It is the custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset outside. However, the flag may be displayed 24 hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

When the flag is flown at half-staff, it should first be elevated to peak position, held there momentarily, and lowered. At the day’s end, the flag should again be elevated to peak position before lowering.

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on:

- New Year’s Day, January 1
- Inauguration Day, January 20
- Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Birthday, third Monday in January
- Lincoln’s Birthday, February 12
- Washington’s Birthday, third Monday in February
- Easter Sunday (variable)
- Mother’s Day, second Sunday in May
- Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May
- Memorial Day, last Monday in May (half-staff until noon, peak position until the end of the day)
- Flag Day, June 14
- Independence Day, July 4
- Labor Day, first Monday in September
- Patriot Day, September 11
- Constitution Day, September 17
- Columbus Day, second Monday in October
- Navy Day, October 27
- Veterans Day, November 11
- Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November
- Christmas Day, December 25
- And such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (date of admission); and on State holidays.

For a printable version of this flyer, go to our website at: www.UnitedSpinal.org

When we view the flag, we think of liberty, freedom, and pride. The American flag has accompanied mankind on its greatest achievements. It flies at both poles, on the moon, and sits atop Mount Everest. The flag is how America signs her name.
The American flag should be centered and at the highest point when displayed on its staff with other flags.

When displayed with another flag in the crossed-staff format, the American flag should be on its own right—and in front of the other flags staff.

The American flag should be placed at the peak of the staff if other flags are flown on the same staff with the American flag.

Another flag or pennant may be flown above the American flag only during church services conducted at sea by U.S. Naval Chaplains for Navy Personnel.

When the flag is suspended from a staff projecting horizontally from a building, the union should be at the peak of the staff—except when the flag is at half-staff.

When displayed over a street, the flag should be suspended vertically. The union will be to the north in an east-west street, and to the east in a north-south street.

When the flag is displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be at the top and to your left. When in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same manner as seen from the street.

When covering a casket, the flag should be positioned so the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. It should not be lowered into a grave or allowed to touch the ground.

When the National Anthem is played, all present should face the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men should remove their hats. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and salute.

The American flag should always have the position of honor on speakers' platforms, standing to the right of the speaker. All other flags should be on the speakers' left.

Bunting for ceremonial or decorative use should be arranged with the blue on the top, white in the middle, and red on the bottom.

During the unveiling of monuments or statues, the flag should never be used as a covering.

The American flag features 13 horizontal stripes—seven of them are red and six are white. In the upper quarter of the flag next to the staff are white, five-pointed stars that designate each state.