

**TECHNICAL DATA SUB - PROCESS ACTION TEAM,
ENGINEERING DATA WHITE PAPER:
CONTROL DRAWINGS**

1. **INTRODUCTION.** This paper was prepared by action item direction of an Air Force Process Action Team to clarify issues regarding the intent, use, and preparation of control drawings. The term "control drawing" is used in contracts, military specifications and standards, and Statements of Work, but its definition varies greatly among MIL/DOD-D-1000, MIL/DOD-STD-100, and MIL-T-31000, and to different issues of those documents. Users of these documents develop interpretations that conflict with the intent and requirements for control drawings. For this reason, it is necessary that engineering data personnel understand how to apply effectively the term "control drawing" in data requirements, configuration management, and logistics.

2. **HISTORY.**

2.1 A review of drawings from the 1930s, 1940s, and early 1950s show they sometimes depicted a commercial part number with "OR EQUAL". Gradually the term "OR EQUAL" was replaced by specification control part numbers. **Reason for the replacement was that the use of "OR EQUAL" for a criteria often evolved into costly contract litigation over what constituted "OR EQUAL". The specification control drawing avoided controversy. It also retained a record of development or "or equal" criteria if the vendor went out of business, and avoided costly changes to next higher assembly drawings as vendor items were added or dropped.**

2.2 The original "control drawing" as a "type" was created in MIL-STD-7A in 1964, and "subtype drawings" consisted solely of the specification control and source control drawings under a heading of "control drawing". The specification control drawing had existed continuously from the 1940s, and the source control drawing was not created until 1959 in the original issue of MIL-STD-7. The concept of "control drawings" being "specification control" and "source control" drawings carried over into MIL-STD-100 (1965). It was also incorporated into MIL-D-70327, the forerunner of MIL-D-1000.

2.3 In 1967, MIL-STD-100A expanded "control drawings" to include "performance" specification type drawings (envelope, specification control, and source control) and "co-function" drawings (installation control and interface control). Further, it also inexplicably included altered item and selected item drawings as "control drawings". However, the affected issue of MIL-D-1000A, and DOD-D-1000B, erred and never recognized the radical change in "control drawing" content. When MIL-D-1000A was issued, only "specification control" and "source control" drawings existed as "control drawings", and the MIL-D-1000A and DOD-D-1000B wording relative to "control drawings" never changed after DOD-STD-100A expanded the number of "control drawing" subtypes. All issues of MIL-D-1000 to the present continue to refer to "control drawings" in the context of "specification control" and "source control" drawings. See Table 1.

TABLE 1

| HISTORY OF CONTROL DRAWINGS FROM MIL-STD-7A TO DOD/MIL-STD-100E | | |
|--|--|---|
| MIL-STD-7A -> 1959 | MIL-STD-100A -> 1964 | MIL-STD-100E (ANSI Y14.24) 1991 |
| SPECIFICATION CONTROL | *ENVELOPE CONTROL SPECIFICATION CONTROL SOURCE CONTROL | ** VENDOR ITEM (CONTROL) SOURCE CONTROL DESIGN CONTROL |
| SOURCE CONTROL | *ALTERED ITEM *SELECTED ITEM *INTERFACE CONTROL *INSTALLATION CONTROL | ***INTERFACE CONTROL IDENTIFICATION CROSS REF |
| <p>* Not recognized by MIL-D-70327, MIL-D-1000, MIL-D-1000A, DOD-D-1000B as a control drawing ** "Vendor Item Drawing" will be changed to Vendor Item <u>Control</u> Drawing due to confusion with vendor drawings for vendor items. *** "Interface Control Drawing" will be dropped from the "control drawing" classification in ASME Y14.24 and moved to another grouping. NOTE: "Specification control drawings" replaced by "Vendor Item Drawing". CAUTION: Users of MIL-T-31000 should specify what type of "control drawings" apply to an acquisition.</p> | | |

2.3 In September 1991, MIL-STD-100E and ASME Y14.24 was issued, and returned "control drawings" back to "vendor item (specification control)" and "source control", and to other "performance" type drawings . "Co-Function" drawings were removed from the "control" classification. **The term "Vendor Item Drawing" (VID) proved temporary and changed to "Vendor Item Control Drawing" (VICD), as the term "Vendor Item Drawing" (of the control type) was too easily confused with vendor item drawing (a vendor design disclosure drawing for a vendor item).**

3. **PURPOSE OF CONTROL DRAWINGS** . Control drawings allow procurement of items on a "form, fit, function, and performance" basis. It permits the documented creation of "performance based" generic "part" numbers, called "control numbers", that allow the competitive procurement of interchangeable vendor part numbers. This is comparable to procuring aspirin, and those vendors which provide aspirin provide the item under their brand name. Control drawings are normally thought of in terms of specification control and source control drawings. These specification and source control drawings have caused much controversy about their purpose, how they are used, and whether they can be used to competitively develop new sources. MIL-STD-100E resolved the controversies, as follows:

"204.1, NOTE 4: A control drawing is a drawing disclosing engineering form, fit, and function performance specifications for the acquisition of interchangeable vendor or commercial items of existing designs, and of items specially developed by vendors to the control drawing requirements. Control drawings permit the acquisition, or opportunity for competition when cost effective, of vendor developed items from specialized segments of industry without disclosing details of designs or divulging proprietary vendor data."

The important points of the above is:

- a. The vendor items are procured to control drawings in the same manner as military performance specifications, using performance criteria for engineering data rather than design disclosure (manufacturing) drawings.
- b. Control drawings, both specification control (now VICD) and source control, can be used to competitively develop new sources. They are fully adequate and competitive (provided that they are properly prepared).

c. Control drawings are used to develop new sources when cost effective to do so or a new source must be found. The cost of testing, approval, and qualification of additional or excessive sources through new competitive development in conjunction with life cycle and quantity may preclude any possible savings. Therefore, economic considerations govern whether competition is used to develop additional sources.

d. The control drawing permits competition without using the vendors' internal manufacturing drawings or disclosing their trade secrets.

NOTE: A "specialized segment of industry" are those who specialize in both designing and producing vendor items of the type to be procured. For example, we would solicit transformers and light bulbs from vendors who specialize in designing and producing those lines.

4. CONTROL DRAWING MYTHS . Common myths of control drawings are that:

a. **Myth:** Sources on specification and source control drawings are the only approved sources, and none can be added.

Fact: False. The primary purpose of the control drawing is to have enough data that a new source can be developed when the product is no longer available from the listed source, or the source's price is excessive, or the existing source's lead time has become excessive..

b. **Myth:** Cannot compete because the data is not manufacturing data.

Fact: False. Of course control drawing data, as with any other performance specification, is not manufacturing data. It requires the supplier to have or develop his own manufacturing data. The supplier is bidding that he has a design, or can develop a design, that meets the control drawing's form, fit, function, and performance criteria.

c. **Myth:** Control drawings cannot be competed, because "I've seen them and all they've got on them is a source and a part number and that's all".

Fact: False. There was a period up to 1964 when both government and industry misread MIL-STD-7 and MIL-STD-100 (original) requirements. Control drawings up to that time frame were generally unusable due to failure to completely read the requirements due to paragraph structure in the standard, and often erroneously listed only a part number and source. However, subsequent requirements have been clear, although there has been occasional lack of enforcement of contract requirements as a carryover from the prior misunderstanding. A properly prepared control drawing has all of the performance and envelope data needed for a source to develop an item, and is fully competitive. In other words, **both source control and specification control drawings are fully competitive.**

5. CONTROL IDENTIFYING NUMBERS . Control drawings establish and document generic, performance based identifying numbers, and provide a means of configuration management and control of the design of each established item. Officially, a specification control or vendor item control drawing establishes one or more "**administrative control numbers**" rather than "part numbers", and source control drawings establish true part numbers . **A source control part number is the only identification of a source controlled item. An item identified by a vendor part number is never a source controlled item, as the vendor item must always be reidentified to the source control part number as required by MIL-STD-100 and MIL-STD-130 .** Control drawings must always establish one or more control identifying numbers. The control identifying numbers established by control drawings are used to control and generically identify all items meeting the criteria of the controlled item.

- a. A specification control drawing administrative control number or vendor item control drawing administrative control number is used to identify (but not physically), under one control PIN, all past, present, and future specific design disclosure items which meet the performance requirements of the control number established on the control drawing. This could include an infinite number of different vendor designs and part numbers. This is similar to use of the word “aspirin”, which is used to include all brand names that meet the definition of “aspirin”, whether or not cited by name.
- b. A source control part number is used to generically and **physically reidentify** qualified vendor designs to that source control part number. Each qualified item **shall be reidentified** to the source control part number. Failure to reidentify the vendor design to the source control part number causes the item to not meet the requirement of being a source controlled item. The reidentification requirement is a mandatory requirement made necessary to ensure unqualified designs are not inadvertently used in critical or “black magic” applications. High voltage pulse items, precision bearings, jet engine items, and microcircuits with “personality” are typical source controlled items that require qualification and reidentification to the source control part number. The vendor part number does not exist after being reidentified as a source controlled item. NOTE: “Critical application” in the case of a source control drawing takes on an additional meaning to the normal definition of “critical”. Proper functioning of the item in the application may be critically dependent on indefinable peculiarities of the source controlled part, such as certain defects, electrical impedance, timing, chemical makeup, harmonic vibration characteristics, physical characteristic inherent from a specific manufacturing process, or other features that are unpredictable and not detectable without testing in the specific application where used. For example, an “improved” vendor design may cause the application to cease functioning, as the design of the application may be critically dependent upon inherent design defects or unique characteristic of performance of a given part number. As a result, any substitution, redesign, or “improvement” of a vendor part demands requalification by testing in the application.
- c. Most control part (the term “part number” does apply in the case of source controlled items) or administrative control numbers are of a specific size and form. However, some control numbers are specified in bulk or “infinite” quantity, such as sleeving, wire, and adhesive. These control drawings establish a performance based “bulk form” part number for bulk use, and the using drawing will cite the bulk part number quantity as “as required” or will cite “how much”. A control drawing may use a combination of bulk and specific size control numbers to satisfy both bulk and specific needs. For example, an assembly drawing may need to cite an “as required” quantity of adhesive by specifying a part number established for an indefinite (bulk) quantity. That same control drawing may establish a control number for a ½ ounce squeeze tube as finite quantity part number for buying a stock numbered item. A control number that is “bulk based” is as acceptable as a “finite quantity” control part number.
- d. **Repairable** source controlled items are required per MIL-STD-100 to have a **separate source control part number for each repairable vendor design**. For generic coverage of all of these different source controlled part numbers for the same application, an “interchangeability control drawing” with a generic “interchangeability control” number is typically prepared for the interchangeable group of source control part numbers. (See paper “Interchangeability Control Drawings and Numbers”)
- e. Vendor substantiated source controlled parts, a principle used on critical jet engine parts per MIL-STD-1529 and MIL-E-5007, also use the same principle as “d” above, with each vendor part number being assigned one unique source part number. In this case, an “interchangeability control drawing” and generic “interchangeability control number” is used to control the interchangeability of the individual source controlled parts. This amounts to a “super specification control drawing and control number” that controls the critical group identification and use, but does NOT reidentify parts from their unique source control part numbers.

6. **WHEN TO PROCURE CONTROL DRAWINGS.** The decision by engineering data managers and program managers to acquire control drawings from contractors should consider economic, criticality, and logistics factors. Control drawings are expensive to prepare (approx \$5K to \$10K) but are invaluable in ensuring documentation of form, fit, function, and performance design, continuity of supply over system lifetime, and of competing when economically advantageous. A suggested guideline is that control drawings should be acquired for all flying systems, and should be considered for ground equipment. Competitively licensed commercial items such as HI-LOCK fasteners would not need control drawings, as they fulfill the original intent of control drawings for cost and assured life cycle availability.

NOTE: Whereas DOD-D-1000B defaulted to the acquisition of control drawings, and one had to specify that one did not want them, MIL-T-31000 defaults to the buying of no control drawings. However, without the control drawings the contractor is obligated to provide the vendor drawings for vendor items cited for use. If control drawings are required, they must be "written into" the data ordering requirements.

7. **WHEN TO USE CONTROL DRAWINGS FOR ITEM ACQUISITION.** The use of control drawings for acquisition of stock numbered items requires a knowledge of the stock number system's "ERRC" codes. See Table 2 below:

TABLE 2

| NSN | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ERRC | Can Use Spec or Source Control Drawing for Competition? |
| N = (Throw-away, not repairable) | Yes. |
| P = (Field repairable) | Maybe. Check with ALC Equip Spec |
| T = (Recoverable, repairable) | No. Exception for specification control drawings: Compete when NSN is AAC "W" Exception for source control drawings: Compete when NSN is AAC "W" and there is an Interchangeability Control Number established for group identification of the different SOCNs. <i>NOTE: Source controlled parts <u>must</u> be procured by source control part number whenever assigned. Source controlled parts shall be identified solely by the source control part number in all actions, including cataloging and procurement.</i> |

An explanation of the above is that if an NSN is designated ERRC N ("throwaway" or non repairable), then all of the different yet interchangeable part numbers stocked under the NSN can be all be stocked in the same bin. If the control drawing develops and obtains yet another new design, it too can be binned with the other "throwaway" designs.

A repairable ERRC T item cannot use a control drawing to develop another item of new design, as it would be the wrong item. The ERRC T repairable design has a tech order for it, a set of spare parts, engineering data, and test equipment. That NSN applies to and only to that specific design. The use of a control drawing would result in a new design and its delivery, resulting in a new NSN that had no spare parts, no provisioning for its spares, no tech orders, and no data. An

ERRC T item is "locked in" as a "design disclosure item" (unless there is an AAC "W" code for it) and the specific design disclosure data for that repairable must be used.

An NSN with ERRC P is highly variable and may have the characteristics of either ERRC N or T. Check with the ALC equipment specialist on the effect of using a specification control drawing for buying that NSN.

8. SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF SOURCE CONTROL DRAWINGS: Source control drawings have had a slow evolution of significant changes in requirements, brought about by "lessons learned". The source control drawing was created when it was found that specification control drawings could not reliably assure new development of properly functioning parts, and testing of the parts in critical applications and freezing the design was essential. The qualified design at first, in the 1950s, was only **optionally identified** by the source control part number. **It was found that unless the item was actually marked with the source control part number, the vendor part number would be ordered instead** of the source control part number. **All ties to the source control identification were quickly lost at the shop level, and then back through the logistics cycle, resulting in catastrophic equipment failures.** Over the next several issues of MIL-STD-7 and MIL-STD-100, **identification requirements for part identification to the source control part number were made mandatory for all actions, "including procurement"**. The new MIL-STD-100E has again tightened the reidentification marking requirements for source controlled items. The fundamental requirement of a source controlled item is that it be physically reidentified to the source control part number. Procurements must specify only the source control item identification consisting of the ODA CAGE code and source control part number.

9. PROVISIONING PROBLEMS: Conflicts occur in the cataloging of items covered by control drawings. These conflicts cause problems whenever there must be an interface between cataloging, engineering data, and DFARS6 screening. Generally, the cataloging community has not maintained communication with the identification requirements, practices, and needs of their customer community. Example:

9.1 Cataloging's RNVC and RNCC codes for specification control and source control allow only for the listing of specification and source control drawing numbers. Fortunately, catalogers ignore the erroneous code definitions for specification and source control number items, and enter instead the part or control numbers assigned to the items rather than the control drawing numbers. (Part numbers are assigned only to parts. Drawing numbers are assigned only to drawings.)

9.2. Cataloging requires that a vendor part number be listed concurrently with the listing of a source control drawing number, although the rules of MIL-STD-100 for source control item identification precludes the use of the vendor part number for identification. (CASC at Battle Creek MI submitted a change request to correct this mission and life threatening error, but was rejected by cataloging personnel.) **In no case shall cataloging stocklist a source control part number with a vendor part number. The use of a source control part number automatically excludes the use of a vendor part number. Vendor part numbers are not interchangeable with source control part numbers. Once a vendor part number becomes a source controlled item, it ceases to exist as a vendor part number, and must be identified by the source control part number in all actions, including procurement.**

9.3. Cataloging has a policy that inhibits competition of repairable control items. Cataloging will not assign AAC "W" (generic) NSNs to specification control and interchangeability control part numbers which cover repairable (ERRC "T") design disclosure items. These fully competitive specification items cannot be coded competitive, because cataloging refuses to assign a generic

NSN to the corresponding "generic" control part numbers. Without a generic NSN, there is no means of assigning a competitive code for the generic control part number, and thus no administrative procedure for procurement. Cataloging will establish only a "design disclosure" NSN for each of the individual repairable designs established by a control part number. Ironically, cataloging will assign a generic NSN to a MIL-Spec part number, but not to a control drawing part number, although the conditions for assignment of a generic NSN for both are identical.

9.4 Cataloging assigns RNVC "2" (fully identifying reference number) to specification control numbers, which is misleading. Specification control numbers provide positive administrative control and identification of a group of interchangeable items, identifies qualifications or criteria for parts to be provided under that control number, are not item identifying for individual parts, and does not apply for the physical identification of any item. Specification control numbers thus are not "fully identifying" in the same context as "design disclosure" part numbers.

9.5 In contrast to the above, cataloging considers the source control part number a drawing number only (see their RNVC/RNCC definitions), and assigns each of the vendor part numbers on a source control drawing a "fully identifying, primary" code, although the vendor part number does not exist after the mandatory reidentification to the source control part number. It is impossible to stocklist the non-existent vendor part number together with a source control part number, and yet is mandatory per cataloging computer edits. This correction to the cataloging system is long overdue.

9.6 In summary, cataloging has no customer compatible policy with respect to control numbers.

10. OTHER CONTROL DRAWINGS:

a. Other MIL-STD-100E "control drawings" include "design control", "interface control", and "identification cross reference". "Design control" is much like the old "envelope" drawing. Its retention status is in question. "Interface control" is a "co-function" drawing accidentally included under "control drawings". It will be moved out of the "control drawing" area. "Identification cross reference" also is not a true "control drawing", and is used only for information cross referencing from a number longer than 15 characters to one that is 15 or less.

b. MIL-PRF-31000 and MIL-D-1000 additionally recognize "company standards" of both "performance" and "design disclosure". The performance type "company standard" is similar to specification control drawings or military specifications. When they establish "performance based" identifications, they establish "control numbers" or "administrative control numbers" in the same manner as specification control numbers.

11. SIMILARITY OF CONTROL DRAWINGS TO PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS: The principle of performance based identification for military and industry specifications are nearly identical. All military and industry performance specifications, and government commercial item descriptions must establish a performance based "control number" or "administrative control number" for each item they establish in the same manner as control drawings. Unfortunately, many commercial item descriptions do not adhere to this fundamental need, which requires design activities to develop large numbers of vendor item control drawings merely for the purpose of devising even larger numbers of control number identification, all for the same commercial items.

12. "QUICK LOOK" CHART: TABLE 3, "The Difference Between Specification Control and Source Control Drawings", is provided as follows for rapid comparison of these two drawing types.

TABLE 3

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPECIFICATION CONTROL AND SOURCE CONTROL DRAWINGS

| | SPECIFICATION CONTROL DRAWINGS | SOURCE CONTROL DRAWINGS |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES | -- PHYSICALLY IDENTIFIED BY <u>VENDOR</u> P/N. -- NO PRE-QUALIFICATION REQUIRED. -- NO QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTS ON SUBSEQUENT CONTRACTS AFTER FIRST APPROVAL. | - PHYSICALLY IDENTIFIED BY <u>SOURCE CONTROL P/N</u> (NOT VENDOR P/N) - QUALIFIED BEFORE CONTRACT - QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING IS PERFORMED TO SOURCE CONTROL DWG REQMTS FOR EACH BUY, ONCE QUALIFIED |
| DEPICTS | -- EXISTING COMMERCIAL OR VENDOR ITEM(S) WHICH ARE CATALOGED OR ADVERTISED AS "OFF-THE-SHELF" OR, -- ITEMS WHICH, IF NOT YET EXISTING, CAN BE DEVELOPED AND PROCURED ON ORDER FROM SPECIALTY "DESIGN TO CUSTOMER SPECS" VENDORS (DOD-STD-100C, PARAGRAPH 201.4.2, AND "NOTE 3") | - EXISTING COMMERCIAL OR VENDOR ITEM(S) WHICH, TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER POSSIBLE INTERCHANGEABLE VENDOR ITEMS, ARE THE ONLY ITEMS VERIFIED TO FUNCTION PROPERLY IN A SPECIFIC CRITICAL APPLICATION (DOD-STD-100C, PARAGRAPH 201.4.3) |
| DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS | - CONFIGURATION, DIMENSIONS OF ENVELOPE, MOUNTING AND MATING DIMENSIONS, INTERFACE DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE TESTS, PERFORMANCE, RELIABILITY, MAINTAINABILITY, OTHER FUNCTIONAL REQMTS, TO ENSURE IDENTIFICATION AND ADEQUATE REPROCUREMENT OF AN INTERCHANGEABLE ITEM (201.4.2) | - IDENTICAL TO THAT FOR A SPECIFICATION CONTROL DRAWING, INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT TO BE ADEQUATE FOR REPROCUREMENT OF AN INTERCHANGEABLE ITEM. (DOD-STD-100C, PARAGRAPH 201.4.3.1) |
| SOURCES ARE LIMITED TO | - NO LIMIT TO NUMBER OF NEW VENDOR PART NUMBERS AND VENDOR SOURCES. - SOURCES AND VENDOR PART NUMBERS NOT LIMITED TO THOSE ON DRAWING. - NO PRIOR QUALIFICATION IS REQUIRED - FULLY COMPETITIVE. | - ACQUISITION LIMITED TO ONLY THOSE VENDOR PART NUMBERS (REIDENTIFIED TO THE SOURCE CONTROL PART NUMBER) LISTED ON, OR APPROVED FOR LISTING ON , THE SOURCE CONTROL DRAWING. - SOURCES ADDED COMPETITIVELY BY QUALIFICATION AND VERIFICATION IN THE CRITICAL APPLICATION. |
| APPROVAL OF VENDOR ITEM | - AFTER CONTRACT AWARD BY FIRST ARTICLE OR OTHER TESTING. (WARNING: P/Ns ON SPEC CONT DWG NOT NECESSARILY TESTED!) | - APPROVAL BY QUALIFICATION ONLY. ALL VENDOR PART NUMBERS PROCURED TO THE SOURCE CONTROL PART NR MUST BE TESTED AND VERIFIED IN EACH APPLICATION. QUALIFICATION IS PERFORMED BY THE DRAWING DESIGN ACTIVITY OR BY THE GOVERNMENT PROCURING ACTIVITY. |
| QUALITY ASSURANCE | - ONCE INITIALLY TESTED OR CERTIFIED TO THE DRAWING, NO FURTHER TESTING IS REQUIRED. | - AFTER QUALIFICATION AND LISTING, OR APPROVAL FOR LISTING, EACH ACQUISITION REQUIRES QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING TO THE DRAWING REQUIREMENTS. REQUALIFICATION IS NOT PERFORMED. |
| PART MARKING | - PROCURED BY SPECIFICATION CONTROL NUMBER. MARKED, SHIPPED, AND PHYSICALLY IDENTIFIED BY THE VENDOR PART NUMBER. (DOD-STD-100C, PARA 402.10 AND MIL-STD-130) | - AFTER APPROVAL, IS IDENTIFIED BY SOURCE CONTROL NR IN ALL SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS, "INCLUDING PROCUREMENT" . THIS INCLUDES CATALOGING, PROVISIONING, TECH MANUALS, PHYSICAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION, CORRESPONDENCE AND ALL OTHER ACTIONS. (201.4.3, 402.10, MIL-STD-130) |
| TECH ORDER IDENTITY | - IDENTIFIED BY VENDOR P/N. SPEC CONTROL NR PLACED IN PARENTHESIS IN DESCRIPTION | - IDENTIFIED BY SOURCE CONTROL PART NUMBER (MIL-T-38807, TECH ORDER ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN.) |

COMMENTS: **THE ABILITY TO COMPETE ITEMS ESTABLISHED BY SPEC CONTROL AND SOURCE CONTROL DRAWINGS APPLIES ONLY TO THOSE DRAWINGS PROPERLY PREPARED** TO MIL-STD-7A (1964) OR MIL/DOD-STD-100. THE ORIGINAL SOURCE CONTROL DRAWING REQUIREMENTS OF MIL-STD-7 (1959) WERE NOT ADEQUATE FOR ACQUISITION AND IDENTIFICATION. THERE IS NO AVAILABLE RECORD OF SOURCE CONTROL DRAWINGS EXISTING PRIOR TO 1959.

DFARSS6 AMC/AMSCs RELATED TO CONTROL NUMBERS ARE DEPENDENT UP ON THE NATURE OF THE NSN, NOT THE PART NUMBERS (REPAIRABLE, NON-REPAIRABLE NSNs, UNECONOMICAL TO COMPETE NSNs, DATA INCOMPLETE NSN, ETC). FOR EXAMPLE, AN NSN WHOSE ITEM IS DOCUMENTED ON A DEFECTIVE SCD OR SOCD WOULD NORMALLY BE AMSC "H" (INCOMPLETE) CODED.