

## MIRA INFORM REPORT

<b>Report No. :</b>	539779
<b>Report Date :</b>	19.11.2018

### IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

<b>Name :</b>	BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INCORPORATED
<b>Registered Office :</b>	203 Salt Meadow Road, Fairfield, Ct, 06824
<b>Country :</b>	United States
<b>Financials (as on) :</b>	2017 (Summarized)
<b>Date of Incorporation :</b>	25.09.1925
<b>Legal Form :</b>	Corporation
<b>Line of Business :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturing of Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices</li> <li>• Manufactures and supplies fittings to the industrial, commercial, and residential channels of the electrical industry.</li> </ul>
<b>No. of Employees :</b>	120

**RATING & COMMENTS**

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

**MIRA's Rating :**

A

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

<b>Status :</b>	Good
<b>Payment Behaviour :</b>	Regular
<b>Litigation :</b>	Exist

**NOTES:**

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

**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.

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	BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INCORPORATED
Trade Name	BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS
ID	ID
ID Details	0082152
Creation Date	1925
Incorporation Date	Sep 25, 1925
Legal Address	203 SALT MEADOW ROAD, FAIRFIELD, CT, 06824, USA
Operative Address	705 LORDSHIP BLVD, STRATFORD, CT, 06615, USA
Telephone	(203) 377-5944
Fax	(877) 478-8435
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	<a href="mailto:sales@bptfittings.com">sales@bptfittings.com</a>
Registered In	CONNECTICUT
Website	<a href="http://www.bptfittings.com">www.bptfittings.com</a>
Contact	Delbert Auray - Chief Executive Officer
Staff	120
Activity	SIC Code: 3644, Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices NAICS Code: 335932, Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing

## **BANKS**

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA, NA	-
Description	-

## **HISTORY**

History	Bridgeport Fittings Incorporated was founded in 1925. Bridgeport Fittings, Incorporated was formerly known as The Bridgeport Switch Company and changed its name to Bridgeport Fittings, Incorporated in 1948.
Key Developments	NA

Parent Company NA

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

### **General Description**

Bridgeport Fittings, Incorporated manufactures and supplies fittings to the industrial, commercial, and residential channels of the electrical industry.

### **Service/Product Description**

The company offers bushings, clamps and hangers, and transitions; RIGID-IMC, EMT conduit, push EMT conduit, solar, liquid tight conduit, nonmetallic cable and portable cord, grounding and bonding, AC/MC/FMC, and rain tight fittings; voice, data, fire alarm, and specialty fittings; and service entrance cable and conduit fittings.

### **Sales**

Wholesale

### **Operations Area**

National and International

### **Imports From**

China, Taiwan, India

### **Export To**

Mexico

### **Employees**

120 employees

### **Payments With Suppliers**

Regular

### **BRANDS**

#### **Brand**

#### **Comments**

Regal Fittings

-

My bridge

-

### **CLIENTS**

#### **Name of Client**

#### **Country**

#### **Comments**

Stabimex Group S.A De C.V.

Mexico

-

### **Comments**

-

### **SUPPLIERS**

#### **Supplier Name**

#### **Country**

#### **Comments**

Meteck Enterprises Co., Ltd.

Taiwan

-

ENGSEER LIMITED

India

-

FUJIAN TOURIST TRADING  
COMPANY

China

-

### **Comments**

-

## **LOCATION**

Headquarters	705 LORDSHIP BLVD, STRATFORD, CT, 06615, USA
Branches	375 Morgan Lane West Haven, CT 06516, USA

## **GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES**

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	The company does not disclose information on shareholders. We were not able to confirm major holders for this company.
Management	Delbert Auray - Chief Executive Officer Paul Suzio - President Thomas Auray - Vice-President David Turk - Vice-President , Sales
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	No related companies were found.

## **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
Estimated Net Assets	11.100.000
Money Flow	Normal

## **LEGAL FILINGS**

Lawsuits	ARLINGTON INDUSTRIES V BRIDGEPORT Plaintiff-Appellant: Arlington Industries, Inc. Arlington Industries, Inc.: Defendant-Appellee: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc. Case Number: 10-1025
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Filed: September 29, 2009  
Court: U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit  
Nature of Suit: Other

IN RE BRIDGEPORT FITTING INC  
Petitioner: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.  
Respondent: ARLINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.  
Case Number: 09-M912  
Filed: September 9, 2009  
Court: U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit  
Nature of Suit: Other

ARLINGTON INDUSTRIES V BRIDGEPORT  
Plaintiff-Cross Appellant: Arlington Industries, Inc.  
Defendant-Appellant: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.  
Case Number: 10-1377  
Filed: May 26, 2010  
Court: U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit  
Nature of Suit: Other

ARLINGTON IND V BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS  
Plaintiff-Appellee: ARLINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.  
Defendant-Appellant: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.  
Case Number: 02-1517  
Filed: July 22, 2002  
Court: U.S. Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit  
Nature of Suit: Other

**Trademarks**

REGAL FITTINGS  
Electrical cable and conduit fittings  
Owned by: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.  
Serial Number: 75920588

MY BRIDGE  
Electrical Cable and Conduit Fittings, Namely,  
Electrical Connectors, Electricity Conduits, Electrical  
Conduit Fittings;...  
Owned by: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.  
Serial Number: 77064892

GO DEEP  
Electrical Cable and Conduit Fittings, Namely,  
Electrical Connectors, Electricity Conduits, Electrical  
Conduit Fittings;...  
Owned by: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.  
Serial Number: 77064893

SMART-SNAP  
Electrical Connectors  
Owned by: BRIDGEPORT FITTINGS, INC.

**Patents Registered**

Serial Number: 77536151

**SPLIT ELECTRICAL GROUNDING BUSHING WITH SECURELY ATTACHED SECTIONS FORMING CONTINUOUS INSULATION**

Publication number: 20130133943

Abstract: A split electrical grounding bushing having adjacent bushing portions with insulating bushing portions having guard tabs covering a gap formed between the insulating bushing portions creating a continuous insulating ring. The bushing portions are connected by a hinge permitting the bushing to be placed over electrical conductors or wires after being installed. Gaps in the insulating bushing portion are covered by attached guard tabs improving the safety of a split electrical bushing. Locking tabs and openings are used to securely hold the insulating bushing portions onto the bushing portions. The split electrical bushing is placed on a distal end of an electrical conduit. The split bushing may be an electrical grounding bushing providing an electrical ground connection.

Type: Application

Filed: January 25, 2013

Publication date: May 30, 2013

Applicant: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

Inventor: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

**Removable push electrical fitting for electrical metallic tubing or EMT**

Patent number: 8274000

Abstract: An electrical fitting having a gripping device with a plurality of gripping tabs forming a helix or spiral. The electrical fitting permits electrical metallic tubing or EMT to be quickly attached to and removed from the electrical fitting without disassembling the fitting or cutting the tubing. A body with a locking end having a plurality of gripping tabs receives an end of the tubing pushed into the fitting. The gripping tabs securely hold the tubing preventing loosening or removal. The helix or spiral formation of the gripping tabs permits easy removal of the tubing by rotating the tubing counter-clockwise.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 11, 2010

Date of Patent: September 25, 2012

Assignee: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

Inventor: Lawrence J. Smith

Concrete sealing ring for set screw electrical fittings or connectors

Patent number: 8708374

Abstract: A sealing ring having a flexible ring body and a front and rear seal separated by a channel and a set screw recess adjacent one end. The sealing ring is placed on the end of a set screw electrical fitting or connector and forms a seal between the body of the set screw electrical fitting or connector and the exterior surface of an electrical conduit. The sealing ring prevents concrete from entering a gap formed between the body of the set screw electrical fitting or connector and an electrical conduit during pouring of concrete. Concrete entering the gap may interfere with electrical connections.

Type: Grant

Filed: May 21, 2012

Date of Patent: April 29, 2014

Assignee: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

Inventor: Lawrence J. Smith

Removable push electrical fitting for electrical metallic tubing or EMT having improved pullout resistance

Patent number: 8487197

Abstract: An electrical fitting having a gripping device with a plurality of gripping tabs forming a helix or spiral. The gripping tabs have a twist creating increased pullout resistance and easier disassembly. The electrical fitting permits electrical metallic tubing or EMT to be quickly attached to and removed from the electrical fitting without disassembling the fitting or cutting the tubing. A body with a locking end having a plurality of gripping tabs receives an end of the tubing pushed into the fitting. The gripping tabs securely hold the tubing preventing loosening or removal. The helix or spiral and twist formation of the gripping tabs permits easy removal of the tubing by rotating the tubing counter-clockwise.

Type: Grant

Filed: November 30, 2011

Date of Patent: July 16, 2013

Assignee: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

Inventor: Lawrence J. Smith

Push-in fitting for electrical metallic tubing with enhanced sealing and continuity

Patent number: 8474877

Abstract: An electrical fitting in the form of a connector or coupler for connecting an electrical metallic tube or

EMT to an electrical box or panel or to one another. A unidirectional locking device is disposed in an outermost chamber and an O-ring is disposed in an intermediate chamber. The unidirectional locking device has gripping tangs. The intermediate chamber and gripping tangs are sized so as to prevent the gripping tangs from contacting the O-ring. A contact shoulder is used on one end of the fitting to prevent excessive compression of a sealing washer. Internal longitudinal radially increasing ribs are formed in the fitting body improving continuity and support for the EMT. A tube support may also be provided to prohibit any undesirable bending movement of the EMT connected thereto.

Type: Grant

Filed: September 16, 2010

Date of Patent: July 2, 2013

Assignee: Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.

Inventor: Lawrence J. Smith

Filing Number: 0006231471

Filing Date: Aug 13, 2018

Filing Type: REPORT (2018)

Filing Number: 0006208887

Filing Date: Jun 29, 2018

Filing Type: AMEND

Filing Number: 0005909336

Filing Date: Aug 14, 2017

Filing Type: REPORT (2017)

Filing Number: 0005628473

Filing Date: Aug 11, 2016

Filing Type: REPORT (2016)

Lien Number: 0002670342

Lien Type: OFS

Lapse Date: Dec 12, 2023

Filing Number: 0002670342

Filing Date: Dec 12, 2008

Filing Type: ORIG FIN STMT

Lien Number: 0002670626

Lien Type: OFS

Lapse Date: Dec 15, 2023

Filing Number: 0002670626

Filing Date: Dec 15, 2008

Filing Type: ORIG FIN STMT

Lien Number: 0002848389

#### Renewals

#### UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

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Lien Type: OFS  
Lapse Date: Dec 05, 2021  
Filing Number: 0002848389  
Filing Date: Dec 05, 2011  
Filing Type: ORIG FIN STMT

Lien Number: 0003132462  
Lien Type: OFS  
Lapse Date: Jul 19, 2021  
Filing Number: 0003132462  
Filing Date: Jul 19, 2016  
Filing Type: ORIG FIN STMT

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

## ***SUMMARY***

### **Summary**

Founded in 1925, Bridgeport Fittings Inc is an organization in the Wiring Devices Industry headquartered in Stratford, CT. The company has 120 regular employees and generates an estimated \$11.1 million USD in annual estimated net assets. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative.

## ***RISK INFORMATION***

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

## ***INTERVIEW***

First Name	NA
Position	Operator
Comments	She confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and the name of the Chief Executive Officer. However, she was reluctant to provide any further information.

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**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.80
UK Pound	1	INR 91.92
Euro	1	INR 81.46
USD	1	INR 72.05

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

**INFORMATION DETAILS**

Analysis Done by :	PRI
Report Prepared by :	NIT

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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)