength and low polymerization shrinkage.

NIST Docket Number: 96-038US.

Title: Fractional Phase Measurement By Polarization-Dependent Spectroscopy.

Abstract: The invention provides an inexpensive, noninvasive optical method of quantitatively determining the volume fraction of anisotropic material in a mixture of anisotropic and isotropic material, and more particularly

for determining the volume fraction of noncubic crystalline material in a mixed-phase specimen having noncubic crystalline material intermixed with cubic crystalline material. Polarized light is impinged on the specimen and the reflectance or transmission difference between two orthogonal polarizations directions is measured. In cubic regions the reflectance or transmission is the same along both polarization directions so the contributions to the difference cancel, leaving a signal only from the noncubic regions. The optical difference can be measured as a function of wavelength and critical points in the band structure, including the band gap, can be profiled. From the band structure the film composition can be determined. This measurement is particularly suited to measuring III-V nitride semiconductor specimens having regions with zincblende symmetry mixed with regions of wurtzite symmetry.

NIST Docket Number: 96-025

Title: Broadband, Ultrahigh-Sensitivity Chemical Sensor Based on Intra-Cavity Total Reflection.

Abstract: This NIST invention permits broadband, ultra-sensitive measurement of optical absorption for any state of matter by the cavity ring-down technique using a small, monolithic, total internal reflection ring cavity. It significantly advances the sensitivity, accuracy, and adaptability of optical absorption spectroscopy for decisive qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis, with greatly increased trace analysis capability.

NIST Docket Number: 95-022.

Title: A Time Stamp Service for the National Information Network.

Abstract: This NIST invention consists of a method for applying a signed time-stamp to a document in digital format for the purpose of proving that the document existed on the date it was signed. Any digital-format document can be signed including simple text files, binary files, scanned images, etc. The document can be encrypted or encoded. The time-stamp is accurate to a few milliseconds, and the accuracy is directly traceable to UTC(NIST) in real-time. The signed document can be returned to the sender electronically and the document can also be forwarded automatically to any number of third parties provided only that the third parties are capable of receiving electronic mail.

Dated: May 12, 1998.

Robert E. Hebner,

Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 98-13194 Filed 5-18-98; 8:45 am]

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