

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	539133
Report Date :	15.11.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	RJS CORPORATION
Registered Office :	3475 Ridgewood Road Akron OH 44333
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	1948
Legal Form :	Corporation for profit
Line of Business :	Subject is a worldwide supplier of supporting equipment to the tire industry.
No. of Employees :	35

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd 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 :	Regular
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

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

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
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

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 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.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 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	RJS CORPORATION
Trade Name	RJS CORPORATION
ID	ID
ID Details	262419
Creation Date	1948
Incorporation Date	03/28/1957
Legal Address	3475 RIDGEWOOD ROAD AKRON OH 44333 USA
Operative Address	3400 Massillon Road Akron, Ohio 44312 USA
Telephone	+1 330-896-2387
Fax	+1 330-896-3282
Legal Form	CORPORATION FOR PROFIT
E-Mail	sales@rjscorp.com
Registered In	Ohio (OH)
Website	www.rjscorp.com
Contact	Lynn Michael Zarcone, Chief Executive Officer
Staff	35 employees
Activity	SIC Code: 3559, Special Industry Machinery, NEC

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
There are not informed banks	
Description	The company does not make its banking data public.

HISTORY

History	The company was founded in 1948
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	NA

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description	RJS CORPORATION is a worldwide supplier of supporting equipment to the tire industry.
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Service/Product Description

PRODUCTS

Tensions Controllers
Creel Equipment
Other Equipment
Conveyor Belt Tracking Systems

Sales

Wholesale and Retail

Operations Area

National and International

Export To

Turkey, India and Ecuador

Employees

35 employees

Payments With Suppliers

Regular

Brands

Comments

Brand

NA

RAPID-PLY

NA

RJS

NA

ACCUTECH

NA

Clients

Name of Client

Country

Comments

Sumitomo Rubber Ako Lastik

TURKEY

NA

Sanayi

Ceat Ltd.

INDIA

NA

Continental Tire Andina Sa.

ECUADOR

NA

Comments

The company's main clients include national companies, international companies and private customers.

Suppliers

Supplier Name

Country

Comments

There are not informed suppliers

Comments

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LOCATION

Headquarters

3400 Massillon Road Akron, Ohio 44312 USA

Branches

No branches found

Industries

NA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	This is a private company. The company does not disclose information on shareholders. Despite our long search, we could not confirm major holders.
Management	Lynn Michael Zarcone, Chief Executive Officer Heather Elfrink, Controller Ray Slezak, President And Incorporator Heather Elfrink, Controller Chad Zivich, Representative Paul Kapper, Global Sales Director Gidget Major, Officer Manager Eric Whittaker, Senior Electrical Systems Engineer Philip S. Kaufmann, Registered Agent Andrew W Slezak, Incorporator William R Slezak, Incorporator
Subsidiary Companies	NA
Related Companies	NA

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	2017 USD
Sales	15,000,000
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	No found
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Trademarks

RAPID-PLY - Trademark Details

Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed
Image for trademark with serial number 72235338
Serial Number72235338
Registration Number0829438
Word MarkRAPID-PLY
Status800 - Registered And Renewed
Status Date2016-09-29
Filing Date1965-12-27
Registration Number0829438
Registration Date1967-05-30
Mark Drawing1000 - Typeset:
Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s) Typeset
Attorney NameAndrew B. Morton

ACCUTECH - Trademark Details

Status: 710 - Cancelled - Section 8
Image for trademark with serial number 73386264
Serial Number73386264
Registration Number1251573
Word MarkACCUTECH
Status710 - Cancelled - Section 8
Status Date1990-02-05
Filing Date1982-09-17
Registration Number1251573
Registration Date1983-09-20
Mark Drawing3V06 - Illustration: Drawing or design
which also includes word(s)/ letter(s)/number(s) 30%
Reduction
Design Searches261303, 261713 - Incomplete
quadrilaterals and quadrilaterals made of broken or
dotted lines. Letters or words underlined and/or
overlined by one or more strokes or lines.
Published for Opposition Date1983-06-28
Attorney NameMax F. Schutzman
Law Office Assigned Location Code530
Employee NameSZOKE, MICHAEL A

RJS - Trademark Details

Status: 702 - Section 8 & 15-Accepted And
Acknowledged
Image for trademark with serial number 85543216
Serial Number85543216
Registration Number4209723
Word MarkRJS
Status702 - Section 8 & 15-Accepted And
Acknowledged
Status Date2017-11-05
Filing Date2012-02-15

Patents Registered

Registration Number 4209723
Registration Date 2012-09-18
Mark Drawing 3000 - Illustration: Drawing or design which also includes word(s)/ letter(s)/number(s)
Typeset
Design Searches 260701 - Plain diamonds with single or multiple line borders.
Published for Opposition Date 2012-07-03
Attorney Name Andrew B. Morton
Law Office Assigned Location Code L20
Employee Name GARTNER, JOHN M
Spool handling device
Patent number: 7222902
Abstract: A spool handling device (10) for engaging and disengaging a spool (5) having, a base (14), a spindle (15) supported by the base and adapted to receive the spool, a latch assembly (74) pivotally mounted relative to the base and including a latch (76) for releasably securing the spool on the spindle, and an ejection arm (77) for assisting in removal of the spool from the spindle.
Type: Grant
Filed: January 21, 2005
Date of Patent: May 29, 2007
Assignee: RJS Corporation
Inventors: Raymond J. Slezak, Charles J. Winafeld, Cheryl K. Hamilton

Creel threader and method of use
Patent number: 9718637
Abstract: A creel threader for use with a creel system that holds a plurality of spools where each spool carries a filamentary material includes a guide supported by the creel, an endless loop carried by the guide, a drive assembly coupled to the endless loop and at least one gripper carried by the endless loop. The gripper receives the filamentary material from at least one of the spools, and the drive assembly moves the gripper and the received filamentary material from the spool to an output end of the creel system for further processing. Related methods of operation are also disclosed.
Type: Grant
Filed: July 25, 2014
Date of Patent: August 1, 2017
Assignee: RJS CORPORATION
Inventor: Arnold G. Slezak

Spool drive for tension control device

Publication number: 20030122024

Abstract: A spool drive (70) for selectively retaining a spool (S) having end flanges (96) with radial ribs (97) and a central contact area (98) about a bore (99) while filamentary material (F) on the spool is payed out under tension having, a spindle (25) adapted to receive the bore in the spool, a magnetic chuck (82) surrounding and rotatable with the spindle, and a positive flange engagement mechanism (85) associated with the magnetic chuck biased into contact with an end flange of the spool and adapted to engage the radial ribs to restrain rotational slippage between the magnetic chuck and the spool.

Type: Application

Filed: December 28, 2001

Publication date: July 3, 2003

Applicant: RJS CORPORATION

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

Self-compensating filament tension control device
employing a friction band

Patent number: 6435445

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the payout of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support and a spindle assembly pivotably mounted to the fixed support, wherein the spindle assembly rotatably carries the spool of filamentary material. A pull-off force imparted by the filamentary material causes angular movement of the spindle assembly and rotation of the spool. A braking assembly mounted to the fixed support and coupled to the spindle assembly applies a braking force corresponding to an angular position of the spindle assembly.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 27, 2000

Date of Patent: August 20, 2002

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

Roller board and method for loading the same

Patent number: 5810271

Abstract: A roller board (16) for organizing a plurality of filaments (14) from spools (28) for delivery to a collection point, includes a first plurality of rollers (40) arranged to form spaces (42) therebetween, and a second plurality of rollers (44), each pivotable at one end (80) positioned proximate the first plurality of rollers (40), the second plurality of rollers (44) oriented

substantially perpendicular to the first plurality of rollers, wherein the plurality of filaments (14) are individually positioned in the spaces and the second plurality of rollers are selectively pivoted to enclose the filaments.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 4, 1997

Date of Patent: September 22, 1998

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Cheryl K. Hamilton

Spool drive for tension control device

Patent number: 6691945

Abstract: A spool drive (70) for selectively retaining a spool (S) having end flanges (96) with radial ribs (97) and a central contact area (98) about a bore (99) while filamentary material (F) on the spool is payed out under tension having, a spindle (25) adapted to receive the bore in the spool, a magnetic chuck (82) surrounding and rotatable with the spindle, and a positive flange engagement mechanism (85) associated with the magnetic chuck biased into contact with an end flange of the spool and adapted to engage the radial ribs to restrain rotational slippage between the magnetic chuck and the spool.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 28, 2001

Date of Patent: February 17, 2004

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

SELF-COMPENSATING FILAMENT TENSION CONTROL DEVICE WITH FRICTION BAND BRAKING
Publication number: 20140008481

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the withdrawal of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support that maintains an inverted cam surface and a spindle assembly rotatably carrying the spool. A tension force applied to the filamentary material, in opposition to a biasing force, moves the spindle assembly linearly in relation to the fixed support. A braking mechanism includes a brake drum rotatable with the spindle assembly, a friction band adapted to engage the brake drum and a rocker arm that engages the cam surface. When the tension force applied to the filamentary material is reduced and unable to overcome the biasing force, the cam roller engages the cam surface and causes the friction band to generate a braking force on the brake drum.

Withdrawal of the filamentary material at a regular rate

occurs when the biasing force is balanced with the tension force.

Type: Application

Filed: February 9, 2011

Publication date: January 9, 2014

Applicant: RJS CORPORATION

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

Self-compensating filament tension control device with eddy current braking

Patent number: 8500056

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the payout of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support and a spindle assembly rotatably carrying the spool. A tension force applied to the filamentary material, in opposition to a biasing force, moves the spindle assembly linearly in relation to the fixed support. An eddy current braking system includes a conductive member rotatable with the spindle assembly and a magnetic member carried by the fixed support. The spindle assembly and the conductive member move linearly toward a side-by-side relationship with the magnetic member when the tension force applied to the filamentary material is reduced and unable to overcome the biasing force. Linear movement of the spindle assembly and the associated conductive member can be obtained by either a straight line mechanism or a linear ball bushing mechanism. A supplemental brake may also be used.

Type: Grant

Filed: October 1, 2010

Date of Patent: August 6, 2013

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

Self-compensating filament tension control device with friction band braking

Patent number: 8727259

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the withdrawal of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support that maintains an inverted cam surface and a spindle assembly rotatably carrying the spool. A tension force applied to the filamentary material, in opposition to a biasing force, moves the spindle assembly linearly in relation to the fixed support. A braking mechanism includes a brake drum rotatable with the spindle assembly, a friction band adapted to engage the brake drum and a rocker arm that engages the cam surface. When the tension

force applied to the filamentary material is reduced and unable to overcome the biasing force, the cam roller engages the cam surface and causes the friction band to generate a braking force on the brake drum. Withdrawal of the filamentary material at a regular rate occurs when the biasing force is balanced with the tension force.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 9, 2011

Date of Patent: May 20, 2014

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J Slezak

**SELF-COMPENSATING FILAMENT TENSION
CONTROL DEVICE WITH FRICTION BRAKING**

Publication number: 20130270382

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the withdrawal of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support that maintains a cam surface and a spindle assembly rotatably carrying the spool. A tension force applied to the filamentary material, in opposition to a biasing force, moves the spindle assembly linearly in relation to the fixed support. A braking mechanism includes a brake drum rotatable with the spindle assembly, a brake shoe adapted to engage the brake drum and a rocker arm that engages the cam surface. When the tension force applied to the filamentary material is reduced and unable to overcome the biasing force, the cam roller engages the cam surface and causes the brake shoe to generate a braking force on the brake drum. Withdrawal of the filamentary material at a regular rate occurs when the biasing force is balanced with the tension force.

Type: Application

Filed: January 5, 2011

Publication date: October 17, 2013

Applicant: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J. Slezak

Self-compensating filament tension control device with friction braking

Patent number: 8628037

Abstract: A self-compensating tension control device for regulating the withdrawal of filamentary material from a spool includes a fixed support that maintains a cam surface and a spindle assembly rotatably carrying the spool. A tension force applied to the filamentary material, in opposition to a biasing force, moves the

spindle assembly linearly in relation to the fixed support. A braking mechanism includes a brake drum rotatable with the spindle assembly, a brake shoe adapted to engage the brake drum and a rocker arm that engages the cam surface. When the tension force applied to the filamentary material is reduced and unable to overcome the biasing force, the cam roller engages the cam surface and causes the brake shoe to generate a braking force on the brake drum. Withdrawal of the filamentary material at a regular rate occurs when the biasing force is balanced with the tension force.

Type: Grant

Filed: January 5, 2011

Date of Patent: January 14, 2014

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventor: Raymond J Slezak

Tension control device

Patent number: 6010089

Abstract: A tension control device (10 for tensioning filamentary material (F) being withdrawn from a spool (24) including, a mounting support (11), a spindle (24) receiving the spool and rotatably mounted relative to the mounting support, a control arm (13) rotatably mounted on a shaft (15) in operative relation to the spindle, a brake element (18) mounted on the control arm for selectively retarding rotation of the spindle, a guide roller (16) rotatably attached to the control arm over which the filamentary material being withdrawn from the spool is passed, and a break-away mounted (80) of the guide roller to provide tension relief when the tension in the filamentary material exceeds a predetermined value. A break-away signaling system (95) detects and signals angular movement of the guide roller relative to the control arm.

Type: Grant

Filed: September 11, 1998

Date of Patent: January 4, 2000

Assignee: RJS Corporation

Inventors: Charles J. Winafeld, Raymond J. Slezak

Filing Type Date of Filing Document ID

DOMESTIC ARTICLES/FOR PROFIT 03/28/1957

D063_1738

DOMESTIC/AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES 04/26/1966

B454_1282

DOMESTIC CONTINUED EXISTENCE LETTER

09/09/1993 000000405573

DOMESTIC CONTINUED EXISTENCE 11/08/1993

Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)
OFAC Sanctions List Search

000000405574
DOMESTIC AGENT ADDRESS CHANGE 02/14/1994
9463_1091
DOMESTIC CONTINUED EXISTENCE 03/07/1994
000000405575
DOMESTIC AGENT SUBSEQUENT APPOINTMENT
06/23/2014 201417500473
No records found
The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1948, RJS CORPORATION is a worldwide supplier of supporting equipment to the tire industry.

The company has approximately 35 employees and generates an estimated USD 15 million in annual revenue.

The company exports to Turkey, India and Ecuador, operating within national and international markets.

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in OHIO in 1957.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

INTERVIEW

First Name	NA
Position	Operator
Comments	The person contacted confirmed telephone, trade name and website, but she was reluctant to provide any information about the company through the phone, explaining that she was not authorized to do so.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 72.10
UK Pound	1	INR 93.70
Euro	1	INR 81.44
US Dollar	1	INR 72.10

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
Report Prepared by :	TRU

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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)