

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

**Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules
of the United States (TSUS)**

Schedule 6

**Metals and Metal Products
(In 11 volumes)**

VOLUME 6

Hand Tools, Cutlery, Forks, and Spoons

**TC Publication 260
Washington, D. C.
1968**

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)
 - Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)
 - Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
 - Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
(In 12 volumes)
 - Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
(In 5 volumes)
 - Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products
(In 11 volumes)
 - Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous
and Nonenumerated Products
(In 8 volumes)
 - Schedule 8 - Special Classification Provisions
(In 1 volume)
-

Schedule 6 Volumes

- 1 - Nonferrous Metals I
- 2 - Nonferrous Metals II
- 3 - Nonferrous Metals III
- 4 - Iron and Steel
- 5 - Containers, Wire Products, Foil, Fasteners and
Specified Hardware
- 6 - Hand Tools, Cutlery, Forks, and Spoons
- 7 - Nonelectric Household Articles and Miscellaneous Metal
Manufactures
- 8 - Machinery: General-Purpose, Construction, Mining,
Agricultural, Food Industries, Paper Industries,
and Printing
- 9 - Textile and Sewing Machines, Machine Tools, Rolling
Mills, and Office Machines
- 10 - Certain Electrical Appliances, Special-Industry
Machinery, Machine Parts, and Electrical Apparatus
- 11 - Communications Equipment, Radios and Other
Electronic and Electrical Articles, and Transportation
Equipment

FOREWORD

In an address delivered in Boston on May 18, 1917, Frank W. Taussig, distinguished first chairman of the Tariff Commission, delineated the responsibility of the newly established Commission to operate as a source of objective, factual information on tariffs and trade. He stated that the Commission was already preparing a catalog of tariff information--

designed to have on hand, in compact and simple form, all available data on the growth, development and location of industries affected by the tariff, on the extent of domestic production, on the extent of imports, on the conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products.

The first such report was issued in 1920. Subsequently three series of summaries of tariff information on commodities were published--in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50. The current series, entitled Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, presents the information in terms of the tariff items provided for in the eight tariff schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (abbreviated to TSUS in these volumes), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Through its professional staff of commodity specialists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, and accountants, the Commission follows the movement of thousands of articles in international commodity trade, and during the years of its existence, has built up a reservoir of knowledge and understanding, not only with respect to imports but also regarding products and their uses, techniques of manufacturing and processing, commercial practices, and markets. Accordingly, the Commission believes that, when completed, the current series of summaries will be the most comprehensive publication of its kind and will present benchmark information that will serve many interests. This project, although encyclopedic, attempts to conform with Chairman Taussig's admonition to be "exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement."

This series is being published in 62 volumes of summaries, each volume to be issued as soon as completed. Although the order of publication may not follow the numerical sequence of the items in the TSUS, all items are to be covered. As far as practicable, each volume reflects the most recent developments affecting U.S. foreign trade in the commodities included.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 6

Volume 6

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword-----	iii
Introduction-----	1
Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks; other agricultural or horticultural hand tools-----	3
Picks, mattocks, sledges, crowbars, and related tools-----	13
Machetes, sickles, hay knives, and related edged tools-----	21
Axes, hatchets, similar hewing tools, and light hammers-----	27
Hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears-----	35
Pliers, nippers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire-----	43
Tin snips, bolt cutters, pipe cutters, and similar tools-----	51
Pipe tools and wrenches-----	59
Hand and machine files and rasps-----	67
Handsaws, and blades and teeth for all saws-----	75
Blow torches and similar self-contained torches-----	87
Anvils-----	91
Vises and clamps-----	95
Abrasive wheels mounted on frames, hand- or pedal-operated----	99
Metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles; sewing sets-----	103
Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and screwdrivers-----	115
Chisels, gouges, planes, and related cutting tools-----	123
Hand tools with nonelectric motors-----	127
Portable electric hand tools-----	137
Hand tools and tool sets, not elsewhere enumerated-----	147
Knives with folding or non-fixed blades-----	157
Table flatware-----	165
Fixed-blade cutlery, not elsewhere enumerated-----	189
Manicure and pedicure implements and sets; tweezers-----	199
Safety razors and blades; straight razors-----	207
Scissors and shears-----	219
Appendixes:	
Appendix A. Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):	
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and ex- cerpts relating to the items included in this volume----	A-1
Appendix B. Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967-----	B-1

CONTENTS

Numerical List of TSUS Items in This Volume

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
648.51-----	3	649.73-----	157
648.53-----	13	649.75-----	157
648.55-----	3	649.77-----	157
648.57-----	3	649.79-----	157
648.61-----	3	649.81-----	157
648.63-----	3	649.83-----	157
648.65-----	21	649.85-----	157
648.67-----	27	649.87-----	189
648.69-----	21	649.89-----	189
648.71-----	21	649.91-----	199
648.73-----	35	650.01-----	189
648.75-----	35	650.03-----	189
648.81-----	43	650.05-----	165
648.85-----	43	650.07-----	165
648.89-----	43	650.08-----	165
648.91-----	51	650.09-----	165
648.93-----	51	650.10-----	165
648.95-----	51	650.12-----	165
648.97-----	59	650.13-----	165, 189
649.01-----	67	650.15-----	165, 189
649.03-----	67	650.17-----	189
649.05-----	67	650.19-----	189
649.07-----	67	650.21-----	165, 189
649.11-----	75	650.31-----	189
649.14-----	75	650.35-----	165
649.17-----	75	650.37-----	165
649.19-----	75	650.38-----	165
649.21-----	75	650.39-----	165
649.23-----	75	650.40-----	165
649.24-----	75	650.42-----	165
649.25-----	75	650.43-----	165
649.26-----	75	650.45-----	165, 189
649.27-----	75	650.47-----	189
649.29-----	75	650.49-----	165, 189
649.31-----	87	650.51-----	165
649.32-----	87	650.53-----	165
649.33-----	91	650.54-----	165
649.35-----	91	650.55-----	165
649.37-----	95	650.56-----	165, 189
649.39-----	99	650.57-----	165
649.41-----	67	650.61-----	189
649.71-----	157	650.63-----	189

Numerical List of TSUS Items in This Volume

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
650.65-----	189	651.27-----	115
650.71-----	207	651.29-----	123
650.73-----	207	651.31-----	123
650.75-----	207	651.33-----	147
650.79-----	207	651.37-----	115
650.81-----	207	651.39-----	3
650.87-----	219	651.45-----	147
650.89-----	219	651.47-----	147
650.91-----	219	651.49-----	147
651.01-----	103	651.51-----	147
651.03-----	103	651.53-----	147
651.04-----	103	651.55-----	147
651.05-----	103	651.60-----	165
651.07-----	103	651.62-----	165
651.09-----	103	651.64-----	165
651.11-----	103, 199	651.75-----	147, 165, 189
651.13-----	103, 199	674.60-----	127
651.15-----	165	674.70-----	127
651.21-----	27	674.75-----	127
651.23-----	13	683.20-----	137
651.25-----	13		

INTRODUCTION

This volume is one of a series of 11 volumes of Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information on metals and metal products. It includes summaries relating to tools, cutlery, forks, and spoons provided for in subpart 3E of schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) and to powder-actuated tools and hand-directed or hand-controlled tools with self-contained motors provided for in subpart 4F and part 5 of the same schedule. This volume is identified as volume 6:6. 1/

The value of U.S. consumption of the articles discussed by the 26 summaries in this volume is estimated at about \$1.6 billion in 1967. This is almost equal to the value of U.S. producers' shipments of these articles in the same year estimated at \$1.7 billion, for the value of exports exceeded somewhat the value of imports. Almost three-fourths of the total value of producers' shipments consisted of hand tools--about \$0.6 billion in power-driven hand tools and about the same amount in other hand tools; most of the remainder, in order of magnitude of the value of shipments, consisted of nonelectric razors and blades, table flatware, and other fixed-blade cutlery.

The total value of imports of the products covered by this volume amounted to about \$98 million in 1967--about 11 percent more than in 1966 (\$88 million), and 21 percent more than in 1965 (\$81 million). The aggregate value of the imports in 1967 was equal to about 6 percent of the value of U.S. consumption. The value of imports as used in this volume is generally the foreign market value and, therefore, excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance; if the ratio of imports to consumption were based on duty-paid, landed, value of imports, the ratio would be somewhat larger than 6 percent. The share of U.S. consumption supplied by imports was substantially larger than 6 percent for table flatware, and other cutlery items, and substantially lower than 6 percent for power-driven hand tools. About 43 percent of the value of all imports consisted of hand tools other than power-driven, 42 percent of the total consisted of various types of cutlery (of which imports of table flatware were the largest), and the remaining 18 percent consisted of electric and other power-driven hand tools. The imports came from more than 30 countries in 1967; however, the three principal sources--Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom--accounted for almost three-fourths of the total value of imports, Japan alone accounting for more than two-fifths of the total.

1/ For this and other summary volumes, the number to the left of the colon designates the TSUS schedule involved and the number to the right of the colon indicates the sequence of the volume in the series for that schedule, as listed on p. ii in this volume for schedule 6. Volumes published heretofore are listed on the inside of the back cover.

Based on imports in 1967 the average ad valorem equivalent of the many rates applicable at the end of 1967 to the products covered in this volume was about 17 percent. Of the 125 TSUS items discussed in this volume, 110 were the subject of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The great bulk of the concessions amounted to 50-percent reductions in the applicable duties. The rates of duty applicable to the other 15 TSUS items were not affected by the trade conference; however, the products covered by three of these items have been afforded free entry for many years.

The total value of exports of the articles included in this volume is estimated to have been valued at about \$144 million--somewhat larger than imports. About 60 percent of the value of exports were power-driven tools, mostly those with nonelectric motors; exports of power-driven hand tools were substantially larger than the imports of such tools. Other articles exported in substantial volume were pipe tools, wrenches, and spanners; hand saws; nonelectric razors and blades; and files and rasps. The volume of exports of these tools was also larger than imports thereof.

Appendix A to this volume reproduces pertinent segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) relating to the items covered by this volume. It includes the general headnotes to the TSUS, the headnotes to schedule 6, the headnotes to parts 3, 4, and 5 and the relevant subparts of parts 3 and 4, and the individual product descriptions. The interpretive headnotes clarify the relationships between the various tariff items and define many of the terms used in the descriptions. Appendix A also gives the rates of duty applicable to the individual TSUS items, including the staged annual rate modifications that resulted from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT. Notes in the appendix also document changes in the legal text of the tariff schedules after these schedules went into effect on August 31, 1963, including changes in the statistical annotations of items. The shaded areas in appendix A cover headnotes and TSUS items not included in the summaries in this volume.

Appendix B to this volume provides data on the value of U.S. imports in 1967 by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume. The data also show the percentage changes in imports from 1966 and the three principal countries which supplied imports in 1967.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

3

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hand tools and metal parts thereof:	
Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, and spades-----	648.51
Hoes and rakes, agricultural or horticultural-----	648.55
Hoes and rakes, other-----	648.57
Forks, agricultural or horticultural (except hay and manure forks)-----	648.61
Forks, other-----	648.63
Other agricultural or horticultural tools-----	651.39

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and consumer of the hand tools discussed herein. Annual consumption has increased slightly in value since 1958. U.S. imports and exports of these hand tools are small relative to domestic output; annual imports exceeded exports until recent years. About 85 percent of imports in 1964-67 came from Japan.

Description and uses

The tools discussed in this summary are hand tools used in agriculture, horticulture, yard and lawn care, and construction. Some are intended to be multipurpose, while others are designed for a single purpose. Most of them are used for working in earth; others are used to move various materials.

Shovels, scoops, and spades (item 648.51) are made in numerous shapes and sizes. Although many of them are designed for a specific purpose, these tools are basically of the same construction--a formed or forged metal blade with a handle attached. They are intended for use in moving dirt, sand, gravel, coal, grain, and other materials. Shovels are made with a round or a square point. They have either long or short handles. In addition to standard shovels, many special-purpose shovels are produced, including telegraph spoons (for digging holes for telephone poles), snow shovels, and folding shovels of certain types. Most scoops are similar to square-pointed shovels, the principal difference being in the size of the blade. The blades of scoops are wider, longer, and deeper than those of shovels. Scoops are generally used for handling

March 1968
6:6

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

materials that are not compacted, such as sand, grain, and coal. Some special-purpose scoops have round- or diamond-pointed blades. Spades are designed for work in earth. The blade of a spade is narrower and flatter than that of a shovel; the point is either square or round. The garden spade is the best known type. The blades of special-purpose spades (e.g., ditch, drain, post, and nursery spades) vary materially in length and width from the blade of the garden spade.

Many different types of hoes are produced. Most are simple variations of the common garden hoe, but some types--such as the weeding hoe, Warren hoe, scuffle hoe, and grubbing hoe--are quite distinct in design. Mortar hoes, for mixing cement, plaster, and similar materials, are like garden hoes except for having larger blades.

Only a few types of rakes are made. Bow and level-head garden rakes, two of the most common types, differ from each other in the type of tang used to attach them to a handle. The spring-steel lawn and leaf rake is also a common type. Some rakes, used for lawn grooming and seeding, are made with stamped sheet metal teeth which are designed to be self cleaning. A few rakes, such as the asphalt rake, are designed for industrial and construction uses. Although most hoes and rakes are considered to be agricultural or horticultural tools within the tariff provisions of item 648.55, a few, such as the mortar hoe, leaf rake, and asphalt rake, are provided for in the category for miscellaneous hoes and rakes (item 648.57).

The forks covered by item 648.61 and 648.63 are used for spading, lifting, and pitching various materials. Spading forks generally have heavy tines and are used for turning earth and digging vegetables; other forks, with varying numbers of tines, are used for handling hay, straw, grain, vegetables, manure, and other materials.

A variety of agricultural and horticultural hand tools are included under item 651.39; these include weeders, combination cultivator-hoes, asparagus knives, sheep crooks, hay tools (not forks), transplanting tools, trowels, cultivators, tattoo forceps for marking the ears of cattle, hoof shears, and grape-thinning shears.

Handles for almost all of the hand tools discussed in this summary are made of wood. Most domestically manufactured handles are made of ash because of its toughness and elasticity. The working heads of the tools are made principally of steel; some are made of aluminum.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

5

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.51	Drainage tools, scoops, shovels and spades, and metal parts thereof: Hoes and rakes, and metal parts thereof:	7.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
648.55	Agricultural or horti- cultural tools, and parts thereof.	7.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
648.57	Other----- Forks, and metal parts thereof:	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
648.61	Agricultural or horti- cultural forks, and parts thereof (ex- cept hay and manure forks).	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
648.63	Other----- Other hand tools, and metal parts thereof:	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
651.39	Agricultural or horti- cultural tools and parts thereof.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

March 1968
6:6

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. consumption of the articles covered by this summary appears to have increased somewhat in recent years. In 1963, for example, U.S. consumption of these tools amounted to \$42 million, compared with \$38 million in 1958. Data covering these specific tools are not available for more recent years; however, if they maintained the same percentage of the value of U.S. producers' shipments of all hand tools during 1964-66 as they did in 1963, annual consumption in those years probably ranged between \$46 million and \$52 million (table 1). In 1963 the value of shovels, spades, scoops, and drainage tools consumed in the United States was \$22 million and the value of hoes, rakes, forks, weeders, and the like consumed was \$20 million.

Improved methods of construction, increased mechanization of farming, and the decline in the number of farms have adversely affected consumption of many of the tools discussed here. The increase in number of households and the movement of population to the suburbs, however, have tended to increase consumption by creating new markets for many of the tools covered by this summary.

In recent years the value of U.S. producers' shipments of the tools considered here has been virtually the same as the value of consumption.

U.S. producers

In 1963, shovels were produced in the United States by about 15 concerns, and the other tools considered here by about 17 concerns (according to statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce). Shipments in that year of the respective articles by 11 of the firms manufacturing shovels and 13 of those manufacturing the other tools were valued in excess of \$100,000 each. Most of the companies producing shovels also produce the other tools covered by this summary.

The concerns mentioned above range from small, individual proprietorships to large, multiproduct corporations. Generally, the larger companies produce a variety of products, and only a part of their employees are engaged in the production of the hand tools considered here. The principal producers own sawmills and manufacture their own tool handles. The majority of the companies manufacturing

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

7

shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and the like derive the major part of their income from these products.

Most domestic plants are situated in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States. Some U.S. producers either own plants in foreign countries or have financial interests in such plants.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and the other tools included here rose from \$1.3 million in 1964 to \$2.5 million in 1966 and then declined to \$2.0 million in 1967. During 1958-64, shovels, spades, and scoops generally accounted for nearly half of the export volume. Data for more recent years are not available.

U.S. exports have gone to a large number of countries; except for Canada, no single country generally accounted for an important part of such exports in 1964-67 (table 2). Since 1958 Canada has taken from 30 to 45 percent of annual U.S. exports. Latin America is the largest area market.

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of the tools considered here ranged between \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million during 1964-67 (table 3). Imports exceeded exports in each year during 1958-64. Since then, however, the value of annual exports has been slightly larger or about equal to that of imports, considering that the official statistics for imports are foreign export values, rather than U.S. landed, duty-paid values. The ratio of imports to both production and consumption was approximately 3 percent in 1958 and 4 percent in 1963, the last year for which complete data are available. Based on partial data, the ratio in more recent years is believed to have been about 3 percent.

During 1964-67, imports of the tools considered here consisted predominantly of shovels, miscellaneous agricultural and horticultural tools (chiefly trowels, transplanters, and cultivators), and agricultural or horticultural hoes and rakes. Imports of forks and nonagricultural hoes and rakes were unimportant.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

Japan is the largest supplier of U.S. imports (table 4). In 1964-67 that country accounted for about 85 percent of the value of U.S. imports, and the United Kingdom, the second largest supplier, for about 5 percent.

Imported tools range in quality from the equivalent of the best domestically produced tools to a grade poorer than any usually produced in the United States. Some of the imported tools, though comparable in quality to domestic tools, generally sell at lower prices.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

9

Table 1.--Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and other agricultural or horticultural hand tools, and metal parts thereof: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Pro- ducers' ship- ments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Ex- ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consump- tion <u>1/</u>	Ratio of imports to consump- tion <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent
1964-----	46,000	1,587	1,291	46,000	3.4
1965-----	49,000	1,497	1,676	49,000	3.0
1966-----	52,000	1,690	2,500	52,000	3.2
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	1,930	1,999	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Estimated. See note below.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable with those on imports; the volume of exports of articles included which are not the same as imports covered herein is indeterminable, but is believed to be relatively small.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The value of shipments of shovels, hoes, rakes, weeders, etc., in 1963 was \$42.1 million (from U.S. Census of Manufactures). Estimates for the value of shipments during 1964-66 are based on the assumption that these tools maintained the same percentage of total shipments of Product Code 34233 hand tools during 1964-66 as in 1963.

The ratios of imports to consumption are based on the foreign market value of imports and essentially U.S. factory value of consumption. If the ratios were computed on the basis of the foreign value of imports plus U.S. import duties and costs of transportation, insurance, and other handling to deliver the merchandise to the United States, the ratios would be higher.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

Table 2.--Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and other agricultural or horticultural hand tools, and metal parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	446	496	1,161	695
Mexico-----	74	78	103	149
Australia-----	10	11	16	116
West Germany-----	51	34	68	86
Guatemala-----	120	116	152	78
Peru-----	16	24	20	58
Republic of South Africa-----	3	27	41	50
Liberia-----	43	43	41	44
Philippine Republic-----	48	54	39	40
Costa Rica-----	39	52	22	40
Venezuela-----	38	44	49	39
Dominican Republic-----	22	21	57	30
All other-----	381	<u>2/</u> 676	<u>3/</u> 731	<u>4/</u> 574
Total-----	1,291	1,676	2,500	1,999

1/ Data are not strictly comparable with those on imports; the volume of exports of articles included which are not the same as imports considered here is indeterminable but is believed to be relatively small.

2/ Includes exports to Nepal valued at 179 thousand dollars.

3/ Includes exports to Colombia valued at 260 thousand dollars.

4/ Includes exports to Italy valued at 90 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

11

Table 3.--Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and other agricultural or horticultural hand tools, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
TSUS item	1964	1965	1966	1967
648.51-----	634	572	719	702
648.55-----	436	366	399	413
648.57-----	39	22	31	21
648.61-----	74	56	70	85
648.63-----	20	13	16	14
651.39-----	384	469	456	693
Total-----	1,587	1,497	1,690	1,930

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS; OTHER AGRICULTURAL OR
HORTICULTURAL HAND TOOLS

Table 4.--Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks, and other agricultural or horticultural hand tools, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	1,406	1,303	1,437	1,644
United Kingdom-----	56	91	90	88
Republic of Korea-----	4	34	36	55
West Germany-----	27	16	20	25
Taiwan-----	-	1	61	24
Spain-----	26	10	15	5
Canada-----	51	28	13	2
All other-----	17	14	18	<u>1/</u> 87
Total-----	1,587	1,497	1,690	1,930

1/ Includes imports from Hong Kong valued at 64 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Picks, mattocks, and metal parts thereof-----	648.53
Hammers and sledges with heads over 3.25 pounds each-----	651.23
Crowbars, track tools, and wedges, of iron or steel-----	651.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production and consumption of the tools covered by this summary have probably changed very little since 1963, the last year for which data are available. Consumption in 1967 is estimated at a little less than \$7 million. Imports probably supply less than a tenth of estimated consumption. Exports, if any, are small.

Description and uses

Most of the articles covered by this summary are generally classified by the hand tool industry as heavy forged tools. Picks and mattocks are used for digging, hammers and sledges for striking, crowbars for prying, track tools for maintaining or constructing railroad tracks, and wedges principally for wood splitting. Because of their weight and application most of these tools when wielded, must be held with two hands.

Picks are produced in a number of styles which are adapted to particular use requirements and differ principally in the weight of the head, the angle and size of the prongs (or picks), and the shape of the pick points. One type, for example, has a pick on one side and a hammerlike head or poll on the other. Mattocks are somewhat similar to picks but are used for digging in softer ground and where there are roots to be cut. The cutter mattock has a grubbing blade and a cutter blade and the pick mattock has a grubbing blade and a pick prong.

For tariff purposes the term hammers and sledges includes heads and heads with handles; the hammers and sledges covered here (including mauls with metal heads) weigh over 3.25 pounds each and are intended for heavy pounding. Lighter hammers, with heads that weigh not over 3.25 pounds each are discussed under item 651.21 in another summary in this volume (6:6). Some heavy hammers or sledges weigh as much as 20 pounds. Many have two faces; others have one face and a peen.

Bush hammers have two serrated faces instead of the standard smooth faces. Boat mauls and woodchoppers' mauls have special purpose peens.

Under the tariff schedules, crowbars of iron or steel cover a number of different types of bars that are used primarily as a lever or a pry. Included are crowbars and lining, wrecking, pinch, stripping, and claw bars. Digging and tamping bars are covered under item 651.47 in another summary in this volume (6:6). Crowbars, lining bars and claw bars are similar except for the working end of the bar. Pinch, wrecking, and stripping bars are usually smaller than the aforementioned bars and are variously shaped; their ends may terminate in a claw, chisel, or pinch point. Lining bars and claw bars are sometimes referred to as track tools. Other track tools are rail tongs and rail forks. Wedges of iron or steel are covered by this summary under item 651.25, but wedges of other materials are covered in other summaries in this volume (6:6); for example, aluminum chain saw wedges are covered under item 651.53.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.53	Picks and mattocks, and metal parts thereof.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
651.23	Hammers and sledges with heads over 3.25 pounds each, with or without their handles, and metal parts thereof.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
651.25	Crowbars, track tools, and wedges, all the foregoing of iron or steel, and metal parts thereof.	0.6875¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rate shown for item 648.53 was established, effective December 7, 1965, by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965; previously the rate had been 19 percent. The prior rates shown for the other items had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to item 651.25 at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 4.3 percent.

U.S. producers

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1963 about 10 companies accounted for almost the entire U.S. production of the articles covered by this summary. Only six companies made shipments of heavy forged tools in excess of \$100,000 in that year. The companies producing these tools range in size from small concerns that derive all or the major part of their income from these products to very large, multiplant corporations whose production of these articles is small in comparison with their total production. At least two of the larger manufacturers own or have interests in plants in Canada, Latin America, and Europe. The principal U.S. producers are situated in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

It is believed that the value of annual U.S. consumption of the tools considered here has changed very little during 1964-67. Although official statistics are not available, it is estimated that consumption rose from about \$6 million in 1964 to a little less than \$7 million in 1967, with part of the increase reflecting price increases.

Consumption of many of the tools has been retarded by the increasing use of machines. Manufacturers' sales to industrial consumers have been relatively stable in recent years, with little, if any, change in the quality of products shown. However, sales through hardware store outlets have been increasingly of lower priced

items. Sales by domestic producers to the hardware trade have declined--apparently as a result of competition from lower priced imported tools.

U.S. producers' shipments of picks, mattocks, sledges, and mauls were valued at \$4.3 million in 1963, the most recent year for which these data were reported. Shipments of these tools in 1967 were probably not much larger. Shipments of the remaining articles under consideration (i.e., crowbars, track tools, and wedges of iron or steel) are not reported separately but are believed to have a value much less than the foregoing and to follow a similar trend.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of heavy forged tools of the types covered by this summary are much smaller than imports, according to trade sources. Export data for these tools, however, are not reported separately in official statistics.

During 1964-67 the value of imports of all these tools declined from \$554,000 in 1964 to \$529,000 in 1966, then rose to \$584,000 in 1967 (table 1). Imports during this period are estimated to have supplied less than a tenth of U.S. consumption.

Nearly half the value of imports during 1964-67 consisted of hammers and sledges (table 2). In 1967, imports of hammers and sledges amounted to 24,000 dozen valued at \$267,000 (an average value per dozen of \$11.37). Picks and mattocks comprised most of the remaining imports, amounting to \$216,000, in 1967 (table 3). Many of the hammers, sledges, picks, and mattocks are imported without handles, and are fitted with handles in the United States. In the same year imports of crowbars, track tools, and wedges were comparatively small, totaling \$101,000 (table 4).

Japan furnishes most of the imports, followed by Spain and West Germany. Japan is the principal supplier of hammers, sledges, crowbars, track tools, and wedges and is a major supplier of picks and mattocks; Spain is the principal supplier of picks and mattocks.

Imported tools compete with domestically produced tools primarily on the basis of price. The quality of imports ranges from the equivalent of the best domestically produced tools to a grade that is poorer than any usually produced in the United States. Because of their price competitiveness, imported tools have made their greatest inroads in the domestic hardware trade. Their impact has been greatest in the market for sledges, although sales of imported picks and mattocks have increased in almost every year since 1963.

Table 1.--Picks, mattocks, and metal parts thereof; hammers and sledges, with heads over 3.25 pounds each; and crowbars and related tools: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$256,113	\$231,551	\$273,329	\$264,137
Spain-----	149,756	146,805	143,143	170,945
West Germany-----	74,141	64,811	61,002	86,043
Canada-----	39,637	20,226	7,019	36,037
United Kingdom-----	18,347	40,761	9,470	21,999
Austria-----	6,377	4,072	23,229	-
All other-----	9,241	23,755	11,622	5,145
Total-----	553,612	531,981	528,814	584,306

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. producers' shipments of sledges (4 pounds and over), picks, mattocks, and mauls amounted to \$4.3 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. Exports of these tools are not segregated in official statistics but are believed to be much smaller than imports. Data for consumption are not available but are estimated by the Tariff Commission's staff to have been valued at a little less than \$7 million in 1967, with imports supplying less than a tenth of this consumption.

Table 2.--Hammers and sledges with heads over 3.25 pounds each (item 651.23): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Japan-----	15	10	14	13
Spain-----	5	5	5	9
West Germany-----	2	1	3	1
United Kingdom-----	1	1	<u>1/</u>	1
All other-----	<u>1/</u>	1	1	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	23	18	23	24
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	156	117	161	150
Spain-----	71	72	72	90
West Germany-----	37	23	20	15
United Kingdom-----	15	14	6	10
All other-----	8	2	3	2
Total-----	287	228	262	267
Value per dozen				
Japan-----	\$10.74	\$11.12	\$11.47	\$11.97
Spain-----	13.69	14.57	13.70	10.42
West Germany-----	20.85	21.83	6.30	12.32
United Kingdom-----	15.34	16.28	21.70	10.50
All other-----	<u>2/</u> 19.76	9.84	13.89	12.20
All sources-----	12.55	12.94	11.38	11.37

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

2/ "All other" entries included 1 dozen, valued at \$400, from Switzerland.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Picks and mattocks, and metal parts thereof (item 648.53):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Spain-----	79	75	70	78
West Germany-----	34	41	41	71
Japan-----	42	61	57	61
United Kingdom-----	-	23	3	3
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 26	8	<u>2/</u> 34	3
Total-----	181	208	205	216

1/ Includes imports valued at 20 thousand dollars from Canada.

2/ Includes imports valued at 23 thousand dollars from Austria.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Crowbars, track tools, and wedges (item 651.25): U.S.
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Japan-----	413	321	343	358
Canada-----	104	128	17	86
United Kingdom-----	16	25	2	41
Spain-----	-	4	10	17
All other-----	64	<u>1/</u> 219	53	7
Total-----	597	697	425	509
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	58	54	56	54
Canada-----	16	20	1	35
United Kingdom-----	4	4	<u>2/</u>	9
Spain-----	-	1	1	2
All other-----	7	<u>1/</u> 17	4	1
Total-----	85	96	62	101

1/ Includes 197 thousand pounds, valued at 14 thousand dollars, from India.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Machetes and metal parts -----	648.65
Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and metal parts -----	648.69
Hay Knives and metal parts -----	648.71

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the articles discussed in this summary is declining as a result of the use of power-driven equipment. The value of imports in recent years has probably amounted to about 10 percent of the value of U.S. consumption. Annual U.S. exports exceeded annual imports in recent years until about 1967.

Description and uses

The edged hand tools covered by this summary are of two basic types--those intended, for instance, for cutting grass, weeds, and grain such as the scythe, sickle, grass hook, and grass whip, and those intended for cutting underbrush, corn, and stacked or baled hay, such as the machete, corn knife, and hay knife.

A machete is a large, heavy knife with a blade ordinarily ranging between 17 and 24 inches in length. Generally the blade curves slightly along the cutting edge, curving sharply to a point at the end. Machetes, which are very popular in Latin America as a general purpose tool, are used to cut brush, vines, scrub, corn, cane, and similar growth. Corn knives are ordinarily lighter than machetes and have blades generally ranging between 15 and 18 inches in length. The blades are usually blunt at the end and tapered so that they are much wider at the end away from the handle than at the handle.

A scythe is a hand tool requiring the use of both hands. It has a handle, usually bent, about 5 feet in length and a slightly curved blade generally ranging between 18 and 34 inches in length. Scythes used to cut grain, grass, and weeds have a long blade. Those used to cut brambles and small brush have a shorter, heavier blade.

Sickles and grass hooks are tools for use with one hand. They have a curved blade ranging between 9 and 15 inches in length and generally have a small wooden handle attached to a tang, although some are fitted with a handle about 40 inches long to enable the user to stand erect while using the tool. Grass whips generally have blades

February 1968

4:4

about 8 or 9 inches long and between 1-1/2 and 2-1/2 inches wide; a long handle is fastened to the blade.

Hay knives are about 36 inches long and have a cutting blade, usually with a serrated edge, about 20 inches long. The haft of the knife has two hand grips positioned so that the knife can be used with a sawing motion. This knife is used to cut off compact bundles of hay from stacks or bales.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.65	Machetes, and metal parts thereof.	Free	1/	1/
648.69	Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and metal parts thereof.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
648.71	Hay knives, and metal parts thereof.	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Machetes are admitted duty free in keeping with the former customs practice of admitting so-called agricultural machetes free of duty under paragraph 1604 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the prior compound rate of duty applicable to hay knives and metal parts thereof, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 13.1 percent.

U.S. consumption

Although U.S. consumption of the tools considered here is not segregated in available official statistics, it is believed to be declining. Modern agricultural methods and the use of mowing, reaping, and similar machines have made most of these tools virtually obsolete. Scythes are now used principally along highways and railroads to cut weeds and underbrush in areas that are inaccessible to power mowing equipment. Few corn knives and hay knives are now used in the United States. The consumption of grass hooks and sickles, however, has probably increased in recent years as a result of the heavy population shift to suburban areas.

U.S. producers

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1963 there were 12 concerns engaged in the production of machetes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, hay knives, and similar tools. Six of the 12 each had annual shipments of the articles considered here totaling \$100,000 or more. Most of the companies producing these edged tools also produce other products. Few of them derive the major part of their income from the production of the tools concerned. Recently one of the larger U.S. manufacturing concerns transferred a major part of its production to Latin America.

U.S. producers' shipments and exports

According to data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. producers' shipments of machetes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, hay knives, and similar tools amounted to \$3.1 million in 1963, the last year for which data are available.

Although official data are not available, the value of annual U.S. exports is believed to have exceeded that of imports in recent years, until about 1967. Machetes were the principal article exported. Latin America was the largest export market, with Guatemala, Ecuador, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic the principal markets in recent years. Exports declined considerably in 1966 and 1967. Some of the decline probably resulted from the transfer of U.S. productive facilities to Latin America.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of the tools considered here were valued at \$236,000 in 1964, \$324,000 in 1965, \$334,000 in 1966, and \$358,000 in 1967. A little more than half of the imports consisted of machetes, and the remainder consisted of the other edged tools; imports of hay knives were negligible, amounting to \$224 in 1964 and \$863 in 1967. Although current data on U.S. production (or producers' shipments) are not available, the imports of these articles in recent years were probably roughly equivalent to a tenth of domestic output.

The United Kingdom is the principal source of imports of machetes and since the implementation of the TSUS in September 1963 has supplied almost half of the imports of these tools (see accompanying table). Austria and Japan have been the principal sources of U.S. imports of scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives since 1963. More than half of such imports have come from Austria. Many consumers consider Austrian-made scythes and sickles to be of exceptional quality.

Machetes, sickles, hay knives, scythes, grass hooks, corn knives and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by kind, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Machetes and parts (item 648.65)				
United Kingdom-----	\$90,390	\$58,370	\$84,609	\$85,893
Guatemala-----	-	-	16,200	52,598
Japan-----	19,907	42,950	34,988	26,724
Spain-----	6,788	8,743	17,110	17,789
West Germany-----	10,287	10,351	13,573	15,967
All other-----	11,630	38,547	8,365	8,301
Total-----	139,002	158,961	174,845	207,272
Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives and parts (item 648.79)				
Austria-----	\$48,079	\$105,921	\$107,787	\$84,483
Japan-----	30,252	42,069	34,915	41,767
Sweden-----	11,218	9,889	6,560	9,382
United Kingdom-----	920	1,294	4,180	3,693
West Germany-----	2,738	4,438	2,372	3,426
All other-----	3,695	1,096	3,796	7,015
Total-----	96,902	164,707	159,610	149,766
Total				
United Kingdom-----	\$91,310	\$59,664	\$88,789	\$89,586
Austria-----	48,079	105,921	107,787	84,483
Japan-----	<u>1/</u> 50,383	85,019	69,903	68,491
Guatemala-----	-	-	16,200	52,598
West Germany-----	13,025	14,789	15,945	<u>2/</u> 20,256
Spain-----	6,788	8,743	17,110	17,789
Sweden-----	11,218	9,889	6,560	9,382
All other-----	15,325	<u>3/</u> 39,643	12,161	15,316
Total-----	<u>1/</u> 236,128	323,668	334,455	<u>2/</u> 357,901

1/ Includes imports of hay knives and parts (item 648.71) valued at \$224.

2/ Includes imports of hay knives and parts valued at \$863.

3/ Includes imports valued at \$32,201 from France.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. producers' shipments of all tools covered in this summary amounted to \$3.1 million in 1963, the last year for which official data are available. Data for U.S. consumption and exports are not segregated in official statistics. Imports exceeded exports in 1967 and may have supplied about a tenth of U.S. consumption.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Axes, adzes, hatchets, and similar hewing tools----	648.67
Hammers with heads not over 3.25 pounds each-----	651.21

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. production and consumption of hewing tools probably changed very little during 1964-67, while the production and consumption of hammers increased substantially. The value of annual U.S. imports of both hewing tools and hammers rose by nearly 40 percent during this period and may have supplied about 5 percent of domestic consumption in 1967. Exports are believed to be much smaller than imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers a group of edged hand tools used principally for hewing or heavy cutting, metal parts of these articles, and hammers with heads weighing not over 3.25 pounds each. Edged tools for cutting grass, weeds, grain, corn, and similar materials, and heavy hammers and sledges with heads weighing over 3.25 pounds are discussed in separate summaries in this volume (6:6) under items 648.65, 648.69, and 648.71, and 651.23, respectively.

Axes, hatchets, adzes, and bush hooks are the principal hewing tools. Axes can be grouped into three general classes: men's axes, small axes, and special-purpose axes. Men's axes and small axes are intended primarily for chopping; men's axes generally have heavier heads and longer handles than small axes. Both types are made with either two cutting edges (double-bit) or a single cutting edge (single-bit) with a hammer face on the other side of the axe head. The heads of these axes are made in different patterns to cater to the preferences for particular shapes in different geographical areas. Special-purpose axes are generally designed to function as two tools. For example, the mattock axe (Pulaski tool) and the undercutter are single-bit axes with an adze shaped grubbing blade on the back, and are designed for digging and prying as well as chopping; the constructors' axe is a single-bit axe with a maul type of face on the back for pounding; some firemen's axes have a pick on the back for punching holes.

Hatchets, designed for use with one hand, are short-handled axes; their heads generally have a cutting blade on one side and a hammer head or face on the other. Hatchets used principally by carpenters

and other construction workers have heads designed for particular uses, as suggested by their various names--for example, lath hatchets, shinglers' hatchets, flooring hatchets, claw hatchets, broad hatchets, and half hatchets.

Adzes are used for dressing or squaring timber or lumber and have a curved blade resembling the grubbing blade of a mattock set at a right angle to the handle. Bush hooks usually have blades about 12 inches long which curve into a hook on the end and are particularly adapted to cutting bushes and shrubs.

The hammers, either with or without handle, covered in this summary are with few exceptions intended to be wielded with one hand. Most of them have a flat face on one side of the head for nailing or striking, and a peen on the opposite side designed for some specific purpose. Some of the most common types of hammers, with uses suggested by their names, are nailing and ripping (or claw) hammers, ball peen hammers, tinners' hammers, brick hammers, prospector's hammers, and engineers' hammers.

In the United States, hickory wood is preferred for the handles of both hewing tools and hammers; therefore most domestically produced tools are fitted with hickory handles. Some small axes, hatchets, and hammers are produced with metal or fiber-glass handles. Hickory trees are not found outside of North America, and tools made abroad are generally fitted with handles made of ash or birch, or the heads are exported to the United States without handles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.67	Axes, adzes, hatchets, and similar hewing tools, and metal parts thereof.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.21	Hammers and sledges with or without their handles, with heads not over 3.25 pounds each.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption

The consumption of hewing tools probably changed very little in recent years. Such factors as the increased use of chain saws, the decline in the use of wood as a fuel, and changing methods of construction have affected the use of axes, adzes, and hatchets.

An expanding market for many types of hammers, especially the ball peen type, has been created by the growth in population and the number of households, the large volume of building construction, the continued expansion of service industries, particularly automotive, and a large do-it-yourself homeowners' market.

U.S. producers

Many of the companies producing hewing tools also produce ball peen and light forged hammers because of the similarity of the manufacturing processes involved. At least 80 percent of the axes produced domestically are manufactured by four or five concerns which also produce hammers.

Most of the producers of hewing tools and hammers are situated in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England States. The producing companies range in size from small concerns that derive all or a major part of their income from these products to very large, multiplant corporations whose production of these articles is small in comparison with their total production. Some of the larger manufacturers own or have interests in plants in Canada, Latin America, and Europe.

The table below shows the number of companies engaged in the production of hewing tools and hammers in 1963, the latest year for which official data from the U.S. Department of Commerce are available:

Article	Number of producing companies	Number of companies with annual ship- ments of \$100,000 or more
Axes, adzes, and hatchets-----	14	9
Ball peen hammers-----	19	7
Light forged hammers (under 4 pounds)-----	17	9

U.S. producers' shipments

Data on the value of domestic producers' shipments of most of the hewing tools and hammers, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce for 1958 and 1963, the latest year for which data are available, are shown below (in thousands of dollars):

Article	1958	1963
Axes, adzes, and hatchets-----	7,737	6,429
Ball peen hammers-----	2,008	2,849
Light forged hammers (under 4 pounds each)-----	7,778	8,819
Total-----	17,523	18,097

In both 1958 and 1963, hammers accounted for the largest part of the total value of shipments. Ball peen hammers constituted from one-fifth to one-fourth of the value of shipments of hammers. From 1958 to 1963 the increase of \$1.9 million in the value of shipments of hammers was largely offset by the decline of \$1.3 million in the value of shipments of hewing tools. It is estimated that shipments of hewing tools have remained at about the same level since 1963, while shipments of hammers have increased moderately. If the value of U.S. producers' shipments of hammers increased during 1964-67 at the same average annual rate of increase as during 1958-63, the value of such shipments in 1967 would have amounted to about \$13.5 million. The value of shipments of both hewing tools and hammers probably amounted to about \$20 million in 1967.

Although data on U.S. production or shipments of hammers other than forged as shown in the tabulation are not available, the quantity produced by methods other than forging is probably very small.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of the hewing tools and hammers covered by this summary are much smaller than imports, according to trade sources. Export data for these tools, however, are not reported separately in official statistics.

The value of aggregate annual imports of axes, adzes, hatchets and similar hewing tools, and hammers with heads weighing not over 3.25 pounds each, increased from \$820,000 in 1964 to \$1,161,000 in 1966, then declined to \$1,137,000 in 1967 (table 1).

Almost two-thirds of the value of imports during 1964-67 consisted of hammers (table 2). In 1967, imports of hammers amounted to 245,000 dozen, valued at \$785,000 (an average value per dozen of \$3.21). Imports of hewing tools were valued at \$352,000 in 1967 (table 3); axes formed the largest part of these imports.

Japan, Sweden, and West Germany are the principal sources of the imported articles covered by this summary. The bulk of imports come from Japan, which supplied almost 90 percent of the value of imports of hammers and about 30 percent of the value of hewing tools during 1964-67. Sweden was the principal supplier of hewing tools in this period, accounting for more than 45 percent of the total value of such imports.

A large part of the imports, particularly the imports of axes, consist of heads only. As previously indicated, the practice of importing heads only is due largely to the nonavailability in most foreign countries of native hickory wood. Although some axes are frequently imported complete with hickory handles, the marked preference in the United States for such handles and the high cost of providing them abroad has had a depressing effect on imports in recent years.

Imported tools compete with domestically produced tools primarily on the basis of price. Swedish axes and hatchets, however, enjoy a reputation which permits them to compete on a quality basis. The quality of imports ranges from the equivalent of the best domestically produced tools to a grade that is poorer than any usually produced in the United States. Chain stores and discount stores are the principal sales outlets for many of these tools, but some are distributed through hardware stores.

Table 1.--Axes, adzes, hatchets, similar hewing tools and metal parts thereof; and hammers with heads not over 3.25 pounds each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Japan-----	560	701	814	787	
Sweden-----	177	200	150	132	
West Germany-----	37	65	115	125	
Spain-----	14	12	20	22	
Canada-----	12	22	27	19	
Italy-----	3	32	12	18	
All other-----	17	24	23	34	
Total-----	820	1,056	1,161	1,137	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. producers' shipments of axes, adzes, hatchets, ball peen hammers and light forged hammers under 4 pounds each amounted to \$18.2 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. U.S. production and consumption of hewing tools probably changed little during 1964-67, while that of hammers increased substantially. U.S. consumption of both types of tools probably amounted to \$20 million in 1967, and imports may have supplied 5 percent of the consumption.

Table 2.--Hammers with heads not over 3.25 pounds each (item 651.21): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Japan-----	163	176	217	230
West Germany-----	1	2	2	5
Spain-----	2	2	3	3
Italy-----	<u>1/</u>	6	2	3
Canada-----	<u>1/</u>	1	1	1
All other-----	3	1	3	3
Total-----	169	188	228	245
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	459	577	740	685
West Germany-----	16	25	16	33
Spain-----	14	12	20	20
Italy-----	2	29	11	16
Canada-----	6	11	16	15
All other-----	14	9	15	16
Total-----	511	663	818	785
Average value per dozen				
Japan-----	\$2.81	\$3.28	\$3.41	\$2.98
West Germany-----	11.11	10.29	10.16	6.45
Spain-----	7.99	7.25	7.85	8.09
Italy-----	7.89	4.71	6.18	5.50
Canada-----	14.73	16.24	14.54	18.01
All other-----	8.05	6.04	3.71	4.16
All sources-----	3.03	3.52	3.59	3.21

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Axes, adzes, hatchets, similar hewing tools, and metal parts thereof (item 648.67): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Sweden-----	176	200	150	130	
Japan-----	100	125	74	102	
West Germany-----	21	40	99	92	
United Kingdom-----	1	6	2	9	
Norway-----	-	-	-	8	
Canada-----	5	11	11	3	
Mexico-----	4	7	2	3	
All other-----	2	4	5	5	
Total-----	309	393	343	352	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hedge and grass shears, and metal parts thereof-----	648.73
Pruning shears and sheep shears, and metal parts thereof-----	648.75

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and consumer of most of the articles covered by this summary. U.S. imports and exports are believed to be small in relation to domestic production and consumption. Imports have exceeded exports in recent years.

Description and uses

This summary covers nonelectric hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears, which are used in agriculture, horticulture, and general maintenance of home lawns and gardens. Electric hedge, grass, and pruning shears are covered by the summary on portable electric tools in this volume (6:6), and electric sheep shears are covered by the summary on clippers, electric scissors, and parts in volume 6:10.

The different hand-operated shears named above are similar in basic design and have blades made of steel; however, each type of tool is specifically designed for a particular purpose. Hedge shears are designed for trimming large areas of foliage with moderately heavy stems. Generally, such shears are between 18 and 27 inches long overall with blades from 6 to 9-1/2 inches in length, and require two hands for operation. Grass shears are smaller and lighter and are intended for one-handed operation; they are produced in several patterns which differ primarily in the mechanism for operating the blades and in the position of the handle in relation to the blade. The two principal types are the scissors-type, where the handles are extensions of the blades as in scissors, and the offset handgrip type, where the handgrips are on an offset vertical plane to the flat blades. Operation of the latter type is effected by a squeezing action of the hand; in a variation of this type the offset grip is attached to a long handle and the blades are operated from a standing position. Pruning shears are intended for cutting small branches from plants, shrubs, and trees; some are designed to be used with one hand, while others, usually called lopping shears, are made for use with two hands. Pruning shears are generally made in two types: in one the cutting blade seats against a soft metal strip or anvil, and in the other the lower jaw of the pruner consists of a curved hook and the upper jaw is a curved shearing knife. Sheep shears differ considerably in design from the other shears discussed here; their blades and handles form the ends of one or two spring steel bows which hold the blades open when the pressure of the hand is released.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.73	Hedge and grass shears, and metal parts thereof.	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	5¢ each + 11% ad val.
648.75	Pruning shears and sheep shears, and metal parts thereof.	4¢ each + 8% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 7% ad val.	2¢ each + 4% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
648.73-----	39.5
648.75-----	15.5

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

The United States is a major producer and consumer of most of the articles covered by this summary. Consumption of hand-operated hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears in the United States has been affected principally by (1) the increased use of power tools and (2) the increase in the number of suburban homes. The increased use of

power-operated trimming and pruning tools and sheep shears has adversely affected the sale of the hand-operated articles. This adverse effect, however, has probably not been great enough to offset the growing need for hand-operated hedge, grass, and pruning shears that resulted from the rapid increase in the number of households and the growth of the nation's suburbs. Data published by the Department of Commerce indicate that U.S. producers' shipments of hedge, grass, and pruning shears (nonelectric), together with aviation and tinners' snips, BX and wire filament cutters, and other scissors and shears (excluding household types, barber, pinking, tailoring, manicuring, pedicuring, and surgical shears) amounted to \$16.4 million in 1963. Although statistics for the individual items listed are not segregated, it is believed that the value of shipments of hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears probably constituted a major part of these aggregate shipments. Production of sheep shears, however, is probably small in comparison with that of the other types of shears covered by this summary.

U.S. producers

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1963 about 30 companies were engaged in producing scissors and shears of the types discussed in this summary. Twenty-one of these companies had annual shipments in excess of \$100,000. The producers of hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears range from small companies employing fewer than 20 people to very large, multiproduct, multiplant companies. Very few of the companies produce only the tools discussed herein; some are major producers of garden tools, and others produce various types of edged tools or cutlery. The majority of the manufacturers are situated in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England States.

U.S. exports and imports

The value of U.S. exports of hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears increased each year during 1965-67, rising from \$398,000 in 1965 to \$486,000 in 1967 (table 1). During this period Canada was the largest consumer of shears produced in the United States, accounting for about a third of U.S. exports (table 2). France was the second largest market.

U.S. imports of the shears covered here ranged from \$662,000 in 1964 to \$520,000 in 1967 (table 1). Annual imports of hedge and grass shears ranged from \$134,000 to \$218,000 during this period; 323,000 shears valued at \$190,000, were imported in 1967 (table 3). Imports of pruning shears and sheep shears during 1964-67 were larger, ranging

in value from \$453,000 in 1964 to \$330,000 in 1967; 618,000 pruning and sheep shears were imported in 1967 (table 4).

Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, and West Germany supplied the bulk of the value of U.S. imports of the shears covered by this summary during 1964-67. Japan was the largest supplier of hedge and grass shears, and the United Kingdom was the largest supplier of pruning and sheep shears. In 1967, however, the United Kingdom ranked fourth as a supplier of both groups of tools.

During 1964-67 the average unit value of imported hedge and grass shears ranged from 59 cents to 80 cents, and that of pruning shears and sheep shears ranged from 53 cents to 69 cents. Tools from the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland had the highest unit values; those from Japan and Italy, the lowest.

Most of the lower priced tools are sold through discount stores and chain stores specializing in lower priced merchandise. The better quality tools are usually sold through chain stores, mail order companies, department stores, and hardware stores.

Table 1.--Hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise and imports for consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Year	:	Exports	:	Imports
1964-----	:	<u>1/</u>	:	662
1965-----	:	398	:	526
1966-----	:	455	:	645
1967-----	:	486	:	520

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The United States is a major producer and consumer of most of the articles covered by this summary. Although data for U.S. consumption and production are not reported separately in official statistics, imports and exports are believed to be small in relation to domestic production and consumption.

Table 2.--Hedge, grass, pruning, sheep, and other shears mainly used in agriculture or forestry, and parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1965	1966	1967	
Canada-----	124	148	156	
West Germany-----	19	20	43	
Venezuela-----	15	27	33	
France-----	61	9	31	
Australia-----	33	22	27	
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	9	8	21	
Netherlands-----	19	47	16	
All other-----	^{2/} 118	^{3/} 174	159	
Total-----	398	455	486	

^{1/} Data were not reported separately prior to 1965.

^{2/} Includes exports valued at 35 thousand dollars shipped to the United Kingdom.

^{3/} Includes exports valued at 32 thousand dollars shipped to the Korean Republic and 29 thousand dollars shipped to Sweden.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Hedge and grass shears, and metal parts thereof (item 648.73): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Japan-----	127	125	212	257
West Germany-----	51	23	22	18
Italy-----	62	61	61	39
Ireland-----	-	-	-	5
United Kingdom-----	22	4	16	4
All other-----	1	1	-	1/
Total-----	263	214	311	323
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	56	55	83	122
West Germany-----	60	35	38	36
Italy-----	34	37	38	24
Ireland-----	-	-	-	5
United Kingdom-----	58	5	59	2
All other-----	1	2	-	1
Total-----	209	134	218	190
Average unit value				
Japan-----	\$0.44	\$0.45	\$0.39	\$0.48
West Germany-----	1.17	1.52	1.73	1.97
Italy-----	.55	.62	.61	.63
Ireland-----	-	-	-	1.04
United Kingdom-----	2.63	1.32	3.61	.50
All other-----	1.12	.41	-	4.26
All sources-----	.80	.63	.70	.59

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Pruning shears and sheep shears, and metal parts thereof
(item 648.75): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal
sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Japan-----	183	213	271	352
Italy-----	350	217	238	189
West Germany-----	71	30	26	30
United Kingdom-----	71	92	73	34
Switzerland-----	5	6	5	10
All other-----	-	12	1	3
Total-----	680	570	614	618
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	68	72	104	148
Italy-----	140	82	97	67
West Germany-----	67	36	44	51
United Kingdom-----	169	179	171	46
Switzerland-----	9	14	10	16
All other-----	-	9	1	2
Total-----	453	392	427	330
Average unit value				
Japan-----	\$0.37	\$0.34	\$0.38	\$0.42
Italy-----	.40	.38	.41	.36
West Germany-----	.95	1.21	1.68	1.66
United Kingdom-----	2.39	1.96	2.35	1.37
Switzerland-----	1.82	1.86	1.94	1.54
All other-----	-	.80	1.26	.72
All sources-----	.67	.69	.69	.53

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS Item</u>
Slip-joint pliers-----	648.81
Pliers (except slip-joint), nippers, pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire-----	648.85
Metal parts of above tools-----	648.89

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. production and consumption of pliers and similar hand tools are nearly equal, for U.S. imports and exports are also nearly equal. U.S. consumption rose from about \$24 million in 1963 to an estimated \$32 million in 1967; imports probably supplied about 12 percent of the estimated value of consumption in 1966-67.

Description and uses

Pliers, nippers, pincers, and tools for holding or splicing wire (all hand tools) generally consist of two shaped metal parts usually overlapped and held together by a pivot or hinge so that one end forms a set of jaws and the other end forms a handle that controls the jaws.

Pliers with a firm joint or fixed pivot have jaws designed for such uses as wire stripping, bending, crimping, and cutting; many are designed for special purposes, such as adjusting automobile brakes, opening retaining rings, punching or notching paper, repairing zippers, and punching leather.

Slip-joint pliers, made in many varieties, are designed so that one side of the plier can be slipped to adjust the jaw opening.

Nippers and pincers are plier-like tools having two opposing edged jaws, ordinarily at a right angle to the axis of the handles. Nippers have sharp-edged jaws and are intended for cutting plastic, wire, nails (fasteners), tile and other materials; pincers are generally used by farriers and carpenters for holding objects and for light cutting. Nail nippers and clippers used for manicure and pedicure purposes are discussed in another summary in this volume (6:6).

Tools for holding and splicing wire are made in various designs. One of the better known types has jaws with holes for gripping, without crushing, different sizes of wire; the jaws are hinged at the extreme end.

44 PLIERS, NIPPERS, AND HINGED TOOLS FOR HOLDING AND SPLICING WIRE

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.81	Slip-joint pliers-----	20% ad val.	1/	1/
648.85	Pliers (except slip- joint), pincers, nip- pers, and hinged tools for holding and splic- ing wire.	3-1/3¢ each + 20% ad val.	3¢ each + 18% ad val.	1.6¢ each + 10% ad val.
648.89	Parts of pliers, nippers, pincers and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

1/ Rate of duty not affected by trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty in effect at the end of 1967 for item 648.85, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 29.1 percent.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

U.S. apparent consumption of pliers, nippers, and pincers amounted to \$23.6 million in 1963, the latest year for which basic official statistics on producers' shipments are available (table 1). In view of changes indicated by trade sources, apparent consumption

May 1968
6:6

of these tools may have increased to about \$32 million in 1967. The increase in consumption reflects the rise in the level of business activity in recent years, particularly in the electrical, electronic, and automotive industries, and also the growth in the number of households.

U.S. producers' shipments of pliers of the mechanics' type were valued at \$23.3 million in 1963, the last year for which official statistics covering these tools were reported separately (table 1). It is estimated that producers' shipments in 1967 were about \$31 million. ^{1/}

U.S. producers

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, 21 U.S. companies produced pliers, nippers, and pincers of the mechanics' hand service tool type in 1963; the value of shipments by each of 16 companies amounted to \$100,000 or more. Plants producing pliers of one or more types are situated in almost every geographic area of the United States but principally in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

Concerns producing tools covered by this summary range from small companies to very large companies that operate many plants and offer a highly diversified product line. Many of the manufacturers of mechanics' pliers also produce other mechanics' hand service tools, such as wrenches, punches, and screwdrivers. Some also produce completely dissimilar products. Specialized tools, such as eyelet pliers and rotary punch pliers, are generally manufactured by concerns other than those which produce service tools. Corporate mergers in recent years have resulted in a consolidation of some manufacturers of pliers with other tool companies, some of them international in scope.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of pliers, nippers, pincers, and tools for holding and splicing wire amounted to 218,000 dozen, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1963 and 191,000 dozen, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1964 (table 2). Comparable data for 1965 and subsequent years are not available. It is estimated that exports amounted to about 10 percent of producers' shipments during 1965-67--or about \$3.2 million in 1967 (table 1). Canada is the largest market for U.S. exports of pliers.

^{1/} Data for shipments of pliers other than those of the mechanics' hand service tool type are not reported separately; producers' shipments of such pliers are believed to be relatively small.

The value of imports of the tools covered by this summary increased steadily during 1964-67, rising from \$2.4 million in 1964 to about \$4.0 million in 1967; such imports are estimated to have supplied a little more than 12 percent of consumption in 1966 and 1967 (table 1). Firm-joint pliers, nippers, and pincers have comprised the largest part of imports; 622,000 dozen, valued at \$2.7 million, were imported in 1967 (table 3). Slip-joint pliers formed the bulk of the remaining imports; 396,000 dozen, valued at \$1.2 million, were imported in 1967 (table 4). Imports of parts of the tools covered here (item 648.89) were small during 1964-67, as shown in the following tabulation:

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	-	\$22,752	\$7,587	\$55,840
West Germany-----	\$1,587	648	1,409	393
All other-----	515	-	2,271	-
Total-----	2,102	23,400	11,267	56,233

Japan supplies the bulk of U.S. imports and in 1967 furnished about 40 percent of the value of imported firm-joint pliers, nippers, and pincers and almost 90 percent of the value of imported slip-joint pliers. West Germany and the United Kingdom are the next largest suppliers.

The imported tools vary in quality from those equal to the best tools produced domestically to a grade that is poorer than any generally produced in the United States. Some imported tools, such as tile nippers, are of types not widely produced in the United States. Most imported tools are sold through discount stores, chainstores and mail-order companies. Their low price is the principal factor attracting customers.

Table 1.--Pliers, nippers, pincers, hinged tools for holding and splicing wire, and metal parts thereof: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	: U.S. pro- : ducers' : ship- : ments <u>1/</u>	: Imports	: Exports	: Apparent : consump- : tion	: Ratio : of imports : to con- : sumption
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
1963-----	: 23,262	: 2,525	: 2,186	: 23,601	: 11
1964-----	: <u>2/</u> 25,000	: 2,375	: 2,523	: 24,850	: <u>4/</u> 10
1965-----	: <u>2/</u> 27,000	: 3,008	: <u>3/</u> 2,700	: 27,300	: <u>4/</u> 11
1966-----	: <u>2/</u> 30,000	: 3,855	: <u>3/</u> 3,000	: 30,850	: <u>4/</u> 12
1967-----	: <u>2/</u> 31,000	: 3,972	: <u>3/</u> 3,200	: 31,800	: <u>4/</u> 12

1/ Includes only pliers classified as mechanics' hand service tools under the Department of Commerce Standard Industrial Product Classification.

2/ Estimated from value of U.S. producers' shipments reported in the 1963 Census of Manufactures by annual projection through 1967 on the basis of annual trend indicated by industry sources.

3/ Estimated at about 10 percent of U.S. producers' shipments; data comparable to those on imports covered by this summary are not available.

4/ Based on estimated data; see notes 2 and 3.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The ratios of imports to consumption are based on the foreign market value of imports and essentially U.S. factory value of consumption. If the ratios were computed on the basis of the foreign value of imports plus U.S. import duties and costs of transportation, insurance, and other handling to deliver the merchandise to the United States, the ratios would be higher.

48 PLIERS, NIPPERS, AND HINGED TOOLS FOR HOLDING AND SPLICING WIRE

Table 2.--Pliers, pincers, nippers, hinged tools for holding and splicing wire, and parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-64 ^{1/}

Market	1963		1964	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Canada-----	81	679	89	730
Republic of South Africa----	7	108	12	182
France-----	16	134	4	164
United Kingdom-----	13	134	6	158
Mexico-----	4	87	8	155
New Zealand-----	11	128	10	139
Venezuela-----	14	120	7	128
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	6	95	6	113
Australia-----	7	85	6	99
All other ^{2/} -----	59	616	43	655
Total-----	218	2,186	191	2,523

^{1/} Data include an indeterminable amount of clamps, the value and quantity of which are estimated to be very small.

^{2/} Includes exports to a large number of countries. In 1963, there were 69 countries in this category, and in 1964, there were 75.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Comparable data for 1965-67 are not available.

Table 3.--Pliers (except slip-joint), pincers, nippers and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire (item 648.85): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Japan-----	208	274	314	289
West Germany-----	66	90	93	157
United Kingdom-----	63	57	51	77
Switzerland-----	15	21	11	44
Sweden-----	9	6	12	15
Italy-----	4	14	17	17
All other-----	9	5	24	23
Total-----	374	467	522	622
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	674	975	1,196	1,074
West Germany-----	343	420	524	710
United Kingdom-----	297	266	269	405
Switzerland-----	80	135	157	201
Sweden-----	123	20	118	155
Italy-----	17	71	85	95
All other-----	40	101	82	90
Total-----	1,574	1,988	2,431	2,730
Average value per dozen				
Japan-----	\$3.25	\$3.56	\$3.80	\$3.72
West Germany-----	5.16	4.68	5.64	4.51
United Kingdom-----	4.69	4.63	5.29	5.26
Switzerland-----	5.45	6.36	14.69	4.57
Sweden-----	14.01	13.79	9.72	10.11
Italy-----	3.73	5.01	5.11	5.44
All other-----	4.57	8.99	3.39	4.15
All sources-----	4.21	4.26	4.66	4.39

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Slip-joint pliers (item 648.81): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Japan-----	263	306	447	368
West Germany-----	13	14	15	14
Italy-----	12	14	14	9
United Kingdom-----	4	2	2	3
Spain-----	5	1	2	2
All other-----	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	298	337	480	396
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	670	882	1,280	1,059
West Germany-----	46	53	62	62
Italy-----	43	49	55	41
United Kingdom-----	17	6	6	12
Spain-----	17	4	9	7
All other-----	6	3	<u>2/</u>	4
Total-----	799	997	1,412	1,185
Average value per dozen				
Japan-----	\$2.54	\$2.89	\$2.86	\$2.88
West Germany-----	3.59	3.68	4.14	4.59
Italy-----	3.73	3.53	3.90	4.64
United Kingdom-----	4.48	3.57	3.58	4.19
Spain-----	3.15	3.31	3.90	4.05
All other-----	4.62	4.57	3.20	14.38
All sources-----	2.68	2.95	2.94	3.00

1/ Less than 500 dozen.2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tin snips, and metal parts-----	648.91
Bolt and chain clippers and other metal-cutting shears (except tin snips); pipe cutters; and metal parts-----	648.93, -.95

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of the tools listed above has continued to grow in recent years, and value of consumption probably reached or surpassed \$10 million in 1967. U.S. imports are small in relation to U.S. consumption and were substantially smaller than U.S. exports during 1965-67.

Description and uses

Tin snips, bolt and chain clippers, and pipe cutters are metal-cutting hand tools that are designed for the specific types of cutting indicated by their names. Tin snips, also referred to as metal snips or metal shears, are used for cutting sheet metal; bolt and chain clippers or cutters are used not only for cutting bolts and chain, but also for such miscellaneous tasks as shearing metal rods, bars, and straps, spring wire, wire rope, and similar articles; and pipe cutters are used for cutting pipe and tubing of various materials.

Tin snips resemble scissors in basic design except that the cutting blades are short in comparison with the length of the handles, the greater leverage permitting more powerful closing of the blades. Standard tin snips have broad, heavy cutting jaws and bow (ring or loop) handles. The jaws are designed to make either straight or curved cuts, or a combination of the two. Aviation snips are made so that the cutting force is increased by compound leverage. They are lighter than the standard snips, have narrower jaws, and generally have formed metal handles without bows.

Bolt cutters have short, heavy jaws. One type has a power screw (turned by a wrench) to operate the cutting jaws and a handgrip for holding the cutter while the jaws are in operation. Another type, intended for light duty, is made with compound leverage to permit use with one hand. A third type, designed for use with two hands, consists essentially of a cutter head, handles, and levers for adjusting

the jaws; this type is made in a wide range of sizes, some up to 42 inches in length and weighing up to 20 pounds.

Most pipe cutters consist of a metal frame, usually in the form of a C or a circle, in which wheel-shaped cutters are mounted. In use, the cutters are tightened against a pipe, and the frame is rotated around the pipe to generate a cutting action. Some pipe cutters are made with a roller type of chain instead of a fixed frame.

Some examples of shears included under items 648.93 and 648.95 are BX cutters, filament cutters, and honeycomb (aircraft) cutters, all of which are similar to tin snips; also steel-strapping cutters, wire-rope cutters, cable cutters, and angle-iron cutters, all of which are similar to bolt cutters because of their design for heavy-duty cutting.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
648.91	Tin snips, and metal parts thereof.	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	5¢ each + 11% ad val.
	Bolt and chain clippers and other metal- cutting shears (except tin snips); pipe cutters; and metal parts of the foregoing:			
648.93	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybde- num, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
648.95	Other-----	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty in effect at the end of 1967 applicable to item 648.91, based on dutiable imports in 1967, was 42 percent.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of pipe cutters, tin snips, bolt cutters, and similar metal-cutting tools has continued to increase in recent years. The rise reflects the growth of the United States, its industrial activity, its building industry, and its suburbs. Although there are no official statistics on U.S. production available from which to calculate apparent consumption, such consumption is estimated to have amounted to about \$10 million in 1967. Almost all of the consumption was supplied by domestic production; U.S. exports substantially exceeded U.S. imports during 1965-67.

While, as stated above, official statistics on U.S. production of all the tools covered by this summary are not available, information obtained from industry sources indicates that producers' shipments of metal-cutting snips and shears probably amounted to about \$6 million in 1967. Although corresponding data are not available for pipe cutters and bolt cutters, U.S. producers' shipments of such cutters probably amount to several million dollars.

Very few U.S. companies (out of possibly 20 or more) produce only the tin snips and the other metal-cutting tools discussed in this summary; many also produce scissors and shears, pruners, and other tools (discussed in other summaries in this volume--6:6). Most of the manufacturers are situated in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England States.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports and imports of the tools considered here are small in relation to U.S. production and consumption. Although the value of both exports and imports have risen in recent years, exports have substantially exceeded imports.

May 1968
6:6

The value of U.S. exports of tin snips and the other metal-cutting tools covered by this summary (except bolt cutters and pipe cutters) fell from \$691,000 in 1965 to \$628,000 in 1966, then rose to \$713,000 in 1967, the latest years for which comparable data on these exports are available (table 1); Canada was the market for almost half of these exports (table 2). Export data for bolt cutters and pipe cutters are not reported separately in official statistics.

The value of U.S. imports increased steadily during 1964-67, rising from \$150,000 in 1964 to \$296,000 in 1967 (table 1). Bolt cutters, pipe cutters, and metal-cutting shears, except tin snips, comprised about four-fifths of the value of imports during 1964-67; tin snips constituted the remainder (table 3). Japan supplied from two-thirds to four-fifths of the imports.

The quality of the imported tools ranges from a grade equal to the better domestically produced tools to a grade that is poorer than any generally produced in the United States. Most of the imported tools are sold through chainstores and discount stores.

Table 1.--Tin snips, bolt cutters, pipe cutters, other metal-cutting shears, and metal parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise and imports for consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Year	:	Exports <u>1/</u>	:	Imports
1964-----	:	<u>2/</u>	:	150
1965-----	:	691	:	208
1966-----	:	628	:	229
1967-----	:	713	:	296
	:		:	

^{1/} Data do not include bolt cutters and pipe cutters, the exports of which are included with many other tools in official statistics.

^{2/} Data are not shown because they are not comparable with those for succeeding years.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data for U.S. production are not reported separately in official statistics; however, available information indicates that apparent consumption probably amounted to \$10 million in 1967. Industry sources indicate that the value of U.S. producers' shipments of metal-cutting snips and shears was about \$6 million in 1967. Similar data for shipments of bolt cutters and pipe cutters are not available.

Table 2.--Metal-cutting shears and tin snips: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 ^{1/}

Market	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)		
Canada-----	142	116	150
Australia-----	9	8	17
Mexico-----	10	13	21
Switzerland-----	10	11	10
Sweden-----	-	8	10
France-----	9	10	11
Venezuela-----	11	18	6
Republic of South Africa-----	16	7	9
All other-----	77	93	81
Total-----	284	284	315
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada-----	386	269	350
Australia-----	25	22	57
Mexico-----	29	31	41
Switzerland-----	22	20	23
Sweden-----	-	18	21
France-----	18	22	20
Venezuela-----	21	38	19
Republic of South Africa-----	26	15	19
All other-----	164	193	163
Total-----	691	628	713

^{1/} Data do not include bolt cutters and pipe cutters.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Tin snips, bolt cutters, pipe cutters, other metal-cutting shears, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and by principal sources, 1964-67

Year and source	Tin snips		Bolt cutters, pipe cutters, other metal-cutting shears	Total value
	Quantity	Value		
	<u>1,000 pieces</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1964:				
Japan-----	87	18	103	121
Italy-----	11	7	-	7
West Germany----	3	2	14	16
Norway-----	-	-	-	-
All other-----	-	-	6	6
Total-----	101	27	123	150
1965:				
Japan-----	102	26	125	152
Italy-----	37	20	-	20
West Germany----	3	2	9	11
Norway-----	-	-	2	2
All other-----	4	3	21	23
Total-----	146	51	157	208
1966:				
Japan-----	52	17	127	144
Italy-----	31	17	3	18
West Germany----	4	3	12	15
Norway-----	-	-	12	12
All other-----	2	2	36	40
Total-----	89	39	190	229
1967:				
Japan-----	48	16	210	226
Italy-----	42	29	2	31
West Germany----	4	3	14	17
Norway-----	-	-	13	13
All other-----	1	1	8	9
Total-----	95	49	247	296

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CommodityTSUS
item

Pipe tools (excluding cutters), wrenches,
spanners, and metal parts thereof----- 648.97

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is probably the largest producer of pipe tools and wrenches in the free world. Imports probably account for 4 or 5 percent of consumption. Exports are almost twice as large as imports.

Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary include pipe wrenches, pipe-bending tools, tools for expanding and flaring metal tubing, and a large variety of wrenches other than pipe wrenches, including wrench sockets. Pipe cutters are discussed in another summary in this volume (6:6).

Pipe wrenches (including chain and strap wrenches) are designed for gripping the outer circumference of pipe and pipe fittings; they are adjustable to fit various sizes of pipe. Pipe wrenches (such as the stillson type) other than those with a chain or a strap are used in a large variety of general work; chain wrenches (pipe tongs) are used where working room is limited; and strap wrenches are used on polished and plated pipe and fittings to protect the finished surfaces. Hand pipe-bending tools are generally used for bending electrical conduit and light pipe. Flaring tools are used to flare (spread) and burnish the ends of metal tubing for the purpose of forming flare joints on the tubing.

Most wrenches, other than pipe wrenches, are intended for use on hexagonal or square nuts and bolt heads. Some of these, such as the adjustable end wrench and the monkey wrench, are designed with a movable jaw to permit adjustment to fit more than one size of nut or bolt head. The great majority of wrenches, however, are made with a fixed jaw or wrench opening designed to fit only one specific size of nut or bolt head; socket wrenches and flat wrenches are the most

common types. Socket wrenches are generally sold in sets consisting of a number of sockets varying in size with interchangeable handles and extensions (e.g., ratchets, flex, T, speed) which make this type of wrench very versatile. Flat wrenches are made with a variety of wrench openings.

Many wrenches are designed for special purposes or are modifications of the types discussed above. Among the more important items in this group are torque wrenches, nut drivers, hexagonal and spline wrenches for socket-head screws, spanner wrenches, and special wrenches designed for use in the electronic, automotive, aircraft, and oil industries.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports of pipe tools (excluding cutters), wrenches, and metal parts thereof (item 648.97) are shown below:

	<u>Rate of duty</u>
Prior rate (before the concessions noted below)-----	21.5% ad val.
Concessions granted by the United States in the 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round):	
First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968-----	19% ad val.
Fifth and final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972----	11% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rate shown was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 3744 and became effective on October 1, 1966; the original rate under the TSUS (22.5 percent ad valorem) was in effect from August 31, 1963, the date the TSUS was established, through September 1966.

U.S. producers

The tabulation below shows the four major categories of wrenches and the number of companies which made shipments valued at \$100,000 or more in each category in 1963 (from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce):

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number of companies</u>
Socket wrenches-----	33
Flat wrenches (open end, box end, and combination)-----	27
Adjustable wrenches-----	19
All other wrenches-----	35

Because of mergers and other corporate changes in recent years, the number of concerns producing wrenches has decreased; some manufacturing facilities have been closed and others expanded.

Most companies producing wrenches derive all or a major part of their revenue from sales of this product; however, a few large corporations whose principal products are totally unrelated to the manufacture of wrenches now control important segments of production. The producers of wrenches do not generally manufacture pipe tools other than pipe wrenches. With the exception of the latter, pipe tools of the types covered by item 648.97 are generally produced by a separate group of manufacturers. For most companies these articles constitute only a small part of their sales. The larger concerns often produce power pipe-bending or pipe-threading equipment as one of their major products.

Domestic producers of wrenches and pipe tools are situated in almost every geographical area of the United States, but producing establishments are most numerous in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central States.

A number of U.S. corporations that include wrenches and pipe tools among their products have subsidiaries or plants in foreign countries, but only a few of these plants produce tools of the types covered in this summary. With the exception of some component parts, the products of these foreign plants are generally consumed in foreign markets and do not compete in the U.S. market.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Industry sources indicate that domestic consumption of wrenches and pipe tools has increased in each year since 1963. The estimated value of apparent U.S. consumption of wrenches (including pipe wrenches but not other pipe tools) rose from \$87 million in 1963 to almost \$127 million in 1967 (table 1). Official statistics from which to calculate the consumption of pipe tools, which may have amounted to a significant additional amount, are not available.

The nation's expanding economy and the resultant growth in industry have created a growing demand for these tools. The expansion of the automotive industry, the growing need for repair and maintenance tools, and an expanding do-it-yourself market have been major factors in increasing the consumption of wrenches and pipe tools. The continued development of such industries as the electronics, aerospace, oil, and chemical industries has created a demand for many special purpose tools. In recent years, the war in Vietnam has probably been an important factor contributing to the increase in the consumption of wrenches.

U.S. producers' shipments of wrenches in 1963, the last year for which official statistics are available, were valued at \$92.7 million (table 1). Estimates based on information received from industry sources indicate that the value of shipments in 1967 (including exports) was probably around \$133 million. Comparable data for pipe tools, other than pipe wrenches, are not available.

U.S. exports and imports

The value of U.S. exports of wrenches during 1963-66 increased steadily, rising from about \$8.6 million in 1963 to \$12.3 million in 1966 (table 1). In 1967, exports decreased slightly to \$12.2 million. Canada was by far the largest market during this period (table 2), and Venezuela, Mexico, and the Philippine Republic were also significant markets for U.S. wrenches.

Data on exports of pipe tools are not segregated in official statistics.

U.S. imports of wrenches and pipe tools increased continuously during 1963-67, rising from about \$2.8 to \$6.2 million (table 1). Pipe tools and wrenches (excluding pipe wrenches and spanners) formed the bulk of the imports in 1964-67 and in 1967 amounted to a little more than \$5 million (table 3).

The bulk of the imports consists of socket wrenches, flat wrenches, and pipe wrenches. Some unfinished parts of wrenches are also imported. The volume of pipe tools (other than pipe wrenches) imported is negligible compared with the volume of wrenches. Some pipe tools are imported as rough castings or parts, to be finished in the United States.

Japan supplied almost four-fifths of the imports of pipe tools and wrenches in 1967. Spain and West Germany are also significant suppliers.

The imported tools discussed here vary from a quality as good as that of the best domestic tools to a quality poorer than any generally produced in the United States. The great majority are sold through chainstores, discount stores, and promotional programs.

PIPE TOOLS AND WRENCHES

Table 1.--Pipe tools (except cutters), wrenches, spanners, and metal parts thereof: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Pro- ducers' ship- ments ^{1/}	Imports	Exports ^{1/}	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	92,747	^{2/} 2,849	8,598	^{2/} 86,998	3
1964-----	^{3/} 101,700	3,317	9,541	95,476	3
1965-----	^{3/} 118,600	4,157	10,340	112,417	4
1966-----	^{3/} 131,600	5,328	12,335	124,593	4
1967-----	^{3/} 133,000	6,207	12,223	126,984	5

^{1/} Covers wrenches (including pipe wrenches) only. Other pipe tools are not reported separately in official statistics but are grouped with a large number of other tools. It is known that shipments of other pipe tools are very small in relation to shipments of wrenches.

^{2/} Partly estimated, using imports during August-September 1963 as a basis.

^{3/} Estimated from value of U.S. producers' shipments reported in the 1963 Census of Manufactures by annual projection through 1967 on the basis of annual trend indicated by industry sources.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--The ratios of imports to consumption are based on the foreign market value of imports and essentially U.S. factory value of consumption. If the ratios were computed on the basis of the foreign value of imports plus U.S. import duties and costs of transportation, insurance, and other handling to deliver the merchandise to the United States, the ratios would be higher.

Table 2.--Wrenches: ^{1/} U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	2,993	3,306	3,794	4,571	4,330
Venezuela-----	540	604	796	647	714
Mexico-----	457	496	367	611	696
Philippine Republic-----	555	441	478	559	665
Australia-----	72	122	255	302	402
Republic of South Africa--	427	511	395	402	370
United Kingdom-----	87	107	187	318	281
New Zealand-----	243	306	409	351	268
Colombia-----	323	310	37	226	265
Brazil-----	122	132	125	149	263
Thailand-----	80	158	132	189	220
All other-----	2,699	2,958	3,365	4,010	3,749
Total-----	8,598	9,451	10,340	12,335	12,223

^{1/} Includes pipe wrenches only; data for other pipe tools are not reported separately in official statistics but are included with a large number of other tools.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Pipe tools (except cutters), wrenches, spanners, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 ^{1/}

Year and source	Pipe wrenches and spanners		Other pipe tools and wrenches	Total value
	Quantity	Value		
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1964:				
Japan-----	48	215	2,326	2,541
Spain-----	19	115	66	181
West Germany-----	31	222	222	444
Italy-----	<u>2/</u>	2	40	42
Canada-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	13	13
United Kingdom-----	2	10	22	32
All other-----	2	10	54	64
Total-----	102	574	2,743	3,317
1965:				
Japan-----	89	394	2,915	3,309
Spain-----	22	132	52	184
West Germany-----	21	152	209	361
Italy-----	<u>2/</u> 5	17	110	126
Canada-----	<u>2/</u>	1	14	15
United Kingdom-----	9	19	48	67
All other-----	2	15	79	95
Total-----	148	730	3,427	4,157
1966:				
Japan-----	157	716	3,594	4,310
Spain-----	31	252	103	355
West Germany-----	11	105	186	291
Italy-----	<u>2/</u> 7	25	161	187
Canada-----	<u>2/</u>	1	32	32
United Kingdom-----	2	19	49	68
All other-----	1	8	77	85
Total-----	209	1,126	4,202	5,328
1967:				
Japan-----	149	629	4,448	5,077
Spain-----	52	274	91	365
West Germany-----	16	127	219	346
Italy-----	1	8	128	137
Canada-----	2	12	76	88
United Kingdom-----	3	28	60	88
All other-----	2	13	94	106
Total-----	225	1,091	5,116	6,207

^{1/} Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

^{2/} Less than 500 dozen.

^{3/} Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hand files (except nail files) and rasps, with or without their handles-----	649.01,
	-.03, -.05, -.07
Files and rasps, including rotary files and rasps, which are interchangeable tools for hand or machine tools-----	649.41

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of hand files and rasps has probably increased very little in recent years, but consumption of rotary files and burrs has increased substantially; the total value of U.S. consumption in 1967 of all types of files and rasps covered by this summary is estimated at about \$28 million. U.S. imports of all files and rasps, about half as large as U.S. exports, supplied about a tenth of U.S. consumption in 1966 and 1967.

Description and uses

This summary covers hand and machine files and rasps (including rotary files and burrs), which are cutting tools used for smoothing and shaping metal, wood, and other materials. Although rasps are separately named in the TSUS, they are actually a type of file. Burrs are a type of file which are usually referred to by name rather than as files; they are therefore referred to separately in this summary.

Most hand files and rasps (items 649.01, 649.03, 649.05, and 649.07) may be broadly grouped into four classes: American pattern files (mill, saw, and machinists' files), Swiss pattern files, curved-tooth files, and rasps. These classes may be further subdivided into hundreds of combinations of shapes, sizes, and cutting types. Metal-cutting files made in the American or Swiss patterns comprise the bulk of hand files. American pattern files, the more common type, which require less precision in manufacturing than Swiss pattern files, are used principally when material must be removed rapidly and the finish is not of primary importance.

Swiss pattern files, which have finer teeth and are more tapered and lighter than American pattern files, are used primarily for fine finishing. The most common types are similar in appearance to machinists' files, but there are many special types, such as needle files, diesinkers' rifflers, and silversmiths' rifflers.

Curved-tooth files are designed primarily for smooth, fast cutting of relatively soft materials like lead, babbitt metal, aluminum, zinc, and plastics. They are made in both rigid and flexible types. The flexible types are made for use with special holders.

Rasps are designed for fast, coarse cutting of materials such as wood and leather. They are used principally by farriers, cabinet-makers, and patternmakers. Rasps are distinguished from other files by the shape of the teeth, which are raised individually by a narrow punchlike tool instead of being cut, as the teeth on regular files are, by a broad, chisel type of tool.

Some files, many of which may belong to one of the preceding classes, are special-purpose files designed for a specific kind of work, a specific kind of material, or the shape of the object being filed.

Files and rasps that are interchangeable tools (item 649.41) are referred to as "machine files" in this summary. These files are made in a number of forms. Files quite similar to hand files are used in power-driven reciprocating filing machines. File bands, for use in band-filing machines, are composed of short file segments mounted on a continuous steel band. Rotary files and burrs are designed for use in electric and pneumatic hand tools and other power-driven equipment. These files consist of a short shaft on which is mounted a head in a ball, cone, cylinder, or similar shape. Usually file teeth are cut on the periphery of the head. Generally the method used in forming the teeth determines whether a tool is a file or a burr. Rotary files and burrs are used for forming fillets, chamfering edges, removing burrs, elongating holes, and similar operations.

Fingernail or toenail files are discussed in a separate summary in this volume (6:6).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Files (except nail files) and rasps which are hand tools, with or without their han- dles:			
649.01	Not over 2.5 inches in length.	12¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.	6¢ per doz.
649.03	Over 2.5 but not over 4.5 inches in length.	20¢ per doz.	18¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.
649.05	Over 4.5 but not over 6.75 inches in length.	28¢ per doz.	25¢ per doz.	14¢ per doz.
649.07	Over 6.75 inches in length.	17.5¢ per doz.	15¢ per doz.	8¢ per doz.
649.41	Files and rasps which are interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, includ- ing rotary files and rasps.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	3% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

Based on dutiable imports in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967 were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
649.01-----	3.1
649.03-----	8.6
649.05-----	10.8
649.07-----	6.0

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of hand files and rasps in 1963 (not including rotary files and rasps for hand or machine tools) was valued at \$23 million. Although official statistics for later years are not available, industry sources indicate that annual consumption of hand files and rasps has remained almost constant in recent years. This static nature of U.S. consumption of hand files is apparently the result of improved casting and machining methods and the growing use of small portable power tools, such as sanders and grinders, which have reduced the need for hand files in many applications. Trade sources also indicate that the consumption of rotary files and burrs, especially those made of carbide, has been increasing, but official data on the consumption of these and other machine files are not available. Files for use in power-driven machines probably comprise about a sixth of U.S. consumption.

The metalworking industries are the principal consumers of files. Woodworking files (as indicated by data for 1963) probably account for less than 5 percent of U.S. consumption. Files longer than 7 inches account for the bulk of consumption and probably compose about two-thirds of all files used. The increased use of chain saws and small power saws has created a growing market for saw files. The growth in the number of households in recent years has created a U.S. market for less expensive files--both those domestically produced and those imported. However, many imported files of high quality are also consumed in the United States.

U.S. producers and producers' shipments

Eleven U.S. companies produced hand files in 1963 (according to the U.S. Department of Commerce). In that year four of the 11 companies each shipped metalworking files valued in excess of \$100,000. Also in that year only four domestic producers manufactured woodworking files and rasps; shipments by three of these were each valued in excess of \$100,000.

Rotary files and burrs were made in at least 26 U.S. plants (number of companies not reported) in 1965, the latest year for which data on such producing plants are available. Similar data for other machine files are not segregated in official statistics.

Only the major producers make a complete line of files, including hand and machine files. Generally, these companies also produce products not related to files. Some U.S. producers either own or have an interest in manufacturing facilities in other countries. The principal domestic manufacturing establishments are located in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

In 1963, the most recent year for which official statistics are available, U.S. producers' shipments of hand files were valued at \$26 million, less than 1 million dollars' worth of which were wood-working files. Shipments of rotary files and burrs were valued at \$4.7 million in 1965 (the latest year in which such data were reported); of this amount, \$3.6 million represented carbide tools, and \$1.1 million, high-speed steel tools. Data on other machine files are not available.

U.S. exports and imports

The value of annual U.S. exports of hand files and rasps ranged from \$4.5 million to almost \$5.9 million during 1964-67 (table 1). The average value per dozen of these files varied from \$3.33 in 1964 to \$3.78 in 1967 (table 2). Latin America was the largest market. Data on exports of machine files are not segregated in official statistics.

U.S. imports of files and rasps of all types covered by this summary rose from 0.9 million dozen, valued at \$2.4 million, in 1964 to 1.2 million dozen, valued at \$3.2 million, in 1967 (table 3). The average value per dozen in 1964-67 ranged from \$2.60 to \$2.72. The value of imports of hand files rose from \$2.3 million in 1964 to \$2.9 million in 1966 and 1967 (table 1); the value of imports of machine files increased from \$134,000 in 1964 to \$250,000 in 1967.

Switzerland is the largest supplier of hand files not over 6.75 inches in length, the United Kingdom and Sweden are the principal suppliers of hand files over 6.75 inches in length, and West Germany and the United Kingdom are the largest suppliers of machine files.

Imported files range from a quality equivalent to that of the best domestic product to a quality poorer than any usually produced in the United States. The best grades of imported files are usually

sold through industrial distributors and stores selling to commercial customers. The lower priced imports are generally distributed through chainstores, mail-order houses, and neighborhood hardware stores for the home workshop and hobbyist trade.

Table 1.--Hand and machine files and rasps (including rotary files and burrs): U.S. imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Imports			Exports ^{1/}	
	Hand files and rasps	Machine files	Total		
1964-----	2,296	134	2,430	5,274	
1965-----	2,314	166	2,480	4,503	
1966-----	2,909	193	3,102	5,853	
1967-----	2,910	250	3,160	5,855	

^{1/} Hand files and rasps only; does not include rotary files and burrs for use in power-driven equipment and other machine files, data on which are not segregated in official statistics.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. producers' shipments of hand files and rasps (not including machine files and rotary files and burrs) were valued at \$26 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. U.S. producers' shipments of rotary files and burrs for use in power-driven machines were valued at \$4.7 million in 1965, the latest year for which these data are available. Data on U.S. producers' shipments of other machine files are not reported separately in official statistics.

Table 2.--Files and rasps: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-67 ^{1/}

Market	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Mexico-----	154	108	167	399
Brazil-----	173	311	456	153
Philippine Republic-----	79	117	66	127
Canada-----	53	79	56	65
Netherlands-----	169	84	81	104
Guatemala-----	185	197	143	133
All other-----	770	496	775	569
Total-----	1,583	1,392	1,744	1,550
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	593	405	686	1,666
Brazil-----	553	854	1,279	538
Philippine Republic-----	266	372	209	434
Canada-----	254	446	384	399
Netherlands-----	572	249	316	394
Guatemala-----	445	499	350	374
All other-----	2,591	1,678	2,629	2,050
Total-----	5,274	4,503	5,853	5,855
Average value per dozen				
Mexico-----	\$3.85	\$3.75	\$4.11	\$4.17
Brazil-----	3.20	2.75	2.80	3.52
Philippine Republic-----	3.37	3.18	3.17	3.42
Canada-----	4.79	5.65	6.86	6.14
Netherlands-----	3.38	2.96	3.90	3.79
Guatemala-----	2.40	2.53	2.45	2.81
All other-----	3.36	3.38	3.39	3.60
All markets-----	3.33	3.23	3.36	3.78

^{1/} Does not include rotary files and burrs and other machine files, data on which are not segregated in official statistics but are included with those for a large number of other tools.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Hand files and machine files, including rotary files and burrs: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Switzerland-----	171	229	250	250
United Kingdom-----	254	177	210	213
Sweden-----	161	163	149	149
Japan-----	168	147	165	158
India-----	8	50	85	105
Portugal-----	33	29	51	74
West Germany-----	36	35	79	51
All other-----	63	94	203	179
Total-----	894	924	1,192	1,179
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland-----	580	751	820	896
United Kingdom-----	872	579	689	704
Sweden-----	467	468	421	430
Japan-----	220	186	212	244
India-----	6	116	238	240
Portugal-----	63	64	113	163
West Germany-----	97	118	203	149
All other-----	125	198	406	334
Total-----	2,430	2,480	3,102	3,160
Average value per dozen				
Switzerland-----	\$3.39	\$3.29	\$3.28	\$3.58
United Kingdom-----	3.43	3.27	3.28	3.31
Sweden-----	2.89	2.87	2.83	2.89
Japan-----	1.31	1.26	1.29	1.55
India-----	.71	2.33	2.79	2.28
Portugal-----	1.91	2.20	2.21	2.21
West Germany-----	2.67	3.33	2.57	2.94
All other-----	2.04	2.13	2.01	1.86
All sources-----	2.72	2.69	2.60	2.68

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Nonmechanical saws-----	649.11
Band saw blades-----	649.14
Circular saw blades-----	649.17
Hacksaw blades-----	649.19
Jewelers' or piercing saw blades-----	649.21
Chain saw blades-----	649.23, -.24
Other saw blades-----	649.25
Metal teeth and cutting segments (metal-cutting)-----	649.26
Frames, handles, other metal parts for nonmechanical saws-----	649.27
Other metal parts of saw blades-----	649.29

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is one of the world's largest producers and consumers of the saws and parts listed above. Annual U.S. production, consumption, and imports have all increased substantially during 1963-67. Although U.S. imports during 1964-67 probably supplied a little more than 4 percent of the value of U.S. consumption, the value of U.S. exports exceeded that of imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers hand-operated saws of all types, and blades for both hand-operated and power-driven saws. Power-driven saws are covered in two summaries in this volume (6:6) and two summaries in volume 6:9.

The hand-operated saws (termed nonmechanical saws in the TSUS) discussed herein consist of a saw blade to which a handle, handles, or a handle and frame (discussed below) are attached. Generally the larger saws are made without frames, the handle being fastened directly to the blade. Among the most widely used saws of this type are carpenters', plumbers', docking, cabinet, cable, back (which have a metal piece on the back of the blade to stiffen it and include dove-tail and miter-box saws), one-man and two-man crosscut, keyhole, compass, and some pruning saws. Some saw combinations referred to as nests of saws consist of a handle and a number of interchangeable saw blades selected from the types named above. The handle and principal saw blade of such "nests" have previously been considered as saws for

tariff purposes while the other blades have been considered separately for the purpose of ascertaining appropriate duties. The blades used in most of the saws referred to in this paragraph are resharpened when dull rather than being discarded.

Saws made with frames are designed so that the frame holds the blade under tension. The frame is usually designed to give the blade enough clearance to make deep cuts. Jewelers' saws, coping saws, and small hacksaws are among the smallest of the frame type of saws; standard hacksaws, butchers' saws, bow saws, and the frame type of pruning saws are among the largest. Most saws of the frame type use narrow, thin blades that are discarded when dull.

The shape and size of a saw blade is determined by the type and intended use of the saw for which it is made. Most handsaw blades are classed as either wood cutting or metal cutting; some are made for cutting other materials, such as meat, bone, plastic, and sheet-rock. One type of blade, the small diameter round blade, is designed for use with hand hacksaws, coping saws, jewelers' saws, and band saws, and is used to cut metal, wood, and plastics.

Power saw blades are produced in a variety of types. Band saw blades are usually made in continuous lengths, which are cut to the required lengths and spliced into endless bands. Circular saw blades are either one piece blades or are made with inserted teeth or segments; some of the latter type have teeth tipped with tungsten carbide, others are impregnated with diamond dust. Circular saw blades used for cutting marble, limestone, and similar materials are often made without teeth but instead have a continuous cutting rim impregnated with diamonds. Certain annular saw blades, used for cutting materials such as silicon carbide and quartz, are steel discs with a hole cut in the center; the rim of the center hole is impregnated with diamond dust and serves as the cutting edge. Drag saw blades used for cutting large blocks of stone may be 18 to 20 feet long and 12 inches wide. Steel segments or diamond-impregnated teeth are brazed on the underside of the blade. Chain saw blades resemble roller chain in construction; the cutting teeth are attached to the links. Gangsaw blades, used in lumber milling, are designed to cut when moving in a vertically reciprocating motion. Blades for jig saws, saber saws, and reciprocating portable handsaws are essentially power-operated versions of coping, keyhole, compass, carpenters', and similar handsaw blades. Hole saw blades are cylindrical in shape with the teeth on the bottom edge; they are used for cutting holes in wood, metal, and plastics.

Metal parts for nonmechanical saws and for mechanical-saw blades are also included in this summary. Among these parts are teeth for segmented saw blades, saw plates (blanks) for circular saw blades, and various parts for chain saw blades. Saw parts of materials other than metal, such as wood or plastic handles, are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS provisions.

March 1968

6:6

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
649.11	Nonmechanical saws-----	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
	Blades for mechanical or nonmechanical saws:			
649.14	Band saw blades-----	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
649.17	Circular saw blades--	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
649.19	Hacksaw blades-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.21	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades.	20¢ per gross	18¢ per gross	10¢ per gross
	Chain saw blades, in lengths or cut to size:			
649.23	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chro- mium, molybdenum or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
649.24	Other-----	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
649.25	Other blades-----	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
	Metal parts for non- mechanical saws and for saw blades:			
649.26	Teeth and cutting seg- ments suitable for use in cutting metal.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Other:			
649.27	Frames, handles, and other parts for nonmechanical saws.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
649.29	Other-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to item 649.21 at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 18.8 percent.

U.S. consumption

The value of apparent U.S. consumption of the saws and parts covered by this summary increased in each year during 1963-66 at an annual rate of about 17 percent, rising from approximately \$80 million in 1963 to \$129 million in 1966. Although adequate data are not available for 1967, it is probable that consumption continued to grow in that year, but at a slower rate.

Consumption of power saw blades, especially of metal-cutting band saw blades and hacksaw blades, is rising steadily; the rise reflects the increased mechanization of industrial operations in the United States. In recent years the use of segmented circular saw blades in sawmills has declined, such blades having been replaced by band saw blades. Circular woodworking saw blades with carbide-tipped teeth are beginning to replace blades with solid teeth. The consumption of most other types of woodworking power-saw blades has also increased.

Consumption of handsaws has been adversely affected by the use of portable power tools and has probably remained almost constant in recent years.

U.S. producers

According to the 1963 Census of Manufactures, handsaws and saw blades were made in the United States in 1963 by 70 companies in 76 manufacturing establishments employing a total of 5,000 people. The establishments varied in their degree of specialization in manufacturing saw products. A large majority, 56, with a total of 2,300 employees, were 90 percent or more specialized, and three, employing more than 700, were from 75 to 89 percent specialized.

Establishments producing handsaws and saw blades were situated in almost all areas of the United States. They varied in size from those with fewer than 20 employees to those with more than 500 employees, but only 12 establishments had more than 100 employees. The companies involved vary from small, single-plant concerns producing only saw products to large, multiplant concerns manufacturing such other products as files, threading tools, and handtools of many types. Many small shops not usually classed as part of the saw industry are producing carbide-tipped wood saw blades and similar products.

U.S. producers' shipments

The value of U.S. producers' shipments of handsaws and handsaw blades, power saw blades, and parts thereof rose from \$85 million in 1963 to \$133 million in 1966, or by 56 percent (table 1). The relative importance of U.S. production of the various types of saws covered by this summary is indicated by the following data from the U.S. Department of Commerce on the value of U.S. producers' shipments in 1963 (the most recent year for which such data are available):

<u>Article</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
Blades for power-operated--	
Circular saws-----	17,514
Band saws-----	29,867
Hacksaws-----	6,921
Saws, other-----	4,096
Blades for hand-operated hacksaws-----	12,071
Handsaws and other handsaw blades, specified	
by kind-----	8,633
Unspecified handsaws, blades, and	
accessories-----	5,898
Total-----	85,000

In recent years U.S. production of most types of power saw blades, particularly band saw, hacksaw, and carbide-tipped circular saw blades, has been increasing. The value of U.S. production of carbide-tipped wood, metal, and plastics saw blades in 1967 is estimated at about \$7 million. The production of handsaws and handsaw blades appears to have remained almost constant in recent years. The use of solid tooth circular woodworking saw blades is beginning to be adversely affected by the use of carbide-tipped circular saw blades, and production of the segmented blade has declined.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of the saws and parts discussed herein rose from \$7.4 million in 1963 to \$8.7 million in 1966, then declined to \$8.5 million in 1967 (table 1). The value of exports during these years has been substantially larger than that of imports, although exports have not risen as rapidly as imports.

Canada was the largest U.S. export market during 1964-67; from 15 to 17 percent of the annual exports in those years went to that country (table 2). Other important markets, in order of magnitude, were Italy, France, and the Philippine Republic. The United States exports handsaws and saw blades to more than 95 countries.

The following tabulation shows the average unit value for classes of saw blades exported in 1965-67, for which comparable data on quantity are available:

<u>Article</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Power saw blades, woodworking-----	\$3.89	\$4.97	\$4.30
Power saw blades, metalworking (except hacksaw blades)-----	4.80	5.60	6.89
Hacksaw blades, hand and power-----	.21	.21	.22

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of the articles covered by this summary increased in each year during 1963-67, rising from \$2.8 million in 1963 to \$5.4 million in 1967 (table 1). The ratio of the value of imports to that of consumption rose from somewhat more than 3 percent in 1963 to more than 4 percent during 1964-66. 1/

1/ These ratios would be higher if the values of imports were computed on a duty-paid, delivered-in-the-United-States basis, rather than market values in the foreign countries.

As indicated by table 3, the countries that together supplied more than 75 percent of these U.S. imports during 1964-67 were Canada (24 percent), Sweden (23 percent), West Germany (20 percent), and Japan (9 percent). The principal products imported from each of these countries during 1964-67, in order of magnitude, were as follows:

From Canada--chain saw blades, circular saw blades, metal parts of saw blades other than metal-cutting blades, and band saw blades.

From Sweden--handsaws, hacksaw blades, other saw blades not specifically named in the TSUS, circular saw blades, and band saw blades.

From West Germany--circular saw blades, handsaws, other saw blades not specifically named in the TSUS, and jewelers' or piercing saw blades.

From Japan--handsaws, hacksaw blades, and other saw blades not specifically named in the TSUS.

The average unit values of the imports for which data are available are shown in table 4. The average unit values of these articles, with the exception of circular saw blades, remained almost the same in each year during 1964-67. The low average unit value of hacksaw blades (4.5 cents during 1964-67) indicates that the bulk of imported hacksaw blades are for handsaws.

Many imported saws and saw blades are of excellent quality, while some are of a quality that is inferior to most of the like articles produced domestically. Most imported saws and blades are sold through hardware, discount, and chain stores, although some are sold through industrial outlets.

Table 1.--Handsaws, blades for handsaws and power saws, and metal parts thereof: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	85,000	2,754	7,366	80,388	3
1964-----	94,454	3,978	7,713	90,719	4
1965-----	109,890	4,470	8,300	106,060	4
1966-----	132,748	5,186	8,723	129,211	4
1967-----	<u>1/</u>	5,415	8,532	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on U.S. producers' shipments are not strictly comparable with those on imports and exports; although the extent of incomparability is undeterminable, it is believed to be small.

The ratios of imports to consumption are based on the foreign market value of imports and essentially U.S. factory value of consumption. If the ratios were computed on the basis of the foreign value of imports plus U.S. import duties and costs of transportation, insurance, and other handling to deliver the merchandise to the United States, the ratios would be higher.

Table 2.-- Handsaws, blades for handsaws and power saws, and metal parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	1,233	1,427	1,385	1,246
Italy-----	704	666	694	781
Philippine Republic-----	609	448	526	559
Netherlands-----	302	363	406	558
France-----	588	602	628	498
Sweden-----	140	605	578	455
Republic of South Africa--	265	285	366	366
Mexico-----	363	299	345	344
Venezuela-----	317	360	411	334
Switzerland-----	398	370	332	307
Brazil-----	223	116	194	231
West Germany-----	113	141	184	227
United Kingdom-----	192	147	223	192
Australia-----	122	136	152	190
Belgium and Luxembourg---	266	274	268	183
Peru-----	137	182	169	179
All other-----	1,741	1,879	1,862	1,882
Total-----	7,713	8,300	8,723	8,532

^{1/} Data do not include diamond saw blades prior to 1965.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Handsaws, blades for handsaws and power saws, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Canada-----	815	1,199	1,205	1,377	
West Germany-----	710	745	1,046	1,243	
Sweden-----	1,035	1,100	1,207	1,089	
Japan-----	419	410	446	530	
United Kingdom-----	262	332	409	310	
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	252	187	182	188	
Norway-----	181	161	264	162	
Denmark-----	39	30	42	141	
Switzerland-----	96	119	146	125	
Austria-----	60	52	65	61	
France-----	30	15	49	52	
Brazil-----	-	-	43	47	
All other-----	79	120	82	90	
Total-----	3,978	4,470	5,186	5,415	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.-- Handsaws, blades for handsaws and power saws, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, 1964-67

TSUS item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967
		Quantity (1,000 pieces) <u>1/</u>			
649.11	Nonmechanical saws-----	3,037	3,047	2,909	3,262
649.17	Circular saw blades-----	191	163	158	321
649.19	Hacksaw blades-----	12,726	14,892	12,125	9,040
649.21	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades-----	7,341	8,136	8,538	8,101
649.25	Other saw blades-----	5,084	5,284	5,628	4,844
		Value (1,000 dollars)			
649.11	Nonmechanical saws-----	1,120	1,153	1,154	1,238
649.14	Band saw blades-----	362	238	347	306
649.17	Circular saw blades-----	820	877	1,370	1,327
649.19	Hacksaw blades-----	467	550	536	559
649.21	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades-----	45	54	59	60
649.23	Chain saw blades (with dutiabie alloy)-----	25	214	15	18
649.24	Chain saw blades (with- out dutiabie alloy)----	457	637	719	1,007
649.25	Other saw blades-----	580	523	726	659
649.26	Metal-cutting teeth and cutting segments-----	10	9	29	54
649.27	Handsaw frames and handles-----	5	9	7	15
649.29	Other metal parts-----	87	205	225	171
		Average value per piece <u>1/</u>			
649.11	Nonmechanical saws-----	\$0.37	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.38
649.17	Circular saw blades-----	4.30	5.38	8.67	4.13
649.19	Hacksaw blades-----	.04	.04	.04	.06
649.21	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades-----	.01	.01	.01	.01
649.25	Other saw blades-----	.11	.10	.13	.14

1/ Quantity data are available only for the items listed.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

March 1968

6:6

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Blow torches designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline-----	649.31
Other similar self-contained torches, and metal parts of torches-----	649.32

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Self-contained torches of the type discussed in this summary are not a large item of trade. Annual domestic production is estimated to amount to about \$12 million. Exports exceed imports. The value of annual imports in recent years has been less than \$50,000.

Description and uses

The torches covered by this summary, which are commonly referred to as blow torches, are small self-contained devices for applying intense local heat. Those designed to be operated by ignited gasoline or kerosene propelled by compressed air consist basically of a fuel tank with an air-pressure pump mounted thereon and a burner unit. The others, designed for use with a compressed liquefied petroleum gas such as propane or butane, consist simply of a fuel cylinder containing the gas under pressure, to which a burner unit is attached. A variety of burners and tips are made for this type of torch. The gas cylinder is usually a multipurpose type which may be used alternately to operate such apparatus as a camp stove or gas lantern.

Blow torches are purchased by craftsmen (such as plumbers, electricians, and painters), homeowners, and handymen. They are used for soldering, melting certain metals, joining metal tubing and fittings, removing old paint, burning weeds, and other tasks.

Illuminating torches (item 653.30), other gas-operated torches (items 674.80 and 674.90), and gas cylinders imported separately (items 640.05 and 640.10) are covered in separate summaries in volumes 6:7, 6:9, and 6:5, respectively.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Blow torches and similar self-contained torches, and metal parts thereof:			
649.31	Torches designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.32	Other-----	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption, production, and producers

Industry sources indicate that consumption of blow torches has been increasing. Official statistics on consumption and production are not available. The bulk of the torches presently sold in the United States are those using liquefied petroleum gases, this type having supplanted torches of the gasoline and kerosene type in many applications. The latter now constitute only a small part of total U.S. consumption. Home craftsmen buy the largest proportion of blow torches, and their purchases are believed to have accounted for most of the recent increase in consumption.

Annual domestic production is probably valued at about \$12 million. The bulk of the output is produced by a relatively few concerns which derive most of their income from the sale of these and related products. Other manufacturers produce blow torches as a subsidiary product. Most of the companies producing blow torches also manufacture related products, such as lanterns, camp stoves, and lighters.

Domestic producers' plants are situated principally in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States and in Connecticut, Kentucky, and Missouri.

U.S. exports and imports

The value of imports of blow torches and metal parts thereof increased from \$16,000 in 1964 to \$39,000 in 1967, but averaged only \$23,000 a year during 1964-67. Although data on exports of these articles are not reported separately in official statistics, trade sources indicate that exports are much larger than imports. Both imports and exports, however, are small in relation to production.

Blow torches operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline (item 649.31) accounted for almost 75 percent of the value of imports in 1967 and about 60 percent of the value in 1964 and 1965. This proportion dropped to about 40 percent in 1966. Available data for 1965 and 1966 indicate that a large part of the remaining value of imports was accounted for by metal parts of torches, such as burner tips, classified under item 649.32.

The United Kingdom has been the principal supplier of blow torches and parts during most recent years (see accompanying table). In 1967 more than two-thirds of the total imports of blow torches and metal torch parts came from that country.

Blow torches and similar self-contained torches, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	\$7,468	\$8,711	\$4,404	\$27,623
Canada-----	-	-	-	3,224
Denmark-----	-	3,980	-	2,016
West Germany-----	1,657	5,334	-	1,723
France-----	-	-	-	1,630
Sweden-----	2,876	1,361	1,603	654
Japan-----	3,118	4,283	7,219	468
All other-----	761	673	1,242	1,436
Total-----	15,880	24,342	14,468	38,774

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The value of annual U.S. production is estimated to be about \$12 million. Although exports are not reported separately in official statistics, trade sources indicate that exports exceed imports. Either production or consumption, however, is many times larger than either imports or exports.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Anvils of iron or steel, weighing over 5 pounds each-----	649.33
Other anvils-----	649.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Anvils are not a major item of U.S. trade. Although annual imports increased during 1964-67, they did not exceed \$23,000 and were small in relation to U.S. consumption or production. U.S. exports are believed to be small.

Description and uses

This summary covers anvils of all types--ranging from jewelers' anvils generally weighing less than 2 pounds to blacksmiths' anvils weighing 1,000 pounds or more. Anvils provide variously shaped hard surfaces against which metal is formed, generally by hammering. Most of them are made of iron or steel. Jewelers' anvils are made in various shapes, and the more common blacksmiths' anvils are made in a wide range of sizes and grades. The better blacksmiths' anvils are usually made with a wrought iron body to which a hardened steel face is welded. Some anvils are made of cast iron or cast steel. Anvils intended for home workshops and similar use are generally lighter in weight and of less expensive construction than anvils of industrial grade.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Anvils:			
649.33:	Of iron or steel, weighing:	1¢ per	0.9¢ per	0.5¢ per
	over 5 pounds each.	lb.	lb.	lb.
649.35:	Other-----	18% ad	16% ad val.	9% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect at the end of 1967 for item 649.33, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 7.5 percent.

U.S. consumption, production, and foreign trade

Data on U.S. consumption, production, and exports of anvils are not reported separately in official statistics. Trade sources indicate that consumption of the larger anvils is declining. Exports are believed to be small. The ratio of imports to consumption is also believed to be small.

Annual imports of anvils increased from approximately \$7,000 in 1964 to \$23,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). Anvils of iron or steel weighing over 5 pounds each accounted for most of the quantity and value of imports during 1965-67. Imports came principally from Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Anvils: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Year and source	Anvils of iron or steel weighing over over 5 pounds each		All other anvils		Total value
	Quantity : Value		Quantity : Value		
	Pounds		Number		
1964:					
Japan-----	6,527	\$572	14,520	\$2,477	\$3,049
United Kingdom---	361	1,056	-	-	1,056
West Germany-----	1,791	490	390	694	1,184
All other-----	1,546	997	2,140	329	1,326
Total-----	10,225	3,115	17,050	3,500	6,615
1965:					
Japan-----	-	-	2,500	2,090	2,090
United Kingdom---	40,259	7,947	-	-	7,947
West Germany-----	4,345	1,296	-	-	1,296
All other-----	10,047	1,644	500	556	2,200
Total-----	54,651	10,887	3,000	2,646	13,533
1966:					
Japan-----	40,908	4,094	-	-	4,094
United Kingdom---	55,698	11,970	-	-	11,970
West Germany-----	6,323	1,886	-	-	1,886
All other-----	-	-	440	826	826
Total-----	102,929	17,950	440	826	18,776
1967:					
Japan-----	105,007	12,256	3,552	3,002	15,258
United Kingdom---	16,590	3,014	6	393	3,407
West Germany-----	1,186	313	528	946	1,259
All other-----	5,922	1,691	4,506	1,173	2,864
Total-----	128,705	17,274	8,592	5,514	22,788

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Production, export and consumption data are not segregated in available official statistics. Both exports and imports are believed to be small in relation to U.S. production and consumption.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Vises and clamps (except parts of, or accessories for, machine tools)-----	649.37

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the more common or standard vises and clamps covered by this summary is estimated to have been valued at about \$17 million in 1967; imports probably accounted for about 7 percent of this value. The United States also consumes a large, but undetermined volume of high-valued, special-purpose clamps or holding devices, many of which are probably made by the industrial consumers; two-thirds the value of imports in 1967 were of this type. Exports of all articles covered by this summary are believed to be small in relation to imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers vises and clamps used for holding articles while work is performed on the articles, except vises and clamps that are parts of or accessories for machine tools. Clamps such as wire-rope clamps, together with clamps or clips for conduit pipe or for flexible hoses, are covered in a summary in volume 6:7. Vises and clamps that are machine-tool accessories are covered in a summary in volume 6:9.

Vises are made in a variety of shapes and sizes ranging from heavy-duty vises weighing as much as 250 pounds each to hand vises (made to be held in the hand) weighing less than a pound. Machinists' vises, which are sturdily built and have either a stationary or swivel base for mounting on a bench, are intended for use in machine shops, garages, and similar establishments. Many variations of machinists' vises are made to adapt them to particular kinds of work: for example, the combination bench and pipe vise has pipe jaws located under the regular jaws; the filers' vise has high, arched jaws for better work clearance; the sheet-metal workers' vise has extra large, smooth jaw faces and a longer slide length to permit gripping extra wide and deep work. Many lighter vises, such as those intended for home workshops, are similar in appearance to machinists' vises. Woodworkers' vises are ordinarily lighter than machinists' vises and have broad, smooth jaws to hold a piece of wood without marring its surface. Pipe vises usually consist of either a yoke or a roller chain attached to a base which may be mounted in a number of ways. Many types of small

vises, such as hand vises and pin vises, are made for use in jewelry work, instrument shops, home workshops, and various other activities.

It has been administratively determined that the tariff provision for "clamps" covers devices of a "work holder" type. The device must be one which is used to hold an article while work of some sort, such as drilling, tapping, threading, or welding operations, are being performed on the article (T.D. 56554(66)). Clamping devices of this kind are made in a multitude of shapes, sizes, weights, and materials. Among the most common are "C" clamps, so-called because of their shape; spring clamps, which derive their clamping pressure from a spring; bar clamps, usually consisting of a bar containing a fixed jaw and a sliding jaw, one of which holds an adjusting screw; parallel clamps that are designed to protect surfaces of articles held; and compound leverage clamps that are tightened by a plierlike clamping device. Many clamps are designed for a specific job--for example, a holding device consisting of a frame, precision locating blocks, and clamping units for holding sheet-metal panels during a welding operation. Such special-purpose clamps may cost thousands of dollars each.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports of vises and clamps (except parts of, or accessories for, machine tools), item 649.37, are as follows:

	<u>Rate of duty</u>
Prior rate (before the concessions noted below)--	10.5% ad val.
Concessions granted by the United States in the 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round):	
First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968-----	9% ad val.
Fifth and final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972--	5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stage of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rate shown had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Based on incomplete information obtained from industry and Government sources, U.S. producers' shipments of the more common or standard vises and clamps covered by this summary are estimated to have been valued at about \$16 million in 1967; considering the value of imports and estimated exports, apparent consumption in that year is estimated to have been valued at about \$17 million. In addition, a large, but undetermined volume of special-purpose clamps or holding devices of the type covered by this summary are probably also consumed; many of these devices, generally of high unit value, are probably produced by the industrial users themselves.

Probably as many as 100 concerns produce one or more of the types of vises or clamps covered by this summary. About 18 concerns manufacture the bulk of the vises produced in the United States; many of them manufacture both vises and clamps, particularly "C" clamps, as well as other kinds of holding equipment, hand tools, pipe tools, and other products. In recent years a number of vise manufacturing firms have been purchased by larger companies that produce a variety of tools. Most of the producers are situated in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

U.S. exports and imports

Data on U.S. exports of vises and clamps are not segregated in official statistics. Trade sources, however, indicate that exports of vises are small, and exports of clamps, although larger than exports of vises, are small in comparison with imports of clamps.

U.S. imports increased from 1.2 million pieces, valued at \$0.6 million, in 1964 to 4.5 million pieces, valued at \$3.3 million, in 1967 (see accompanying table). Mexico, which became an important source of imports in 1967, accounted for the largest value of total imports in that year. Japan was the principal supplier of imports during 1964-66, in terms of both quantity and value.

Almost two-thirds of the value of imports in 1967--\$2.2 million--was represented by 983 articles imported from Mexico; approximately 12 percent of this value was that of U.S.-made components assembled with the units abroad and which were not subject to U.S. duty assessment upon return. These articles were special-purpose holding devices for use in assembling automobiles and had a very high unit value. The bulk of the total imports, as shown by the value per piece from all sources in the accompanying table, are apparently small, inexpensive clamps and vises. The quality of the imported tools ranges from the equivalent of the best produced domestically to a grade that is poorer than any generally made in the United States.

VISES AND CLAMPS

Vises and clamps: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Mexico-----	-	-	1/	1
Japan-----	969	1,527	1,051	3,221
United Kingdom-----	33	127	68	237
West Germany-----	113	35	269	733
Poland-----	22	14	20	15
All other-----	51	105	817	317
Total-----	1,188	1,808	2,225	4,524
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	-	-	5	2/ 2,195
Japan-----	340	329	391	611
United Kingdom-----	152	125	270	220
West Germany-----	42	35	44	87
Poland-----	37	69	94	74
All other-----	47	65	85	154
Total-----	618	623	889	3,341
Average value per piece 3/				
Mexico-----	-	-	\$1,787.00	\$2,233.42
Japan-----	\$0.35	\$0.22	.37	.19
United Kingdom-----	4.59	.98	3.96	.93
West Germany-----	.37	1.01	.17	.12
Poland-----	1.63	4.97	4.76	5.07
All other-----	.94	.62	.10	.48
All sources-----	.52	.34	.40	.74

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

2/ Approximately 12 percent of this value represents U.S.-made components returned.

3/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data for U.S. production and exports of vises and clamps are not reported separately in official statistics. U.S. producers' shipments of the more common or standard vises and clamps are estimated to have been valued at about \$16 million in 1967; in addition a large, but undetermined volume of special-purpose clamps or holding devices are also produced, many by the industrial consumers of these devices. U.S. exports are believed to be much smaller than imports.

Commodity

TSUS
item

Abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks, hand- or
pedal-operated----- 649.39

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of
the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Hand- or pedal-operated abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks are
a very small item of U.S. trade. Annual consumption, production, and
exports are known to be small. The value of annual imports has aver-
aged about \$8,500 during 1964-67.

Description and uses

All abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks and operated either by
pedals or by hand are covered by this summary. Bench-mounted tool
grinders with a hand crank and a high-speed gear, knife sharpeners of
similar construction, large grinding wheels mounted on an open frame
and operated by pedals, and various small, hand-operated specialty
items are typical of the articles classifiable under item 649.39. Un-
mounted abrasive wheels are covered in a summary in volume 5:1 (items
519.81 to 519.86); portable grinders operated by air or electricity
are covered in separate summaries elsewhere in this volume (6:6); and
bench grinders are covered in a summary in volume 6:9.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-
note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports of abrasive wheels
mounted on frameworks, hand- or pedal-operated (item 649.39), are as
follows:

Rate of duty

Prior rate (before the concession noted below)--- 9% ad val.
Concession granted by the United States in the
1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round):
First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968----- 8% ad val.
Fifth and final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972-- 4.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect

prior to January 1, 1968, and the modification therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rate shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption, production, and foreign trade

Hand- or pedal-operated abrasive wheels mounted on frames are produced by only a few domestic companies. Generally they form only a small part of a manufacturer's line of products. Power-operated grinding wheels mounted on benches and portable electric tools using abrasive wheels have made hand- and pedal-operated grinders obsolete for most purposes; as a result, U.S. consumption and production of the types covered by this summary are small. U.S. exports are believed to be negligible. Data on U.S. consumption and on U.S. producers' shipments and exports are not reported separately in official statistics.

The value of annual U.S. imports ranged from about \$6,000 in 1964, to about \$11,000 in 1965 and 1967 (see accompanying table). Imports entered during 1964-67 came from only six countries--principally West Germany, Switzerland, and Japan. Average unit values of imports from individual countries have differed greatly. The low average unit values of the articles imported from West Germany and Japan indicate that most of these articles were small specialty items, while the higher values of the articles imported from Switzerland indicate that the Swiss articles were larger tools of better than average quality.

Abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks, hand- or pedal-operated: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (units)				
West Germany-----	1,379	11,437	24,019	5,185
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	-	-	-	2,865
Switzerland-----	200	72	89	28
Italy-----	-	-	-	684
Japan-----	13,728	7,662	-	216
Spain-----	21	-	-	-
Total-----	15,328	19,171	24,108	8,978
Value				
West Germany-----	\$1,225	\$5,710	\$4,228	\$6,830
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	-	-	-	2,355
Switzerland-----	560	2,262	2,490	623
Italy-----	-	-	-	619
Japan-----	3,992	2,667	-	325
Spain-----	170	-	-	-
Total-----	5,947	10,639	6,718	10,752
Average unit value				
West Germany-----	\$0.89	\$0.50	\$0.18	\$1.32
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	-	-	-	.82
Switzerland-----	2.80	31.42	27.98	22.25
Italy-----	-	-	-	.90
Japan-----	.29	.35	-	1.50
Spain-----	8.09	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Statistics on U.S. production, exports, and consumption are not segregated in official statistics; production and consumption are known to be small, and exports are believed to be negligible.

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

103

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Needle books and cases-----	651.01, -.03
Embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators-----	651.04
Hand sewing and darning needles-----	651.05
Crochet hooks or needles of metal-----	651.07
Other needles-----	651.09
Sewing sets-----	651.1120, -.1320

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of hand sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal, estimated to have been valued at about \$5 million in 1963, was probably about 10 percent larger in 1967. Imports, largely of hand sewing and darning needles, which are entered free of duty, probably accounted for nearly a third of consumption, both in 1963 and 1967. Exports have been small or negligible.

Description and uses

The articles covered in this summary are all of metal with the exception of the containers (needle books, and needle and sewing cases) and any nonmetal sewing articles (including needles) in sewing sets. A metal needle is a small device used in sewing, ordinarily made from drawn wire of specialty steel, usually sharply pointed at one end and often pierced with an eyelet at the other end to receive the thread, tape, ribbon, or other material. The needle shafts are made by swaging, which is a kind of mechanical hammering, and the needle points or ends are made by grinding. During the manufacturing process the needles are heat-treated, and finally nickel-coated to protect the needle surface against oxidation. Other needles are made in a variety of shapes, including hooked and curved, and with points on both ends or formed with a sphere or ball on one end.

Hand sewing and darning needles (item 651.05) are of two general types--those used in the home for sewing, darning, embroidery and other needlework, and those designed for special trades or crafts. The latter types are often referred to as hardware needles. They are known by descriptive terms connected with their application, such as upholstery, carpet, bagging, harness, mattress, beading, or sail needles. They vary in length, quality, and diameter depending upon the purpose of their use.

March 1968
6:6

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

Hand sewing and darning needles are usually marketed in paper needle holders (item 651.05), or in books or cases (items 651.01 and 651.03) containing an assortment of various sizes of needles. The books or cases provided for under items 651.01 and 651.03, and the cases for sewing sets (items 651.11 and 651.13) are of more durable construction, and do not include those articles which would be considered the usual or ordinary types of shipping containers.

The embroidery stiletto (item 651.04) is a small, pointed instrument used to make eyelets in fabric. The upholstery regulator (item 651.04) is similar to a knitting needle, only more tapered, usually with one end of the shank flattened for use as a handle, or provided with a handle of wood or other material. The regulators are used by upholsterers when stuffing furniture to be upholstered. A crochet hook or crochet needle (item 651.07) is a long hooked needle used for a type of needlework (crocheting). A bodkin (item 651.09) is a blunt needle, sometimes referred to as a tape needle, with an elongated eye for drawing tape, ribbon, and the like, through hems, loops, or other openings in wearing apparel or other articles.

Sewing sets marketed in containers made of leather (part of item 651.11) or other material (part of item 651.13) usually consist of an assortment of needles which are packaged with other articles such as thimbles, pins, threaders, and scissors. The TSUS provisions for sewing sets include needles and other sewing articles of other materials than metal.

This summary does not include needles for machines unless they are parts of sewing sets such as needles for knitting machines (items 670.58 to 670.62), embroidery machines (item 670.64), and sewing machines (item 672.20), which are covered by other summaries in volume 6:9. Except for any such needles as are in sewing sets, it also excludes crochet hooks and various other needles made of casein or other plastics materials (included in items 772.15, 774.35, and 774.60) or of wood (included in item 207.00), which are covered by other summaries.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

105

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hand sewing or darning needles, bodkins, cro- chet hooks, embroidery: stilettoes, upholstery regulators, and other hand needles, all the foregoing, of metal; and needle books and cases, furnished with assortments of hand needles only:			
651.01	Needle books and cases: Valued under \$1.25 per dozen books or cases.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	19% ad val.
651.03	Valued \$1.25 or more per dozen books or cases.	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
651.04	Embroidery stilettoes and upholstery regula- tors.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
651.05	Hand sewing or darning needles.	Free	1/	1/
651.07	Crochet hooks or needles.	\$1 per 1,000 + 34% ad val.	90¢ per 1,000 + 30.5% ad val.	50¢ per 1,000 + 17% ad val.
651.09	Other needles, bodkins, and hand knitting needles. Sewing sets in cases or other containers of types ordinarily sold therewith in retail sales:	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
651.11	In leather contain- ers.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
651.13	Other-----	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	19% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status not affected by trade conference.

March 1968
6:6

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Hand sewing and darning needles (item 651.05) continue to be duty-free, as provided under paragraph 1724 in the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted and as bound under the GATT, effective January 1, 1948. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States in the Kennedy Round on all the other items; the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1972.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty in effect at the end of 1967 on imports of crochet hooks or needles of metal (item 651.07), based on dutiable imports in 1967, was about 36 percent.

U.S. consumption

Separate data on annual U.S. consumption of metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal are not reported. However, it is estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission's staff, partly on the basis of trade data, that apparent domestic consumption amounted to about \$5 million in 1963.

During the period 1963-67 the percentage increase in apparent U.S. consumption was probably not much larger than that in imports--about 10 percent. Exports were small or negligible.

Since there is little or no domestic production of hand sewing and darning needles, annual domestic consumption of these articles, in books as well as in paper needle holders, is virtually equal to the volume imported. During 1958-67 the value of consumption of these needles, many probably put up in books, did not change significantly, increasing from about \$1.3 million in 1958 to \$1.5 million in 1967 (table 3). Foreign suppliers compete freely for the U.S. market for hand sewing and darning needles owing primarily to the absence of any duty on such needles when imported separately (or in paper needle holders) while imports of hand sewing and darning needles in books, cases or sewing kits are dutiable.

The annual consumption of imported sewing sets in leather cases or other containers of types in which they are ordinarily retailed increased in value from about \$196,000 in 1964 to \$238,000 in 1967 (table 4). Many sewing sets consumed in the United States probably have been assembled in the United States with imported needles, but data on total U.S. consumption of sewing sets in cases are not available.

The annual consumption of domestically manufactured metal embroidery stilettos, crochet hooks or needles, and hand knitting needles is probably much larger than that of foreign-made needles and hooks. The relatively high U.S. tariffs apparently deter foreign concerns from investing in the production of specialized needles (including the hardware types for special trades) required by U.S. consumers. Although not included in this summary unless in sewing sets, crochet hooks or needles and hand knitting needles are also made of wood (both classifiable in item 207.00), or plastics (item 774.60), or of other nonmetal materials. Official data on such articles made from materials other than metal are not separately reported.

U.S. producers

If there are any producers of hand sewing or darning needles in the United States, they are small and production is insignificant. Production consists only of certain hardware types of needles, such as upholstery, carpet, bagging, harness, mattress, and sail needles. It is believed that there are some small establishments in New York and Chicago in which imported needles are assembled into books or cases. There are few, if any, domestic producers or assemblers of sewing sets either in leather cases or in containers other than leather. The other articles covered by this summary, including embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators, crochet hooks or needles, and hand knitting needles and bodkins, are made by three companies, which are situated in Illinois, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Each of these companies operates one plant, and the three companies together employ a total of about 400 workers, a fourth of them in sales and service. Knitting needles and crochet hooks represent most of their production. Most of these articles are produced by skilled workers operating machines specially designed for their manufacture.

U.S. producers' shipments

Latest official data available on U.S. producers' shipments of metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal are

for the year 1963. The available data include some articles other than those covered by this summary, such as shoe-machine needles, which are covered in volume 6:9, and hand knitting needles and crochet hooks, at least half of which are probably made of material other than metal. It is estimated that the value of domestic producers' shipments of such articles made of metal probably amounted to about \$3.4 million in 1963. Hand knitting needles and crochet hooks or needles probably accounted for the largest share of all metal needles produced in the United States in 1963. It is believed that domestic producers' shipments of the articles covered by this summary increased only slightly during the period 1963-67.

Except for a small volume of certain hardware types of needles (upholstery, carpet, sail needles, and the like), there is probably no domestic production of hand sewing or darning needles. This is attributable to foreign suppliers' lower production costs and the fact that hand sewing and darning needles (item 651.05), which constitute the bulk of the imports, are entered into the United States free of duty.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of hand sewing, knitting, and other hand needles of iron and steel are small (table 2). Exports of these articles were valued at \$96,000 in 1965, \$75,000 in 1966, and \$225,000 in 1967. The great bulk of the exports are believed to consist of crochet hooks of types and sizes not produced in other countries. In 1967, exports went principally to Taiwan.

U.S. imports

The value of imports of metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal increased from about \$1.4 million in 1958 to almost \$2 million in 1966, but declined to \$1.8 million in 1967 (table 1). Of the total value of articles imported during 1958-67, imports of hand sewing or darning needles represented 84 percent; sewing sets, 11 percent; and all other items, the remaining 5 percent.

During 1958-67, average annual imports of hand sewing or darning needles (item 651.05) amounted to almost a billion units, valued at \$1.4 million (table 3). Of the total number of needles imported in 1967, the United Kingdom and Japan each accounted for 42 percent, and West Germany for 15 percent. Of the total value of such imports in 1967, the United Kingdom accounted for 63 percent, Japan for 19 percent, and West Germany for 16 percent. The combined imports in that

year of hand sewing or darning needles from those three sources accounted for about 98 percent of the total quantity and value of imports of those articles. In 1967 the average value per thousand hand sewing or darning needles was \$2.43 for imports from the United Kingdom, \$1.78 for those from West Germany, and \$0.72 for those from Japan.

The value of imports of the sewing sets covered by this summary increased from \$196,000 in 1964 to \$238,000 in 1967; sewing sets in leather containers accounted for about two-thirds of these totals (table 4). Austria and West Germany supplied most of the imported sets in leather containers, whereas Japan and Canada were the principal sources of sewing kits in nonleather containers.

The value of annual imports of all other needles covered by this summary (needle books and cases, embroidery stilettos, upholstery regulators, crochet hooks or needles, metal bodkins, and hand knitting needles) decreased irregularly from about \$162,000 in 1964 to \$100,000 in 1967. Of the total value of imports during 1964-67, imports of needles in books or cases represented 2.7 percent; other needles, bodkins, and hand knitting needles, 2.5 percent; crochet hooks or needles of metal 1.3 percent; and embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators, 0.4 percent (table 5). Practically all of the imports of needles other than hand sewing or darning needles and sewing kits or sets were supplied by the United Kingdom, West Germany, Hong Kong, and Japan.

Foreign production and trade

The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan all have highly developed facilities for the production of all types of needles. The United Kingdom and West Germany have traditionally been the principal suppliers to the world needle market, whereas production in Japan is of relatively recent origin. At present, the United Kingdom is the world's largest supplier of hand sewing and darning needles, followed by West Germany and Japan. During 1964-67, needles imported from the United Kingdom showed the highest average value per thousand needles, while those from Japan showed the lowest.

The major British producer of needles is a part of a vast industrial cartel which markets needles of all kinds, as well as yarns and threads. The major West German concern is also part of a larger industrial complex with multiplant operations.

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

Table 1.--Metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal and sewing sets: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise and imports for consumption, 1958-67

(In thousands of dollars)		
Year	Exports	Imports ^{1/}
1958-----	<u>2/</u>	1,421
1959-----	<u>2/</u>	1,579
1960-----	<u>2/</u>	1,580
1961-----	<u>2/</u>	1,614
1962-----	<u>2/</u>	1,743
1963-----	<u>2/</u>	1,698
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	1,757
1965-----	96	1,780
1966-----	75	1,962
1967-----	225	1,847

^{1/} Data are partly estimated for 1958-63.

^{2/} Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Separate data are not available for U.S. producers' shipments. Shipments of domestically produced hand sewing or darning needles sold separately or contained in books or cases, and of sewing kits containing domestically produced hand sewing or darning needles, if there were any such shipments, were small or negligible. On the basis of data from the 1963 Census of Manufactures and from trade sources, it is estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission's staff that domestic producers' shipments of the other articles included in this summary amounted to about \$3.4 million in 1963; it is believed that such shipments increased only slightly during 1964-67.

On the basis of the above estimate of producers' shipments, and data on U.S. imports, and estimated very small exports, apparent U.S. consumption was about \$5 million in 1963. Imports were estimated to have constituted about a third of the consumption in that year. The increase in domestic consumption during 1964-67 was probably equal to the increase in imports during that period, or about 10 percent.

Data on exports are available only for 1965-67, and such data are limited to exports of needles of iron or steel for hand sewing, knitting, and other hand needles. Exports were negligible.

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

111

Table 2.--Needles for hand sewing, knitting, and other hand needles of iron or steel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

Market	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)		
Taiwan-----	3	55	2,010
Sweden-----	1,012	1,528	1,091
Canada-----	483	577	94
Mexico-----	103	77	81
France-----	12	24	133
Switzerland-----	222	26	20
Republic of the Philippines-----	-	296	128
West Germany-----	134	104	13
Netherlands-----	421	296	3
Nicaragua-----	80	72	37
Venezuela-----	68	3	27
Hong Kong-----	24	101	-
All other-----	1,038	599	934
Total-----	3,600	3,758	4,571
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Taiwan-----	<u>1/</u>	8	171
Sweden-----	14	25	16
Canada-----	23	15	15
Mexico-----	4	2	4
France-----	1	3	2
Switzerland-----	19	3	2
Republic of the Philippines-----	-	3	2
West Germany-----	6	<u>1/</u>	1
Netherlands-----	4	1	1
Nicaragua-----	1	1	1
Venezuela-----	2	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Hong Kong-----	4	3	-
All other-----	18	11	10
Total-----	96	75	225

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports before 1965 are not available. Data are limited to articles of iron or steel.

March 1968

6:6

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

Table 3.--Metal sewing or darning needles (item 651.05): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958-67 1/

Year	United Kingdom	West Germany	Japan	Hong Kong	All other	Total
Quantity (1,000 needles) <u>1/</u>						
1964-----	367,115	151,391	364,729	97,260	58	980,553
1965-----	451,035	193,571	344,156	6,173	1,315	996,250
1966-----	422,003	150,466	343,305	28,870	4,638	949,282
1967-----	390,900	139,009	391,245	15,862	111	937,127
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1958-----	846	227	179	8	5	1,265
1959-----	938	217	217	20	-	1,392
1960-----	902	170	265	13	-	1,350
1961-----	929	226	230	12	1	1,398
1962-----	976	243	263	14	<u>2/</u>	1,496
1963-----	964	231	197	15	2	1,409
1964-----	926	238	224	12	<u>2/</u>	1,399
1965-----	998	246	211	8	2	1,465
1966-----	1,044	249	236	12	4	1,545
1967-----	951	248	280	30	1	1,510
Average value per 1,000 needles						
1964-----	\$2.52	\$1.57	\$0.61	\$0.12	<u>3/</u>	
1965-----	2.21	1.27	.61	1.30	\$1.52	
1966-----	2.47	1.65	.69	.42	.86	
1967-----	2.43	1.78	.72	1.89	<u>3/</u>	

1/ Separate statistics for quantities not available before 1964; it is estimated that the annual quantity of needles imported during 1958-63 ranged from 900 million needles to 975 million needles.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Not meaningful.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

113

Table 4.--Metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles of metal and sewing sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and by principal types, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Year	: United Kingdom	: West Germany	: Austria	: Japan	: Hong Kong	: Total <u>1/</u>
All items						
1964-----	: 981	: 328	: 66	: 316	: 60	: 1,757
1965-----	: 1,023	: 340	: 59	: 289	: 43	: 1,780
1966-----	: 1,112	: 341	: 107	: 348	: 30	: 1,962
1967-----	: 992	: 349	: 85	: 352	: 51	: 1,847
Hand sewing or darning needles (item 651.05)						
1964-----	: 926	: 238	: -	: 224	: 12	: 1,399
1965-----	: 998	: 246	: -	: 211	: 8	: 1,465
1966-----	: 1,044	: 249	: -	: 236	: 12	: 1,545
1967-----	: 951	: 248	: -	: 280	: 30	: 1,510
Sewing sets in cases (items 651.1120 and 651.1320)						
1964-----	: 3	: 50	: 66	: 66	: 7	: 196
1965-----	: 3	: 62	: 59	: 65	: 1	: 214
1966-----	: 1	: 68	: 107	: 74	: 1	: 271
1967-----	: 5	: 84	: 85	: 45	: 2	: 238
All other <u>2/</u>						
1964-----	: 52	: 40	: -	: 26	: 41	: 162
1965-----	: 22	: 32	: -	: 13	: 34	: 101
1966-----	: 67	: 24	: -	: 38	: 17	: 145
1967-----	: 36	: 17	: -	: 27	: 19	: 100

1/ Includes imports from all other countries.

2/ Includes needle books and needle cases (items 651.01 and 651.03), embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators (item 651.04), crochet hooks or needles of metal (item 651.07) and other needles (except hand sewing or darning needles), metal bodkins, and hand knitting needles (item 651.09).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

March 1968
6:6

METAL SEWING, DARNING, KNITTING, AND OTHER HAND
NEEDLES; SEWING SETS

Table 5.--Metal sewing, darning, knitting, other hand needles of metal,
and sewing sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA items,
1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
TSUSA item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Needle books and cases:				
651.01	Valued under \$1.25 per dozen books or cases----	76	40	35	37
651.03	Valued \$1.25 or more per dozen books or cases----	8	1	3	1
651.04	Embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators----	4	7	12	9
651.05	Hand sewing or darning needles-----	1,399	1,465	1,545	1,510
651.07	Crochet hooks or needles of metal-----	22	17	35	20
651.09	Other needles, metal bodkins, and hand knitting needles-----	52	36	61	33
	Sewing sets:				
651.1120	In leather containers-----	118	120	178	176
651.1320	Other-----	78	94	93	61
	Total-----	1,757	1,780	1,962	1,847

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hand tools not specially provided for:	
Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and metal parts thereof-----	651.27
Screwdrivers-----	651.37

Note.—For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of the hand tools covered by this summary supply a small part of U.S. consumption—an estimated 4 percent of the apparent consumption of hand screwdrivers and probably a smaller share of the consumption of hand drilling, threading, and tapping tools. Exports of both items are probably smaller than imports.

Description and uses

Most of the tools provided for under item 651.27 are hand-operated tools that are used to drive the cutting tools used in drilling, threading, and tapping operations, such as the twist drills, auger bits, taps, dies, and the other tools included under items 649.43, 649.44, 649.46, and 649.47 (covered in a summary in volume 6:7). A few of the tools, however, are complete, self-contained tools. Two types of tools are covered in item 651.27—drilling tools such as hand drills, bit braces and augers, and threading and tapping tools such as tap wrenches and die stocks. Item 651.37 covers hand-operated screwdrivers.

Portable electric and pneumatic drills and screwdrivers (items 683.20, 674.60 and 674.70) are covered in other summaries in this volume (6:6).

Hand drills are made in a number of styles. Those operated by a hand crank and gear assembly are generally made in two size ranges--the smaller being called a hand drill and the larger a breast drill because it is equipped with a plate against which the operator may exert pressure with his chest. Another style of hand drill, designed for very light drilling, is called an automatic drill or push drill; it is operated, through a spiral shaft and nut arrangement, by pressing on the handle. Generally, hand drills have chucks (cutter holding devices) designed to hold cutting tools with straight, round shanks.

Bit braces are usually crank shaped; one end is equipped with a

chuck and the other end with a handle. The center part of the brace is offset to create the crank shape used for turning the tool. Bit braces are used principally for drilling wood and are ordinarily designed to use square- or round-shank cutter bits. Augers are generally self-contained tools consisting essentially of a shaft (often spiral) having cutting bits on one end and a handle for turning on the other; they are used primarily for such purposes as drilling fishing holes in ice or drilling holes in the ground for post holes or tree feeding.

Tap wrenches and die stocks are the principal tapping and threading tools covered here. Tap wrenches, which are used for turning threading taps, are of two principal types, T-handle and straight. Most T-handle wrenches are of simple design, but some are made as torque wrenches or as ratchet wrenches. Straight tap wrenches vary slightly in design, but essentially they are a narrow clamping device with a handle projecting from each end. Die stocks resemble straight tap wrenches except for the shape of the clamping device. Some die stocks are made with a ratchet device and have only one handle.

Screwdrivers (item 651.37) are used for driving not only wood screws and machine screws but also thread-forming and thread-cutting screws used in metal fabricating and related work. The most common screwdriver is the standard type consisting of a straight blade with one end formed to fit either a slotted or recessed head screw and having a wooden or plastic handle mounted on the other end. There are, however, many types of screwdrivers. One type, similar to the push drill, is operated by pushing the handle along a spiral to turn the point. Another type has a torque regulating device for precision tightening of screws. Offset screwdrivers, with the blade set at a right angle to the handle, are made for use in confined areas. Flexible-shaft screwdrivers usually have shafts made of laminated steel so that the shaft can be bent to get into places inaccessible to standard screwdrivers. Some screwdrivers are made with a light in the handle. In some of these screwdrivers this light is a test light for electrical circuits; in others it is a battery-operated flashlight. Screwdrivers are often made with such special features as ratchets, fingers for holding a screw, or reversible blades each having a different type of point.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hand tools not specially provided for:			
651.27:	Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and metal parts thereof.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.37:	Screwdrivers-----	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	11% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rate shown in the tabulation for item 651.27 had been in effect since 1951 and remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. The prior rate shown for item 651.37 was a GATT rate which became effective October 1, 1966, having been reduced from the original TSUS column 1 rate of 22.5 percent.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Data on the consumption and production of hand drills and bit braces such as those provided for under item 651.27 are not segregated in official statistics. Industry sources indicate, however, that U.S. consumption of such articles has declined in recent years as the use of portable electric drills has increased. The use of hand drills, particularly of the breast drill type, has declined more rapidly than that of bit braces because the hand drills are in more direct competition with power drills (items 674.60 and 683.20). The consumption of threading and tapping tools probably fluctuates with the level of

general industrial production. The increasing use of mechanical pipe-threading tools, however, has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the consumption of pipe-threading die stocks.

U.S. consumption of screwdrivers is increasing along with the growth of the electrical and electronic industry, the increase in the number of households, and the general rise in the level of business activity in the country. Shipments of screwdrivers in the United States rose from 37.4 million units, valued at \$15.9 million, in 1958 to 52.8 million units, valued at \$21 million, in 1963, the last year for which such data are available. The average unit value of screwdrivers shipped in 1958 and 1963 was almost the same: \$0.43 in 1958 and \$0.40 in 1963.

U.S. producers

Hand drills and bit braces are produced by only a few U.S. manufacturers, probably no more than five. The principal U.S. producers of these tools are major manufacturers of a variety of hand tools in numerous domestic and some foreign plants. Tap wrenches and die stocks are manufactured by a large number of companies, some of which also produce thread-cutting taps and dies. These companies range from very large, multiplant concerns to small, limited-product companies. Screwdrivers are produced by a great many concerns ranging from small, single-product companies to large manufacturers producing a wide range of hand tools.

The products discussed in this summary are produced throughout the United States, but most of the production is centered in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of the items discussed here are not segregated in the official statistics. Industry sources indicate, however, that exports of these items are smaller than imports.

The value of imports of these hand tools increased in each year during 1964-67. The value of imports of drilling, threading, and tapping tools rose from \$230,000 in 1964 to \$504,000 in 1967 (table 1). Japan supplied at least 55 percent of such imports during 1964-66 and 38 percent in 1967. The United Kingdom, the second largest supplier during 1964-66, furnished slightly more than 38 percent of imports in 1967.

Screwdrivers are a more important item of international trade than drilling, threading, and tapping tools. The value of imports of screwdrivers rose from \$695,000 in 1964 to \$936,000 in 1967 (table 2). Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, were the principal suppliers, in that order. Japan accounted for more than half of the value of imports in each year during 1964-67 and in 1967 supplied almost 58 percent of the total. Hong Kong and West Germany each accounted for about 14 percent of total imports in 1967, and the United Kingdom accounted for about 5 percent.

Although many of the imported tools are of a lower quality than domestic tools, some are of excellent quality. Generally, the imported tools compete on the basis of price. Some of the imported articles, such as illuminated screwdrivers and ice augers, are not produced in volume domestically. The imported tools are sold principally through chainstores and mail order houses.

DRILLING, THREADING, AND TAPPING TOOLS, AND SCREWDRIVERS

Table 1.--Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and parts thereof
(item 651.27): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources,
1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	48	40	48	194
Japan-----	128	146	207	191
West Germany-----	10	20	16	29
Sweden-----	11	16	24	26
Netherlands-----	-	2	5	17
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	15
Switzerland-----	2	1	1/	10
Spain-----	1/	-	3	9
Finland-----	27	22	16	-
All other-----	4	9	12	13
Total-----	230	256	331	504
1/ Less than \$500.				

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Official statistics on consumption and production of the articles covered in this table are not available. Industry sources indicate that consumption and production of hand drills and bit braces have declined in recent years. Consumption and production of threading and tapping tools probably fluctuates with the level of general industrial production. Exports of drilling, threading, and tapping tools are not segregated in official statistics, but are believed to be smaller than imports.

Table 2.--Screwdrivers (item 651.37): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	369	450	517	541
West Germany-----	121	113	113	133
Hong Kong-----	116	139	164	127
United Kingdom-----	51	106	73	50
Switzerland-----	15	22	18	27
Haiti-----	11	16	19	27
Austria-----	6	25	17	15
Canada-----	<u>1</u> /	1	1	5
Sweden-----	1	4	2	2
All other-----	5	5	9	9
Total-----	695	881	933	936

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Consumption of screwdrivers is increasing. In 1963, the last year for which official data are available, 52.8 million units valued at \$21 million were shipped. Screwdrivers are not segregated in official export statistics, but exports are believed to be smaller than imports.

CommodityTSUS
item

Hand tools not specially provided for:

Chisels, gimlets, gouges, planes, and other
cutting tools, and metal parts thereof----- 651.29, -.31

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a large producer and consumer of the tools discussed herein, and consumption of most of them is believed to be increasing. The value of annual imports averaged \$560,000 during 1965-67, when they probably constituted about 5 percent of U.S. requirements. Exports are believed to be smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary are hand-operated cutting tools not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. These cutting tools are complete, self-contained tools, whereas similar items not completely self-contained are provided for under various other tariff items. Chisels, gimlets, gouges, wood-carving tools, planes, hole punches, boring tools, scrapers, spokeshaves, paper cutters, tile cutters, glass cutters, valve reseaters, cable strippers, ring cutters, and grinding-wheel dressers are some of the tools that are included under items 651.29 and 651.31. For tariff purposes those tools with the cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium are provided for under item 651.29; the tools not containing these alloying elements are provided for under item 651.31. Portable electric planes are covered in a separate summary in this volume (6:6).

Chisels and planes are probably the two most important articles of trade in this group of tools. All types of hand chisels, both metal- and wood-cutting, are included, as are the various types of hand planes. The grinding-wheel dressers included here are principally of two types--(1) single point tools using diamonds as a cutting agent and (2) mechanical dressers using star-shaped steel cutters. The tile cutters are also of two types--those designed to cut ceramic tile and those designed to cut synthetic tiles. Gimlets are small auger type drilling tools turned by hand.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hand tools not specially provided for:			
	Chisels, gimlets, gouges, planes, and other cut- ting tools, and parts thereof:			
651.25:	With cutting part con- taining by weight over 0.2 percent of chro- mium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
651.31:	Other cutting tools-----	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption, production, and foreign trade

Industry sources indicate that U.S. consumption of chisels and many of the other products covered by this summary is increasing. Because of competition from power-driven tools, the consumption of planes has not increased but has remained constant. U.S. shipments of most of the tools discussed here are not reported separately in

official statistics. Shipments of chisels in 1963 were valued at \$5.8 million according to the U.S. Census of Manufactures. Based on this figure, the value of annual shipments of chisels during 1965-67 is estimated to have ranged between \$7 million and \$9 million. Shipments of planes were last reported separately in 1958, when they amounted to \$2.6 million. Exports are not reported separately but are believed to be smaller than imports.

The United States probably imported about 5 percent of its requirements during 1965-67. Total annual imports amounted to \$520,000 in 1965, \$569,000 in 1966, and \$588,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). Tools without dutiable metal alloy content have constituted the major part of imports in each year since 1964, and in 1966 and 1967 such shipments were valued at \$469,000 and \$527,000, respectively. Imports have come principally from Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy.

A large part of the imported tools compete with the lower price lines of the domestic products sold in many chainstores and discount stores. Many, however, are of a quality comparable to that of the best domestic tools.

Chisels, gimlets, gouges, planes, and other cutting tools, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year and source	With cutting part containing dutable alloy	Other tools and parts of tools	Total
1964:			
Japan-----	25	166	191
United Kingdom-----	12	64	76
West Germany-----	7	43	50
Italy-----	6	81	87
Sweden-----	-	95	95
All other-----	87	36	123
Total-----	137	485	622
1965:			
Japan-----	17	139	156
United Kingdom-----	6	143	149
West Germany-----	23	39	62
Italy-----	2	46	48
Sweden-----	-	45	45
All other-----	25	35	60
Total-----	73	447	520
1966:			
Japan-----	18	156	174
United Kingdom-----	47	113	160
West Germany-----	14	52	66
Italy-----	-	54	54
Sweden-----	-	47	47
All other-----	21	47	68
Total-----	100	469	569
1967:			
Japan-----	8	181	189
United Kingdom-----	9	112	121
West Germany-----	24	68	92
Italy-----	3	86	89
Sweden-----	2	41	43
All other-----	15	39	54
Total-----	61	527	588

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. shipments of chisels in 1963 were valued at \$5.8 million; annual shipments are estimated to have ranged between \$7 million and \$9 million during 1965-67. Shipments of planes in 1958 were valued at \$2.6 million. Industry sources indicate that consumption of many of these products (except planes) is increasing. Although exports are not segregated in official statistics they are believed to be smaller than imports.

February 1968

6:6

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Hand tools with nonelectric motors:	
Tools suitable for metalworking-----	674.60
Other-----	674.70
Powder-actuated hand tools-----	674.75

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a large producer and consumer, as well as a net exporter, of so-called hand tools with nonelectric motors. In 1967, U.S. producers' shipments of these tools were valued at about \$337 million--with almost a fifth of the total exported; imports supplied about 4 percent of U.S. consumption. In the same year, U.S. shipments of powder-actuated tools were valued at about \$3 million, and exports were negligible, while imports supplied about a fourth of the value of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

The tools and parts covered in this summary include those powered by a compressed-air motor or a self-contained nonelectric motor, provided that they are held in the hand or are controlled or directed by hand during operation. Powder-actuated hand tools are also included herein.

Some of the pneumatic tools that meet these criteria are rock drills used in mining; sand rammers for foundries; concrete breakers and compactors used in roadbuilding; wrenches, drills, and nut runners used in manufacturing and automotive repair work; stapling guns used in the building industry; grease guns used in garages and service stations; and riveting hammers, drills, grinders, and sanders used in metal fabricating.

Hand tools that are powered by self-contained nonelectric motors, other than pneumatic tools, include chain saws, drills, grinders, and the like. The principal articles of trade in this category are chain saws that are powered by internal combustion engines. These saws can be used in remote locations where electric power is not readily available for felling trees and cutting them to length.

Powder-actuated hand tools use an explosive charge as a source of

power in performing work. These tools generally have the same configuration as a heavy-duty pistol; they are used primarily to drive studs and other fasteners in concrete or metal structures. Powder-actuated hand tools are of two basic types: (1) piston-operated units which utilize the entrapped gases formed by exploding a cartridge to drive a piston, which in turn drives the fastener, and (2) units in which the entrapped gases are applied directly to the head of the fastener. Producers of powder-actuated tools apparently often price these tools close to their production costs in order to create a market for the fasteners and cartridges, which represent about 90 percent of the value of combined sales of tools, fasteners, and cartridges.

Related articles not included in this summary are chain-saw blades (items 649.23 and 649.24, covered in another summary in this volume--6:6); fasteners for use with powder-actuated tools (items 646.15 and 646.17, vol. 6:5); cartridges for use in powder-actuated tools (item 730.90, vol. 7:4); air compressors (item 661.12, vol. 6:8); and internal combustion engines (item 660.44, vol. 6:8).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA 1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final Stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hand-directed or con- trolled tools with pneumatic or self- contained non-electric motor, and parts thereof:			
674.60:	Tools suitable for metal- working, and parts thereof.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
674.70:	Other-----	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
674.75:	Powder-actuated hand tools, and parts thereof.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	4.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect

prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption and production

Data on U.S. consumption and production of the various articles considered here are not available for the years 1964-67. It is estimated, however, that the value of apparent annual consumption of these articles increased from \$236 million in 1965 to \$287 million in 1967 (table 1).

The last year for which data on U.S. producers' shipments of hand tools with nonelectric motors were separately reported in official statistics was 1963, when shipments of these tools, by type, were as follows:

Item	Quantity	Value	Average unit value
	Number	<u>1,000</u> dollars	
Power-driven hand tools, pneumatic:			
Drills, screwdrivers, and nut runners-----	121,072	20,234	\$167
Percussion tools-----	55,627	9,097	164
Impact wrenches-----	104,786	18,721	179
Grinders, polishers, and sanders----	93,523	12,788	137
Other pneumatic-powered hand tools--	-	19,696	-
Parts, attachments, and accessories for pneumatic-powered hand tools--	-	43,855	-
Powder-actuated hand tools-----	50,916	2,073	41
Chain saws-----	392,766	45,963	117
Parts and attachments for chain saws--	-	1/ 15,000	-
Construction machinery and equipment:			
Contractors' hand-held air tools (including rock drills) and parts-----	-	1/ 32,000	-
Total-----	-	219,427	-

1/ Estimated.

It is likely that annual U.S. producers' shipments and domestic consumption of each of the above-mentioned types of tools increased significantly during 1964-67. The increases are attributable to the emphasis that has been placed on mechanization as a means of minimizing labor costs by the industries that are the major consumers of these tools, e.g., road construction and repair, mining, manufacturing, and automotive maintenance and repair. The high level of business activity experienced by these industries during 1964-67 has also affected the growth in consumption of the tools considered here.

U.S. producers

As estimated 100 establishments produced hand-directed pneumatic tools, 25 produced chain saws, and six produced powder-actuated hand tools in 1967. The establishments which produce these tools are situated principally in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic States. A small number of large diversified companies have accounted for the bulk of the output of hand tools with nonelectric motors and powder-actuated tools in recent years. All six producers of powder-actuated tools make fasteners that are used with these tools, and three of the producers also make the explosive charges that are used with them.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of the articles considered here increased from \$61 million in 1965 to \$64 million in 1967. In each of these years exports were equal to about 20 percent of the value of U.S. producers' total shipments. Exports have consisted principally of portable pneumatic tools (other than rock drills), chain saws and chain-saw parts, and pneumatic force-feed lubricating equipment (table 2). The average unit value of U.S. exports in 1967 was \$104 for chain saws and \$84 for portable pneumatic tools other than rock drills.

Canada was the principal export market for the tools under consideration, accounting for about 22 percent of total U.S. exports of such tools in 1965, 1966, and 1967. Other major export markets include Japan, Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the Republic of South Africa (table 3).

U.S. imports

The aggregate value of U.S. imports of hand tools with non-electric motors increased in each year from \$4.6 million in 1964 to \$10.2 million in 1967 (table 4). Although imports of these articles have increased rapidly, they are still small in relation to domestic production and exports. (In 1967 the value of exports was six times

as large as the value of imports.)

Annual imports of hand tools that have nonelectric motors and are suitable for metalworking, and parts (item 674.60), increased from \$0.4 million in 1964 to \$1.3 million in 1967. The articles entered under item 674.60 have consisted primarily of pneumatic grinders, sanders, drills, and riveting hammers imported from the United Kingdom,, Switzerland, West Germany, and Sweden.

Imports of hand tools with nonelectric motors, other than those suitable for metalworking and parts (i.e., those entered under item 674.70), increased from \$4.2 million in 1964 to \$8.9 million in 1967. A large share of the imports in this class consist of parts imported for use in the assembly of domestically produced tools. Many of these parts are imported from foreign subsidiaries or affiliates of domestic tool producers. Articles which have accounted for the bulk of the imports dutiable under item 674.70 have been chain saws and parts, pneumatic rock drills and parts, pneumatic staplers, and pneumatic guns for inserting studs in tires. Canada was the leading source of the imports entered under item 674.70 during 1964-67, accounting for about half the value of such imports during the 4-year period. Other countries that have supplied significant quantities of these imports were West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

U.S. imports of powder-actuated hand tools including parts (item 674.75) increased from \$0.4 million in 1964 to \$1.1 million in 1967 (table 5). Such imports are large in relation to domestic consumption; it is estimated that in 1967 the value of imports of powder-actuated hand tools and parts was equivalent to one-fourth of the value of domestic consumption. Switzerland and Australia supplied 38 and 36 percent, respectively, of the total value of these imports during the 1964-67 period. The tools imported from Australia and Italy have consisted largely of articles acquired from affiliates of U.S. concerns in those countries.

HAND TOOLS WITH NONELECTRIC MOTORS

Table 1.--Hand tools with nonelectric motors and powder-actuated hand tools: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	U.S. producers' shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion <u>1/</u>	Ratio of imports to consump- tion <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Percent
1964-----	255,000	5,006	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	290,000	6,505	60,994	235,511	2.8
1966-----	325,000	8,581	62,704	270,877	3.2
1967-----	340,000	11,316	64,323	286,993	3.9

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission's staff.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Hand tools with nonelectric motors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by type, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

	1965	1966	1967
Portable rock drills-----	1,458	1,375	890
Lubricating equipment, force-feed, pneumatic-----	9,771	9,252	9,206
Chain saws, not over 7 horsepower-----	7,828	7,400	7,616
Chain saws, over 7 horsepower-----	854	324	349
Parts, not elsewhere classified, for chain saws-----	10,058	11,126	11,361
Portable pneumatic tools other than rock drills-----	17,506	18,552	18,253
Power-operated hand tools, not elsewhere classified-----	1,808	1,658	2,212
Parts and attachments, not elsewhere classified, for rock drills-----	5,544	5,840	6,380
Parts and attachments, not elsewhere classified, for other nonelectric power- driven hand tools-----	6,167	7,177	8,056
Total-----	60,994	62,704	64,323

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

HAND TOOLS WITH NONELECTRIC MOTORS

Table 3.--Hand tools with nonelectric motors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	14,102	14,076	13,480
Japan-----	4,047	5,177	7,108
Australia-----	3,696	2,535	4,220
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	3,303	4,643	3,782
Netherlands-----	2,916	3,419	3,411
Republic of South Africa-----	1,799	2,818	3,233
United Kingdom-----	2,727	2,649	2,732
West Germany-----	2,989	3,010	2,680
France-----	2,912	2,648	2,256
Italy-----	884	1,291	1,799
Mexico-----	2,248	1,702	1,725
Peru-----	1,036	1,292	1,150
Sweden-----	2,562	1,334	1,115
All other-----	15,773	16,110	15,632
Total-----	60,994	62,704	64,323

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Hand tools with non-electric motors and parts (items 674.60 and 674.70): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	2,289	2,637	2,992	3,767
West Germany-----	837	1,282	1,676	2,625
United Kingdom-----	590	769	953	1,143
Japan-----	39	140	514	1,090
Sweden-----	532	687	806	393
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	1	41	170	373
Italy-----	6	79	204	339
Switzerland-----	182	259	361	236
All other-----	144	269	109	259
Total-----	4,620	6,163	7,785	10,225

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Powder-actuated hand tools and parts (item 674.75): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Switzerland-----	120	171	342	352
Australia-----	226	135	233	340
Italy-----	-	-	6	108
West Germany-----	32	33	66	98
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	-	-	8	63
Japan-----	2	-	-	41
Spain-----	-	-	88	34
France-----	1	-	20	34
All other-----	5	3	33	21
Total-----	386	342	796	1,091

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hand-directed or -controlled tools with self-contained electric motor, and parts thereof-----	683.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is probably the world's largest producer and user of portable electric tools. Major manufacturers in the United States are expanding domestic plants and establishing and enlarging foreign facilities. Although exports are very much larger than imports, both are very small compared with U.S. production and consumption.

Description and uses

This summary covers not only the well-known portable, electric-motor-driven hand tools such as drills, saws, sanders, and polishers, but also many less familiar tools. Portable hand jointers and planers, electrostatic lint-cleaning tools, polishing and grinding tools for terrazzo floors, paper cutters, splicing guns for communication cable, scrapers, nut runners, screwdrivers, hedge trimmers and lawn trimmers are included. Small portable vacuum cleaners and vacuum brushes; however, are provided for under items 683.30 and 683.32, and are discussed in separate summaries in volume 6:10; electric pencil sharpeners (item 676.30) are discussed in volume 6:9; and electric lawn mowers (item 666.10) are discussed in volume 6:8.

The tools discussed in the following paragraphs represent the bulk of the portable electric tools produced. The tools considered here are driven by a self-contained electric motor; most of them have universal AC-DC, 25/60-cycle motors designed to operate on 115- or 220-volt electric current. Handles or grips, when needed for holding and guiding the tool, are usually attached to the motor housing. Many tools not specifically mentioned here, however, are often designed for use in special situations. Some of these are made in miniature sizes for very delicate work, some are designed to operate on battery power, some operate on very high frequencies, and some are made to operate on special voltages.

Of the tools covered by this summary, electric drills are probably the most widely used. They are made in a number of grades, ranging

from lightweight household models to heavy-duty industrial tools. The outward appearance of most electric drills is essentially the same, but the components, such as bearings, gear trains, and motors, may vary considerably. The more sophisticated drills have variable speeds and reversible motors. Some manufacturers produce a "right angle" drill which can be used in confined areas. Some produce drills which can be operated by electric batteries.

Electric saws are almost as commonly used as electric drills. They can be divided into two groups: (1) circular saws and (2) all other types, such as jig, band, saber, reciprocating, and chain saws. Most circular saws are similar in design and consist basically of a motor unit, a spindle for holding a circular saw blade, and equipment necessary for safety. They usually range in size according to blade diameter--from about 5 inches to 12 inches. Jig, saber, and bayonet saws are essentially the same tool, each having a reciprocating cutting action instead of the rotary cutting action used in the circular saw. When these saws are in operation, the saw blade--which extends downward--moves back and forth in short, rapid strokes. A variation of the jig saw is the electric scroll saw, which has a small blade extending upward. Reciprocating saws are designed so that the blade moves in the same plane as it does in a standard hand saw. Portable electric bandsaws usually have two saw-band pulleys set beneath the motor unit. Electric chain saws are almost identical with those powered by gasoline engines or air (see the summary on hand tools with nonelectric motors discussed in this volume (6:6)). Portable electric saws, except chain saws, are used for cutting a variety of materials, varying from soft materials such as wood to hard materials such as metal. Chain saws are used for cutting wood.

Grinders, circular sanders, and polishers are used primarily for metalworking. Small grinders, made to be held in one hand, are used for removing burrs, grinding and polishing dies and molds, engraving, and similar tasks. Heavy grinders are used in welding shops, foundries, metal-fabricating plants, and many related establishments. These grinders are generally designed to use grinding wheels from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Circular or disc sanders, although designed principally for sanding, are also used for grinding; however, only the heavier models are used for both. Polishers are similar in appearance to circular sanders.

Belt, orbital, and reciprocating sanders, which are very compact units, are quite different in design from circular sanders. Belt sanders have a continuous sanding belt mounted on rollers beneath the motor unit. Orbital sanders have a sanding pad which moves in a small orbit, and reciprocating sanders are almost identical except that they have a sanding pad which moves backward and forward. Some manufacturers produce a combination orbital and reciprocating sander.

Electric hammers, impact wrenches, and screwdrivers resemble electric drills in outward appearance. Each of these tools has a device incorporated in the spindle or drive mechanism which makes it suitable for a particular type of work. Electric hammers are used for percussion drilling or chiseling in concrete, tile, brick, rock, and similar materials. Some models function only as a hammer; others are convertible for use as a standard drill. In some models the spindle rotates while the percussion mechanism operates. Impact wrenches are used principally in automotive repair shops and assembly plants of various types for running, setting, or removing nuts, studs, bolts, and screws. They usually have a reversible spindle with a square drive for driving wrench sockets. The impact mechanism transmits a rotary impact to the spindle. Electric screwdrivers have a clutch in the spindle assembly to control the torque and prevent damage to the work. Usually a hexagonal socket is set in the spindle of the electric screwdriver to receive various sizes of bits.

Electric planes are used for surface and edge planing in carpentry and cabinetwork. Most of them have frames that are similar in shape to those of hand planes. The motor drives a rotary cutter. Routers are used for decorative edging, slotting, grooving, dovetailing, rabbeting, mortising, and similar tasks in wood or similar materials and less frequently in metals. Essentially a router consists of a power unit with a spindle and chuck for holding cutter bits. The power unit is mounted vertically in a broad-based frame. Some manufacturers make attachments for converting a router to a plane.

Examples of other electric tools of the types covered by this summary are paving breakers (which outwardly resemble the better known pneumatic breakers), electric shears used for cutting sheet metal in fabricating shops, and seam rollers and hammers used to close "Pittsburgh Lock" seams on sheet metal duct work, such as air conditioning and heating ducts.

Electric hedge trimmers and lawn edgers and trimmers are among the more familiar portable, hand-directed garden tools. The hedge trimmer consists principally of the motor, a cutter bar, and a reciprocating cutter blade. Lawn edgers and trimmers are generally mounted on two wheels with a long handle attached so the user can control the tool while standing erect. A less familiar garden tool is an electric hoe, which is similar in appearance to the edger-trimmer.

Some manufacturers produce combination tools, which, for example, may consist of a power unit (often an electric drill) and a number of attachments, such as a circular saw, jigsaw, sander, grinder, and hedge trimmer. The attachments are designed as interchangeable parts

to be attached to the power unit; they are within the provision for parts of item 683.20.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty (see general head-note 3 in the TSUSA-1968) applicable to imports of hand-directed or -controlled tools with self-contained electric motor and parts thereof (item 683.20) is shown below:

Rate of duty

Prior rate (before the concessions noted below)---- 11.75% ad val.
 Concessions granted by the United States in the
 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round):
 First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968----- 10.5% ad val.
 Fifth and final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972---- 5.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and the modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of Trade Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rate shown had remained unchanged under the tariff schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

U.S. consumption and producers' shipments

Although official data are not available for each year of the 1964-67 period, industry reports indicate that U.S. consumption of portable electric tools is increasing steadily. The building boom in recent years, the rise in labor costs, the growing number of motor vehicles, the generally high level of industrial activity, the increase in vocational training, and the development of an extensive do-it-yourself market have substantially stimulated consumption of these tools. The demand for laborsaving equipment in the construction, automotive, and industrial fields has created a steadily growing market for industrial grade tools. Vocational schools are using more portable electric tools for training purposes, and the demand for home workshop tools has led to the development of product lines specifically for this market. New and improved tools have also stimulated sales.

January 1968
 6:6

Shipments of the major groups of portable electric hand tools in 1963, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, are shown in the tabulation below:

Article	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Drills:		
1/4-inch capacity and under-----	1,993	21,375
5/16-inch up to and including 3/8-inch-----	990	11,206
1/2-inch and larger-----	742	13,892
Saws:		
Circular-----	1,173	29,638
Jig, saber, and reciprocating-----	1,146	18,189
Screwdrivers, nut runners, hammers, and impact wrenches-----	117	12,797
Grinders, polishers, and circular sanders-----	461	12,941
Belt, oscillating, and reciprocating sanders-----	656	12,374
Planes and routers-----	100	4,863
Other electric-powered hand tools-----	1/	9,898

1/ Not available.

In addition to the complete units indicated, shipments of parts, attachments, and accessories for electric-powered hand tools sold separately were valued at \$42.7 million in 1963 1/. The total value of shipments in 1963 of all the articles listed in the tabulation above, including the aforementioned parts, attachments, and accessories shipped separately, was \$189.8 million.

The Department of Commerce reported the value of shipments of portable power-driven hand tools (including pneumatic and powder-actuated tools not covered by this summary, as well as electric tools) as \$364.8 million in 1964, \$406.0 million in 1965, and \$469.6 million in 1966. If portable electric tools comprised the same percentage of total shipments in 1964-66 as they did in 1963, shipments of portable electric tools would have amounted to \$216 million in 1964, \$241 million in 1965 and \$278 million in 1966 (table 1).

1/ An undetermined part of the attachments and accessories included may not be of the type classifiable under item 683.20.

U.S. producers

According to unpublished data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, from the 1963 census of manufactures, 64 companies were producing portable electric hand tools, exclusive of parts, attachments, and accessories sold separately. Of these companies, 18 had more than one manufacturing establishment. Available data do not indicate the number of establishments engaged solely in producing electric tools. Power-driven hand tools--including electric, pneumatic, and powder-actuated tools--with parts and attachments were produced in 85 establishments.

Although most portable electric tools are produced in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States, plants are situated in almost every geographic area of the United States. The companies producing these tools range from small, single-plant concerns with a limited product line to very large, highly integrated companies with many plants and a broad product line. The larger concerns are generally diversified and manufacture such other products as pneumatic power tools, hand tools of many kinds, and various types of industrial equipment. Some of the larger manufacturers of household electric appliances have entered the electric tool market.

In recent years most of the major U.S. producers as well as foreign producers have modernized and enlarged their production facilities. A number of U.S. corporations have foreign plants, subsidiaries or affiliates which manufacture electric tools or produce unrelated commodities.

U.S. exports

The value of exports of all portable electric tools increased from \$21.8 million in 1964 to \$24.7 million in 1965 and \$25.0 million in 1966, then declined to \$24.3 million in 1967 (table 1). Exports of all types of tools except portable electric drills and parts thereof were valued at \$17.8 million in 1965, \$18.1 million in 1966, and \$19.4 million in 1967 (table 2). In the same 3 years, exports of drills amounted to \$3.8 million, \$4.0 million, and \$2.8 million, respectively, and exports of drill parts totaled \$3.2 million, \$3.0 million, and \$2.1 million, in the same order.

Canada is the largest U.S. market; since 1964 it has accounted for more than 30 percent of U.S. exports in each year. In 1967, exports to Canada amounted to \$9.1 million, 38 percent of the total. The second largest customer, the Netherlands, accounted for approximately 10 percent of exports during 1964-67. U.S. exports to other foreign markets are widely scattered--going to more than 100 countries in 1967.

Many of the articles exported are shipped by U.S. concerns to branch plants abroad. As these plants become more developed and their

January 1968

6:6

facilities expand, the volume of exports will probably decrease. Competition from foreign companies is also developing, particularly in Europe and Japan.

U.S. imports

Imports of portable electric tools and parts thereof increased substantially during 1964-67--from approximately \$1 million in 1964 to \$3.6 million in 1967 (table 3). Most of the imports in recent years have consisted of parts of tools rather than complete tools. Half of the value of total imports in 1964 and two-thirds of the value in 1965-67 consisted of parts. Among the parts being imported are die castings for housings, brackets, guards, handles, and the like; gears, worm wheels, and shafts; and rotor and stator assemblies.

The importation of parts has been stimulated by various factors. Some U.S. manufacturers and parts suppliers are importing components from foreign sources because they are cheaper than domestically produced articles. Many U.S. manufacturers have found it difficult to obtain from domestic sources the parts needed to maintain production schedules, because of the high level of industrial activity in the United States. Some components, as well as complete tools, are imported as a result of intracompany trade.

Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, respectively, are the principal suppliers of portable electric tools and parts thereof. Imports from Japan amounted to \$2.2 million in 1967, 60 percent of the total; the bulk of these imports consisted of parts of tools, valued at \$2.1 million (table 3). Parts constituted the bulk of the imports from Japan in 1964 and 1965 as well. West Germany supplied almost 25 percent of all imports in 1967 and was the largest supplier of complete tools, furnishing more than 50 percent of the value of such imports. The United Kingdom supplied 6 percent, and Switzerland 5 percent, of 1967 imports. These were principally complete tools.

More than half of the tools imported from Japan are of a different type from those imported from other countries or made in the United States, generally consisting of small, consumer-oriented specialty items, such as battery-operated drills. The larger tools imported from Japan are also usually of the nonindustrial grade. The type of tool supplied is reflected by the low average unit value of the articles imported, which was \$1.28 in 1964, \$2.17 in 1965, \$0.99 in 1966, and \$1.35 in 1967.

Most of the tools supplied by West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland are either special purpose or industrial grade tools. In 1967 the average unit value of tools imported from these countries was \$50.47, \$63.23, and \$41.96, respectively.

Table 1.--Hand-directed or -controlled tools with self-contained electric motor, and parts thereof (item 683.20): U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Imports	Exports 2/	Apparent consumption 1/	Ratio of imports to consumption 1/
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964--	216,000	977	21,829	195,000	0.5
1965--	241,000	1,884	24,739	218,000	.9
1966--	278,000	3,468	25,012	256,000	1.4
1967--	3/	3,560	24,300	3/	3/

1/ Estimated. See note below.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable with those on imports classifiable under item 683.20; the volume of exports of articles not comparable with those classifiable under item 683.20 is indeterminable but believed to be relatively small.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The value of shipments of portable electric tools in 1963 was \$189.8 million (U.S. Census of Manufactures). Estimates of the value of shipments during 1964-66 are based on the assumption that portable electric tools constituted the same percentage of total shipments of power-driven hand tools during 1964-66 as they did in 1963.

The ratios of imports to consumption are based on the foreign market value of imports and essentially U.S. factory value of consumption. If the ratios were computed on the basis of the foreign value of imports plus U.S. import duties and costs of transportation, insurance, and other handling to deliver the merchandise to the United States, the ratios would be higher.

Table 2.--Portable electric hand tools and parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types and by principal markets, 1965-67

Year and market	Portable electric drills		Other portable electric tools and parts ^{1/}		Total value
	Complete units		Parts exported as such		
	Quantity	Value			
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1965:					
Canada-----	44	1,157	1,096	5,303	7,556
Netherlands----	13	198	722	1,539	2,459
Japan-----	3	41	6	814	861
France-----	21	498	41	1,106	1,645
West Germany----	15	228	108	1,080	1,416
Mexico-----	9	162	15	1,130	1,307
United Kingdom--	2	47	36	1,335	1,418
All other-----	80	1,431	1,131	5,515	8,077
Total-----	187	3,762	3,155	17,824	24,739
1966:					
Canada-----	55	1,161	1,326	6,471	8,958
Netherlands----	20	250	730	1,393	2,373
Japan-----	3	50	16	649	715
France-----	10	170	134	725	1,029
West Germany----	14	205	105	1,141	1,451
Mexico-----	17	332	44	1,048	1,424
United Kingdom--	2/	14	13	973	1,000
All other-----	119	1,785	601	5,676	8,062
Total-----	238	3,967	2,969	18,076	25,012
1967:					
Canada-----	28	639	1,384	7,101	9,124
Netherlands----	6	54	353	1,904	2,311
Japan-----	6	88	15	1,058	1,161
France-----	13	136	27	829	992
West Germany----	4	46	35	878	959
Mexico-----	13	301	31	576	908
United Kingdom--	2	25	12	866	903
All other-----	92	1,512	276	6,154	7,942
Total-----	164	2,801	2,133	19,366	24,300

^{1/} Data include those for an indeterminable quantity of articles, the values of which are estimated to be relatively small, which would not be classified under TSUS item 683.20.

^{2/} Less than 500 units.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data for 1964 are not shown because they are not comparable with those for subsequent years.

Table 3.--Hand-directed or -controlled tools with self-contained electric motor and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Year and source	Complete units		Parts imported as such	Total value
	Quantity	Value		
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1964:				
Japan-----	48	61	395	456
West Germany-----	9	205	31	236
United Kingdom-----	1	113	23	136
Switzerland-----	3	90	14	104
Canada-----	1	9	20	29
Netherlands-----	2	9	-	9
All other-----	1/	6	1	7
Total-----	64	493	484	977
1965:				
Japan-----	17	37	959	996
West Germany-----	9	371	202	573
United Kingdom-----	1	88	35	123
Switzerland-----	6	92	33	125
Canada-----	1	22	5	27
Netherlands-----	1	4	21	25
All other-----	1/	14	1	15
Total-----	35	628	1,256	1,884
1966:				
Japan-----	25	25	2,067	2,092
West Germany-----	11	523	263	786
United Kingdom-----	2	265	42	307
Switzerland-----	6	211	20	231
Canada-----	1	25	11	36
Netherlands-----	1	8	3	11
All other-----	1/	3	2	5
Total-----	46	1,060	2,408	3,468
1967:				
Japan-----	44	59	2,111	2,170
West Germany-----	13	658	146	804
United Kingdom-----	3	171	47	218
Switzerland-----	3	140	49	189
Canada-----	3	135	19	154
Netherlands-----	1	5	5	10
All other-----	-	11	4	15
Total-----	67	1,179	2,381	3,560
1/ Less than 500.				

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hand tools not specially provided for:	
Pencil sharpeners-----	651.33
Cast-iron hatters' and tailors' irons-----	651.45
Other tools, not agricultural or horticultural, (including table, kitchen, and household imple- ments) of iron, steel, brass, copper, aluminum, and other materials-----	651.47, -.49, -.51, -.53, -.55
Sets of tools (except sets specially provided for and sets wholly of knives, forks, and spoons)---	651.7560

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is one of the world's largest producers and consumers of most of the tools listed above. Annual U.S. production, consumption, imports, and exports have increased substantially in recent years. The value of U.S. imports has exceeded that of exports.

Description and uses

This summary covers a group of miscellaneous hand tools, metal parts, and sets of hand tools, not specifically provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. Many of the articles are household and kitchen tools.

Included in this summary are pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers designed to be held in the hand when in use (item 651.33). Many of them are made of plastic except for the cutting element. Pencil sharpeners mounted on a base and operated by a crank are covered in a summary in volume 6:9.

Cast-iron hatters' irons and tailors' irons, which are practically obsolete articles now, are heavy, nonelectric irons used for pressing (item 651.45). These irons are often made to be self-heating, i.e., charcoal is burned inside the iron to generate the heat. Electric flatirons are covered in a summary in volume 6:10; other nonelectric flatirons are included in item 651.47, covered in this summary.

The major group of tools covered by this summary consists of a large variety of hand tools made of iron or steel and not enumerated elsewhere (item 651.47). This item is divided into two statistical subdivisions. The first of these, item 651.4720, covers table, kitchen and household implements of the character of hand tools. Among the tools included in this category are bottle, can, and letter openers;

April 1968

6:6

fruit and vegetable corers; melon and potato ballers; corkscrews and cork pullers; fruit, vegetable, egg, and cheese slicers, graters, and cutters; mashers, spatulas, beaters, sifters, turners, tongs, ice cream scoops, and strainers; and fireplace tools, hair curling tools, sadirons, shoe horns, and staple removers. The second statistical subdivision, item 651.4740, covers tools other than the table, kitchen, and household type. Examples of the tools classified in this category are automobile repair tools, such as bearing and gear pullers and valve, brake, clutch, and piston tools; trowels and other tools for plastering, bricklaying, and cement finishing; grease guns (manually operated) and oilers (rigid oil cans and oil cans of the pump type); wire-twisting and wire-tying tools; putty knives, miniature indoor garden tools, some post-hole diggers, and nail pullers; isotope manipulators and other laboratory tools; water closet augers; some tools used in mining, shoemaking, recreation, carpet installation, and textile work; and combination tools having one handle and a number of different heads or blades such as a pick-shovel or a 15-tools-in-1 fishing plier.

Except for the materials of which they are made, the tools provided for under items 651.49, 651.51, 651.53, and 651.55 are essentially of the same types as those classified under item 651.47. Most of them are table, kitchen, or household implements. Tools in chief value of brass, copper, or aluminum are separately provided for; those of zinc, antimony, plastic, wood or other materials are under item 651.55, provided they also meet the criteria set forth in TSUSA schedule 6, subpart 3E, headnote 1.

The sets covered by this summary (TSUSA item 651.7560) are those having two or more of the tools provided for in the aforementioned subpart 3E; these sets may include items not provided for as separate articles under subpart 3E. Sets composed wholly of knives, forks, and spoons, and pedicure and manicure sets are covered in separate summaries in this volume (6:6). The following are typical of the sets covered in this summary: Barbecue sets consisting of a turner, fork, tongs, basting brush, and box; kitchen tool sets consisting of a potato masher, icing spatula, basting spoon, turner, ladle, pot fork, and rack; carpenters' sets containing a screwdriver, hammer, adjustable wrench, measuring tape, combination pliers, utility knife, and putty knife; bar sets containing an ice pick, double jigger, spoon, can and bottle opener, strainer, cork screw, stand, and box; miniature garden tool sets consisting of a fork, spade, and cultivator; file sets; ignition wrench and plier sets; and sets of scissors. Cases, boxes, or containers of the types ordinarily sold at retail with the tools or other articles in the set are classifiable with such articles if imported therewith.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hand tools (including table, kitchen, and household imple- ments of the char- acter of hand tools) not spe- cially provided for, and metal parts thereof:			
651.33	Pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.45	Cast-iron hatters' irons, and tailors' irons.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	1.5% ad val.
651.47	Other hand tools of iron or steel.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.49	Other hand tools of brass.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
651.51	Other hand tools of copper.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
651.53	Other hand tools of aluminum.	3.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
651.55	Other hand tools-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.7560	Sets (except sets spe- cially provided for and sets wholly of knives, forks, or spoons) which in- clude two or more of the tools or other articles provided for in different rate provisions of schedule 6, subpart 3E of the TSUS.	The rate of: duty ap- plicable to that article in: the set subject to: the high- est rate of duty	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not directly affected by the trade conference.

April 1968

6:6

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

Item 651.33 was established by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, effective December 7, 1965, and the prior rate shown in the tabulation had remained in effect from that date through the end of 1967. The prior rates shown for the other items in the tabulation had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty applicable to item 651.53 at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, was 21.0 percent.

U.S. consumption

The United States is a major consumer of most of the hand tools covered by this summary. Consumption of most table, kitchen, and household implements in the not-elsewhere-enumerated category is increasing as a result of the growth in the number and affluence of U.S. households. The increase in consumption also reflects a growth in the number and variety of new tools which are not specifically enumerated elsewhere in the TSUS. The use of some articles within the scope of this summary is declining. For example, the consumption of hand-operated can openers has been adversely affected by changes in the design of cans and the use of electric can openers. Also electric mixers and blenders have reduced the need for some of the other hand implements. A few articles covered here are virtually obsolete. The use of many of the automotive repair tools covered here is partly dependent on the number of foreign automobiles sold in the United States. Although complete statistics on U.S. consumption of the articles covered by this summary are not available, partly because of the large variety of articles classified but presently unidentifiable under most of the items covered, it is believed that U.S. demand for many of the miscellaneous tools included here will continue to increase.

U.S. producers and producers' shipments

The articles covered by this summary are produced by many and varied concerns that are categorized by the Department of Commerce in several different industry classifications. The aggregate value of U.S. producers' shipments of these articles is not available, partly because many of the articles as well as their producers are not

identifiable. The only data available show that producers' shipments of can openers (except electric) in 1963, the most recent year for which such data were collected, were valued at \$6.6 million.

A very large number of companies with establishments situated in almost every area of the country produce the tools covered here. The companies involved range from very small to very large, and from single-product to multi-product concerns.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of cooking and kitchen hand tools were valued at \$1.3 million in 1966 and \$1.7 million in 1967 (table 2). Data on the value of exports of the other tools covered here are not reported separately.

The value of imports of all the articles covered by this summary amounted to \$11 million in 1967, the only year for which complete import data are available (table 1). Excluding sets, for which limited data are available, the value of imports of the remaining articles rose steadily during 1964-67, from \$4.5 million in 1964 to \$7.2 million in 1967 (table 3). The principal suppliers of imports during this period were Japan (50 percent of the total), West Germany (17 percent), Italy (12 percent), and the United Kingdom (8 percent).

Tools of iron or steel (item 651.47) constituted 70 percent or more of imports, excluding sets, in each year (table 4). These were followed, in order of value, by tools of materials not specifically named (item 651.55), tools of aluminum (item 651.53) and tools of brass (item 651.49). Table, kitchen, and household implements constituted the bulk of imports; almost two-thirds of the imports from Japan and three-fourths of those from Italy were tools of this type. Less than half of the imports from West Germany and the United Kingdom were of the kitchen and household type.

The tabulation below gives the value of the sets (TSUSA item 651.7560) covered by this summary which were imported during the last 8 months of 1966 and all of 1967, the only periods for which these data are available separately:

Source	May-Dec. 1966	1967
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Japan-----	1,582	2,907
West Germany-----	28	298
Netherlands-----	272	264
United Kingdom-----	113	213
All other-----	163	279
Total-----	2,158	3,961

April 1968
6:6

Many of the sets imported contain only tools which individually would be covered in this summary. Other sets contain articles which, if imported separately, would be covered by other provisions of the TSUSA.

The articles discussed here are distributed through many different outlets. Some are professional tools used by automobile dealers; some are hobby-shop or do-it-yourself tools sold through chain stores and discount stores; some are novelty items. Department stores are major outlets for many of the kitchen and household implements.

Table 1.--Hand tools and sets containing tools, not elsewhere enumerated, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967

(In thousands of dollars)	
Source	Value
Japan-----	6,450
West Germany-----	1,478
Italy-----	873
United Kingdom-----	744
Netherlands-----	283
Switzerland-----	275
France-----	152
All other-----	898
Total-----	11,153

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Complete data for imports under all TSUSA items covered by this summary are available only for 1967. See table 3 for all imports exclusive of sets for 1964-67. The value of U.S. producers' shipments of the articles covered herein, except for can openers, are not segregated in official statistics. Separate data for exports are available only for cooking and kitchen hand tools during 1966-67. Data on the value of consumption of the articles covered by this summary, not all identifiable, are not available.

Table 2.--Cooking and kitchen hand tools and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1966 and 1967

(In thousands of dollars)			
Market	1966	1967	
Canada-----	396	394	
Venezuela-----	223	290	
Australia-----	205	281	
United Kingdom-----	82	75	
Japan-----	15	50	
Mexico-----	38	48	
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 389	595	
Total-----	1,348	1,733	

1/ Includes exports to the Netherlands valued at 127 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports presented here are not comparable with data on U.S. imports presented in table 1, mainly because the export data exclude many types of tools covered by the import data.

Table 3.--Hand tools (excluding tool sets under item 651.7560) not elsewhere enumerated, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	2,417	3,163	2,976	3,543
West Germany-----	774	1,012	1,214	1,180
Italy-----	524	768	774	854
United Kingdom-----	369	533	581	531
Switzerland-----	50	124	156	267
France-----	106	126	139	150
All other-----	255	494	443	669
Total-----	4,495	6,220	6,283	7,194

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Pencil and crayon sharpeners are included only for the period Dec. 7, 1965, to the end of 1967; however, this class of imports represents a very small part of total imports (see table 4).

Table 4.--Hand tools and sets containing tools, not elsewhere enumerated, and metal parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item number, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
TSUS item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	
651.33	Pencil sharpeners-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u> 5	165	225	
651.45	Hatters' and tailors' : irons-----	11	2	9	5	
651.47	Other tools of iron : or steel-----	3,426	4,602	4,428	5,009	
651.49	Other tools of brass----	208	430	361	339	
651.51	Other tools of copper----	34	68	89	115	
651.53	Other tools of alumi- : num-----	456	577	503	495	
651.55	Other tools-----	360	536	728	1,006	
651.7560	Sets of hand tools-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 2,158	<u>3,961</u>	
	Total-----	4,495	6,220	8,440	11,153	

1/ Not separately classified; prior to December 1965, pencil sharpeners had been included principally in items 651.47 through 651.55.

2/ Not available. 3/ Covers only the last 8 months of 1966.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Almost half of the value of imports under item 651.47 and 80 percent (estimated) of the value of imports under items 651.49, 651.51, 651.53, and 651.55 consisted of table, kitchen and household implements.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Folding or other than fixed-blade knives, and parts----	649.71, -.73, -.75, -.77, -.79, -.81, -.83, -.85

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of knives with folding or non-fixed blades is estimated at about 2.4 million dozen valued at about \$20 million, in 1967. U.S. imports in 1967 probably supplied at least a tenth of that amount. U.S. exports, not segregated in official statistics, were probably smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The knives covered by this summary are principally those having a blade, blades, or other attachments (e.g., gimlet, screwdriver, cork-screw) hinged in such a manner that when folded, the handle acts as a protective case for the blade(s) or other attachments. "Pocket-knife" is a general term for any folding-blade knife ordinarily carried in the pocket. A jackknife is a large strong pocketknife, and a clasp knife is a jackknife with a blade folding into the handle, especially one with a catch to hold the blade open. Aside from the terms "jack-knife," "clasp knife," and "pocketknife," most of the names given to the various types of knives covered here are indicative of the uses. A penknife is a small pocketknife of a type once widely used for making and mending quill pens but now used for various and sundry purposes. A "sports" knife is usually a large folding-blade knife with additional attachments, such as a screwdriver, can opener, bottle opener, corkscrew, saw, gimlet, and leather gouge.

Although cheap steel and little labor input are required to produce the lowest quality of knives of the type covered by this summary, the making of the better grades of such articles requires expensive raw materials, considerable capital investment in manufacturing equipment, and much skilled labor. Not only must the parts of a high-quality knife be properly shaped, heat-treated, and sometimes decorated with etchings or other decorations, but they must also be assembled in such a manner that they do what is known in the trade as walking and talking--open and close quickly, easily, safely, snappily, and with audible clicks.

This summary does not cover knives considered as table flatware; corn knives for vegetation cutting and hay knives discussed in the

April 1968
6:6

summary on machetes, sickles, hay knives, and similar edged tools; cuticle and corn knives for manicuring purposes, dealt with in a summary on manicure and pedicure implements and tweezers; and fixed-blade cutlery--all the foregoing covered in separate summaries in this volume (6:6); and knives and cutting blades for power and hand machines discussed in a summary on interchangeable cutting tools for hand or machine tools in volume 6:7.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 of the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knives having folding or non-fixed blades or attachments:			
649.71	Valued not over 40 cents per dozen.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.73	Valued over 40 cents but not over 50 cents per dozen.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.75	Valued over 50 cents but not over \$1.25 per dozen.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.77	Valued over \$1.25 but not over \$3 per dozen.	9¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	8.1¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	4.5¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.79	Valued over \$3 per dozen but not over \$6 per dozen.	12.5¢ each + 25% ad val.	11.2¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	6.2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
	Valued over \$6 per dozen:			
649.81	With steel handles ornamented or dec- orated with etch- ings or gilded designs; or both.	10¢ each + 25% ad val.	9¢ each + 22% ad val.	5¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
649.83	Other-----	17.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	15.5¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	8.7¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.85	Blades, handles, and other parts of the foregoing knives.	5.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	4.95¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	2.75¢ each + 13.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate rates).

The prior rates in the tabulation above had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967 for all items except items 649.71, 649.73, and 649.75, which had become effective on July 1, 1964. The prior rates for these three items reflect concessions granted by the United States in trade negotiations during 1960-62 under the GATT; the rates of duty in effect for these items from August 31, 1963, through June 30, 1964, were as follows:

649.71-----	0.2¢ each + 42.5% ad val.
649.73-----	0.8¢ each + 42.5% ad val.
649.75-----	1.83¢ each + 42.5% ad val.

Concessions amounting to a duty reduction of about 50 percent on all the items were granted by the United States in the Kennedy Round; the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1972.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports in that year, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
649.77-----	70.0
649.79-----	56.5
649.81-----	33.2
649.83-----	41.8
649.85-----	89.4

U.S. producers

Knives with folding or non-fixed blades are produced by more than a score of domestic manufacturers in plants situated mostly in the Middle Atlantic States (especially New York) and New England, with some producers also in the East North Central States and the South.

Several of the producing firms are rather large, with capitalization in excess of \$1 million each. A few employ as many as 500 persons, but most employ fewer than 250.

The production of the articles covered in this summary represents the principal source of income for many, if not most, of the domestic concerns; it is the sole source of income for a few. Although the manufacturing activities of many of the domestic concerns are diversified to the extent that they include the making of other cutlery articles such as razors, scissors, shears, fixed-blade knives, and cleavers, the nature of the equipment and labor skills employed in making folding-blade knives does not permit any significant diversification into fields other than cutlery.

U.S. consumption, production and exports

Annual U.S. consumption of the articles included here probably ranged between 2.2 million dozen, valued at approximately \$16.7 million in 1964, and an undetermined quantity, valued at about \$20.0 million, in 1967.

Part of the increase in consumption is attributable to the availability of inexpensive imports. Such imported knives are widely distributed as prizes to be won in candy or gum machines or in amusement arcade devices, also for use as advertising novelties or premiums in selling other merchandise.

U.S. producers' shipments of folding-blade knives totaled 1.7 million dozen pieces, valued at \$14.2 million, in 1963, the last year for which official statistics are available. It is believed that production has risen substantially since then and may have amounted to about \$18 million in 1967.

Although U.S. exports of folding-blade and other knives with non-fixed blades are not reported separately in official U.S. statistics, it is believed that such exports are small in relation to U.S. production and consumption.

U.S. imports

During 1963-67 the annual rate of growth of the value of U.S. imports of knives with folding or other non-fixed blades was about 6 percent. Imports increased from 431,000 dozen valued at about \$1.7 million in 1963 to 533,000 dozen, valued at about \$2.1 million in 1967 (table 1). Imports in 1967 are estimated to have supplied about a fifth of the quantity of U.S. consumption.

The following tabulation (based on table 2) indicates the relative importance of U.S. imports of knives and blades of the types considered here by value categories, in terms of percent of total value of imports during 1964-67:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Percent of total value</u>
Complete knives, with a foreign value per dozen:	
Not over \$1.25 per dozen-----	2.8
Over \$1.25, not over \$3-----	37.8
Over \$3, not over \$6-----	14.3
Over \$6-----	41.8
Blades, handles, and other parts-----	3.3
Total-----	100.0

The major sources of U.S. imports during 1964-67 were Japan and West Germany. Other sources were Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Sweden (table 1).

Japan has dominated the U.S. import market for knives valued not over \$6 per dozen; its share of the U.S. import market for knives in this category has increased from 86 percent of the total value of imports of such knives in 1964 to 90 percent of the total in 1967. West Germany has been the principal supplier of U.S. imports of folding-blade knives valued at over \$6 per dozen; however, its share of the U.S. import market for knives in this category has declined from about 60 percent of the total value of imports of such knives in 1964 to 48 percent of the total in 1967.

Table 1.--Knives with folding or non-fixed blades and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Japan-----	331	355	335	458	425
West Germany-----	69	65	52	56	56
Switzerland-----	4	5	6	8	9
Italy-----	19	21	18	24	17
United Kingdom-----	2	7	4	4	2
All other-----	6	16	16	10	24
Total-----	431	469	431	560	533
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	920	974	923	1,143	1,116
West Germany-----	526	465	419	503	534
Switzerland-----	69	113	134	193	211
Italy-----	119	98	103	133	129
United Kingdom-----	19	25	18	36	31
All other-----	37	65	66	67	109
Total-----	1,690	1,740	1,663	2,075	2,130

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Official statistics on U.S. producers' shipments of the knives and blades considered here are not available for years since 1963 when such shipments amounted to 1.7 million dozen, valued at \$14.2 million. It is estimated that such shipments amounted to about \$18 million in 1967. Exports are not reported separately but are believed to be smaller than imports.

Table 2.--Knives with folding or non-fixed blades and parts:
U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, 1964-67

TSUS item	Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
	Knives valued per dozen:				
649.71:	Not over 40¢-----	8	2	18	7
649.73:	Over 40¢, not over 50¢-----	-	1	-	1
649.75:	Over 50¢, not over \$1.25-----	36	35	64	73
649.77:	Over \$1.25, not over \$3-----	306	256	288	294
649.79:	Over \$3, not over \$6-----	54	52	64	61
	Over \$6:				
649.81:	With steel handles, orna- mented, etc.-----	1	1	1	3
649.83:	Other-----	48	47	56	66
649.85:	Blades, handles, and other parts-----	16	37	69	28
	Total-----	469	431	560	533
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
	Knives valued per dozen:				
649.71:	Not over 40¢-----	2	1/	4	1
649.73:	Over 40¢, not over 50¢-----	-	1	-	1/
649.75:	Over 50¢, not over \$1.25-----	40	37	70	57
649.77:	Over \$1.25, not over \$3-----	763	648	718	747
649.79:	Over \$3, not over \$6-----	258	238	300	289
	Over \$6:				
649.81:	With steel handles, orna- mented, etc.-----	19	14	30	39
649.83:	Other-----	634	636	843	967
649.85:	Blades, handles and other parts-----	24	89	110	30
	Total-----	1,740	1,663	2,075	2,130

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Table knives, forks, spoons, and ladles-----	650.05,
-.07, -.08, -.09, -.10, -.12, -.1320, -.1520,	
-.2120, -.35, -.37, -.38, -.39, -.40, -.42, -.43,	
-.4520, -.4920, -.51, -.53, -.54, -.55, -.5620,	
-.57, and 651.7510(pt.), -.7530(pt.)	
Camping and picnic sets of metal knives, forks, spoons, and ladles designed to permit their being compactly joined-----	651.15
Metal handles for table or kitchen knives, forks, spoons, and ladles-----	651.60, -.62, -.64

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is probably the world's largest producer, importer, and consumer of table flatware. Quantity and value of annual U.S. consumption increased by about 50 percent during 1958-66. Imports supplied 25 percent of the quantity and 10 percent of the value of consumption during 1963-66. U.S. exports of table flatware have been small--about 2 percent of U.S. producers' shipments during 1963-66.

Description and uses

This summary covers primarily those knives with fixed blades, forks, spoons and ladles used for eating and serving food at the table--commonly known as table flatware. It also covers separate handles of metal for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles which are table or kitchenware. Other cutlery with fixed blades--as well as knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, without their handles (items 650.01 and 650.03)--are discussed in a separate summary in this volume (6:6).

Table flatware is considered in this summary on the basis of the material from which the handle is made, as follows: 1/

1. Silver (mostly sterling, 92.5% silver and 7.5% copper)
2. Silver plated (mostly on nickel-silver base)
3. Stainless steel (chrome or nickel steel)
4. Other metals or materials (such as plastics, wood, horn, and precious metal other than silver)

1/ Blades are usually made of stainless steel, and to a lesser extent, of carbon steel.

Each of the types of flatware is made in a variety of styles, patterns, and qualities of finish. In the United States the first three types are made almost exclusively by manufacturers of table flatware and most of the fourth type, consisting principally of such articles as steak knives, carving knives, and forks, is made by cutlery manufacturers that specialize in the production of folding-blade and other knives not limited to table flatware.

The manufacture of table flatware consists of some or all of the following processes: Stamping out of blanks, forging of the knife blade or the whole knife (if one piece), grading (rolling of blanks to vary the thickness at certain places), joining of the blade to the knife handle (if two-piece or three-piece knife), trimming, deburring, grinding, and polishing. The final quality of the flatware is determined in large part by the extent of the finishing process of trimming, deburring, grinding, and polishing. The table flatware industry is constantly improving its techniques of production to cut costs and improve its product.

In the manufacture of silver-plated flatware, the metal base must be fully finished before the plating is deposited on it, usually by an electrolytic process. The quality--and consequently the value--of the article depends on the fineness of the finish and the thickness of the silver plating.

The manufacture of flatware with handles partly or completely of nonmetallic materials consists of making the metal part (mostly as described above), the separate manufacture of the nonmetallic components, and the joining of the two by means of heat or pressure or both, or by use of adhesives and rivets.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in cents each plus percent ad valorem, or percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knives, forks, spoons, and ladles with silver or silver- plated handles:			
	Knives:			
650.05	With silver handles--	8¢ each + 17.5%	7¢ each + 15.5%	4¢ each + 8.5%
650.07	With silver-plated handles.	2¢ each + 15%	1.5¢ each + 13.5%	1¢ each + 7.5%
	Forks:			
650.35	With silver handles--	8¢ each + 17.5%	7¢ each + 15.5%	4¢ each + 8.5%
650.37	With silver-plated handles.	1¢ each + 12.5%	0.9¢ each + 11%	0.5¢ each + 6%
	Spoons and ladles:			
650.51	With sterling silver handles.	25%	22%	12.5%
650.53	With silver-plated handles.	21%	18.5%	10.5%
	Knives, forks, spoons, and ladles with stainless steel handles:			
	Knives:			
	With chrome steel handles:			
650.08	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	1¢ each + 12.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.09	Other-----	1¢ each + 12.5%	0.9¢ each 11%	0.5¢ each 6%

See footnotes at end of table.

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knives, forks, spoons, and ladles with stainless steel handles--Continued:			
	Knives--Continued:			
	With handles of nickel steel or containing over 10 percent by weight of man- ganese:			
650.10	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	1¢ each + 17.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.12	Other-----	1¢ each + 17.5%	0.9¢ each + 15.5%	0.5¢ each + 8.5%
	Forks:			
	With chrome steel handles:			
650.38	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	1¢ each + 12.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.39	Other-----	1¢ each + 12.5%	0.9¢ each + 11%	0.5¢ each + 6%
	With handles of nickel steel or containing over 10 percent by weight of man- ganese:			
650.40	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	1¢ each + 17.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.42	Other-----	1¢ each + 17.5%	0.9¢ each + 15.5%	0.5¢ each + 8.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

April 1968
6:6

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Knives, forks, spoons, : and ladles with : stainless steel : handles--Continued:			
	:Spoons and ladles: : With stainless steel : handles:			
650.54	:Spoons valued : under 25 cents : each, not over : 10.2 inches in : overall length.	17%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.55	:Other-----	17%	15%	8.5%
	:Knives, forks, spoons, : and ladles with : metal (other than : silver, silver- : plated, or stainless : steel) or nonmetal : handles, sets, and : separate metal : handles:			
	:Table knives (includ- : ing table serving : knives):			
650.1320	:With animal horn, : bone, ivory, : mother-of-pearl, : or shell handles.	4¢ each + 12.5%	3.5¢ each + 11%	2¢ each + 6%
650.1520	:With rubber or : plastic handles.	2¢ each + 12.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.2120	:Other-----	1¢ each + 17.5%	0.9¢ each + 15.5%	0.5¢ each + 8.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knives, forks, spoons, and ladles with metal, etc.--Con.: Table forks (includ- ing table serving forks):			
650.43	With animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell handles. <u>2/</u>	4¢ each + 12.5%	3.5¢ each + 11%	2¢ each + 6%
650.4520	With rubber or plastic handles.	2¢ each + 12.5%	1.8¢ each + 11%	1¢ each + 6%
650.4920	Other-----	1¢ each + 17.5%	0.9¢ each + 15.5%	0.5¢ each + 8.5%
	Spoons and ladles: With base metal (except stain- less steel) or nonmetal han- dles:			
650.5620	Table spoons and table ladles.	17%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
650.57	Other <u>3/</u> -----	22.5%	20%	11%
651.15	Camping and picnic sets of metal knives, forks, and spoons. <u>4/</u> Handles, of metal, for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles which are kitchen or tableware: Of precious metals or coated or plated with precious metals:	25%	22%	12.5%
651.60	Of silver, or coated or plated with silver.	25%	22%	12.5%
651.62	Other-----	40%	36%	20%
651.64	Other-----	19%	17%	9.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

April 1968
6:6

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sets wholly of knives, ^{5/} forks, or spoons:			
651.7510:	With stainless steel	The rate	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
(pt.):	handles.	of duty		
		of applica-		
		ble to		
		that		
		article		
		in the		
		set sub-		
		ject to		
		the high-		
		est rate		
		of duty.		
651.7530:				
(pt.):	Other-----	-----do-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by trade conference.

2/ Some of these pieces may be other than table flatware, but official import statistics do not segregate such items. Item 650.43 is included in this summary because it is believed that most of the imports under this item are tableware.

3/ This item covers spoons and ladles with handles of precious metals other than of silver and silver plate; small imports entered under this item are believed to be table flatware.

4/ With each of the three pieces specially designed so as to permit their being compactly joined and held together when not in use.

5/ The statistical items 651.7510 and 651.7530, effective Jan. 1, 1968, cover both table and other flatware; most of the imports classifiable under these items are believed to be table flatware.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The United States granted concessions in the trade conference on all items covered by this summary except stainless steel table flatware that had been subject (from November 1, 1959, to October 12, 1967) to tariff-rate quota restrictions.

With the exception of certain stainless steel table flatware imported in excess of certain annual tariff quotas, first established on November 1, 1959, and enlarged effective November 1, 1965, the prior rates shown in the tabulation above remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. The exception applied to imports in excess of quotas for certain table knives, forks, and spoons with handles of stainless steel, not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued at less than 25 cents each which are presently covered by items 650.08, 650.10, 650.38, 650.40, 650.54, and 651.7510(pt.). ^{1/} The tariff quota on imports of stainless steel table flatware was first imposed effective November 1, 1959 pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 3323 (of October 20, 1959), after an "escape clause" investigation under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and a finding by the Tariff Commission that the domestic industry was seriously injured as a result of greatly increased imports of stainless steel table flatware, mostly from Japan. ^{2/}

^{1/} These items relating to quota-type table flatware (valued under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length) as well as items 650.09, 650.12, 650.39, 650.42, 650.55, and 651.7510 (pt.) relating to nonquota type table flatware (valued 25 cents each or over, and over 10.2 inches in overall length) had been changed since August 31, 1963 when the Tariff Schedules of the United States were established. For a statement of changes in these items in schedule 6, and the dates of change, as well as the changes in the temporary items in schedule 9 for quota-type flatware within the quota and in excess of the quota (items 927.50-927.52 and 927.60-927.62) see the Statistical notes in Appendix A to this volume (6:6). The above-mentioned temporary items in schedule 9 were terminated effective October 12, 1967.

^{2/} The annual tariff-rate quota from November 1, 1959, through the end of October 1965 was 5.75 million dozen pieces, and thereafter through October 11, 1967, 7 million dozen pieces. Presidential Proclamation No. 3697, which enlarged the quota, also reduced the rates of duty on imports of quota-type flatware in excess of the quota. Quota-type imports not exceeding the quota were allowed entry at column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates. From November 1, 1959, through October 31, 1965, quota-type imports exceeding the quota were dutiable at a rate of 3 cents each plus 67.5 percent ad valorem on knives and forks and a rate of 60 percent ad valorem on spoons. The duty on overquota imports was reduced, effective November 1, 1965, to 3 cents each plus 20 percent ad valorem on knives and forks with handles of austenitic (nickel) steel, to 3 cents each plus 15 percent ad valorem on knives and forks with nonaustenitic (chrome) steel handles, and to 40 percent ad valorem on spoons. The reduced rates, however, were still higher than the trade-agreement rates. The tariff-rate quota with the higher-than-trade-agreement rates applicable to imports in excess of the quota was terminated effective October 12, 1967, since the President took no action to continue the quota provisions for a further period.

Headnote 4, subpart 3E, schedule 6, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States provides that "For the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to sets provided for in item 651.75, a specific rate of duty or a compound rate of duty for any article in the set shall be converted to its ad valorem equivalent rate, i.e., the ad valorem rate which, when applied to the full value of the article...., would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate." This headnote was interpreted by the U.S. Customs Court in a decision of May 1, 1968, C.D. 3439. In effect, the court decided that when compound rates (ad valorem plus specific rates) are involved, the compound rates will first be converted to their ad valorem equivalents to determine the highest rate of duty on the articles in the set. Once it has been ascertained which item number provides the highest rate, then the actual TSUS rate for that item number will be applied and not the corresponding ad valorem equivalent rate. The specific part of the highest item rate will be applied to each article in the set. On the basis of information available at this time, it appears that assessments of duty will be made in the future in accordance with this court decision.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1966, by type of table flatware, are as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Table flatware with handles of--	
Silver-----	22
Silver plate-----	19
Stainless steel:	
Quota type, <u>1</u> / except in sets: <u>2</u> /	
Imported within the quota-----	20
Imported in excess of the quota-----	42
Nonquota types <u>3</u> /-----	<u>17</u>
Average, all stainless steel-----	<u>20</u>
Other material, but not in sets <u>2</u> /-----	26
Metal camping and picnic sets-----	25
Metal handles-----	<u>4</u>
Average of all types of table flatware-----	<u>21</u>

1/ Imported knives, forks, or spoons valued at not over 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length entered not in excess of 7 million dozen pieces in the 12-month period beginning November 1, 1965.

2/ Excludes a substantial amount of table flatware imported in sets, for which data on duty collected are not available.

3/ Imported knives, forks, or spoons valued at 25 cents or more each or over 10.2 inches in overall length regardless of value.

4/ Imports too small to yield a representative average ad valorem equivalent.

The average ad valorem equivalents shown in the tabulation above are based on dutiable imports in 1966 because available data for 1967, particularly for stainless steel table flatware, are preliminary and subject to revision. ^{1/}

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of table flatware has increased with the growth in population and the formation of new households. The consumption of all types of table flatware rose irregularly from about 34 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$111 million, in 1958 to about 52 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$166 million, in 1966 (table 1); the quantity of consumption increased from 1958 to 1966 by 54 percent, and its value, by 50 percent.

The type of table flatware accounting for the largest share of consumption of all table flatware (about 72 percent of the total quantity and 47 percent of the total value during 1963-66) was that with handles of stainless steel; the annual consumption of stainless steel flatware increased more rapidly during 1958-66 than that of any other type--by 70 percent in terms of quantity and by 103 percent in terms of value (table 2). During the same period, the quantity of the annual consumption of silver flatware remained almost unchanged, while its value rose by 39 percent. Both the quantity and value of the annual consumption of silver-plated flatware declined during 1958-66, by 15 and 13 percent, respectively, while the consumption of flatware with handles of other metals and of nonmetal materials increased substantially, especially in terms of quantity. The development of stainless steel table flatware of high quality and attractive design caused such flatware to supplant part of the U.S. market for other types of table flatware, especially the type with silver-plated handles, and even flatware with silver handles.

U.S. producers

About 40 firms, with plants situated mostly in New England, produce table flatware in the United States. Of this total, four large

^{1/} Imports for consumption of all quota-type table flatware of stainless steel in January-September 1967 as reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury amounted to 2,428,000 dozen pieces, whereas such imports in the same period based on preliminary data reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce amounted to 2,342,000 dozen pieces. A wider discrepancy in the data reported by the two agencies is indicated for imports in the same 9 months of quota-type table flatware imported in excess of the tariff quota.

firms each produce silver, silver-plated, and stainless steel table flatware, and together they have accounted for more than three-fourths of the total value of U.S. producers' shipments of table flatware in recent years. In addition to the four large firms, 14 other concerns produce stainless steel table flatware, and about a dozen produce silver or silver-plated flatware. The latter firms also produce either silver or silver-plated holloware, or both. The remaining 10 firms make principally other types of cutlery (such as kitchen and butcher knives), but they account for almost all U.S. producers' shipments of flatware with nonmetal handles--mainly steak knives and table carving sets. Several of the firms have improved their manufacturing facilities and technology in response to the increased competition from other domestic producers and from imports of stainless steel and other flatware from low-labor-cost sources--particularly Japan.

U.S. producers' shipments and exports

Domestic producers' annual shipments of all types of table flatware rose, almost without interruption, from about 25 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$103 million, in 1958 to about 40 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$152 million, in 1966 (table 3).

During 1963-66 about 73 percent of the total quantity and 44 percent of the total value of producers' shipments of all table flatware consisted of stainless steel flatware. During the same period shipments of silver and silver-plated flatware accounted for only about 16 percent of the total quantity but about 50 percent of the total value of the shipments of all flatware, reflecting the higher unit value of silver and silver-plated flatware. Shipments of flatware with handles of other metals or of nonmetallic materials (the type which had the lowest average value per dozen pieces) accounted for about 11 percent of the quantity and about 6 percent of the value of producers' shipments of all table flatware in 1963-66.

Aggregate U.S. exports of table flatware of all types during 1958-66 have been small--generally less than 2 percent of the value of producers' shipments (table 1).

Silver and silver-plated flatware.--The quantity of U.S. producers' shipments of silver flatware declined in each year after 1961 to a low in 1964; although shipments increased after that year, their magnitude in 1966 had not yet risen to the level reached in 1959 and 1961. The value of shipments of silver flatware was 38 percent larger in 1966 than in 1958; much of the increase in value since 1962 is attributable to the substantial advance in the price of silver.

The quantity and value of annual producers' shipments of silver-plated flatware generally declined during the 1958-64 period; although

the quantity of shipments increased somewhat in 1965 and 1966, it was still about 16 percent smaller in 1966 than in 1958. Competition from domestic and imported stainless steel flatware was probably the principal factor influencing this trend.

U.S. exports of both silver and silver-plated flatware have been very small in relation to U.S. producers' shipments of such flatware.

Stainless steel table flatware.--Annual shipments of stainless steel table flatware rose continuously from about 15 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$32 million, in 1958 to 30 million dozen pieces, valued at \$69 million, in 1966. Shipments in 1967, with data for the last half of the year partly estimated, totaled about 31 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$75 million. Over the past decade an increasing share of the total annual output of stainless steel table flatware has been produced by the largest manufacturers--concerns which could take advantage of the economies of large-scale production. Average output of flatware per man-hour for the industry as a whole increased from 3.8 dozen pieces in 1960 to 4.1 dozen in 1966. The average value of the stainless steel flatware produced rose from about \$2.12 per dozen pieces in 1958 to about \$2.30 per dozen in 1966.

U.S. exports of stainless steel table flatware, though small, have increased gradually from about 178,000 dozen, valued at \$382,000 in 1962 to 449,000 dozen, valued at \$1.2 million, in 1966; in that year they were equal to almost 2 percent of the total value of producers' shipments of such flatware. Canada was the major export market.

Other table flatware.--U.S. producers' shipments of flatware with handles of materials other than silver, silver plate, or stainless steel increased from about 3.4 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$6.3 million, in 1958 to an estimated 4.2 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$7.8 million, in 1966 (table 3). These shipments, principally of table flatware with nonmetal handles, consisted mostly of steak knives and table carving sets; as indicated earlier, this table flatware was produced largely in plants of manufacturers of kitchen and butcher knives and similar fixed-blade cutlery.

The value of annual U.S. exports has ranged in recent years from about \$600,000 to a little more than \$800,000 (table 4). Exports are estimated to have accounted for almost a tenth of the value of producers' shipments.

U.S. imports

Aggregate annual imports of all types of table flatware declined from about 10.1 million dozen pieces, valued at \$11.0 million, in 1958 to about 6.6 million dozen, valued at about \$9.2 million, in 1961 (table 5). The decline reflected principally the initial restrictive effect of the tariff quota on stainless steel table flatware--the largest component of all imports of table flatware. After 1961, aggregate imports rose to about 13.4 million dozen, valued at about \$16.5 million, in 1967.

During 1963-66, aggregate imports of all types of flatware supplied about a fourth of the quantity of U.S. consumption and a tenth of the value. The following tabulation indicates the relative magnitude of annual imports and the shares of U.S. consumption supplied by imports by major types of table flatware, during 1963-66:

Type of table flatware (by material in handles)	Average annual imports		Ratio of imports to consumption	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
Silver-----	12	412	1.4	0.9
Silver plate-----	86	436	1.8	1.9
Stainless steel-----	8,066	10,095	24.0	15.0
All other-----	3,731	4,307	50.0	39.0

Silver and silver-plated table flatware.--U.S. imports of silver and silver-plated table flatware in recent years have been small in relation to imports of other types of table flatware--during 1963-66 less than 1 percent of the quantity, and 5.6 percent of the value, of all imports of table flatware. Although annual imports of silver flatware have fluctuated, the overall trend of the quantity imported has been generally downward since 1962, while the trend of the value of imports has been upward since 1964, reflecting a sharp rise in silver prices (table 5). Denmark and the United Kingdom have been the principal suppliers of the imports (table 6). The imported silver flatware has been sold in the United States at retail prices considerably higher than those of the most nearly comparable domestic flatware.

Annual U.S. imports of silver-plated table flatware rose substantially in every year from 1962 through 1966, but dropped slightly in 1967. The rise in the value of imports has been sharper than that in the quantity reflecting improved quality of imports (table 5). The

United Kingdom has traditionally been the major supplier of U.S. imports of silver-plated flatware (table 7). Silver-plated articles made in the United Kingdom have a prestige value.

Stainless steel table flatware.--After the imposition of the tariff quota effective November 1, 1959, U.S. imports of stainless steel table flatware declined to a low in 1961 of about 4.8 million dozen, valued at \$6.2 million (table 5). Despite the tariff quota, imports rose in each year thereafter from 1966, in which year they totaled 9.2 million dozen, valued at \$11.2 million. After November 1, 1965, imports were encouraged by the enlargement of the tariff quota from 5.75 million dozen pieces to 7 million dozen pieces and by a reduction in the duties applicable to overquota imports.

Preliminary data from the U.S. Department of Commerce for 1967 indicate imports in that year of 7.8 million dozen pieces, valued at \$9.1 million. ^{1/}

Japan has been the principal foreign supplier of stainless steel table flatware to the United States in every year for which statistics are available. It supplied 89 percent of the quantity of imports in 1964; in 1966, however, the ratio declined to 77 percent, principally because of increased imports from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea (table 8).

The entered value of stainless steel table flatware imported from all sources averaged 98 cents per dozen in 1958, \$1.32 in 1964, and \$1.22 in 1966. The average unit value declined owing to the lower average value per dozen of imports from Japan (from \$1.22 in 1964 to \$1.19 in 1966) and an increased proportion of imports from Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong, valued at less than 80 cents per dozen during 1964-66. The relatively small imports from Europe, consisting mainly of nonquota-type stainless steel table flatware, have had a much higher average unit value than imports from other sources.

Quota-type flatware has accounted for the bulk of the imports during the past decade.

^{1/} These import data, like all data for imports discussed heretofore in this summary, represent imports for consumption (imports entered for immediate consumption plus withdrawals of previously entered flatware held in bond in warehouses). U.S. Department of Commerce data for 1967 on general imports (i.e., imports entered for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses) show imports of 9.5 million dozen pieces; the difference between imports for consumption and general imports--1.7 million dozen pieces--is the quantity by which entries into bonded warehouses exceeded withdrawals therefrom.

Other table flatware.--While the tariff quota restricted imports of stainless steel table flatware, it tended to stimulate imports of flatware with nonmetal handles, with handles of base metal other than stainless steel, and with handles partly of stainless steel. Imports of such flatware rose from 0.8 million dozen pieces, valued at \$1.6 million, in 1958, to an annual average of 3.7 million dozen, with an average value of \$4.3 million, during 1963-66 (table 5). Imports during this period supplied an estimated 50 percent of U.S. apparent consumption of this type of flatware. The substantially higher value of imports in 1967--\$6 million--probably reflects the inclusion of imports of flatware other than table flatware, with a relatively high unit value.

Japan supplied the bulk of the U.S. imports throughout 1964-67 (table 9).

U.S. importers found that they could avoid the tariff-quota restrictions on stainless steel table flatware by importing flatware with small or large plastic parts in handles otherwise made of stainless steel. Although the definition of quota-type stainless steel flatware was modified with the implementation of the tariff schedules of the United States in 1963, imports of flatware with part-plastic or all-plastic handles continued to increase. In addition, each year there were more imports of flatware with resin-laminated wooden handles for outdoor dining and flatware with handles of inexpensive chrome and nickel-plated carbon steel or iron.

The changes in the average unit value of imports with handles of "other" material in the past decade reflect both changes in prices and changes in types of flatware imported. The average unit value of imports with such handles declined from \$1.97 per dozen pieces in 1958 to \$1.17 in 1966. Over the same period, the average unit value of stainless steel table flatware increased from 98 cents per dozen pieces in 1958 to \$1.32 in 1964, and gradually declined to \$1.22 in 1966.

Table 1.--Table flatware: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958-59 and 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of dozen pieces; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption ^{1/}	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1958-----	25,400	10,068	1,760	33,708	29.9
1959-----	30,200	10,191	850	39,541	25.8
1961-----	28,900	6,643	690	34,853	19.1
1962-----	30,500	7,500	670	37,330	20.1
1963-----	31,700	10,104	740	41,064	24.6
1964-----	36,300	11,532	800	47,032	24.5
1965-----	37,600	13,319	880	50,039	26.6
1966-----	40,300	12,661	990	51,969	24.4
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	13,371	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Value					
1958-----	102,900	11,008	2,980	110,928	9.9
1959-----	113,900	12,866	1,990	124,776	10.3
1961-----	109,500	9,155	1,760	116,895	7.8
1962-----	107,300	10,257	1,700	115,857	8.9
1963-----	115,300	13,201	1,970	126,531	10.4
1964-----	128,300	14,733	2,060	140,973	10.4
1965-----	144,300	16,683	2,490	158,493	10.5
1966-----	152,000	16,445	2,650	165,795	9.9
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	16,517	2,850	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Calculated by adding U.S. imports to U.S. producers' shipments and then subtracting U.S. exports.

^{2/} Not available.

Source: Basic data on U.S. producers' shipments, from table 3; on U.S. imports, from table 5; and on value of U.S. exports, from table 4. Quantity of exports of stainless steel table flatware through 1966, as reported by producers to the U.S. Tariff Commission; other data on quantity of exports estimated by the staff of the Tariff Commission.

Table 2.--Table flatware: U.S. apparent consumption, ^{1/} by type, 1958-59 and 1961-67

Year	Table flatware with handles of--				Total
	Silver	Silver plate	Stainless steel	Other material	
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
1958-----	990	6,020	22,775	3,900	33,685
1959-----	1,020	6,870	27,217	4,420	39,527
1961-----	1,010	5,140	23,420	5,260	34,830
1962-----	870	4,640	26,074	5,780	37,364
1963-----	820	4,840	28,729	6,690	41,079
1964-----	770	4,580	33,801	7,880	47,031
1965-----	960	5,190	35,756	8,100	50,006
1966-----	1,000	5,090	38,779	7,100	51,969
1967-----	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>3</u> / 38,500	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1958-----	37,000	27,600	39,002	7,320	110,922
1959-----	40,100	28,500	48,295	7,910	124,805
1961-----	40,100	21,700	46,237	8,550	116,587
1962-----	36,200	20,700	49,582	9,360	115,842
1963-----	38,100	21,700	55,329	10,400	125,529
1964-----	39,100	21,900	68,615	11,440	141,055
1965-----	49,100	25,000	72,766	11,600	158,466
1966-----	51,400	24,100	79,156	11,090	165,746
1967-----	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>3</u> / 82,800	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /

^{1/} Calculated by adding U.S. imports to U.S. producers' shipments and then subtracting U.S. exports.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Data for last half of year partly estimated.

Source: Basic data on U.S. producers' shipments, from table 3; on U.S. imports from table 5; and on value of U.S. exports, from table 4. Quantity of exports of stainless steel table flatware through 1966, as reported by producers to the U.S. Tariff Commission; other data on quantity of exports estimated by the staff of the Tariff Commission.

TABLE FLATWARE

Table 3.--Table flatware: U.S. producers' shipments, by type, 1958-59 and 1961-67 ^{1/}

Year	Table flatware with handles of--				Total
	Silver	Silver plate	Stainless steel	Other material	
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)					
1958-----	978	6,100	14,887	3,400	25,365
1959-----	1,000	7,000	18,594	3,600	30,194
1961-----	1,000	5,200	18,877	3,800	28,877
1962-----	840	4,700	21,089	3,900	30,529
1963-----	810	4,900	22,100	3,900	31,710
1964-----	770	4,600	26,729	4,200	36,299
1965-----	950	5,200	27,210	4,200	37,560
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 990	<u>2/</u> 5,100	30,043	<u>2/</u> 4,200	40,333
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 31,200	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1958-----	37,000	28,000	31,554	6,300	102,854
1959-----	40,000	29,000	38,515	6,400	113,915
1961-----	40,000	22,000	40,522	6,700	109,522
1962-----	36,000	21,000	43,276	7,000	107,276
1963-----	38,000	23,000	47,084	7,200	115,284
1964-----	39,000	22,000	59,709	7,600	128,309
1965-----	49,000	25,000	62,668	7,600	144,268
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 51,000	<u>2/</u> 24,000	69,159	<u>2/</u> 7,800	151,959
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 75,000	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

^{1/} All data except those for stainless steel flatware through mid-1967 are partly estimated.

^{2/} Estimated on basis of information from trade sources on percentage increase or decrease from 1965.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Data for last half of year partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, reports of producers of stainless steel flatware to the U.S. Tariff Commission, and data from other trade sources, except as noted.

Table 4.--Table flatware: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by type, 1958-59 and 1961-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Table flatware with handles of--				Total ^{3/}
	Silver ^{2/}	Silver : plate	Stainless : steel	Other : material	
1958-----	260	554	1,536	^{4/} 630	2,980
1959-----	216	670	468	^{4/} 640	1,994
1961-----	191	392	512	^{4/} 670	1,765
1962-----	189	429	382	^{4/} 700	1,700
1963-----	277	528	455	^{4/} 710	1,970
1964-----	203	502	594	^{4/} 760	2,059
1965-----	^{5/} 250	^{6/} 570	842	826	2,488
1966-----	^{5/} 250	^{6/} 550	1,244	604	2,648
1967-----	^{5/} 250	^{6/} 550	^{7/} 1,300	^{4/} 750	2,850

^{1/} Data by type of exports not strictly comparable with data in other tables in this summary on imports by type and U.S. producers' shipments by type.

^{2/} Data include small exports of flatware of precious metal other than silver.

^{3/} Partly estimated.

^{4/} Estimated at about 10 percent of the value of U.S. producers' shipments.

^{5/} Estimated at about 0.5 percent of the value of U.S. producers' shipments.

^{6/} Estimated at about 2.3 percent of the value of U.S. producers' shipments.

^{7/} Estimated at about 1.8 percent of the value of U.S. producers' shipments.

Source: Data for stainless steel table flatware through 1966 from reports of domestic producers to the U.S. Tariff Commission; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

TABLE FLATWARE

Table 5.--Table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption,
by type, 1958-59 and 1961-67

Year	Table flatware with handles of--				Total <u>1/</u>
	Silver	Silver plate	Stainless steel	Other material	
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
1958-----	2/ 15	2/ 38	9,180	835	10,068
1959-----	2/ 27	2/ 33	8,950	1,181	10,191
1961-----	2/ 15	2/ 32	4,755	1,841	6,643
1962-----	2/ 29	2/ 38	5,163	2,270	7,500
1963-----	2/ 15	2/ 48	6,860	3/ 3,181	10,104
1964-----	7	80	7,339	3/ 4,103	11,532
1965-----	10	105	8,880	3/ 4,322	13,319
1966-----	18	112	9,185	4/ 3,318	12,661
1967 <u>5/</u> -----	12	103	7,807	6/ 5,407	13,371
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1958-----	224	153	8,984	1,647	11,008
1959-----	327	139	10,248	2,152	12,866
1961-----	277	136	6,227	2,515	9,155
1962-----	345	166	6,688	3,058	10,257
1963-----	361	232	8,700	3/ 3,908	13,201
1964-----	257	367	9,500	3/ 4,604	14,733
1965-----	387	533	10,940	3/ 4,821	16,683
1966-----	644	610	11,241	3,895	16,445
1967 <u>5/</u> -----	677	552	9,121	6/ 6,091	16,517

1/ Totals for 1964-67 include flatware in picnic sets, and handles for flatware not classified by type of flatware in the preceding columns, as follows: 3 thousand dozen pieces, valued at 5 thousand dollars, in 1964; 2 thousand dozen, valued at 2 thousand dollars, in 1965; 28 thousand dozen, valued at 55 thousand dollars, in 1966; and 42 thousand dozen, valued at 77 thousand dollars, in 1967.

2/ Includes an estimate for spoons imported.

3/ Includes an estimated 1 million dozen pieces, valued at about \$1 million, of flatware in sets not separately reported in official statistics.

4/ Includes an estimated 790 thousand dozen pieces for which only value data were reported.

5/ Preliminary and subject to revision, particularly with respect to flatware with handles of stainless steel. See also text in section on U.S. imports relating to data on 1967 imports of stainless steel flatware..

6/ Includes an estimated 2 million dozen pieces of flatware for which only value data were reported.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

April 1968
6:6

Table 6.--Table flatware with silver handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
Denmark-----	2	4	6	5
United Kingdom-----	2	3	4	3
Italy-----	<u>1</u> /	1	6	1
All other-----	3	2	2	3
Total-----	7	10	18	12
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Denmark-----	110	179	292	303
United Kingdom-----	104	135	163	183
Italy-----	6	56	156	121
All other-----	37	17	33	70
Total-----	257	387	644	677
Average value (per dozen pieces)				
Denmark-----	\$44.46	\$49.40	\$52.88	\$62.73
United Kingdom-----	59.04	52.94	40.49	60.57
Italy-----	115.21	69.79	26.53	81.17
All other-----	13.05	6.28	13.95	28.29
All countries-----	36.03	40.37	36.15	57.30

1/ Less than 500 dozen pieces.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE FLATWARE

Table 7.--Table flatware with silver-plated handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
United Kingdom-----	47	58	75	68
Japan-----	4	6	9	14
Italy-----	5	9	5	6
France-----	1	1	2	1
Sweden-----	9	12	10	7
All other-----	14	19	11	7
Total-----	80	105	112	103
Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom-----	239	307	400	364
Japan-----	19	31	44	56
Italy-----	25	58	44	41
France-----	14	11	37	12
Sweden-----	27	41	37	30
All other-----	43	85	48	49
Total-----	367	533	610	552
Average value (per dozen pieces)				
United Kingdom-----	\$5.07	\$5.26	\$5.34	\$5.38
Japan-----	5.50	5.17	4.86	3.90
Italy-----	4.58	6.44	8.28	7.10
France-----	12.92	10.62	14.86	15.61
Sweden-----	3.13	3.51	3.57	4.39
All other-----	3.03	4.48	4.90	6.20
All countries-----	4.61	5.08	5.45	5.35

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
Japan-----	6,027	6,834	7,068	5,782
Taiwan-----	25	621	1,029	1,044
West Germany-----	105	140	73	74
Republic of Korea-----	-	84	569	531
Netherlands-----	197	169	84	224
Italy-----	38	43	66	50
All other-----	403	^{2/} 989	296	102
Total-----	^{3/} 7,339	8,880	9,185	7,807
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	7,342	8,069	8,434	6,473
Taiwan-----	17	478	745	762
West Germany-----	446	604	370	427
Republic of Korea-----	-	54	424	412
Netherlands-----	294	307	212	324
Italy-----	150	151	218	184
All other-----	747	^{2/} 1,277	838	539
Total-----	^{3/} 9,500	10,940	11,241	9,121
Average value (per dozen pieces)				
Japan-----	\$1.22	\$1.18	\$1.19	\$1.12
Taiwan-----	.69	.77	.72	.73
West Germany-----	4.24	4.32	5.10	5.79
Republic of Korea-----	-	.64	.75	.78
Netherlands-----	1.49	1.82	2.51	1.45
Italy-----	3.90	3.54	3.31	3.70
All other-----	1.85	^{2/} 1.29	2.83	5.23
All countries-----	1.32	1.23	1.22	1.17

^{1/} Data are preliminary, subject to revision.

^{2/} Includes imports from Hong Kong of 849 thousand dozen pieces, valued at 682 thousand dollars with an average value of \$0.80 per dozen.

^{3/} In addition to the sum of the figures shown by country, includes 544 thousand dozen pieces for which data on value are not available in official statistics but are estimated to have amounted to 504 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

April 1968
6:6

Table 9.--Table flatware with handles of other materials: ^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)				
Japan-----	2,946	3,147	2,329	3,042
United Kingdom-----	42	63	78	243
West Germany-----	48	30	38	28
All other-----	67	82	83	94
Total-----	3,103	3,322	^{2/} 2,528	^{3/} 3,407
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	2,896	3,018	2,090	2,904
United Kingdom-----	251	340	354	363
West Germany-----	220	186	258	222
All other-----	238	277	264	286
Total-----	3,605	3,821	^{2/} 2,966	^{3/} 3,775
Average value (per dozen pieces)				
Japan-----	\$0.98	\$0.96	\$0.90	\$0.95
United Kingdom-----	6.01	5.37	4.52	1.49
West Germany-----	4.55	6.18	6.83	7.96
All other-----	3.57	3.40	3.20	3.06
All countries-----	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.11

^{1/} Of any material other than silver, silver plate, or stainless steel.

^{2/} Data do not include imports in sets of an estimated 790 thousand dozen pieces valued at 929 thousand dollars.

^{3/} Data do not include imports in sets of an estimated 2,000 thousand dozen pieces valued at 2,315 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--These data do not include imports of knives, forks, or spoons in sets under item 651.7530 which were not separately reported in official statistics for 1964-67 (see table 5).

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Budding, grafting, and pruning knives, and parts-----	649.87, -.89
Other knives, cleavers, steels (for sharpening), knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, other than table flatware---	650.01, -.03, -.1340, -.1540, -.17, -.19, -.2140, -.2160, -.31, -.4540, -.47, -.4940, -.5640, -.61, -.63, -.65
Sets wholly of knives, forks, or spoons, other than table flatware-----	651.7510(pt.), 651.7530(pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of fixed-blade cutlery of the types covered by this summary increased substantially during 1963-67 and probably amounted to \$60 million in 1966 and \$69 million in 1967. Imports supplied at least 8 percent of consumption in 1966 and at least 9 percent in 1967. Imports were larger than exports.

Description and uses

This summary primarily covers fixed-blade cutlery other than table flatware including knives, carving and butcher steels, cleavers, forks, spoons, and ladles made principally with base metal handles (other than stainless steel) or nonmetal handles, such articles without their handles, and other parts of the cutlery.

The articles generally referred to as table flatware (i.e., knives, forks, and spoons for eating and serving food at the table) with handles made of stainless steel, silver plate, or sterling, are covered in a separate summary in this volume (6:6).

The principal articles covered by this summary include (1) knives, forks, and spoons (including ladles), of types used in the preparation or serving of food in the kitchen, or at barbecues; (2) knives, cleavers, and steels of types used by butchers and meat packers; and (3) miscellaneous fixed-blade knives for hunting or fishing, cutting leather or linoleum, budding, grafting, and pruning, and other types of special knives used by artisans in the pursuit of their trade.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in cents per piece plus percent ad valorem, or percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Budding, grafting, and pruning knives, and blades, handles, and other parts thereof:			
649.87:	Knives-----	17.5¢ + 27.5%	15.7¢ + 24.5%	8.7¢ + 13.5%
649.89:	Other-----	5.5¢ + 27.5%	4.95¢ + 24.5%	2.75¢ + 13.5%
	Knives (except table and folding-blade knives) and cleavers, with or without their handles:			
650.01:	Without their handles----	0.92¢ + 10%	0.8¢ + 9%	0.46¢ + 5%
650.03:	Cleavers with their handles.	4¢ + 17.5%	3.5¢ + 15.5%	2¢ + 8.5%
650.1340:	Knives with animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of- pearl, or shell handles.	4¢ + 12.5%	3.5¢ + 11%	2¢ + 6%
	Knives with rubber or plastics handles:			
650.1540:	Kitchen and butcher knives.	2¢ + 12.5%	<u>1</u> / 12.5%	<u>1</u> / 12.5%
650.17:	Other knives, with their handles.	4¢ + 17.5%	3.5¢ + 15.5%	2¢ + 8.5%
	Other knives:			
650.19:	Hunting knives with wood handles.	2¢ + 12.5%	1.8¢ + 11%	1¢ + 6%
650.2140:)	Other including kitchen	1¢ +	0.9¢ +	0.5¢ +
650.2160:)	and butcher knives.	17.5%	15.5%	8.5%

See footnote at end of table.

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Forks, spoons, and ladles:			
	Forks:			
650.31:	Without their handles, for kitchen or table ware.	0.92¢ + 10%	0.8¢ + 9%	0.4¢ + 5%
	With their handles (ex- cept table forks):			
650.4540:	With rubber or plastics handles.	2¢ + 12.5%	1.8¢ + 11%	1¢ + 6%
	Other:			
650.47:	Barbecue forks with wood handles.	2¢ + 12.5%	1.8¢ + 11%	1¢ + 6%
650.4940:	Other-----	1¢ + 17.5%	0.9¢ + 15.5%	0.5¢ + 8.5%
	Spoons and ladles (except tablespoons and table ladles):			
650.5640:	With base metal (except stainless steel) or nonmetal handles.	17%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Carving and butcher steels, with or without their handles:			
650.61:	With rubber or plastics handles.	2¢ + 12.5%	1.8¢ + 11%	1¢ + 6%
650.63:	With wood handles-----	4¢ + 17.5%	3.5¢ + 15.5%	2¢ + 8.5%
650.65:	Other-----	4¢ + 12.5%	3.5¢ + 11%	2¢ + 6%

See footnote at end of table.

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
651.7510:	Sets wholly of knives, forks, or spoons: With stainless steel handles. <u>2/</u>	The rate of duty applica- ble to that ar- ticle in the set subject to the highest rate of duty.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
651.7530:	Other <u>2/</u> -----	---do---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by trade conference.

2/ Items 651.7510 and 651.7530, effective Jan. 1, 1968, cover both table and other flatware; most of the imports classifiable under these items are believed to be table flatware.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on all items except items 650.15, 650.56, and 651.75, which were not affected by the trade conference.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUSA item</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TSUSA item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
649.87-----	55.6	650.2160-----	21.5
649.89-----	1/ 33.0	650.31-----	16.9
650.01-----	22.5	650.4540-----	29.0
650.03-----	25.5	650.47-----	23.2
650.1340-----	16.2	650.4940-----	27.2
650.1540-----	25.6	650.61-----	15.0
650.17-----	21.6	650.63-----	19.9
650.19-----	16.1	650.65-----	19.8
650.2140-----	20.2		

1/ Based on imports in 1965.

U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of fixed-blade cutlery of the types covered in this summary was probably valued at about \$59 million in 1966 and may have been valued at about \$66 million in 1967 (table 1). Consumption increased substantially during 1964-67; it was supplied mostly by increased U.S. production, but also by rising imports. It is estimated that U.S. shipments in 1966 and 1967 supplied about 95 percent of the value of apparent U.S. consumption.

U.S. producers and production

The fixed-blade cutlery items covered by this summary are produced by more than 20 companies in establishments situated mostly in the New England States. Some of the companies are closely held family concerns. Many also produce articles, such as folding-blade knives, table flatware, scissors and shears, and nonelectric razors and blades--items not covered by this summary but discussed in separate summaries in this volume (6:6).

The value of U.S. producers' shipments has increased from about \$38 million in 1963, the last year for which detailed Census of Manufactures data are available, to an estimated \$63 million in 1967 (table 1). The increase reflects both rise in the quantity of production and an increase in prices.

U.S. exports and imports

The total value of exports of the cutlery items covered by this summary rose from \$1.9 million in 1964 to \$2.7 million in 1966, and declined to \$2.3 million in 1967 (table 1). In 1967 the value of U.S. exports was about 40 percent of the foreign market value of U.S. imports. More than 50 percent of total U.S. exports of the articles covered in this summary went to Canada; the remainder were exported to a total of 86 countries. The value of U.S. exports in 1966 and 1967 accounted for less than 5 percent of the value of U.S. production; the value of imports was larger than that of exports.

The value of U.S. imports considered here increased from about \$4.5 million in 1964 to \$5.8 million in 1967 (table 1). Imports in 1966 and 1967 are estimated to have supplied at least 9 percent of the value of apparent U.S. consumption in those years. The principal sources of imports during 1964-67 were Japan and West Germany, followed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Japan accounted for 39 percent of the total value of U.S. imports in 1964, and 34 percent in 1967; West Germany, for 26 percent of the total in 1964, and 28 percent in 1967. All other sources accounted for about 35 percent of the total value in 1964, and 38 percent in 1967.

Imports of fixed-blade cutlery of the types covered by this summary are classified for statistical purposes, under 20 items (see table 3). The five items imported in largest amount in 1967, accounting for 83 percent of the total value of imports in that year, were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value of imports</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
Knives with handles of base metal other than of stainless steel:	
650.2140 Kitchen and butcher knives-----	1,826
650.2160 All other knives except table knives--	999
650.01 Knives or cleavers without their handles-----	938
650.1340 Knives (other than table knives) with handles of animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell-----	657
650.5640 Spoons and ladles (other than table) with base metal (except stainless steel) handles or nonmetal handles----	357
Total of above items-----	4,777

Table 1.--Fixed-blade cutlery (excluding table flatware): U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	U.S. producers' shipments ^{1/}	Imports ^{2/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	43,000	4,451	1,884	3/	3/
1965-----	55,000	5,109	3/	3/	3/
1966-----	57,000	4,995	2,740	59,000	8
1967-----	63,000	5,751	2,316	66,000	9

^{1/} Producers' shipments in 1963, compiled from official statistics reported in the 1963 Census of Manufactures, amounted to about 38,000 thousand dollars. Data for 1964-66 estimated on the basis of value of producers' shipments in 1963 for the articles covered by this summary and percentage increases in 1964, 1965, and 1966 in the value of producers' shipments for a broader category of articles (cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips) reported in the Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1966; in 1963, the value of shipments of the articles covered by this summary represented about 40 percent of the value of shipments of the larger group of articles covered in the Annual Survey. Producers' shipments for 1967 estimated from trade reports that shipments in that year were probably 10 percent larger than in 1966.

^{2/} Exclusive of imports of sets wholly of knives, forks, or spoons; imports of such sets of flatware other than table flatware were not reported separately in official statistics.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Fixed-blade cutlery (excluding table flatware): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)								
Source	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
	:		:		:		:	
Japan-----:	:	1,721	:	2,032	:	1,899	:	1,946
West Germany-----:	:	1,159	:	1,265	:	1,365	:	1,584
United Kingdom-----:	:	740	:	829	:	546	:	807
Switzerland-----:	:	353	:	377	:	378	:	402
France-----:	:	159	:	154	:	146	:	189
Italy-----:	:	68	:	96	:	115	:	138
All other-----:	:	251	:	356	:	546	:	685
Total-----:	:	4,451	:	5,109	:	4,995	:	5,751
	:		:		:		:	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Fixed-blade cutlery (excluding table flatware): U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
TSUSA item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Budding, grafting, and pruning knives, and blades, handles, and other parts thereof:				
649.87	Knives-----	17	13	23	21
649.89	Other-----	<u>1</u>	2	-	-
	Knives (except table and folding-blade knives), and cleavers, with or without their handles:				
650.01	Without their handles-----	774	898	649	938
650.03	Cleavers with their handles-----	44	48	38	43
650.1340	Knives with animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell handles: (except table knives)---	472	500	592	657
	Knives with rubber or plastics handles:				
650.1540	Kitchen, and butcher knives-----	430	428	269	142
650.17	Other knives with their handles-----	157	192	193	170
	Other knives:				
650.19	Hunting knives with wood handles-----	153	121	124	214
650.2140	Kitchen and butcher knives-----	1,209	1,398	1,498	1,826
650.2160	Other, including kitchen and butcher knives-----	442	548	757	999
	Forks, spoons, and ladles:				
	Forks:				
650.31	Without their handles, for kitchen or table ware-----	81	107	82	48
	With their handles:				
650.4540	With rubber or plastics handles-----	95	102	78	35
650.47	Barbecue forks with wood handles-----	18	13	16	45
650.4940	Other-----	70	89	99	133

See footnote at end of table.

April 1968
6:6

Table 3.--Fixed-blade cutlery (excluding table flatware): U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item, 1964-67--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

TSUSA item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967
650.5640:	Spoons and ladles (except				
:	table spoons and ladles)				
:	with base metal (except				
:	stainless steel) or non-				
:	metal handles-----	410	562	483	357
:	Carving and butcher steels,				
:	with or without their				
:	handles:				
650.61	With rubber or plastics				
:	handles-----	2	3	5	15
650.63	With wood handles-----	43	51	46	46
650.65	Other-----	33	34	43	62
651.7510(pt.):	Sets wholly of knives, forks,				
651.7530(pt.):	or spoons (except table				
:	flatware)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/
:					

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ These items, effective Jan. 1, 1968, cover both table and other flatware; most of the imports classifiable under this item are believed to be table flatware, which is covered in another summary in this volume (6:6).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail cleaners, nail nippers and clippers, all the foregoing used for manicure and pedicure purposes, and parts thereof; tweezers--	649.91
Pedicure and manicure sets, and combinations thereof:	
In leather containers-----	651.1140
In other than leather containers-----	651.1340

Note.--For the statutory description see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The factory value of U.S. consumption of manicure and pedicure implements and tweezers is estimated to have been at least \$20 million in 1967; imports supplied at least 22 percent of consumption. Exports are believed to be small.

Description and uses

This summary covers cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail cleaners, and nail nippers and clippers used for manicure or pedicure purposes, and parts thereof; also tweezers and pedicure and manicure sets in leather or other containers.

Nail nippers and clippers are manicure or pedicure implements with cutting edges or blades which by a pinching or shearing action are used for cutting cuticles, fingernails, or toenails. Nail files are small, flat, abrasive implements, usually pointed at one end and rounded at the other, for smoothing and cleaning fingernails. Tweezers ordinarily are small implements of two-pronged, pinching action used for such purposes as plucking out hairs or handling small objects such as watch parts. All of the implements covered by this summary have either a blade, a working edge, a working surface or other working part of base metal or of metallic carbides or abrasive materials on a support of base metal.

Scissors and shears, including manicure and pedicure types (other than those contained in sets), are discussed in a separate summary in this volume (6:6).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
649.91	Cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail nip- pers and nail cleaners, clippers, all the fore- going used for manicure and pedicure purposes, and parts thereof; tweezers. Pedicure and manicure sets, and combinations thereof:	37% ad val.	33% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
651.1140	In leather containers-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
651.1340	In other than leather con- tainers.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	19% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Concessions amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on all items; the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages for all items--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1972.

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of manicure and pedicure implements, as indicated by total U.S. retail sales, increased by about 15 percent during 1964-67. U.S. retail sales of these implements, as

published in Drug Topics (in the July 24, 1967, and August 5, 1968 issues), were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Manicure implements-----	28,060	29,290	31,160	32,530
Pedicure implements-----	5,680	5,740	5,990	6,160
Total-----	33,740	35,030	37,150	38,690

Trade sources indicate that average unit values at the retail level are probably twice as high as values f.o.b. factory; in view of this, the factory value of U.S. consumption of manicure and pedicure instruments in 1967 may have been about \$19.5 million. These values do not cover tweezers, for which data are not available. If tweezers are included, the total factory value of U.S. consumption in 1967 of the articles covered by this summary probably amounted to more than \$20 million.

U.S. producers and production

About 15 domestic producers in 1964 manufactured one or more of the articles covered by this summary. In addition most of them made other cutlery items, especially scissors and shears, which represented the principal source of income for many of them.

U.S. factory shipments of manicure and pedicure implements amounted to \$8.1 million in 1963; tweezers accounted for an undetermined but probably small additional value of shipments. U.S. producers' shipments of all items covered by this summary are estimated at about \$15 million.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of manicure and pedicure implements and tweezers are believed to be much smaller than imports of such articles; however, separate data on such exports are not available in official statistics.

The total value of imports of the articles covered by this summary increased from \$3.7 million in 1964 to \$4.9 million in 1966, but declined to \$4.4 million in 1967 (table 1).

West Germany, Austria, and Switzerland were the principal sources of U.S. imports during 1964-67. In 1967 West Germany supplied 58 percent of the total value of U.S. imports; Austria supplied 20 percent; Switzerland, 13 percent; and Japan, 4 percent.

Among the imported items covered by this summary, those with the largest value consisted of pedicure and manicure sets in leather containers (table 2). In 1967, U.S. imports of this item were valued at \$2.8 million, or 64 percent of the total value of U.S. imports of this group of articles; the value of imports of the sets, however, was 13 percent smaller in 1967 than in 1966. West Germany and Austria supplied about 95 percent of total U.S. imports of these sets during 1964-67.

U.S. imports of tweezers increased significantly during recent years (table 3). In 1967, the value of tweezers amounted to more than \$600,000, an increase of about 50 percent over 1964 imports. Switzerland was the leading supplier.

Table 1.--Manicure and pedicure implements and sets; tweezers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
West Germany-----	2,034	2,303	2,551	2,583	
Austria-----	1,010	1,076	1,376	887	
Switzerland-----	361	426	582	578	
Japan-----	103	132	219	178	
Italy-----	6	22	9	8	
All other-----	156	130	157	202	
Total-----	3,670	4,089	4,894	4,436	

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Official statistics on U.S. producers' shipments of manicure and pedicure implements have not been available for the years since 1963, when shipments, including manicure and pedicure scissors, amounted to \$8.1 million. Such shipments in 1967 are estimated at about \$15 million. Separate data on exports are not available in official statistics; exports are believed to be much smaller than imports. It is estimated that in 1967 the total U.S. consumption of the articles covered by this summary (including tweezers) amounted to more than \$20 million.

Table 2.--Manicure and pedicure implements and sets; tweezers: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
TSUSA item	Description	1964	1965	1966	1967
649.9120	Tweezers-----	409	491	639	605
649.9140	Cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail cleaners, nail nippers and clip- pers, all the foregoing used for manicure and pedicure purposes, and parts thereof; tweezers--	612	717	894	911
	Pedicure and manicure sets, and combinations thereof:				
651.1140	In leather containers----	2,593	2,822	3,239	2,822
651.1340	In other containers-----	56	59	122	98
	Total-----	3,670	4,089	4,894	4,436

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Tweezers: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Switzerland-----	466	614	860	779
West Germany-----	161	218	183	206
Japan-----	284	182	186	312
All other-----	68	158	86	184
Total-----	979	1,172	1,315	1,481
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzerland-----	352	425	572	522
West Germany-----	29	34	36	46
Japan-----	17	13	13	25
All other-----	11	19	18	12
Total-----	409	491	639	605

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Safety razors, and handles and frames thereof----	650.71, -.73
Safety-razor blades-----	650.75
Razors other than safety razors, and parts therefor-----	650.79, -.81

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of safety razors and blades, which comprise the bulk of the articles covered by this summary. U.S. producers through their subsidiaries abroad also supply a large share of foreign consumption. Both U.S. imports and exports of safety razors and blades and straight razors are relatively small--less than 4 percent of the value of U.S. production or consumption in 1966-67.

Description and uses

The two principal kinds of nonelectric razors are safety razors (items 650.71 and 650.73) and straight-edged razors (included under items 650.79 and 650.81). A safety razor is a device, consisting of a handle and a frame for shielding a removable blade and holding it in position for shaving. It is manufactured by a series of automatic or semiautomatic diecasting, machining, and stamping operations. The safety razor may be designed for a double-edge, single-edge, or continuous-band blade. The latter is a coated stainless-steel blade in a continuous roll that is loaded into a specially designed safety razor for use in many shaves; when the part of the blade in position for shaving becomes dull, the shaver moves an unused segment of the continuous blade into shaving position by moving a lever on the razor provided for that purpose. Many of the double-edge blades and nearly all single-edge and continuous-band blades are made by the manufacturers of the razors in which they are used. The straight-edged razor is conventionally used in barber shops and for that reason is also known as the barbers' razor. Straight-edged razors consist of a handle and a blade of high-quality steel which folds into the handle; their production process is elaborate and requires much manual labor. The parts for safety and straight razors are also included in this summary.

Hereafter in this summary the term "nonelectric razors" refers to all safety razors and those razors other than safety razors, but it does not include electric or spring-wound shavers.

August 1968
6:6

Safety-razor blades were generally stamped out of thin-gauge strip (from about 0.004 to about 0.0125 inch thick) of carbon steel (1.2 percent carbon) or stainless steel (12.5 percent chromium). The metallurgical properties of the steel used, the precision of the sharpening operation, and the extent of inspection determine the quality and in large part the cost of the blade.

Carbon steel, which is relatively inexpensive and easily sharpened to a cutting edge, was used almost to the exclusion of other steel in the manufacture of safety-razor blades until the late 1950's, when a producer in the United Kingdom introduced a chemically coated stainless-steel blade which was far superior to the blades previously produced and marketed. Stainless-steel blades are now made both in the United States and abroad. The market is presently about equally divided between carbon- and stainless-steel blades.

Electric shavers and nonelectric shavers (including spring-wound devices) and parts are covered in a separate summary in volume 6:10.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
650.71-----	36.2
650.75-----	12.4
650.79-----	1/
650.81-----	21.5

1/ There were no imports of this item in 1967.

U.S. consumption

Improvements in the design of safety razors and the introduction of both coated stainless-steel blades and continuous-band blades have increased demand for these new products. These factors, combined with population growth and the generally increased standard of living, where each male adult member of the family has a separate razor and still useful old style models are discarded, have contributed to the continuous growth of U.S. consumption of nonelectric razors and blades--from about \$79 million in 1958 to about \$175 million in 1967 (table 1).

Trade sources indicate that during 1961-67 U.S. retail sales of safety razors and blades increased from \$177 million to \$252 million. According to Drug Topics (July 24, 1967, and August 5, 1968, issues), the retail sales of safety razors and blades for 1964-67 were as follows (in thousands of dollars): 1/

<u>Item</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Razor blades-----	191,430	200,040	213,640	221,120
Razors-----	14,570	18,170	28,580	31,330
Total-----	206,000	218,210	242,220	252,450

The bulk of domestic consumption of razors other than safety razors, i.e., straight-edged razors, is supplied by imports.

1/ The value of retail sales of safety razors and blades is significantly larger than the factory value of producers' shipments and the value of imports f.o.b. foreign port (excluding transportation, duty charges, and importer's profit), upon which the data on apparent consumption presented in table 1 are based.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 of the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Safety razors, and handles and frames thereof:			
650.71:	Valued not over 50 cents each.	2¢ each + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 4% ad val.	1¢ each + 2.5% ad val.
650.73:	Valued over 50 cents each.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
650.75:	Safety-razor blades-----	0.2¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.18¢ each + 5% ad val.	0.1¢ each + 3% ad val.
	Razors other than safety razors, and parts therefor:			
650.79:	Valued not over \$3 per dozen.	15¢ + 15% ad val.	13.5¢ + 13% ad val.	7.5¢ + 7.5% ad val.
650.81:	Valued over \$3 per dozen.	15¢ + 10% ad val.	13.5¢ + 9% ad val.	7¢ + 5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation above had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967.

Concessions amounting to a duty reduction of about 50 percent on all items were granted by the United States in the Kennedy Round; the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1972.

U.S. producers and shipments

Most U.S. producers of nonelectric razors and blades are situated in the eastern part of the United States. Although there are several small producers, three large firms accounted for about 95 percent of U.S. production of safety razors and blades in 1967. These three firms are diversified corporations with plants manufacturing safety razors and blades as well as other products, both in the United States and abroad. These firms employed about 5,000 people in the United States in 1967.

U.S. producers' shipments of safety razors and blades increased from about \$81 million in 1958 to about \$163 million in 1966. It is estimated that such shipments amounted to \$176 million in 1967 and accounted for about 95 percent of the U.S. market for safety razors and blades and about 67 percent of the total U.S. market for both nonelectric razors and blades and electric shavers.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of nonelectric razors and blades increased from \$1.7 million in 1958 to \$7.3 million in 1967 (table 1). Such exports exceeded imports in 1963 and 1967. The major markets for U.S.-made razor blades were Venezuela, Panama, Chile, Canada, and Argentina (table 2). Exports of razor blades to Europe were relatively small, since the European market is to a great extent supplied by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. concerns. U.S. exports of safety razors were smaller than those of razor blades, amounting to \$2.2 million in 1966, and \$3.1 million in 1967 (table 3).

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of nonelectric razors and blades increased sharply from \$160,000 in 1958 to \$7.1 million in 1965, and was \$6.7 million in 1967 (table 1). The large general increase reflects principally the tremendous rise in imports of stainless-steel razor blades.

Imports of safety razors and blades in 1966 and 1967 are estimated to have supplied about 4 percent of the value of apparent U.S. consumption in those years. The principal source of imports of razor blades during 1964-67 was the United Kingdom (table 4). Its share of the total value of U.S. imports of razor blades was 92 percent in 1964 and 86 percent in 1967. Other sources were Sweden, Canada, Japan, and West Germany. The imports of safety razors accounted for less than 1.5 percent of the value of total U.S. imports of safety razors and blades in 1964-67. Safety razors were imported mainly from West Germany and Japan (table 5).

Imports supply the bulk of U.S. consumption of straight razors (other than safety razors). The value of such imports increased from \$109,000 in 1958 to \$167,000 in 1967 (table 6). About 90 percent of such razors were imported from West Germany. Exports of such razors are believed to be negligible, although official data are not available.

Table 1.--Nonelectric razors and blades: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-67

Year	U.S. producers' ship- ments	Imports	Ex- ports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	81,000	160	1,691	79,000	0.2
1963-----	159,000	3,561	4,373	159,000	2.2
1964-----	147,000	6,745	5,893	147,000	4.6
1965-----	149,000	7,052	3,641	153,000	4.6
1966-----	163,000	6,147	6,122	163,000	3.8
1967-----	1/ 176,000	6,720	7,255	175,000	3.8

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Source: Data on U.S. producers' shipments and on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

SAFETY RAZORS AND BLADES; STRAIGHT RAZORS

Table 2.--Safety-razor blades: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958 and 1964-67

Market	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)					
Venezuela-----	4,646	13,530	9,851	33,289	27,569
Panama-----	3,885	34,133	24,970	81,806	28,408
Canada-----	14,855	22,399	12,814	5,688	7,761
United Kingdom---	-	14,943	690	12,403	8,386
West Germany-----	7,738	37,831	20,841	492	3,982
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 101,753	60,615	41,180	107,930	<u>2/</u> 75,560
Total-----	132,877	183,451	110,346	241,608	151,666
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Venezuela-----	81	417	334	748	774
Panama-----	36	593	388	843	528
Canada-----	116	315	232	199	421
United Kingdom---	-	387	8	287	231
West Germany-----	52	713	449	14	123
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 824	1,026	569	1,853	<u>2/</u> 2,033
Total-----	1,109	3,451	1,980	3,944	4,110
Average unit value (cents each) <u>3/</u>					
Venezuela-----	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.8
Panama-----	.9	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.9
Canada-----	.8	1.4	1.8	3.5	5.4
United Kingdom---	-	2.6	1.2	2.3	2.8
West Germany-----	.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.0
All other-----	<u>1/</u> .8	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.7
All countries--	.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.7

1/ Includes 66,316 thousand pieces, valued at 432 thousand dollars, exported to Cuba and 3,520 thousand pieces, valued at 58 thousand dollars exported to the Republic of South Africa.

2/ Includes 21,036 thousand pieces, valued at 554 thousand dollars, from Chile and 9,699 thousand pieces, valued at 324 thousand dollars, from Argentina.

3/ Data calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Safety razors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958 and 1964-67

Market	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)					
United Kingdom-----	5	1,273	465	1,061	727
West Germany-----	102	505	620	795	1,115
Canada-----	122	327	425	490	432
Australia-----	-	262	269	115	119
Hong Kong-----	11	579	-	104	92
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 1,070	1,756	1,102	1,241	1,896
Total-----	1,310	4,702	2,881	3,806	4,381
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	21	794	261	653	630
West Germany-----	55	296	350	366	608
Canada-----	69	192	335	347	453
Australia-----	-	201	171	63	98
Hong Kong-----	10	436	-	47	57
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 427	523	543	702	1,299
Total-----	582	2,442	1,660	2,178	3,145
Average unit value (each) <u>2/</u>					
United Kingdom-----	\$4.13	\$0.62	\$0.56	\$0.61	\$0.87
West Germany-----	.54	.59	.56	.46	.55
Canada-----	.57	.59	.79	.71	1.05
Australia-----	-	.77	.63	.55	.82
Hong Kong-----	.88	.75	-	.45	.62
All other-----	<u>1/</u> .40	.13	.49	.56	.69
All countries-----	.44	.52	.58	.57	.72

1/ Includes 304 thousand razors, valued at 152 thousand dollars, exported to Panama and 191 thousand razors, valued at 75 thousand dollars, exported to Mexico.

2/ Data calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Safety-razor blades (item 650.75): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1964-67

Source	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)					
United Kingdom-----	11	196,145	194,572	155,942	176,490
Sweden-----	172	577	1,434	8,417	3,985
Canada-----	-	1,082	737	3,171	1,293
Japan-----	-	5,874	420	3,068	2,873
West Germany-----	636	6,860	2,574	429	613
All other-----	150	822	1,076	2,522	21,173
Total-----	969	211,360	200,813	173,549	206,427
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	4	6,009	6,613	5,282	5,562
Sweden-----	2	21	31	289	154
Canada-----	-	46	41	173	82
Japan-----	-	119	9	62	61
West Germany-----	3	314	74	5	29
All other-----	1	14	16	103	604
Total-----	10	6,522	6,784	5,914	6,492
Average unit value (cents each) ^{1/}					
United Kingdom-----	^{2/} 32.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1
Sweden-----	1.3	3.6	2.2	3.4	3.9
Canada-----	-	4.3	5.6	5.5	6.3
Japan-----	-	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
West Germany-----	.5	4.6	2.9	1.2	4.7
All other-----	.7	1.7	1.4	4.0	2.9
All countries---	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1

^{1/} Data calculated from the unrounded figures.

^{2/} The high average unit value reflects imports of a type of safety-razor blade which is used only in a special type of safety razor.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Safety razors and handles and frames thereof (items 650.71 and 650.73): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1964-67

Source	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)					
West Germany-----	33	77	68	63	54
Japan-----	<u>1</u> /	7	69	159	455
United Kingdom-----	10	55	85	7	2
All other-----	-	4	1	3	9
Total-----	43	143	223	232	520
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	10	50	56	51	37
Japan-----	<u>2</u> /	3	14	13	22
United Kingdom-----	31	14	21	5	1
All other-----	-	1	1	5	1
Total-----	41	68	92	74	61
Average unit value (each) <u>3</u> /					
West Germany-----	\$0.30	\$0.65	\$0.82	\$0.81	\$0.69
Japan-----	1.29	.42	.20	.08	.05
United Kingdom-----	.93	.25	.25	.71	.50
All other-----	-	.50	1.0	1.67	.11
All countries-----	.95	.48	.48	.32	.12

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Data calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Razors other than safety razors, and parts therefor (items 650.79 and 650.81): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1964-67

Source	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)					
West Germany-----	112	118	118	99	108
France-----	<u>1</u> /	1	2	4	4
Spain-----	-	2	2	2	3
All other-----	<u>1</u> /	5	2	8	13
Total-----	113	126	124	113	128
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	108	151	170	147	152
France-----	<u>1</u> /	1	2	5	5
Spain-----	-	2	2	4	4
All other-----	1	1	3	3	6
Total-----	109	155	177	159	167
Average unit value (each)					
West Germany-----	\$0.96	\$1.27	\$1.44	\$1.48	\$1.41
France-----	.64	1.06	1.21	1.18	1.18
Spain-----	-	1.00	1.12	1.56	1.34
All other-----	2.00	.15	.73	.59	.47
All countries-----	.96	1.23	1.42	1.41	1.31

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--There were no imports entered under item 650.79 during 1964-67.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Scissors and shears, and blades therefor:	
Valued not over 50 cents per dozen-----	650.87
Valued over 50 cents but not over	
\$1.75 per dozen-----	650.89
Valued over \$1.75 per dozen-----	650.91

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of scissors and shears, which increased moderately during 1961-67, apparently amounted to from 3.8 to 4.2 million dozens, valued at from \$20 to \$22 million in 1967. Imports probably supplied nearly a third of the consumption in that year. Exports have been insignificant.

Description and uses

Scissors and shears are made of two bevel-edged blades usually riveted together so that the blades close on each other in adjoining parallel planes and cut the material placed between them. The quality and ease of the cut is determined by the method and precision with which the scissors or shears were manufactured. Three types of processes are employed in the manufacture of scissors and shears: hot forging, casting, and pressing or stamping. The better quality scissors are generally hot-forged or cast, but to a great extent, within these two categories, the quality of a pair of scissors depends on the fitting, grinding, and finishing operations. These are performed mostly by hand labor. All hot-forged and cast scissors and shears are usually plated with nickel or chrome or both. In less expensive models, only the blades are plated, the handles being lacquered.

There is no precise trade distinction between scissors and shears. Usually the term "scissors" is applied to the lighter weight patterns not more than 6 inches long which have equal-sized finger grips (called bows) that are circular or slightly oval in shape. The term "shears," on the other hand, is usually applied to the heavier and longer patterns, which usually have one large oval-shaped and one smaller circular or slightly oval-shaped bow.

There are more than 150 distinctive patterns of scissors and shears of various types and sizes. Some scissors and shears--such as manicure scissors, pinking shears, barbers' shears, and buttonhole scissors--are

designed for one specific function, while others--such as sewing scissors, embroidery scissors, office or desk shears, and dressmakers' shears--are not so limited in use.

Scissors and shears are usually sold individually but also in sets of various types. Both domestic producers and importers sell scissors and shears which bear the brand of the manufacturer. Branded merchandise is generally sold at higher prices than its equivalent in non-branded merchandise.

No significant technological changes have affected the use of hand scissors. Scissors with a self-contained electric motor (item 683.5060) have been on the market for several years, but apparently--owing to their mechanical limitations and price--have not significantly affected the use of nonelectric scissors.

This summary does not cover tin snips (item 648.91), hedge and grass shears (item 648.73), pruning shears and sheep shears (item 648.75), sewing or manicure and pedicure sets (item 651.11 and 651.13); these items are covered in separate summaries in this volume (6:6). Scissors with a self-contained electric motor (item 683.5060) are discussed in volume 6:10, while surgical scissors (item 709.27) are covered in volume 7:2.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 of the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Scissors and shears, and blades therefor:			
	1/			
650.87	Valued not over 50 cents per dozen.	1.75¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	1.57¢ each + 20% ad val.	0.87¢ each + 11% ad val.
650.89	Valued over 50 cents but not over \$1.75 per dozen.	7.5¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	6.75¢ each + 20% ad val.	3.75¢ each + 11% ad val.
650.91	Valued over \$1.75 per dozen.	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	2/ ad val.	2/ ad val.

1/ Not including machines or such articles as hedge, grass, pruning, sheep, or metal cutting shears, tin snips, surgical scissors, or scissors or shears imported as parts of sewing, manicure, and pedicure sets provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ Duty status not affected by trade conference.

2/ Duty status not affected by trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the tabulation had remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Scissors and shears valued over \$1.75 per dozen were not among the articles listed for negotiation under the Kennedy Round, and the rate remained at the prior rate of 10 cents each plus 22-1/2 percent ad valorem. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on the other two items;

the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1972. 1/

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect during 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
650.87-----	74.5
650.89-----	100.8
650.91-----	42.6

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of scissors and shears increased slowly over the past decade. Consumption in 1958 amounted to an estimated 3.6 million dozens, valued at almost \$17 million in 1958 (table 1). After 1958 annual consumption declined--to about 2.9 million dozens, valued at about \$14.3 million, in 1961. Although basic data are not available for later years, it is known that annual producers' shipments increased slowly, that imports have increased more rapidly, and that exports have been negligible. U.S. consumption in 1967 is estimated to have amounted to from 3.8 to 4.2 million dozens, valued at from \$20 to \$22 million; imports in that year probably supplied nearly a third of the domestic consumption.

U.S. producers

In 1963, there were 12 firms manufacturing scissors and shears in the United States, but by 1967, the number of such firms had declined to fewer than 10. Most of the plants are in the eastern part of the

1/ Two escape-clause investigations were conducted by the U.S. Tariff Commission on scissors and shears. The first investigation, on which the Commission reported in March 1954 (No. 24), found that imports of scissors and shears valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen were imported in such quantities as to threaten serious injury to the domestic industry manufacturing competitive products. However, the President declined to accept the Commission's recommendation to increase the existing rate of duty set for imports of scissors and shears valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen. The second investigation reported in February 1959, (No. 71) dealt with imports of scissors and shears valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen. The Commission found that such imports did not threaten serious injury to domestic industry.

United States. It is estimated that current employment in the domestic industry producing scissors and shears is slightly in excess of 1,000 workers.

None of the domestic manufacturers produce a full line of scissors and shears. Most concerns restrict their operations to certain varieties, and some specialize in the production of one or two types. Some manufacturers import completely finished scissors of certain types or purchase them from other manufacturers to round out their lines. Some manufacturers perform all the production operations, and others purchase semifinished parts and perform only the finished operations. Some import substantial quantities of scissors and shears.

Scissors and shears are the principal products of most of the manufacturers; almost all of them, however, also manufacture some related articles, such as knives, manicure implements, and garden tools.

During recent years most of the U.S. scissor-and-shear manufacturing firms installed more semi-automatic machines and replaced old equipment. The three firms that account for the bulk of U.S. shipments have been the most successful in adapting modern equipment to the production of scissors and shears; this production does not lend itself readily to automatic production methods because of the large variety of styles and types of scissors and shears that must be produced to meet the demand. Generally, with the increase in imports, U.S. manufacturers have tended to concentrate their production of scissors and shears on the types which could be produced in large volume at cost savings that enable them to compete better with imports.

U.S. producers' shipments and exports

U.S. producers' shipments of scissors and shears in 1958 are estimated to have amounted to 3 million dozens, valued at about \$14 million (table 1). Shipments declined thereafter to a low of 2.1 million dozens, valued at \$11.1 million, in 1961. Although shipments increased in later years the annual volume of shipments probably did not equal the 1958 level of 3 million dozens until 1966 or 1967. Shipments in 1967 are estimated at from 2.5 to 3.0 million dozens, valued at \$14.5 to \$16.0 million.

Most manufacturers maintain fairly substantial stocks of finished and semifinished scissors and shears, owing to the large variety of types desired by consumers. Intensified import competition has also induced producers to maintain substantial stocks so as to be able to supply the U.S. market quickly.

U.S. producers' shipments of scissors and shears with a factory value of \$4.80 or more per dozen accounted for approximately 75 percent of the value and 25 percent of the quantity of total shipments by U.S. producers during 1961-63, the last three years for which such data are available. These scissors and shears are most nearly like or directly, competitive with the imports of scissors and shears dutiable under item 650.91, valued over \$1.75 per dozen (foreign market value).

Domestic producers publish suggested retail prices. Their sales are generally made f.o.b. plant or warehouse subject to a 40-percent discount from list to retailers and an additional 25-percent discount to wholesalers. A cash discount of 1 or 2 percent is also usually allowed. In addition to the established discounts, large producers furnish, free of charge, advertisement layouts and ad mats or an advertising allowance if the order is above a certain minimum value.

Some U.S. manufacturers that offer several lines of scissors and shears and also import such products may have imported items for sale in each line.

Official statistics do not provide separate data on exports of scissors and shears. It is estimated, however, that exports by U.S. manufacturers have amounted to less than 1 percent of domestic shipments.

U.S. imports

Imports of scissors and shears have shown a steadily upward trend since 1963 (table 1). Imports increased from about 830,000 dozen, valued at about \$3.7 million, in 1963 to about 1.3 million dozen, valued at \$5.7 million, in 1967. 1/

Imports of scissors and shears, and blades therefor, valued over \$1.75 per dozen (item 650.91) have always accounted for the major part of total imports in terms of both quantity and value. In 1964 they accounted for 75 percent of the quantity and 95 percent of the value of total imports of scissors and shears; in 1967, for 73 and 69 percent respectively (table 2). Since there are a multitude of types of

1/ Data on imports shown here exclude scissors and shears imported as parts of sewing, manicure, and pedicure sets; imports valued at less than \$250 (not included in U.S. import statistics since 1954); and premiums sent by foreign manufacturers to individuals in the United States. The value of sewing, manicure, and pedicure sets imported under the provisions of items 651.11 and 651.13 amounted to about \$3.2 million in 1967; a large part of the value of such sets is attributable to scissors and shears contained therein.

scissors and shears--both imported and domestic--it is impossible to make a meaningful comparison in terms of prices; generally the prices of imported scissors and shears are substantially lower than those of comparable quality made in the United States. It is believed, however, that imported scissors and shears valued at over \$1.75 per dozen are most nearly like and competitive with those made domestically at a factory value of \$4.80 or more per dozen. Most of these scissors are hot-forged and fully plated.

During the period 1964-67, Italy was the principal foreign supplier of scissors and shears in terms of both quantity and value; West Germany was the second largest supplier in terms of value (table 3).

In both 1964 and 1967 Italy and West Germany supplied the bulk of U.S. imports of scissors and shears valued over \$1.75 per dozen; Japan was the major source of scissors and shears valued not over \$1.75 per dozen (table 2).

Owing to pressures both from imports and from the more efficient U.S. producers, some U.S. concerns have discontinued manufacturing operations and now import all of their requirements; other U.S. producers round out their lines with imports of only those types of scissors and shears which are more economical to import than to produce domestically. A substantial portion of total imports is also accounted for by independent retail outlets which import directly.

All importers find it necessary to carry inventories that are about two or three times as large as those carried by U.S. producers to offset some of the advantages of producers located in the United States.

Table 1.--Scissors and shears, and blades therefor: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in thousands of dollars)					
Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1958 -----	3,000	610	15	3,600	17
1961 -----	2,100	840	10	2,900	29
1962 -----	2,300	1,100	12	3,400	32
1963 -----	2,300	830	12	3,100	27
1964 -----	1/	860	2/ 12	1/	1/
1965 -----	1/	960	2/ 12	1/	1/
1966 -----	1/	1,100	2/ 12	1/	1/
1967 -----	2,500 - 2/ 3,000	1,260	2/ 12	3,800 - 2/ 4,200	2/ 30 - 33
Value					
1958 -----	14,000	2,700	70	16,600	16
1961 -----	11,100	3,300	55	14,300	23
1962 -----	12,200	3,800	61	15,900	24
1963 -----	12,400	3,700	62	16,000	23
1964 -----	1/	3,800	2/ 62	1/	1/
1965 -----	1/	4,200	2/ 62	1/	1/
1966 -----	1/	4,800	2/ 62	1/	1/
1967 -----	14,500 - 2/ 16,000	5,700	2/ 62	20,100 - 2/ 21,600	2/ 26 - 28
1/ Not available.					
2/ Estimated.					

Source: Data for U.S. producers' shipments and exports for 1961-63 based on figures reported by the domestic producers to the U.S. Tariff Commission. Data on imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.-- The ratios of imports to consumption shown above based on value are understated because the value of imports is the foreign value, not including U.S. import duties and cost of transportation, insurance and other handling to deliver the articles to the United States, whereas the value of consumption is essentially U.S. factory value.

The share of U.S. consumption of scissors and shears with a U.S. factory value of \$4.80 or more per dozen (comparable to entered import value of \$1.75 or more per dozen) was substantially larger than shown by the ratios in this table.

Table 2.--Scissors and shears and blades therefor: U.S. imports for consumption, by kind and principal sources, 1964 and 1967

Item	1964 imports under			1967 imports under		
	TSUS item--			TSUS item--		
	650.87	650.89	650.91	650.87	650.89	650.91
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)					
Italy-----	-	3	387	-	1	567
West Germany----	1	59	160	17	99	182
Japan-----	54	87	69	61	189	79
All other-----	-	10	29	-	5	60
Total-----	55	159	645	78	294	888
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Italy-----	-	4	1,876	-	1	3,007
West Germany----	<u>1/</u>	61	1,319	6	110	1,541
Japan-----	25	96	206	26	224	319
All other-----	-	13	247	-	4	418
Total-----	25	174	3,648	32	339	5,284

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Scissors and shears and blades therefor: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Italy-----	389	445	506	569
West Germany-----	219	201	241	298
Japan-----	212	231	256	329
United Kingdom-----	16	32	22	26
Brazil-----	5	18	11	20
France-----	2	10	4	1
All other-----	16	15	31	17
Total-----	860	958	1,071	1,260
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy-----	1,880	2,254	2,490	3,008
West Germany-----	1,380	1,212	1,525	1,658
Japan-----	327	362	418	566
United Kingdom-----	147	176	139	179
Brazil-----	33	61	73	152
France-----	25	87	37	16
All other-----	54	67	93	75
Total-----	3,847	4,220	4,776	5,655
Average unit value				
Italy-----	\$4.83	\$5.07	\$4.92	\$5.29
West Germany-----	6.29	6.02	6.32	5.55
Japan-----	1.55	1.57	1.63	1.72
United Kingdom-----	8.96	5.50	6.44	6.79
Brazil-----	7.24	3.41	6.57	7.69
France-----	11.77	8.34	9.23	13.40
All other-----	3.32	4.40	3.02	4.44
Average-----	4.48	4.90	5.45	4.49

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

A P P E N D I X A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and
excerpts relating to the items included in this
volume.

NOTE: The shaded areas in this appendix cover
headnotes and TSUS items not included in the
summaries in this volume.

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. 1/

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results

1/ By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

APPENDIX A TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

(e) **Products of Communist Countries.** Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Cuba 1/
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)
Hungary
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Kurile Islands
Latvia
Lithuania
Outer Mongolia
Rumania
Southern Sakhalin
Tanna Tuva
Tibet
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) **Products of All Other Countries.** Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(g) **Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty.** Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢) per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val."

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

1/ In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

4. **Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty.** Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. **Intangibles.** For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,

(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. **Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.**

For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) **Imported Empty:** Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) **Not Imported Empty:** Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 5

7. **Commingleing of Articles.** (a) Whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or mingled that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers (without physical segregation of the shipment or the contents of any entire package thereof), by one or more of the following means:

(i) sampling,
(ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
(iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

(b) Every segregation of articles made pursuant to this headnote shall be accomplished by the consignee or his agent at the risk and expense of the consignee within 30 days (unless the Secretary authorizes in writing a longer time) after the date of personal delivery or mailing, by such employee as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, of written notice to the consignee that the articles are commingled and that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers. Every such segregation shall be accomplished under customs supervision, and the compensation and expenses of the supervising customs officers shall be reimbursed to the Government by the consignee under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible, (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and
(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any shipment if the consignee or his agent shall furnish, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;
(ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

(iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

(e) The provisions of this headnote shall apply only in cases where the schedules do not expressly provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

8. **Abbreviations.** In the schedules the following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

\$	-	dollars
c	-	cents
%	-	percent
+	-	plus
ad val.	-	ad valorem
bu.	-	bushel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

9. **Definitions.** For the purposes of the schedules, unless the context otherwise requires --

(a) the term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States;

(b) the term "entered for consumption" does not include withdrawals from warehouse for consumption;

(c) the term "withdrawn for consumption" means withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and does not include articles entered for consumption;

(d) the term "rate of duty" includes a free rate of duty; rates of duty proclaimed by the President shall be referred to as "proclaimed" rates of duty; rates of duty enacted by the Congress shall be referred to as "statutory" rates of duty; and the rates of duty in column numbered 2 at the time the schedules become effective shall be referred to as "original statutory" rates of duty;

(e) the term "ton" means 2,240 pounds, and the term "short ton" means 2,000 pounds;

(f) the terms "of", "wholly of", "almost wholly of", "in part of" and "containing", when used between the description of an article and a material (e.g., "furniture of wood", "woven fabrics, wholly of cotton", etc.), have the following meanings:

(i) "of" means that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material;

(ii) "wholly of" means that the article is, except for negligible or insignificant quantities of some other material or materials, composed completely of the named material;

(iii) "almost wholly of" means that the essential character of the article is imparted by the named material, notwithstanding the fact that significant quantities of some other material or materials may be present; and

(iv) "in part of" or "containing" mean that the article contains a significant quantity of the named material.

With regard to the application of the quantitative concepts specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above, it is intended that the de minimis rule apply.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

(i) a superior heading cannot be enlarged by inferior headings indented under it but can be limited thereby;

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

11. Issuance of Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the admission of articles under the provisions of the schedules. The allowance of an importer's claim for classification, under any of the provisions of the schedules which provide for total or partial relief from duty or other import restrictions on the basis of facts which are not determinable from an examination of the article itself in its condition as imported, is dependent upon his complying with any rules or regulations which may be issued pursuant to this headnote.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe methods of analyzing, testing, sampling, weighing, gauging, measuring, or other methods of ascertainment whenever he finds that such methods are necessary to determine the physical, chemical, or other properties or characteristics of articles for purposes of any law administered by the Customs Service.

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

Persons making customs entry or withdrawal of articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall complete the entry or withdrawal forms, as provided herein and in regulations issued pursuant to law, to provide for statistical purposes information as follows:

(a) the number of the Customs district and of the port where the articles are being entered for consumption or warehouse, as shown in Statistical Annex A of these schedules;

(b) the name of the carrier or the means of transportation by which the articles were transported to the first port of unloading in the United States;

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

(f) the country of origin of the articles expressed in terms of the designation therefor in Statistical Annex B of these schedules;

(g) a description of the articles in sufficient detail to permit the classification thereof under the proper statistical reporting number in these schedules;

(h) the statistical reporting number under which the articles are classifiable;

(i) gross weight in pounds for the articles covered by each reporting number when imported in vessels or aircraft;

(k) the net quantity in the units specified herein for the classification involved;

(l) the U.S. dollar value in accordance with the definition in Section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for all merchandise including that free of duty or dutiable at specific rates; and

(m) such other information with respect to the imported articles as is provided for elsewhere in these schedules.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

A-7

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

2. *Statistical Annotations.* (a) The statistical annotations to the Tariff Schedules of the United States consist of --

- (i) the 2-digit statistical suffixes,
- (ii) the indicated units of quantity,
- (iii) the statistical headnotes and annexes, and
- (iv) the italicized article descriptions.

(b) The legal text of the Tariff Schedules of the United States consists of the remaining text as more specifically identified in headnote 10(a) of the general headnotes and rules of interpretation.

(c) The statistical annotations are subordinate to the provisions of the legal text and cannot change their scope.

3. *Statistical Reporting Number.* (a) *General Rule:* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the statistical reporting number for an article consists of the 7-digit number formed by combining the 5-digit item number with the appropriate 2-digit statistical suffix. Thus, the statistical reporting number for live monkeys dutiable under item 100.95 is "100.9520".

(b) Wherever in the tariff schedules an article is classifiable under a provision which derives its rate of duty from a different provision, the statistical reporting number is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.6500-165.40".

4. *Abbreviations.* (a) The following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

s. ton	-	short ton
C.	-	one hundred
Cwt.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
M.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mc.	-	millicurie
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sq. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounces
oz. troy	-	troy ounces
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

(b) An "x" appearing in the column for units of quantity means that no quantity (other than gross weight) is to be reported.

(c) Whenever two separate units of quantity are shown for the same article, the "v" following one of such units means that the value of the article is to be reported with that quantity.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language "except that all articles" deleted and language "except that all such articles" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective date Jan. 1, 1967.

Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, (f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 6.-METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

340

Part 1 - Metal-Bearing Ores and Other Metal-Bearing Materials

Part 2 - Metals, Their Alloys, and Their Basic Shapes and Forms

- A. Precious Metals
- B. Iron or Steel
- C. Copper
- D. Aluminum
- E. Nickel
- F. Tin
- G. Lead
- H. Zinc
- J. Beryllium, Columbium, Germanium, Hafnium, Indium, Magnesium, Molybdenum, Rhenium, Tantalum, Titanium, Tungsten, Uranium, and Zirconium
- K. Other Base Metals

Part 3 - Metal Products

- A. Metallic Containers
- B. Wire Cordage; Wire Screen, Netting and Fencing; Bale Ties
- C. Metal Leaf and Foil; Metallics
- D. Nails, Screws, Bolts, and Other Fasteners; Locks, Bulldozers' Hardware; Furniture, Luggage, and Saddlery Hardware
- E. Tools, Cutlery, Forks and Spoons
- F. Miscellaneous Metal Products
- G. Metal Products Not Specially Provided For

Part 4 - Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

- A. Boilers, Non-Electric Motors and Engines, and Other General-Purpose Machinery
- B. Elevators, Winches, Cranes, and Related Machinery; Earth-Moving and Mining Machinery
- C. Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery; Machinery for Preparing Food and Drink
- D. Pulp and Paper Machinery; Bookbinding Machinery; Printing Machinery
- E. Textile Machines; Laundry and Dry Cleaning Machines; Sewing Machines
- F. Machines for Working Metal, Stone, and Other Materials
- G. Office Machines
- H. Other Machines
- J. Parts of Machines

Part 5 - Electrical Machinery and Equipment

Part 6 - Transportation Equipment

- A. Rail Locomotives and Rolling Stock
- B. Motor Vehicles
- C. Aircraft and Spacecraft
- D. Pleasure Boats; Floating Structures

Schedule 6 headnotes:

1. This schedule does not cover —

- (i) chemical elements (except thorium and uranium) and isotopes which are usefully radioactive (see part 13B of schedule 4);
- (ii) the alkali metals, i.e., cesium, lithium, potassium, rubidium, and sodium (see part 2A of schedule 4); or
- (iii) certain articles and parts thereof, of metal, provided for in schedule 7 and elsewhere.

2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, unless the context requires otherwise —

(a) the term "precious metal" embraces gold, silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group (iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium), and precious-metal alloys;

(b) the term "base metal" embraces aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, calcium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, columbium, copper, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, rhenium, the rare-earth metals (including scandium and yttrium), selenium, silicon, strontium, tantalum, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, zinc, and zirconium, and base-metal alloys;

(c) the term "metal" embraces precious metals, base metals, and their alloys; and

(d) in determining which of two or more equally specific provisions for articles "of iron or steel", "of copper", "of aluminum", or "of" other base metals applies to an article containing two or more base metals and wholly or in chief value thereof, the classification shall be made according to the base metal which predominates by weight over each of the other base metals rather than according to the base metal in chief value.

Schedule 6 statistical headnote:

1. When refined or melted products are withdrawn for exportation from bonded smelting or refining warehouses established under section 312, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, that part of each such product which entered into a bonded smelting or refining warehouse as metal-bearing material without the payment of duty thereon, must be reported separately on the warehouse withdrawal form (CF 5512) to show the statistical reporting number for the imported metal-bearing material as reported on the warehouse entry form (CF 5502).

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

A-11

Page 355

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - A
640.05 - 640.10

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Part 3. - METAL PRODUCTS</p> <p><u>Part 3 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this part -- (a) "wire" is deemed to be a base-metal product which conforms to the respective cross-sectional measurements for base-metal wires in part 2, whether or not conforming otherwise to the specifications set forth therein. In the provisions of this part which describe wire in terms of its cross-sectional dimension, the dimension specified is that of such wire without its metal coating, if any.</p> <p>2. The provisions in this part which specifically refer to kitchen or table ware, or to table, kitchen, or household utensils and articles, include articles of types which are used outdoors as well as those which are used indoors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>Subpart A. - Metallic Containers</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The provisions in this subpart for containers include such containers whether or not equipped with fittings such as taps, valves, level gauges, and manometers. This subpart, however, does not include -- (i) containers with provision made for circulating heating or cooling fluids between the walls, or with mechanical or thermal equipment such as agitators, heating or cooling coils, or electrical elements (see parts 4 and 5 of this schedule); (ii) luggage, handbags, or flat goods (see part 10 of schedule 7); (iii) furniture (see part 4 of schedule 7); (iv) cases for musical instruments (see part 30 of schedule 7); or (v) articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal, or articles coated or plated with precious metal.</p> <p>2. General principles with respect to containers are set forth in headnote 6 of the General Headnotes. Special classification provisions relating to substantial containers suitable for reuse are included in parts 10 and 50 of schedule 3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>			
640.05	00	Metal pressure containers designed and used for the transport and storage of compressed gases	No.	13% ad val.	15% ad val.
640.10	00	Of stainless steel	No.	8% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Of other	No.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1988)

Page 365

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - E

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart E. - Tools, Cutlery, Forks and Spoons</p> <p><u>Subpart E headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. Except for blow and other torches (items 649.31 and 649.32), abrasive wheels mounted on frame-works (item 649.39), tool tips and forms for making tool tips (item 649.53), sewing sets, pedicure or manicure sets, or combinations thereof (items 651.11 and 651.13), and except for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware of precious metal, this subpart covers only articles with a blade, working edge, working surface or other working part of --</p> <p>(i) base metal;</p> <p>(ii) metallic carbides on a support of base metal;</p> <p>(iii) natural or synthetic precious or semiprecious stones on a support of base metal; or</p> <p>(iv) abrasive materials on a support of base metal, provided that the articles have other functioning or working elements such as cutting teeth, edges, grooves, or flutes.</p> <p>2. In determining the length of files and rasps (items 649.01-.07, inclusive), the tang (if any) should not be included.</p> <p>3. The provisions for "interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools" cover interchangeable tools which are designed to be fitted to hand tools or machine tools and which cannot be used independently, and include, but are not limited to, interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, dressing, mortising or screw-driving, but do not include saw blades, knives, or cutting blades, and do not include holding or operating devices even if attached to such interchangeable tools.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to sets provided for in item 651.75, a specific rate of duty or a compound rate of duty for any article in the set shall be converted to its ad valorem equivalent rate, i.e., the ad valorem rate which, when applied to the full value of the article determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of this Act, would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate.</p> <p>5. Cases, boxes, or containers of types ordinarily sold at retail with the tools or other articles provided for in this subpart are classifiable with such articles if imported therewith.</p>			

APPENDIX A

A-13

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 366

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - E

648.51 - 649.07

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, spades, picks, mattocks, hoes, rakes, and forks; axes, adzes, hatchets, machetes, and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, hay knives, hedge and grass shears, pruning shears and sheep shears; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:			
648.51	00	Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, and spades, and parts thereof.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
648.53	00	Picks and mattocks, and parts thereof.....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
648.55	00	Hoes and rakes, and parts thereof:			
		Agricultural or horticultural tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
648.57	00	Other.....	X.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
648.61	00	Forks, and parts thereof:			
		Agricultural or horticultural forks, and parts thereof (except hay and manure forks).....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
648.63	00	Other.....	X.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Axes, adzes, hatchets, machetes, and similar hewing tools, and parts thereof:			
648.65	00	Machetes, and parts thereof.....	X.....	Free	Free
648.67	00	Other.....	X.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
648.69	00	Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and parts thereof.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
648.71	00	Hay knives, and parts thereof.....	No.....	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
648.73	00	Hedge and grass shears, and parts thereof.....	No.....	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	20¢ each + 45% ad val.
648.75	00	Pruning shears and sheep shears, and parts thereof.....	No.....	3.5¢ each + 7% ad val.	20¢ each + 45% ad val.
		Pliers, nippers, and pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire; tin snips, bolt and chain clippers, and other metal cutting shears; pipe cutters and other pipe tools; spanners and wrenches; files (except nail files), and rasps; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:			
		Pliers, nippers, and pincers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire, and parts of the foregoing:			
648.81	00	Slip-joint pliers.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	60% ad val.
648.85	00	Other (except parts).....	Doz.....	3¢ each + 18% ad val.	10¢ each + 60% ad val.
648.89	00	Parts.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
648.91	00	Tin snips, and parts thereof.....	No.....	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	20¢ each + 45% ad val.
		Bolt and chain clippers and other metal-cutting shears (except tin snips); pipe cutters; parts of the foregoing:			
648.93	00	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.....	X.....	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
648.95	00	Other.....	X.....	18.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
648.97		Pipe tools (except cutters), wrenches, and spanners, and parts thereof.....		19% ad val.	45% ad val.
	20	Pipe wrenches and spanners.....	Doz.		
	40	Other.....	X		
		Files and rasps, with or without their handles:			
649.01	00	Not over 2.5 inches in length.....	Doz.....	10¢ per doz.	25¢ per doz.
649.03	00	Over 2.5 but not over 4.5 inches in length....	Doz.....	18¢ per doz.	47.5¢ per doz.
649.05	00	Over 4.5 but not over 6.75 inches in length....	Doz.....	25¢ per doz.	62.5¢ per doz.
649.07	00	Over 6.75 inches in length.....	Doz.....	15¢ per doz.	77.5¢ per doz.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 367

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Metal Products6 - 3 - E
649.11 - 649.53

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Non-mechanical saws, blades for mechanical or non-mechanical saws (including blades in continuous lengths), and metal teeth or cutting segments and other metal parts of such saws and blades:			
649.11	00	Non-mechanical saws.....	No.....	6.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Blades for mechanical or non-mechanical saws:			
649.14	00	Band saw blades.....	X.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
649.17	00	Circular saw blades.....	No.....	7% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.19	00	Hacksaw blades.....	No.....	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
649.21	00	Jewelers' or piercing saw blades.....	Gross...	18¢ per gross	40¢ per gross
		Chain-saw blades, in lengths or cut to size:			
649.23	00	With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.....	X.....	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
649.24	00	Other.....	X.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
649.25	00	Other blades.....	No.....	6.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Metal parts:			
649.26	00	Metal teeth and cutting segments suitable for use in cutting metal.....	X.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:			
649.27	00	Frames, handles, and other parts for non-mechanical saws.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
649.29	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Blow torches and similar self-contained torches, and metal parts thereof:			
649.31	00	Torches, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline.....	No.....	9% ad val.	45% ad val.
649.32	00	Other.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Anvils:			
649.33	00	Of iron or steel, weighing over 5 pounds each.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
649.35	00	Other.....	No.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
649.37	00	Vises and clamps (except parts of, or accessories for, machine tools).....	No.....	9% ad val.	45% ad val.
649.39	00	Abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks, hand or pedal operated.....	No.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
		Interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits:			
649.41	00	Files and rasps, including rotary files and rasps.....	Doz.....	5% ad val.	15% ad val.
649.42	00	Cutting tools (except tools provided for in item 649.41) with cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.....		27% ad val.	60% ad val.
649.43	00	End milling cutters.....	X.....		
649.44	00	Reamers.....	X.....		
649.45	00	Milling cutters (except end milling cutters).....	X.....		
649.46	00	Rock drilling bits.....	X.....		
649.47	00	Single point tools.....	X.....		
649.48	00	Threading taps, dies, and chasers.....	X.....		
649.49	00	Twist drills.....	X.....		
649.50	00	Other.....	X.....		
		Other:			
649.44	00	Suitable for cutting metal:			
649.45	00	Twist drills.....	X.....	21% ad val.	50% ad val.
649.46	00	Other.....	X.....	16.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
649.47	00	Not suitable for cutting metal:			
649.48	00	For hand tools.....	X.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
649.49	00	Wire-drawing dies and extrusion dies for metal.....	X.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
649.50	00	Diamond dies.....	Pr.....		
649.51	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.52	00	Tool tips, and plates, blanks and other forms for making tool tips, all the foregoing, unannealed, of sintered metal carbides.....	Lb.....	27% ad val.	60% ad val.

APPENDIX A

A-15

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 368

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - E

649.57 - 650.07

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
649.57	00	Slicers, choppers, grinders, juicer extractors, and other mechanical appliances, all the foregoing which are not over 25 pounds in weight, are not powered by electricity, and are of types used in the household, in restaurants, or in retail stores for preparing or serving food or drink.....	No.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
649.65	00	Knives and cutting blades for power or hand machines: For agricultural or horticultural machines (except lawn-mower blades) and for shoe machinery.....	No.....	Free	Free
649.67	80	Other: For slicing, cutting, or chopping meat.....	No.....	0% ad val.	20% ad val.
	90	Other.....	No.....		
	92	Other.....	No.....		
649.71	00	Pen knives, pocket knives, and other knives, all the foregoing which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments; and blades, handles, and other parts thereof: Knives: Valued not over 40 cents per dozen.....	No.....	45% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 50% ad val.
649.73	00	Valued over 40 cents but not over 50 cents per dozen.....	No.....	45% ad val.	5¢ each + 50% ad val.
649.75	00	Valued over 50 cents but not over \$1.25 per dozen.....	No.....	45% ad val.	11¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.77	00	Valued over \$1.25 but not over \$3 per dozen....	No.....	8.1¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	18¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.79	00	Valued over \$3 but not over \$6 per dozen.....	No.....	11.2¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	25¢ each + 50% ad val.
649.81	00	Valued over \$6 per dozen: With steel handles ornamented or decorated with etchings or gilded designs, or both.....	No.....	9¢ each + 22% ad val.	35¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.83	00	Other.....	No.....	15.5¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	35¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.85	00	Blades, handles, and other parts.....	No.....	4.95¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	11¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.87	00	Budding, grafting, and pruning knives, and blades, handles, and other parts thereof: Knives.....	No.....	15.7¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	35¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.89	00	Other.....	No.....	4.95¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	11¢ each + 55% ad val.
649.91		Cuticle or corn knives, cuticle pushers, nail files, nail cleaners, nail nippers and clippers, all the foregoing used for manicure or pedicure purposes, and parts thereof; tweezers.....		33% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Tweezers.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	X		
650.01	00	Knives not specifically provided for elsewhere in this subpart, and cleavers, with or without their handles: Without their handles.....	No.....	0.8¢ each + 9% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.03	00	Cleavers with their handles.....	No.....	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.05	00	Knives with their handles: With silver handles.....	No.....	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.07	00	With silver-plated handles.....	No.....	1.5¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 369

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - E

650.08 - 650.43

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Knives not specifically provided for, etc. (con.):			
		Knives with their handles (con.):			
		With stainless steel handles:			
		With handles not containing nickel			
		and not containing over 10 percent			
		by weight of manganese:			
650.08	00	Valued under 25 cents each, not			
		over 10.2 inches in over-all			
		length.....	No.....	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.09	00	Other.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
		With handles containing nickel or			
		containing over 10 percent by weight			
		of manganese:			
650.10	00	Valued under 25 cents each, not			
		over 10.2 inches in over-all			
		length.....	No.....	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.12	00	Other.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.13		With animal horn, bone, ivory, mother-			
		of-pearl, or shell handles.....		3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.
	20	Table knives (including table			
		serving knives).....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
650.15		With rubber or plastics handles:			
		Table, kitchen, and butcher knives.....		2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
	20	Table knives (including			
		table serving knives).....	No.		
	40	Kitchen and butcher knives.....	No.		
650.17	00	Other.....	No.....	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
		Other:			
650.19	00	Hunting knives with wood handles.....	No.....	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.21		Other.....		0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
	20	Table knives (including			
		table serving knives).....	No.		
	40	Kitchen and butcher knives.....	No.		
	60	Other.....	No.		
		Forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are			
		kitchen or table ware, with or without their handles:			
		Forks:			
650.31	00	Without their handles.....	No.....	0.8¢ each + 9% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
		With their handles:			
650.35	00	With silver handles.....	No.....	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.37	00	With silver-plated handles.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
		With stainless steel handles:			
		With handles not containing nickel			
		and not containing over 10 percent			
		by weight of manganese:			
650.38	00	Valued under 25 cents each,			
		not over 10.2 inches in			
		over-all length.....	No.....	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.39	00	Other.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
		With handles containing nickel or			
		containing over 10 percent by			
		weight of manganese:			
650.40	00	Valued under 25 cents each,			
		not over 10.2 inches in			
		over-all length.....	No.....	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.42	00	Other.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.43	00	With animal horn, bone, ivory,			
		mother-of-pearl, or shell handles.....	No.....	3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.

APPENDIX A

A-17

Page 370

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

6 - 3 - E
650.45 - 650.85SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Metal Products

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Forks, spoons, and ladles, etc. (con.):			
		Forks (con.):			
		With their handles (con.):			
650.45	20	With rubber or plastics handles.....	No.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
	40	<i>Table forks (including</i>	No.		
		<i>table serving forks)</i>	No.		
		Other.....	No.		
650.47	00	Other:			
650.49	00	Barbecue forks with wood handles....	No.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
	20	Other.....	No.	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
	40	<i>Table forks (including</i>	No.		
		<i>table serving forks)</i>	No.		
		Other.....	No.		
		Spoons and ladles:			
650.51	00	With sterling silver handles.....	No.	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
650.53	00	With silver-plated handles.....	No.	18.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		With stainless steel handles:			
650.54	00	Spoons valued under 25 cents each, not			
		over 10.2 inches in over-all			
		length.....	No.	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
650.55	00	Other.....	No.	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
650.56	20	With base metal (except stainless steel)			
	40	or nonmetal handles.....	No.	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
		<i>Tablespoons and table ladles</i>	No.		
		Other.....	No.		
650.57	00	Other.....	No.	20% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Carving and butcher steels, with or without their			
		handles:			
650.61	00	With rubber or plastics handles.....	No.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.63	00	With wood handles.....	No.	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	8¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.65	00	Other.....	No.	3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	16¢ each + 45% ad val.
		Razors and non-electric shavers, blades and cutting			
		heads therefor and for electric shavers, and other			
		parts:			
		Safety razors, and handles and frames thereof:			
650.71	00	Valued not over 50 cents each.....	No.	1.8¢ each + 4% ad val.	10¢ each + 30% ad val.
650.73	00	Valued over 50 cents each.....	No.	7.5% ad val.	10¢ each + 30% ad val.
650.75	00	Safety-razor blades.....	No.	0.18¢ each + 5% ad val.	1¢ each + 30% ad val.
650.77	00	Non-electric shavers, and blades and cutting			
		heads therefor and for electric shavers.....	No.	7% ad val.	27% ad val.
		Razors other than safety razors, and parts			
		therefor:			
650.79	00	Valued not over \$3 per dozen.....	No.	13.5¢ each + 13% ad val.	30¢ each + 30% ad val.
650.81	00	Valued over \$3 per dozen.....	No.	13¢ each + 9% ad val.	45¢ each + 30% ad val.
		Hair clippers (except clippers with a self-contained			
		electric motor), and cutting blades and heads for			
		all hair clippers:			
650.83	00	Valued not over \$1.75 per dozen.....	No.	16% ad val.	15¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.85	00	Valued over \$1.75 per dozen.....	No.	7.5¢ each + 17% ad val.	30¢ each + 45% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
650.87	00	Scissors and shears (except machines and except shears provided for in any of the foregoing provisions), and blades therefor: Valued not over 50 cents per dozen.....	No.....	1.57¢ each + 20% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.89	00	Valued over 50 cents but not over \$1.75 per dozen.....	No.....	6.75¢ each + 20% ad val.	15¢ each + 45% ad val.
650.91	00	Valued over \$1.75 per dozen.....	No.....	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	20¢ each + 45% ad val.
651.01	00	Handsewing or darning needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, embroidery stilettos, upholstery regulators, and other hand needles, all the foregoing, of metal; and needle books and needle cases, furnished with assortments of hand needles only: Needle books and needle cases: Valued under \$1.25 per dozen books or cases.....	Doz.....	34% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.03	00	Valued \$1.25 or more per dozen books or cases.....	Doz.....	22.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.04	00	Embroidery stilettos and upholstery regulators.....	Doz.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.05	00	Other: Hand sewing or darning needles.....	M.....	Free	Free
651.07	00	Crochet hooks or needles.....	M.....	90¢ per 1,000 + 30.5% ad val.	\$1.15 per 1,000 + 40% ad val.
651.09	00	Other.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.11	20 40	Sewing sets, and pedicure or manicure sets, and combinations thereof, in leather cases or other containers of types ordinarily sold therewith in retail sales: In leather containers..... Sewing sets..... Other..... X X	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
651.13	20 40	Other..... Sewing sets..... Other..... X X	34% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.15	00	Camping and picnic sets each comprised of a knife, fork, and spoon, wholly of metal, and with each of the three pieces specially designed so as to permit their being compactly joined and held together when not in use.....	No.....	22% ad val.	60% ad val.
651.21	00	Hand tools (including table, kitchen, and household implements of the character of hand tools) not specially provided for, and metal parts thereof: Hammers and sledges, with or without their handles: With heads not over 3.25 pounds each.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.23	00	With heads over 3.25 pounds each.....	Doz.....	4% ad val.	20% ad val.
651.25	00	Crowbars, track tools, and wedges, all the foregoing of iron or steel.....	Lb.....	0.6¢ per lb.	1.375¢ per lb.
651.27	00	Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.29	00	Chisels, gimlets, gouges, planes, and other cutting tools, and parts thereof: With cutting part containing by weight over 0.2 percent of chromium, molybdenum, or tungsten, or over 0.1 percent of vanadium.....	X.....	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
651.31	00	Other.....	X.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.33	00	Pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers, and parts thereof.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 372

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Metal Products

6 - 3 - E

651.37 - 651.75

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
651.37	00	Hand tools, etc. (con.):			
		Screwdrivers.....	X.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.39	00	Other hand tools, and parts thereof:			
		Agricultural or horticultural tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	Free	Free
		Other:			
		Of iron or steel:			
651.45	00	Cast-iron hatters' irons, and tailors' irons.....	No.....	2.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
651.47		Other.....		15% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Table, kitchen, and house- hold implements.....	X		
	40	Other.....	X		
		Of copper:			
651.49	00	Of brass.....	X.....	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
651.51	00	Other.....	X.....	13% ad val.	40% ad val.
651.53	00	Of aluminum.....	Lb.....	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	8.5¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
651.55	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Handles, of metal, for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles which are kitchen or table ware:			
		Of precious metals, or coated or plated with precious metals:			
651.60	00	Of silver, or coated or plated with silver....	No.....	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
651.62	00	Other.....	No.....	36% ad val.	65% ad val.
651.64	00	Other.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
651.75		Sets (except sets specially provided for) which include two or more of the tools, knives, forks, spoons, or other articles provided for in differ- ent rate provisions of this subpart.....		The rate of duty appli- cable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty	The rate of duty appli- cable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty
	1/				
		Sets wholly of knives, forks, or spoons:			
	10	With stainless steel handles.....	Pcs.		
	30	Other.....	Pcs.		
	60	Other sets.....	X		

1/ See general statistical headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3694 (Canadian Compensation), Dec. 27, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 85, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 16467.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
646.92	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
652.98	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15467.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
648.97	22.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
651.57	21.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
652.80	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
640.05	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
640.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
640.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
640.25	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
640.30	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
640.35	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
640.40	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
642.06	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
642.08	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
642.10	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
642.12	1.1¢ per lb.	0.95¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
642.14	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
642.16	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
642.18	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	14% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
642.20	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
642.25	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
642.27	37% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
642.30	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
642.33	0.25¢ per lb.	0.24¢ per lb.	0.24¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
642.43	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
642.47	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
642.90	0.75¢ per sq. ft. + 5% ad val.	0.67¢ per sq. ft. + 4.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per sq. ft. + 4% ad val.	0.52¢ per sq. ft. + 3.5% ad val.	0.45¢ per sq. ft. + 3% ad val.	0.37¢ per sq. ft. + 2.5% ad val.
642.52	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
642.54	0.75¢ per sq. ft. + 1.275¢ per lb.	0.67¢ per sq. ft. + 1.1¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per sq. ft. + 1¢ per lb.	0.52¢ per sq. ft. + 0.8¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per sq. ft. + 0.7¢ per lb.	0.37¢ per sq. ft. + 0.6¢ per lb.
642.56	1.175¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

APPENDIX A

A-21

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 4
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3322 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
646.72	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
646.74	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
646.75	23.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	11.5% ad val.
646.76	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
646.77	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
646.78	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
646.80	12¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.	10.8¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	9.6¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	8.4¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	7.2¢ per doz. + 4.5% ad val.	6¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.81	18¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	16¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	14.4¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	12¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	10.5¢ per doz. + 4.7% ad val.	9¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.82	37.5¢ per doz. + 10% ad val.	33¢ per doz. + 9% ad val.	30¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	26¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	22¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	18¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.
646.83	50¢ per doz. + 10% ad val.	44¢ per doz. + 9% ad val.	40¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	44¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	42¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	40¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.
646.84	60¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	54¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	48¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	42¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	36¢ per doz. + 4.7% ad val.	30¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.85	40¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	36¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	32¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	28¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	24¢ per doz. + 4.7% ad val.	20¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.86	30¢ per doz. + 8.5% ad val.	27¢ per doz. + 7.5% ad val.	24¢ per doz. + 6.5% ad val.	21¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	18¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.	15¢ per doz. + 4.25% ad val.
646.87	43¢ per doz. + 10% ad val.	38¢ per doz. + 9% ad val.	34¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	30¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	26¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	22¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.
646.88	65¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	58¢ per doz. + 7.5% ad val.	52¢ per doz. + 6.5% ad val.	45.5¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	39¢ per doz. + 5% ad val.	32¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.89	80¢ per doz. + 8% ad val.	72¢ per doz. + 7% ad val.	64¢ per doz. + 6% ad val.	56¢ per doz. + 5.5% ad val.	48¢ per doz. + 4.7% ad val.	40¢ per doz. + 4% ad val.
646.90	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
646.92	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
646.95	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
646.97	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
646.98	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
647.01	6.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
647.03	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
647.05	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
647.10	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
648.53	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
648.57	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
648.61	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
648.63	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
648.67	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
648.69	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
648.71	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 10% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 7% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.
648.73	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	8¢ each + 18% ad val.	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	6¢ each + 13% ad val.	5¢ each + 11% ad val.
648.75	4¢ each + 8% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 7% ad val.	3.2¢ each + 6% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 5.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 4.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 4% ad val.
648.85	3-1/3¢ each + 20% ad val.	3¢ each + 18% ad val.	2.5¢ each + 16% ad val.	2.3¢ each + 14% ad val.	2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.6¢ each + 10% ad val.
648.89	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
648.91	10¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	9¢ each + 20% ad val.	8¢ each + 18% ad val.	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	6¢ each + 13% ad val.	5¢ each + 11% ad val.
648.93	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
648.95	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
648.97	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 5
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3324 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 10, 1967, 32 F.R. 19014 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
649.01	12¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.	9¢ per doz.	8¢ per doz.	7¢ per doz.	6¢ per doz.
649.03	20¢ per doz.	18¢ per doz.	16¢ per doz.	14¢ per doz.	12¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.
649.05	28¢ per doz.	25¢ per doz.	22¢ per doz.	19¢ per doz.	16¢ per doz.	14¢ per doz.
649.07	17.5¢ per doz.	15¢ per doz.	14¢ per doz.	12¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.	8¢ per doz.
649.11	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
649.14	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
649.17	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
649.19	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.21	20¢ per gross	18¢ per gross	16¢ per gross	14¢ per gross	12¢ per gross	10¢ per gross
649.23	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
649.24	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
649.25	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
649.26	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
649.27	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
649.29	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.31	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.32	15% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
649.33	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
649.35	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
649.37	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.39	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
649.41	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
649.43	10% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
649.46	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
649.47	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
649.48	15% ad val.	15% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
649.49	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.53	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
649.57	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
649.67	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
649.71	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.73	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.75	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
649.77	9¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	8.1¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	7.2¢ each + 22% ad val.	6.3¢ each + 19% ad val.	5.4¢ each + 16% ad val.	4.5¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.79	12.5¢ each + 25% ad val.	11.2¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	10¢ each + 20% ad val.	8.7¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	7.5¢ each + 15% ad val.	6.2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
649.81	10¢ each + 25% ad val.	9¢ each + 22% ad val.	8¢ each + 20% ad val.	7¢ each + 17% ad val.	6¢ each + 15% ad val.	5¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
649.83	17.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	15.5¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	14¢ each + 22% ad val.	12¢ each + 19% ad val.	10.5¢ each + 16% ad val.	8.7¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.85	5.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	4.95¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	4.4¢ each + 22% ad val.	3.85¢ each + 19% ad val.	3.3¢ each + 16% ad val.	2.75¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.87	17.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	15.7¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	14¢ each + 22% ad val.	12.2¢ each + 19% ad val.	10.5¢ each + 16% ad val.	8.7¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.89	5.5¢ each + 27.5% ad val.	4.95¢ each + 24.5% ad val.	4.4¢ each + 22% ad val.	3.85¢ each + 19% ad val.	3.3¢ each + 16% ad val.	2.75¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
649.91	37% ad val.	33% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
650.01	0.92¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.73¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.64¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.55¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.46¢ each + 5% ad val.
650.03	4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 14% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	2¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.05	8¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	6¢ each + 14% ad val.	5¢ each + 12% ad val.	4¢ each + 10.5% ad val.	4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.07	2¢ each + 15% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	1¢ each + 9% ad val.	1¢ each + 7.5% ad val.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

A-23

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 6
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3722 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
650.09	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.12	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.13	4¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	3¢ each + 10% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 7% ad val.	2¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.17	4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 14% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	2¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.19	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 10% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 7% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.21	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.31	0.92¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 5% ad val.
650.35	8¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	7¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	6¢ each + 14% ad val.	5¢ each + 12% ad val.	4¢ each + 10.5% ad val.	4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.37	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.39	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 11% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.42	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.43	4¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	3¢ each + 10% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 7% ad val.	2¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.45	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 7% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.47	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 7% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.49	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.51	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
650.53	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
650.55	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
650.57	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
650.61	2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 11% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 10% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 7% ad val.	1¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.63	4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 14% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	2¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.65	4¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	3.5¢ each + 11% ad val.	3¢ each + 10% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 7% ad val.	2¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.71	2¢ each + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 4% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 3% ad val.	1¢ each + 2.5% ad val.
650.73	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
650.75	0.2¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.18¢ each + 5% ad val.	0.16¢ each + 4.5% ad val.	0.14¢ each + 4% ad val.	0.12¢ each + 3.5% ad val.	0.1¢ each + 3% ad val.
650.77	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
650.79	15¢ each + 15% ad val.	13.5¢ each + 13% ad val.	12¢ each + 12% ad val.	10.5¢ each + 10% ad val.	9¢ each + 9% ad val.	7.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
650.81	15¢ each + 10% ad val.	13¢ each + 9% ad val.	12¢ each + 8% ad val.	10¢ each + 7% ad val.	9¢ each + 6% ad val.	7¢ each + 5% ad val.
650.83	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
650.85	8.5¢ each + 19% ad val.	7.5¢ each + 17% ad val.	6.8¢ each + 15% ad val.	5.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	5.1¢ each + 11% ad val.	4¢ each + 9.5% ad val.
650.87	1.75¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	1.57¢ each + 20% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 18% ad val.	1.22¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	1.05¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.87¢ each + 11% ad val.
650.89	7.5¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	6.75¢ each + 20% ad val.	6¢ each + 18% ad val.	5.25¢ each + 15.5% ad val.	4.5¢ each + 13% ad val.	3.75¢ each + 11% ad val.
651.01	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.
651.03	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
651.04	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 7
Schedule 8,
Part 3

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 5822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
651.07	\$1 per 1,000 + 34% ad val.	90¢ per 1,000 + 30.5% ad val.	80¢ per 1,000 + 27% ad val.	70¢ per 1,000 + 23.5% ad val.	60¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.	50¢ per 1,000 + 17% ad val.
651.09	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
651.11	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
651.13	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.
651.15	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
651.21	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.23	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
651.25	0.6875¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
651.27	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.29	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
651.31	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.33	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.37	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
651.45	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1.5% ad val.
651.47	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.49	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
651.51	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
651.53	3.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
651.55	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
651.60	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
651.62	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
651.64	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
652.03	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
652.06	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
652.09	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
652.12	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
652.15	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
652.18	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
652.21	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
652.24	1.75¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.
652.27	0.75¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.37¢ per lb.	0.37¢ per lb.
652.30	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
652.33	0.4475¢ per lb.	0.37¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
652.35	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
652.36	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
652.38	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
652.41	0.25¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
652.42	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
652.45	5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
652.50	4¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
652.55	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
652.58	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
652.65	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
652.70	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
652.72	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
652.75	10% ad val.	12% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
652.94	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
652.95	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
652.96	10% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
653.00	12% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 9
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

Part 3--Headnote 2 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 34, hdntc 2 Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 939, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

642.21--Item 642.21 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

642.35--Language "not under 0.08 inch in diameter" deleted from article description and language "not under 0.075 inch in diameter" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 35(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

642.45--Language "under 0.08 inch" deleted from heading.
642.47 immediately preceding item 642.45 and language "under 0.075 inch" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 35(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

642.86--Items 642.86 and 642.88 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

642.86--Language "not under 0.08 inch in diameter" deleted from article description and language "not under 0.075 inch in diameter" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 35(c), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

646.79--Item 646.79 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(b), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

646.93--Item 646.93 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

647.00--Item 647.00 (column 1 rate--19% ad val.; column 2 rate--45% ad val.) deleted and items 647.01 and 647.03 and heading immediately preceding item 647.01 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 36(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

647.02--Item 647.02 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

647.06--Item 647.06 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

PROVISION

Subpt E--Headnote 4 deleted and headnotes 5 and 6 redesignated as headnotes 4 and 5, respectively. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 34, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 939, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

648.53--Column 1 rate of duty of 19% ad val. reduced to 7.5% ad val. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 37, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 941, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

649.05--Article descriptions for items 649.05 and 649.07 amended by deleting "7 inches" and inserting "6.75 inches" in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 38, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 941, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

649.44--Item 649.45 (column 1 rate--21% ad val.; column 2 rate--50% ad val.) deleted and items 649.44 and 649.46 and heading immediately preceding item 649.44 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

649.65--Language "and for shoe machinery" added to article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 45(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

649.71--Column 1 rate of duty changed from 0.2¢ each + 42.5% ad val. to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

649.73--Column 1 rate of duty changed from 0.8¢ each + 42.5% ad val. to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

649.75--Column 1 rate of duty changed from 1.83¢ each + 42.5% ad val. to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

650.08--Items 650.09 (column 1 rate--1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--2¢ each + 45% ad val.) and 650.11 (column 1 rate--1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--2¢ each + 45% ad val.) deleted and new items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, and 650.12 and headings immediately preceding items 650.08 and 650.10 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19062, effective date Jan. 1, 1968. The column 1 and 2 rates of duty for the articles described in items 650.08 and 650.10 had been temporarily increased for over-quota imports by former items 927.53, 927.60, and 927.61.

650.38--Items 650.39 (column 1 rate--1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--2¢ each + 45% ad val.) and 650.41 (column 1 rate--1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--2¢ each + 45% ad val.) deleted and new items 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, and 650.42 and headings immediately preceding items 650.38 and 650.40 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3922 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19062, effective date Jan. 1, 1968. The column 1 and 2 rates of duty for the articles described in items 650.38 and 650.40 had been temporarily increased for over-quota imports by former items 927.53, 927.60, and 927.61.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 10
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Other Amendments and Modifications--(con.)

PROVISION

650.54--Item 650.55 (column 1 rate--17% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and new items 650.54 and 650.55 and heading immediately preceding item 650.54 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3682 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968. The column 1 and 2 rates of duty for the articles described in item 650.54 had been temporarily increased for over-quota imports by former items 927.54 and 927.62.

651.15--Item 651.15 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 40(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

651.33--Item 651.33 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 39, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 941, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

651.39--Language ", and parts thereof" added to heading 651.45 immediately preceding item 651.39. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 41, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

651.75--Language "(except sewing sets, pedicure or manicure sets, and combinations thereof)" deleted from article description and language "(except sets specially provided for)" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 40(c), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.10--Item 652.10 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

652.12--Language "Chain or" added to heading preceding item 652.15. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 42(1), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.21--Language "or chains" added to article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 42(2), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.24--Heading immediately preceding item 652.24 amended. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 42(3), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.35--Item 652.35 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 42(3), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.39--Item 652.39 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(b), 405(b), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

652.40--Item 652.40 (column 1 and 2 rate--0.25% per lb.) deleted and items 652.41 and 652.42 and heading immediately preceding item 652.41 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 43, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

652.76--Item 652.76 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

652.84--Item 652.85 redesignated as item 652.84 and new item 652.85 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

652.86--Item 652.86 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 36(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 940, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

652.87--Item 652.87 redesignated as item 652.88 and new items 652.88, 652.87 and 652.89 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

652.90--Column 1 rate of duty of 16% ad val. reduced to 15% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

652.92--Column 1 rate of duty of 11% ad val. reduced to 10% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

653.37--Item 653.40 (column 1 rate--19% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and items 653.37 and 653.40 and heading immediately preceding item 653.37 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

653.85--Language "or plated with vitreous glasses" added to heading immediately preceding item 653.85. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 44, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

653.97--Language "or glazed with vitreous glasses" added to article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 44, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

656.25--Column 1 rate of duty of 55% ad val. reduced to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

658.10--Item 658.10 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(b), 405(b), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 11
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
842.2--See Other Amendments and Modifications for clarifying language covering items 842.20-842.20		847.01--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
842.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Estab. (transferred from 847.0020pt.	
00--Estab. (transferred from 842.8000pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965	40pt & 40pt1.....	Dec. 7, 1965
842.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications		Articles subject to ALTA transferred to	
842.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications		847.0800.....	Dec. 20, 1965
842.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications		847.02--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
842.50--		00--Estab. (transferred from 847.0100pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965
00--Estab. (transferred from 842.8020 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	847.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc. (transferred to 843.8000).....	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 847.0020pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
40--Disc. do do	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 847.0040pt).....	do
842.88--See Other Amendments and Modifications		60--Estab. (transferred from 847.0020pt).....	do
00--Estab. (transferred from 842.8600pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965	847.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
842.88--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Estab. (transferred from 847.0500pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965
00--Estab. (transferred from 842.8700pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965	848.53--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
842.93--		849.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 843.9350 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	849.07--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc. (transferred to 843.9300).....	do	849.14--	
40--Disc. do do	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 849.1420 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966
843.08--See Other Amendments and Modifications		20--Disc. (transferred to 849.1400).....	do
844.03--		40--Disc. do do	do
00--Disc. (transferred to 844.0220 & 40).....	Jan. 1, 1966	849.43--	
20--Estab. (transferred from 844.0200pt).....	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 849.4350pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Estab. do do	do	10--Estab. do do	do
844.26--		15--Estab. do do	do
00--Disc. (transferred to 846.2080 & 40).....	Jan. 1, 1966	20--Unit of quantity changed from "No." to	
20--Estab. (transferred from 846.2000pt).....	do	"X".....	do
40--Estab. do do	do	25--Estab. (transferred from 849.4350pt).....	do
844.75--		30--Estab. do do	do
00--Estab. (transferred from 846.7350 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	60--Disc. (transferred to 849.4305, 10, 15,	
20--Disc. (transferred to 846.7500).....	do	25, 30 & 60).....	do
40--Disc. do do	do	80--Estab. (transferred from 849.4350pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
846.78--		849.44--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 846.7620 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	00--Estab. (transferred from 849.4120).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 846.7800).....	do	849.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. do do	do	20--Disc. (transferred to 849.4400).....	Jan. 1, 1966
846.79--		40--Disc. (transferred to 849.4400).....	do
00--Estab. (transferred from 846.7620 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966	849.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc. (transferred to 846.7800).....	do	00--Estab. (transferred from 849.4140).....	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Disc. do do	do	849.66--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
848.79--See Other Amendments and Modifications		849.71--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 848.2000,		849.73--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
648.4000-848.4200 & 648.4220-848.7800)....	Dec. 20, 1965	849.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
848.92--		850.08--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Articles subject to Automotive Products		00--Estab. (transferred from 850.0920pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
Trade Act (ALTA) transferred to		850.09--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
846.4300.....	Dec. 20, 1965	00--Estab. (transferred from 850.0920pt & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1966
Unit of quantity changed from "Doz." to		20--Knives valued under 25 cents each	
"X".....	Jan. 1, 1966	transferred from 927.5040 & 927.6040.....	Oct. 12, 1967
848.93--See Other Amendments and Modifications		Disc. (transferred to 850.0800 &	
00--Estab. (transferred from 848.9200pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965	850.0900).....	Jan. 1, 1966
Unit of quantity changed from "Doz." to		40--Disc. (transferred to 850.0900).....	do
"X".....	Jan. 1, 1966	850.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
847.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Estab. (transferred from 850.1120pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 847.0100 &			
847.0320).....	Dec. 7, 1965		
40--Disc. (transferred to 847.0100 &			
847.0340).....	do		
60--Disc. (transferred to 847.0100 &			
847.0360).....	do		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 12
Schedule 6,
Part 3

Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
650.11--See Other Amendments and Modifications 20--Knives valued under 25 cents each transferred from 927.5140 & 927.6140.....Oct. 12, 1967 Disc.(transferred to 650.1000 & 650.1200).....Jan. 1, 1968 40--Disc.(transferred to 650.1200)..... do		Hàng. 651.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications for additional language covering items 651.39-651.55.....Jan. 1, 1968	
650.12--See other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.1120pt & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968		651.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Disc.(transferred to 651.7520, 40 & 60).....May 1, 1968 10--Etab.(transferred from 651.7520 & 40pt).....Jan. 1, 1968 20--Etab.(transferred from 651.7500pt).....May 1, 1968 Disc.(transferred to 651.7510).....Jan. 1, 1968 30--Etab.(transferred from 651.7540pt)..... do 40--Etab.(transferred from 651.7500pt).....May 1, 1968 Disc.(transferred to 651.7510 & 30).....Jan. 1, 1968 60--Etab.(transferred from 651.7500pt).....May 1, 1968	
650.38--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.3920pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		Subpt. F--See Other Amendments and Modifications for classifying language covering items 652.12-652.33	
650.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.3920pt & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968 20--Forks valued under 25 cents each transferred from 927.5060 & 927.6060.....Oct. 12, 1967 Disc.(transferred to 650.3800 & 650.3900).....Jan. 1, 1968 40--Disc.(transferred to 650.3900)..... do		652.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.3800pt).....Dec. 30, 1965	
650.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.4120pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		652.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.3800pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
650.41--See Other Amendments and Modifications 20--Forks valued under 25 cents each transferred from 927.5160 & 927.6160.....Oct. 12, 1967 Disc.(transferred to 650.4000 & 650.4200).....Jan. 1, 1968 40--Disc.(transferred to 650.4200)..... do		652.38--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.3800pt).....Dec. 30, 1965	
650.42--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.4120pt & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968		652.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications 20--Disc.(transferred to 652.4200 & 652.4300).....Dec. 7, 1965	
650.43-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.4320 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968 20--Disc.(transferred to 650.4300)..... do 40--Disc. do do		652.41--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.4000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
650.54--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.5520pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		652.42--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.4000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
650.55--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.5520pt & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968 20--Spoons valued under 25 cents each transferred from 927.5240 & 927.6240.....Oct. 12, 1967 Disc.(transferred to 650.5400 & 650.5500).....Jan. 1, 1968 40--Disc.(transferred to 650.5500)..... do		652.45-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.6520 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968 30--Disc.(transferred to 652.6520)..... do 40--Disc. do do	
650.77-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 650.7720 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968 20--Disc.(transferred to 650.7720)..... do 40--Disc. do do		652.76--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.7500pt).....Dec. 20, 1965	
651.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 651.7500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965		652.81--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.8000pt).....Dec. 20, 1965	
651.33--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 651.4720pt- 651.5500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965		652.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Springs and levers for aprons, not Canadian original motor-vehicle equip- ment, transferred to 652.8400.....Dec. 30, 1965	
		652.86--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 652.8500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
		652.87--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Springs, not Canadian original motor-vehicle equipment, transferred to 652.8800, springs and levers for springs, n.e.s., transferred to 652.8800 and 652.8900.....Dec. 20, 1965	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 379

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 4. - Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

6 - 4 - A

660.10 - 660.15

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 4. - MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT</p> <p><u>Part 4 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part does not cover -- (i) bobbins, spools, cops, tubes, and similar holders; (ii) belts and belting; (iii) machine clothing, other than card clothing provided for in items 670.52 and 670.54; (iv) articles of textile materials; articles of stone, of ceramic ware, of glass, or of other materials provided for in schedule 5; or articles of leather or of fur on the skin; or (v) articles and parts of articles specifically provided for elsewhere in the schedules.</p> <p>2. Unless the context requires otherwise, and subject to headnote 1 to subpart A of this part, a multi-purpose machine is classifiable according to its principal purpose, but if such a machine is not described in a superior tariff heading as to its principal purpose, or if it has no one principal purpose, it is classifiable in subpart H of this part as a machine not specially provided for.</p> <p>3. An electric motor or other power unit imported with a machine is classifiable with such machine as an entirety if fitted thereto when imported, or, if the machine or its framework is designed to receive the power unit, or if the shipment includes a common base designed to receive both the power unit and the machine.</p> <p>Subpart A. - Boilers, Non-Electric Motors and Engines, and Other General Purpose Machinery</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. A machine or appliance which is described in this subpart and also is described elsewhere in this part is classifiable in this subpart.</p>			
660.10	00	Steam and other vapor generating boilers (except central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam), and parts thereof		11.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
660.15	00	Superheaters, economizers, soot removers, gas recovers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers; condensers for vapor engines and power units; all of the foregoing and parts thereof		17.5% ad val.	45% ad val.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1988)

Page 389

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 4. - Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

6 - 4 - E, F
670.90 - 672.25

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
670.90	00	Carding machines and parts thereof	X.....	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Sewing machines and parts thereof, including furniture specially designed for such machines.			
672.05	00	Sewing machines specially designed to join footwear soles to uppers, and parts thereof (except needles)	X.....	Free	Free
672.10	00	Sewing machines other than those in item 672.05: Valued not over \$10 each	No.....	6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
672.15	22	Valued over \$10 each	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Specially designed for industrial or commercial use	80.		
	40	Other	80.		
		Parts:			
672.20	00	Needles	M.....	67¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.	\$1.15 per 1,000 + 40% ad val.
672.22	00	Shuttles	No.....	21.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
672.25	20	Other	X.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
	40	Parts of metal	X.....		
		Other	X.....		

Subpart F. - Machines for Working Metal, Stone, and Other Materials

Subpart F headnotes:

1. For the purposes of this subpart --
- (a) the term "machine tool" means any machine used for shaping or surface-working --
- (i) metals (including metallic carbides);
- (ii) stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement and like mineral materials, or glass in the cold; or
- (iii) wood, cork, bone, hard rubber or plastics, or other hard materials, whether by cutting away or otherwise removing the material or by changing its shape or form without removing any of it, but does not include rolling mills (item 674.20) or the hand-directed or -controlled tools provided for in items 674.60 and 674.70 of this subpart and in item 683.20 of part 5 of this schedule; and
- (b) the term "metal-working" includes metallic-carbide-working.

Subpart F statistical headnotes:

1. For the purposes of this subpart --
- (a) "drilling machines" means those machines which are specially designed for the primary purpose of rotating or lathe hole in metal, and
- (b) "metal-working machine tools" means those machine tools which shape or surface-work metal by removing metal in the form of chips, dust, and similar forms.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 391

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 4. - Machinery and Mechanical Equipment

6 - 4 - F, G

674.60 - 676.12

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
674.60	00	Hand-directed or -controlled tools with pneumatic or self-contained non-electric motor, and parts thereof:			
		Tools suitable for metal-working and parts thereof.....	X.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
674.70	00	Other.....	X.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
674.75	00	Powder-actuated hand tools, and parts thereof.....	X.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
674.80	00	Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface-tempering appliances, and parts thereof:			
		Hand-directed or -controlled appliances and parts thereof.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
674.90	00	Other.....	X.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
Subpart G. - Office Machines					
<u>Subpart G headings:</u>					
1. This subpart does not cover --					
(i) weighing machines (see subpart A of this part and subpart D of part 2 of schedule 7);					
(ii) bookbinding and printing machinery (see subpart B of this part);					
(iii) mathematical calculating instruments or revolution and other counters (see subparts C and D of part 2 of schedule 7);					
(iv) hand tools not having a base for fixing or placing them on a table, desk, wall, floor, or similar place (see part 1E of this schedule).					
2. For the purposes of this subpart --					
(a) the term "office machines" refers to machines which are used in offices, shops, factories, workshops, schools, depots, hotels, and elsewhere, for doing work concerning the writing, recording, sorting, filing, mailing of correspondence, records, accounts, forms, etc., or for doing other "office work", and which have a base for fixing or placing them on a table, desk, wall, floor, or similar place; and					
(b) a "calculating mechanism" is one designed to perform one or more of the four arithmetical operations, i.e., addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 6,
Part 4

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3422 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 -				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
670.54	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
670.56	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
670.58	\$1 per 1,000 + 30% ad val.	90¢ per 1,000 + 27% ad val.	80¢ per 1,000 + 24% ad val.	70¢ per 1,000 + 21% ad val.	60¢ per 1,000 + 18% ad val.	50¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.
670.60	75¢ per 1,000 + 25% ad val.	67.5¢ per 1,000 + 22% ad val.	60¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.	52.5¢ per 1,000 + 17% ad val.	45¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.	37.5¢ per 1,000 + 12.5% ad val.
670.62	\$1.15 per 1,000 + 40% ad val.	\$1.03 per 1,000 + 36% ad val.	92¢ per 1,000 + 32% ad val.	80¢ per 1,000 + 28% ad val.	69¢ per 1,000 + 24% ad val.	57¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.
670.64	75¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.	67¢ per 1,000 + 18% ad val.	60¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.	52¢ per 1,000 + 13% ad val.	45¢ per 1,000 + 12% ad val.	37¢ per 1,000 + 10% ad val.
670.66	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
670.68	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
670.70	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
670.72	21¢ per 1,000 + 25.5% ad val.	18.5¢ per 1,000 + 22.5% ad val.	16¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.	14¢ per 1,000 + 17.5% ad val.	12¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.	10¢ per 1,000 + 12.5% ad val.
670.90	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
672.10	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
672.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
672.70	75¢ per 1,000 + 20% ad val.	67¢ per 1,000 + 18% ad val.	60¢ per 1,000 + 15% ad val.	52¢ per 1,000 + 13% ad val.	45¢ per 1,000 + 12% ad val.	37¢ per 1,000 + 10% ad val.
672.72	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
672.75	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
674.10	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
674.30	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
674.30	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
674.32	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
674.35	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
674.40	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
674.42	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
674.50	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
674.51	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
674.52	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
674.53	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
674.55	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
674.56	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
674.60	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
674.70	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
674.75	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
674.80	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
674.90	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
676.07	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
676.10	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
676.12	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
676.15	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
676.20	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
676.22	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
676.23	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
676.25	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
676.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
676.30	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
676.32	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
676.35	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
676.35	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
676.40	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 395

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Electrical Machinery and Equipment

6 - 5 --

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 5. - ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</p> <p><u>Part 5 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part does not cover --</p> <p>(i) electrical insulators or insulating materials (classifiable in other schedules according to materials of which made);</p> <p>(ii) certain carbons, electrodes, and brushes provided for in part 1E of schedule 5;</p> <p>(iii) ceramic electrical ware (part 2D of schedule 5);</p> <p>(iv) electric blankets and other electrically warmed bedding (see part 5B of schedule 3);</p> <p>(v) washing machines, ironing machines, sewing machines, and other machines provided for in parts 4 or 6 of this schedule; or</p> <p>(vi) electrical instruments and apparatus provided for in schedule 7.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this part (items 682.05 and 682.07), the rated kva of a transformer is the kilovolt-ampere output on a continuous duty basis at the rated secondary voltage (or amperage, when applicable) and at the rated frequency without exceeding the rated temperature limitations.</p> <p><u>Part 5 statistical headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For statistical reporting purposes in this part (item 685.40), "audio machines" are those machines designed specifically for recording, reproducing, or recording and reproducing frequencies in the sound spectrum only.</p> <p>2. For statistical reporting purposes in this part (item 685.40), "video machines" are those designed specifically for recording or recording and reproducing video signals. An audio track may or may not be included on the recording medium.</p>			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 397

SCHEDULE 6. - METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Electrical Machinery and Equipment6 - 5 --
682.65 - 683.50

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
682.65	00	Any article described in the foregoing items 682.05 to 682.60, inclusive (except 682.50), if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
		Magnets; chucks, clamps, vises and similar work holders, all the foregoing which are magnetic; electro-magnetic clutches and couplings; electro-magnetic brakes; electro-magnetic lifting heads; all the foregoing and parts thereof.....	X.....		
682.70	00	Permanent magnets.....	X.....	14% ad val.	45% ad val.
682.71	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
682.80	00	Work holders and parts thereof.....	X.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
682.90	00	Other.....	X.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
682.91	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
683.95	00	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Storage batteries and parts thereof:			
683.10	00	Lead-acid type storage batteries, and parts thereof.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
683.11	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
683.15	00	Other.....	X.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
683.16	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
683.20	20 40	Hand-directed or -controlled tools with self-contained electric motor, and parts thereof..... Tools..... Parts.....	No. X	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
683.30		Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, food grinders, and mixers, juice extractors and other electro-mechanical appliances, all the foregoing with self-contained electric motors, of types used in the household, hotels, restaurants, offices, schools, or hospitals (but not including factory or other industrial appliances or electro-thermic appliances), and parts thereof:			
		Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof.....		12% ad val.	35% ad val.
	10	Portable, hand-held type.....	No.		
	30	Other.....	No.		
	40	Parts of vacuum cleaners.....	X		
	00	Other.....	X		
683.32	00	Other.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Shavers, hair-clipper, and scissors, all the foregoing with self-contained electric motors, and parts thereof:			
683.40	00	Hair-clipper and parts thereof.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
683.50		Other.....		12% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Shavers.....	No.		
	40	Parts of shavers.....	X		
	00	Other.....	X		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 6,
Part 5

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3694 (Canadian Compensation), Dec. 17, 1962, 3 CFR, 1963 supp., p. 85, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, May 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 45407.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
681.42	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
681.07	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.20	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
681.32	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.40	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.
681.90	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.52	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
681.55	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
681.60	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
681.70	18% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
681.80	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
681.90	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.95	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
681.10	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
681.15	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
681.20	11.75% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.30	13.75% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
681.37	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.40	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
681.50	13.75% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
681.60	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
681.65	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
681.90	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
681.95	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
681.10	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.15	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
681.20	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
681.30	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
681.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
681.50	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.62	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
681.64	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
681.70	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
681.10	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.20	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
681.21	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10.4% ad val.	10.4% ad val.
681.25	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
681.30	13.75% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
681.32	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.40	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
681.42	15% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.

A P P E N D I X B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Shovels, hoes, rakes, forks; other agricultural or horticultural hand tools (p. 3)								
648.51	702	-2	Japan	617	Kor. Rep.	52	Taiwan	15
648.55	413	+4	Japan	387	U. K.	13	Taiwan	7
648.57	21	-31	Japan	17	Kor. Rep.	3	W. Germany	1
648.61	85	+22	Japan	72	W. Germany	13	U. K.	1
648.63	14	-10	Japan	13	W. Germany	2	Netherlands	1/
651.39	693	+52	Japan	539	Hong Kong	64	U. K.	61
Picks, mattocks, sledges, crowbars, and related tools (p. 13)								
648.53	216	+6	Spain	78	W. Germany	71	Japan	61
651.23	267	+1	Japan	150	Spain	90	W. Germany	15
651.25	101	+63	Japan	54	Canada	35	U. K.	9
Machetes, sickles, hay knives, and related edged tools (p. 21)								
648.65	207	+19	U. K.	86	Guatemala	53	Japan	27
648.69	150	-6	Austria	84	Japan	42	Sweden	9
648.71	1	2/	W. Germany	1	-	-	-	-
Axes, hatchets, similar hewing tools, and light hammers (p. 27)								
648.67	352	+3	Sweden	130	Japan	102	W. Germany	92
651.21	785	-4	Japan	685	W. Germany	33	Spain	20
Hedge, grass, pruning, and sheep shears (p. 35)								
648.73	190	-13	Japan	122	W. Germany	36	Italy	24
648.75	330	-23	Japan	148	Italy	67	W. Germany	51
Pliers, nippers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire (p. 43)								
648.81	1,185	-16	Japan	1,059	W. Germany	62	Italy	41
648.85	2,730	+12	Japan	1,074	W. Germany	710	U. K.	405
648.89	56	+399	Japan	56	W. Germany	1/	-	-
Tin snips, bolt cutters, pipe cutters and similar tools (p. 51)								
648.91	49	+26	Italy	29	Japan	16	W. Germany	3
648.93	18	+89	Japan	18	-	-	-	-
648.95	230	+27	Japan	192	W. Germany	14	Norway	13
Pipe tools and wrenches (p. 59)								
648.97	6,207	+16	Japan	5,077	Spain	365	W. Germany	346
Hand and machine files and rasps (p. 67)								
649.01	55	-3	Switzerland	42	U. K.	7	W. Germany	4
649.03	638	-3	Switzerland	511	Italy	37	U. K.	28
649.05	473	+2	Switzerland	233	India	47	U. K.	46
649.07	1,744	+1	U. K.	564	Sweden	376	India	192
649.41	250	+30	W. Germany	72	U. K.	59	Sweden	36

See footnotes at end of table.

July 1968
6:6

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Handsaws, and blades and teeth for all saws (p. 75)								
649.11	1,238	+7	Sweden	480	Japan	377	W. Germany	204
649.14	306	-12	Belg. & Lux.	62	Switzerland	51	Brazil	47
649.17	1,327	-3	W. Germany	707	Canada	182	U. K.	114
649.19	559	+4	Sweden	311	U. K.	91	Japan	78
649.21	60	+3	W. Germany	52	Switzerland	7	U. K.	1
649.23	18	+19	Canada	11	W. Germany	6	-	-
649.24	1,007	+40	Canada	1,002	W. Germany	3	Sweden	1
649.25	659	-9	Norway	158	W. Germany	151	Sweden	142
649.26	54	+87	W. Germany	28	Canada	21	Switzerland	3
649.27	15	+125	Japan	10	W. Germany	4	U. K.	2
649.29	171	-24	Canada	122	Sweden	33	W. Germany	13
Blow torches and similar self-contained torches (p. 87)								
649.31	29	+378	U. K.	28	Japan	1/	W. Germany	1/
649.32	10	+19	Canada	3	Denmark	2	France	2
Anvils (p. 91)								
649.33	17	-4	Japan	12	U. K.	3	Sweden	1
649.35	6	+568	Japan	3	W. Germany	1	Switzerland	1
Vises and clamps (p. 95)								
649.37	3,341	+276	Mexico	2,195	Japan	611	U. K.	220
Abrasive wheels mounted on frames, hand- or pedal-operated (p. 99)								
649.39	11	+60	W. Germany	7	Belg. & Lux.	2	Switzerland	1
Metal sewing, darning, knitting, and other hand needles; sewing sets (p. 103)								
651.01	37	+6	Japan	21	Hong Kong	17	-	-
651.03	1	-47	U. K.	1	-	-	-	-
651.04	9	-31	U. K.	7	W. Germany	1	Japan	1/
651.05	1,510	-2	U. K.	951	Japan	280	W. Germany	248
651.07	20	-44	U. K.	17	Japan	2	W. Germany	1
651.09	33	-46	W. Germany	15	U. K.	11	Japan	4
651.1120	176	-1	Austria	85	W. Germany	83	Italy	4
651.1320	61	-34	Japan	45	Canada	9	U. K.	4
Drilling, threading, and tapping tools, and screwdrivers (p. 115)								
651.27	504	+52	U. K.	194	Japan	191	W. Germany	29
651.37	936	3/	Japan	541	W. Germany	133	Hong Kong	127
Chisels, gouges, planes, and related cutting tools (p. 123)								
651.29	62	-38	W. Germany	24	Switzerland	12	U. K.	9
651.31	527	+12	Japan	181	U. K.	112	Italy	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Hand tools with nonelectric motors (p. 127)								
674.60	1,344	+32	U. K.	535	W. Germany	213	Switzerland	196
674.70	8,881	+31	Canada	3,737	W. Germany	2,411	Japan	894
674.75	1,091	+37	Switzerland	352	Australia	340	Italy	108
Portable electric hand tools (p. 137)								
683.20	3,560	+3	Japan	2,170	W. Germany	804	U. K.	218
Hand tools and tool sets, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 147)								
651.33	225	+36	W. Germany	113	Japan	79	Hong Kong	24
651.45	5	-48	Japan	5	-	-	-	-
651.47	5,009	+13	Japan	2,692	W. Germany	858	Italy	424
651.49	339	-6	Italy	156	Japan	81	W. Germany	53
651.51	115	+29	U. K.	79	W. Germany	15	Denmark	10
651.53	495	-2	Japan	246	Italy	116	W. Germany	79
651.55	1,006	+38	Japan	440	Switzerland	172	Italy	150
651.7560	3,961	47	Japan	2,907	W. Germany	298	Netherlands	264
Knives with folding or non-fixed blades (p. 157)								
649.71	1	-78	Taiwan	1/	Hong Kong	1/	-	-
649.73	1/	2/	Japan	1/	-	-	-	-
649.75	57	-19	Japan	43	W. Germany	12	Ireland	1
649.77	747	+4	Japan	691	W. Germany	34	Ireland	14
649.79	289	-4	Japan	250	Italy	15	France	10
649.81	40	+32	W. Germany	19	Switzerland	7	Italy	6
649.83	967	+15	W. Germany	465	Switzerland	204	Japan	102
649.85	30	-73	Japan	25	Italy	4	India	1/
Table flatware (p. 165)								
650.05	168	+5	Denmark	73	U. K.	51	Italy	28
650.07	138	-3	U. K.	61	Japan	46	Italy	15
650.08 5/	3,160	-27	Japan	2,380	Taiwan	272	Kor. Rep.	163
650.09 2/								
650.10 5/	254	+1	W. Germany	115	Japan	54	U. K.	47
650.12 5/								
650.1320	81	-10	U. K.	51	W. Germany	25	Japan	4
650.1520	1,128	+25	Japan	917	U. K.	114	France	52
650.2120	727	+2	Japan	491	W. Germany	88	U. K.	70
650.35	218	+4	Denmark	86	U. K.	70	Italy	43
650.37	85	-24	U. K.	53	Italy	7	Sweden	6
650.38 5/	1,704	-17	Japan	1,239	Taiwan	215	Kor. Rep.	93
650.39 5/								

See footnotes at end of table.

July 1968
6:6

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries
of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value

Table flatware (cont.)

650.40	:		:		:		:	
650.42	:	220	:	-29	:	W. Germany	:	95
650.43	:	16	:	+18	:	U. K.	:	11
650.4520	:	484	:	+67	:	Japan	:	443
650.4920	:	390	:	+31	:	Japan	:	292
650.51	:	291	:	+6	:	Denmark	:	144
650.53	:	328	:	-7	:	U. K.	:	251
650.54 5/	:		:		:	Italy	:	19
650.55 5/	:	3,071	:	-28	:	Japan	:	2,070
650.5620	:	838	:	+32	:	Taiwan	:	276
650.57	:	111	:	+360	:	W. Germany	:	40
651.15	:	72	:	+34	:	U. K.	:	64
651.60	:	1/	:	-36	:	Japan	:	22
651.62	:	-	:	2/	:	U. K.	:	69
651.64	:	5	:	+1,542	:	U. K.	:	2
651.7510 5/	:		:		:	Japan	:	-
651.7530 5/	:	3,025	:	4/	:	Japan	:	1/
	:		:		:	France	:	1/
	:		:		:	Netherlands	:	275
	:		:		:	W. Germany	:	133

Fixed-blade cutlery, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 189)

649.87	:	19	:	-17	:	W. Germany	:	11	:	U. K.	:	4	:	Japan	:	3
649.89	:	-	:	2/	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
650.01	:	938	:	+44	:	U. K.	:	742	:	Colombia	:	122	:	Brazil	:	24
650.03	:	43	:	+12	:	Japan	:	16	:	W. Germany	:	13	:	Italy	:	6
650.1340	:	657	:	+11	:	W. Germany	:	583	:	Japan	:	51	:	U. K.	:	12
650.1540	:	142	:	-47	:	Japan	:	87	:	Switzerland	:	20	:	France	:	16
650.17	:	170	:	-12	:	W. Germany	:	95	:	Japan	:	57	:	Italy	:	6
650.19	:	214	:	+72	:	W. Germany	:	99	:	Sweden	:	50	:	Japan	:	40
650.2140	:	1,826	:	+22	:	Japan	:	682	:	W. Germany	:	474	:	Switzerland	:	377
650.2160	:	999	:	+32	:	Japan	:	488	:	Finland	:	167	:	W. Germany	:	157
650.31	:	48	:	-42	:	Japan	:	27	:	U. K.	:	9	:	Italy	:	8
650.4540	:	35	:	-55	:	Japan	:	32	:	Taiwan	:	2	:	France	:	1
650.47	:	45	:	+179	:	Japan	:	45	:	-	:	-	:	-	:	-
650.4940	:	133	:	+35	:	Japan	:	91	:	W. Germany	:	21	:	Italy	:	9
650.5640	:	357	:	-26	:	Japan	:	298	:	Italy	:	16	:	U. K.	:	9
650.61	:	15	:	+208	:	W. Germany	:	14	:	Japan	:	1	:	U. K.	:	1/
650.63	:	46	:	3/	:	W. Germany	:	40	:	France	:	1	:	U. K.	:	1
650.65	:	62	:	+45	:	W. Germany	:	40	:	U. K.	:	11	:	Japan	:	10
651.7510 5/	:	6/	:	4/	:	6/	:	6/	:	6/	:	6/	:	6/	:	6/
651.7530 5/	:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:	

Manicure and pedicure implements and sets; tweezers (p. 199)

649.91	:	1,516	:	-1	:	W. Germany	:	757	:	Switzerland	:	522	:	Japan	:	159
651.1140	:	2,822	:	-13	:	W. Germany	:	1,779	:	Austria	:	873	:	Switzerland	:	55
651.1340	:	98	:	-19	:	W. Germany	:	47	:	U. K.	:	30	:	Canada	:	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Safety razors and blades; straight razors (p. 207)								
650.71	31	+52	Japan	22	W. Germany	8	Sweden	1
650.73	30	-43	W. Germany	29	U. K.	1	Austria	1/
650.75	6,492	+10	U. K.	5,562	Ireland	453	Sweden	154
650.79	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
650.81	167	+48	W. Germany	152	France	5	Spain	4
Scissors and shears (p. 219)								
650.87	32	-20	Japan	25	W. Germany	6	-	-
650.89	339	+52	Japan	222	W. Germany	110	Kor. Rep.	2
650.91	5,284	+17	Italy	3,007	W. Germany	1,541	Japan	319

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ No imports reported in 1966.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

4/ Not available; not comparable with 1966.

5/ See note below.

6/ These items cover both table and other flatware. In 1967 most of the imports classifiable here are believed to be table flatware.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The item numbers for imports covered in appendix B for each summary are those in effect on January 1, 1968 according to the TSUSA-1968. A few of the items in effect on that date had been changed since August 31, 1963 when the TSUS was first established; these new or modified items insofar as they apply to 1966 and 1967 include the following:

650.08	650.38	650.54
650.09	650.39	650.55
650.10	650.40	651.7510
650.12	650.42	651.7530

For a statement of the TSUSA items from which the above-listed items were transferred or derived and the effective dates of the new items see the Statistical Notes in appendix A to this volume.

