

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	532687
Report Date :	01.10.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC.
Registered Office :	1595 Sycamore Avenue Bohemia, New York, 11716-1796
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	1925
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject manufactures testing instruments for research and testing laboratories.
No. of Employees :	55

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 (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

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

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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

Order	KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY
Address in the order	INC 1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE, BOHEMIA NY 11716, USA
Legal Name	KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC.
Trade Name	KOEHLER
ID	ID
ID Details	67299
Creation Date	1925
Incorporation Date	JUNE 29, 1951
Legal Address	1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE BOHEMIA, NEW YORK, 11716-1796, USA
Operative Address	85 Corporate Drive Holtsville, New York 11742, USA
Telephone	(631) 589-3800
Fax	+1 631 589 3815
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	info@koehlerinstrument.com
Registered In	NEW YORK
Website	www.koehlerinstrument.com
Contact	ROY WESTERHAUS - President
Staff	55
Activity	SIC Code: 3823, Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Related Products NAICS Code: 334513, Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
Bank of America	
DMG MORI SEIKI USA INC	
MARUKA U.S.A. INC.	
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NA	

HISTORY

History
Key Developments

Koehler Instrument Company Inc was founded in 1925.
Koehler Instrument Company partners with Optimol Instruments to advance tribological testing in key markets

Aug 21 2018

Koehler Instrument Company is proud to announce their partnership with Optimol Instruments Pruftechnik GmbH, a prominent company for the development and sale of tribological model test systems and inventor of the SRV® test system for investigating fretting and friction wear.

Parent Company

NA

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Koehler Instrument Company, Inc. manufactures testing instruments for research and testing laboratories.

Service/Product Description

The company manufactures and supplies petroleum and petrochemical instrumentation worldwide. The company also provides technical support services; lubricating oil, fuel, lubricating grease, and general testing services; and training, calibration, and instrument maintenance services. It offers its products for materials testing applications, such as viscosity, penetration, flash point, general test equipment, distillation, fuels, lubricating oils, tribology, lubricating greases, bitumens and waxes, and certified reference standards.

Sales

Wholesale

Operations Area

National and International

Imports From

Mexico

Export To

Mexico, Colombia, Paraguay

Employees

55 employees

Payments With Suppliers

Regular

Brands

Brand

Comments

Koehler

-

TCMT

-

Clients

Name of Client	Country	Comments
Soluciones En Instrumentacion S.A. De C.V.	Mexico	-
Petroleum Total Equipment S.A.S.	Colombia	-
Lubricantes De America SA De Cv	Mexico	-
Control Tecnico Y Representaciones SA Cv	Mexico	-
CHACO INTERNSA	Paraguay	-
Comments	-	-
Suppliers		
Supplier Name	Country	Comments
Analitica Representaciones SA Cv	Mexico	-
Comments	-	-

LOCATION

Headquarters	85 Corporate Drive Holtsville, New York 11742, USA
Branches	1595 Sycamore Avenue Bohemia, New York 11716, 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.
Management	ROY WESTERHAUS - President Peter Brey - Vice President and Treasurer Raj Shah - Director of Sales, Marketing & Technical Services Atul Gautama – General Manager
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
Sales	10.000.000
Money Flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

Government Contratscs	Government Contractor: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. Address: 1595 SYCAMORE AVE, BOHEMIA, NY 11716-1732 Number of Defense Contracts Awarded: 126 Dollar Amount of Defense Contracts Awarded: \$2,141,029
Lawsuits	No found.
Trademarks	OXIDATA Computer software for analyzing oxidation properties for fuels and lubricants Owned by: Koehler Instrument Company, Inc. Serial Number: 75478367
Patents Registered	TCMT Laboratory apparatus and instruments, namely, flash point analyzer; Laboratory apparatus and instruments, namely, infrared...
Renewals	Owned by: Koehler Instrument Company, Inc. Serial Number: 77781928 No records found.
UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)	Name History Filing Date: JUN 29, 1951 Name Type: Actual Entity Name: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. Debtor Names: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC. 1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE, BOHEMIA, NY 11716, USA Secured Party Names: JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NA P. O. BOX 2558 16-HCB-205, HOUSTON, TX 77252-2558, USA File no.: 200505025379545 File Date: 05/02/2005

Lapse Date: 05/02/2010 Filing Type: Financing
Statement

File no.: 200912096097343 File Date: 12/09/2009
Lapse Date: 05/02/2015 Filing Type: Continuation

File no.: 201412176323013 File Date: 12/17/2014
Lapse Date: 05/02/2020 Filing Type: Continuation

Debtor Names: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY,
INC. 1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE, BOHEMIA, NY
11718, USA
Secured Party Names: MARUKA U.S.A. INC. 400
COMMONS WAY, SUITE A, ROCKAWAY, NJ 07866,
USA

File no.: 201010250577968 File Date: 10/25/2010
Lapse Date: 10/25/2015 Filing Type: Financing
Statement

File no.: 201103030120405 File Date: 03/03/2011
Lapse Date: 10/25/2015 Filing Type: Termination

Debtor Names: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY
1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE, BOHEMIA, NY 11716,
USA
Secured Party Names: DMG MORI SEIKI USA INC
2400 HUNTINGTON BLVD, HOFFMAN ESTATES, IL
60192, USA
File no.: 201503205286973 File Date: 03/20/2015
Lapse Date: 03/20/2020 Filing Type: Financing
Statement

File no.: 201509116018716 File Date: 09/11/2015
Lapse Date: 03/20/2020 Filing Type: Termination

Debtor Names: KOEHLER INSTRUMENT COMPANY
1595 SYCAMORE AVENUE, BOHEMIA, NY 11716,
USA
Secured Party Names: DMG MORI SEIKI USA INC
2400 HUNTINGTON BLVD, HOFFMAN ESTATES, IL
60192, USA

File no.: 201503205287002 File Date: 03/20/2015
Lapse Date: 03/20/2020 Filing Type: Financing
Statement

File no.: 201509116018704 File Date: 09/11/2015
Lapse Date: 03/20/2020 Filing Type: Termination

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1925, Koehler Instrument Company Inc is an organization in the Industrial Instruments for Measurement Industry headquartered in Holtsville, NY. The company has 55 regular employees and generates an estimated \$10 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

Regular

Cash Flow

Normal

State

Active

INTERVIEW

First Name

Ryan

Position

Administrative

Comments

The man contacted confirmed address, estimated staff, principals, activity, products and estimated sales.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 72.55
UK Pound	1	INR 94.91
Euro	1	INR 84.44
US Dollar	1	INR 72.96

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

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	DIV
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)