

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	522737
Report Date :	01.08.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	UNHOLTZ-DICKIE CORPORATION
Registered Office :	6 Brookside Dr, Barnes Ind. Pk. N., Wallingford, Ct, 06492, USA
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	27.10.1958
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designs and manufactures vibration test systems.</li> <li>• Its products include shaker systems, replacement amplifiers, vibration control and analysis systems, thruster test systems, slip table assemblies, head expanders, and transducer calibrator systems. The company also provides transducer signal conditioners, accelerometers, remote charge preamplifiers, vibration monitors and limiters, transducer testers, buffer amplifiers, and various instrumentation accessories for vibration testing. In addition, it offers spare parts, as well as support and training services.</li> </ul>
No. of Employees :	44

### RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	No Complaints
Litigation :	--

### NOTES :

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Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : [infodept@mirainform.com](mailto:infodept@mirainform.com) while quoting report number, name and date.

**ECGC Country Risk Classification List**

Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

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**UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW**

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

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Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016, through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

In December 2012, the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA

## **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Legal Name	UNHOLTZ-DICKIE CORPORATION
Trade Name	UNHOLTZ-DICKIE CORPORATION
ID	ID
ID Details	0047194
Creation Date	1958
Incorporation Date	Oct 27, 1958
Legal Address	6 BROOKSIDE DR, BARNES IND. PK. N., WALLINGFORD, CT, 06492, USA
Operative Address	6 BROOKSIDE DRIVE, WALLINGFORD, CT, 06492, USA
Telephone	203-265-3929
Fax	203-265-2690
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	info@udco.com
Registered In	CONNECTICUT
Website	www.udco.com
Contact	MICHAEL K. REEN - PRESIDENT
Staff	44
Activity	SIC Code: 3829, Measuring and Controlling Devices, NEC NAICS Code: 334519, Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing

## **BANKS**

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

## **HISTORY**

### History

UNHOLTZ-DICKIE CORPORATION was incorporated in 1958. In 1959, Mr. Unholtz, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Reen and Mr. McCluskey leave MB and start the Unholtz-Dickie Corporation in Hamden, CT.

The 1960's brought numerous new products, innovations and industry firsts for newly formed UD Corp. These include Dial-A-Gain Vibration Instruments, Solid State Power Amplifiers in place of tube amplifiers, a line of accelerometers, and the first Modal Shakers (used to test the Boeing 747).

In the 1970's, UD moves from its rented Hamden, CT facility to a newly built, custom designed factory and World Headquarters in Wallingford, CT. In 1977, UD introduces the first 40,000 lbf Shaker System ever built and exports two T4000 shaker systems to Germany. In 1985, UD opens its first European office in Germany, and introduces the first PC based Vibration Controller, the 400AT. In 1986 UD ships the first Automobile Air Bag Crash Sensor Test System (Model 4, followed closely by the Model 6X).

In 1990, UD begins production of Class D Air Cooled Switching Amplifiers utilizing MOSFETS, and in 1994 ships the first Buzz, Squeak and Rattle system (shown here) to Ford Motor Company. In 1995 UD offers the industry's first Microsoft Windows based vibration controller, the Vwin.

In 2009, UD introduces the first power amplifiers using high efficiency, Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBT's).

Also, in 2011 UD ships the highest capacity shaker amplifier ever built, the 2XSAI360, rated at an astounding 720 KVA. Combined with the T2000 shaker, this system provides extreme level SRS testing. In 2016, UD reaches another major milestone, shipping the 1,000th Induct-A-Ring shaker to a prominent Aerospace Company. UD now has more than 7,800 shaker installations with customers located in 45 countries.

Key Developments

NA

Parent Company

NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

General Description	Unholtz-Dickie Corporation designs and manufactures vibration test systems.		
Service/Product Description	Its products include shaker systems, replacement amplifiers, vibration control and analysis systems, thruster test systems, slip table assemblies, head expanders, and transducer calibrator systems. The company also provides transducer signal conditioners, accelerometers, remote charge preamplifiers, vibration monitors and limiters, transducer testers, buffer amplifiers, and various instrumentation accessories for vibration testing. In addition, it offers spare parts, as well as support and training services.		
Sales	Wholesale		
Operations Area	National and International		
Imports From	CHINA, GERMANY		
Export To	COLOMBIA, MEXICO		
Employees	44 employees		
Payments with Suppliers	No Complaints		
Brands			
Brand	Comments		
UDCO	-		
Clients			
Name of Client	Country	Comments	
General Motors Colmotores SA	COLOMBIA	-	
Robert Bosch S. De R.L. De C.V.	MEXICO	-	
Denso Mexico SA De Cv	MEXICO	-	
ROBERT BOSCH SISTEMAS DE FRENOS SA DE CV	MEXICO	-	
Siemens Vdo S.A. De C.V.	MEXICO	-	
Comments	-		
Suppliers			

Supplier Name	Country	Comments
Aavid International Limited	CHINA	-
TESTEQ GMBH	GERMANY	-
Elektror Airsystems Gmbh	GERMANY	-
Comments		-

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters	6 BROOKSIDE DRIVE, WALLINGFORD, CT, 06492, USA
Branches	927 Deep Valley Drive 196 Rolling Hills, CA 90274, USA

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES**

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholder The following information has been provided by private sources and could not be confirmed: The major holders of this company are MICHAEL K. REEN and GERALD K. REEN.
Management	MICHAEL K. REEN - PRESIDENT GERALD K. REEN - SECRETARY/TREASURER Linda Halliday - Controller
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	UNHOLTZ-DICKIE GERMANY OFFICE Zuzenhausen, Germany

## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
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Year/Currency	USD 2017
Sales	5.700.000
Money Flow	Normal
Import Fob Dollar Year	Amount
There are not Import Fob Dollar informed	
Export Fob Dollar Year	Amount
There are not Export Fob Dollar informed	

## **LEGAL FILINGS**

Lawsuits	Textron Electronics, Inc. v. Unholtz-Dickie Corporation, 193 F. Supp. 456 (D. Conn. 1961) US District Court for the District of Connecticut - 193 F. Supp. 456 (D. Conn. 1961) April 14, 1961 193 F. Supp. 456 (1961) TEXTRON ELECTRONICS, INC., Plaintiff, v. UNHOLTZ-DICKIE CORPORATION, John A. Dickie, Karl Unholtz, Donald S. McCluskey and Gerald K. Reen, Defendants. Civ. No. 8241. United States District Court D. Connecticut. April 14, 1961.
Trademarks	No records found.
Patents Registered	No records found.
Renewals	Filing Number Filing Date/Time Effective Date/Time Filing Type Volume Type REPORT (2008) 0004044682 Oct 29, 2009 8:30 AM REPORT (2009) 0004241227 Sep 22, 2010 11:03 AM REPORT (2010) 0004640559 Oct 20, 2011 8:30 AM REPORT (2011) 0004717029 Sep 14, 2012 9:20 AM REPORT (2012) 0004958356 Oct 07, 2013 8:37 AM AGENT ADDRESS 0004958358 Oct 07, 2013 8:39 AM REPORT (2013) 0005191067 Sep 29, 2014 9:38 AM REPORT (2014) 0005419176 Oct 28, 2015 9:14 AM REPORT (2015)

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

0005666189 Oct 05, 2016 8:08 AM REPORT (2016)  
0005950928 Oct 23, 2017 11:32 AM REPORT (2017)  
No records found.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

## **SUMMARY**

Summary

Founded in 1958, Unholtz-Dickie Corporation is an organization in the Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing Industry headquartered in Wallingford, CT. The company has 44 regular employees and generates an estimated \$5.7 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico and Colombia. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

## **RISK INFORMATION**

Debts

Controlled

Payments

No Complaints

Cash Flow

Normal

State

Active

## **INTERVIEW**

First Name

Anne

Position

Receptionist

Comments

She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, its website and email address, the number of employees and the name of the President.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.61
UK Pound	1	INR 90.07
Euro	1	INR 80.37
US Dollar	1	INR 68.49

**Note :** Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

Analysis Done by :	PRI
Report Prepared by :	DNS

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**RATING EXPLANATIONS**

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)