

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 7

**Specified Products; Miscellaneous
and Nonenumerated Products
(In 8 volumes)**

VOLUME 7

Rubber and Plastics Products

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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 7

Volume 7

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 7:7, covers a variety of rubber and plastics products as provided for in part 12 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). It also includes two groups of articles which, although not listed as rubber and plastics products in part 12 of schedule 7 in the TSUS, are largely of rubber or plastics. These are: (1) non-textile floor coverings (part 4B, schedule 7), and (2) pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles (item number 790.39 in part 13A, schedule 7). The rubber and plastics products included in this volume range from basic primary shapes, (film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, tubes, etc.) to many thousands of finished products (including components) for industrial, commercial and consumer use. Waste and scrap of rubber or plastics are also included. For tariff purposes, rubber and plastics are defined in parts 1C, 4A, and 4B of schedule 4, and in part 12 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections of which are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

The United States is by far the world's leading producer and consumer of rubber and plastics products. Total consumption of the articles considered in this volume amounted to about \$6.4 billion in 1966, about 95 percent of which was supplied from domestic production. Plastics products accounted for about 60 percent of the aggregate value, and rubber products for about 40 percent.

In 1967, imports of the products discussed in this volume were valued at \$218 million. Countries which comprise the European Economic Community (EEC) 1/ were the principal source of imports, followed by Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Imports of specified finished products and miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics (TSUS items 772.03-774.70, and 790.39) were valued at \$178.6 million in 1967, and accounted for 82 percent of total imports of rubber or plastics products. The EEC countries supplied about one-third of these imports. Japan, Canada, and Hong Kong were also important sources.

Imports of basic primary shapes of rubber or plastics (TSUS items 770.05-771.55) were valued at about \$35.6 million in 1967 and accounted for about one-sixth of the aggregate value of imports discussed in this volume; the EEC countries, principally West Germany, supplied about one-third, and Japan and the United Kingdom about one-fourth each, of the imports of these basic primary shapes.

Imports of non-textile floor and wall coverings and wall coverings of rubber or plastics (TSUS items 728.05-728.30, and 772.70) were valued at \$3.7 million, and accounted for less than 2 percent of the total imports

1/ Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

of rubber and plastics products in 1967. The EEC countries, Canada, and Japan were the principal sources for imports of such floor and wall coverings.

U.S. exports of the articles discussed in this volume have been larger than imports of such articles; in 1966, the value of exports was twice as large as that of imports. Exports went to a number of markets in South America, Western Europe, and Africa, and to Canada and Japan.

NONTTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, AND RUBBER
OR PLASTICS WALL COVERINGS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Linoleum:	
Inlaid-----	728.05
Other-----	728.10
Felt-base floor coverings-----	728.15
Floor coverings wholly of cork-----	728.20
Floor coverings not specially provided for-----	728.25
Any article described above, if Canadian article <u>1</u> / and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	728.30
Wall coverings (including wall tiles), not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics, with or without applied adhesives-----	772.70

1/ See General Headnote 3(d)(ii) to the TSUS.

Note.--For the statutory description see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net exporter of the articles discussed in this summary. Imports in recent years have been equivalent to about 1 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

This summary discusses certain nontextile floor coverings; floor coverings not elsewhere provided for in the TSUS; and rubber or plastics wall coverings. It does not include ceramic floor and wall tile; so called "poured floors" (made from epoxy resin compounds in liquid form); wood flooring; floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, of textile materials, or of fur or leather; and wall coverings of other than rubber or plastics materials.

The term "floor coverings" as used here embraces articles which, whether in the form of continuous sheets or made or cut into rugs, carpets, tiles, or other shapes, and are suitable for use as floor coverings in homes, business establishments, institutions, vehicles, or elsewhere. The term "linoleum" embraces a covering consisting of oxidized linseed oil or other drying oils with added fillers such as wood flour, cork, resins, and color pigments, whether or not applied to a base of burlap, felt, or other material, and whether or not cut

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or made into sizes for rugs, carpets, mats, tiles, table or counter tops, or other articles. The term "inlaid", as used with regard to linoleum, refers to linoleum having a design or pattern which extends vertically from the wearing surface through to the other surface or to the base, if one is present. The term "felt-base", as used with regard to floor coverings, embraces a floor covering with a base of paper felt, usually asphalt saturated, and a wearing surface wholly of paints or enamels.

Wholly cork flooring generally contains a resinous binding agent. It is used mostly in libraries and institutions.

The usual composition of vinyl asbestos tile is polyvinylchloride resins, plasticizers, asbestos fibers, and fillers. Asphalt tile consists of asbestos fibers, fillers, and asphaltic or resinous binders. Both types of tile are used principally in business establishments, homes, and institutions.

The bulk of plastics floor and wall coverings are of homogeneous polyvinyl chloride. They are used mainly in homes (especially in bathrooms and shower enclosures) and automobiles. Most rubber floor coverings are used in automobiles, homes, libraries, and business establishments.

Some types of the floor coverings discussed herein are sometimes also used as wall coverings.

NONTTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, AND RUBBER
OR PLASTICS WALL COVERINGS

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U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
728.05	Linoleum: Inlaid-----	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
728.10	Other-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
728.15	Felt-base floor coverings.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
728.20	Floor coverings wholly of cork.	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
728.25	Floor coverings, not specially provided for.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
728.30	Any article described in the foregoing pro- visions, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equip- ment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
772.70	Wall coverings, not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics.	12.5% ad	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

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The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to imports entered under item 728.20, based on imports in 1967 was 13.9 percent; using the rate effective January 1, 1968, the ad valorem equivalent would be 12.5 percent.

Item number 728.30 provides for duty free treatment for Canadian articles which are original motor-vehicle equipment pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-283); the duty-free status in effect applied to merchandise entered on or after January 18, 1965.

Floor tile of epoxy resin and marble chip aggregate was subject to classification under item 511.31 as tiles: floor and wall, of concrete, prior to December 7, 1965. Effective on that date, headnote 1(b) of part 1A of schedule 5, TSUS, was amended by Public Law 89-241 and floor covering of epoxy resin and marble chip aggregate became dutiable under item 728.25.

Public Law 89-241 also changed the article description of TSUS item 728.20, effective as of December 7, 1965, by deleting the word "composition" in the phrase "composition cork". Prior to this change, cork flooring containing no resinous binding agent (not of composition cork) was classifiable under TSUS item 728.25.

U.S. consumption

Apparent consumption of nontextile floor coverings and rubber or plastics wall coverings increased in value from \$472 million in 1961 to \$534 million in 1964 and 1965, but declined to \$514 million in 1966 (table 1). This decline can be attributed to the slump in residential construction which occurred that year. Although data are not available on the consumption of specific types of floor and wall coverings, it is known that the consumption of vinyl asbestos floor tiles and asphalt-felt-base and supported-plastic floor coverings has increased substantially, while that of asphalt floor tiles has declined.

U.S. producers

Approximately 50 firms produce nontextile floor coverings, and rubber or plastics wall coverings. Plants are located throughout the United States, but are principally concentrated in Ohio, New York, and New Jersey. Some of the large producers have branch plants in foreign countries. Of the 50 producers, nine are considered to be "full line".

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Most firms that produce vinyl-asbestos floor coverings also produce asphalt floorings, as the same or similar equipment and processes are used in making both.

U.S. production

U.S. production (measured by producers' shipments) of the articles covered herein increased in value from approximately \$481 million in 1961 to \$540 million in 1964 and 1965 (table 1). In 1966 shipments dropped to \$525 million reflecting the decrease in the consumption of home building materials. Increases in shipments of specific types of coverings were apparent during the period 1961-66; vinyl asbestos floor tile increased in annual value from \$103 million in 1961 to \$157 million in 1965 and 1966, while asphalt-felt-base and supported-plastics floor coverings increased from \$114 to \$164 million. During the same period asphalt floor tile shipments decreased from \$70 to \$33 million (table 2).

U.S. exports

Complete data on exports of the articles considered herein are not available, but such as are reported indicate that exports were at least twice as large as imports during the period 1961-65 and showed no discernible upward or downward trend. In 1966 and 1967 reported exports rose to \$15 million and \$17 million, respectively (table 1). The value of exports in 1967 was four and a half times the value of imports. Canada and Australia were the principal markets for these items in 1967. Exports by specific types of coverings indicate that asphalt-felt-base floor coverings accounted for roughly one-half of total exports for the years 1965-67 (table 3).

U.S. imports

Imports of the articles herein considered increased in value from approximately \$3.0 million in 1961 to about \$5.1 million in 1964. Since 1964, the value of imports has declined in each successive year, dropping to \$3.8 million in 1967. In 1967, the ratio of imports to apparent consumption was less than 1 percent (table 1).

Imports of linoleum and felt-base floor coverings have come mainly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, while Canada and France have been the sources of the bulk of the imports of plastics, plastics-composition (principally vinyl-asbestos), and rubber floor coverings. Portugal has been the major source of imports of cork flooring. Wall coverings of rubber or plastics have been imported mainly from Japan and France (table 4).

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NONTTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, AND RUBBER
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Table 1.--Nontextile floor coverings and rubber or plastics wall coverings: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67.

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Ship- ments <u>1/</u>	Im- ports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961-----	480,992	3,027	11,865	472,154	0.6
1962-----	492,712	4,807	10,052	487,467	1.0
1963-----	518,173	5,000	10,284	512,889	1.0
1964-----	540,245	5,103	11,429	533,919	1.0
1965-----	540,216	4,664	10,998	533,882	.9
1966-----	525,101	3,860	15,110	513,851	.8
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	3,798	17,053	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Does not include shipments of cork floor coverings. In 1958 such shipments were valued at \$2,902,000.

2/ Data are estimated for years prior to 1964.

3/ Not available.

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

NONTTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, AND RUBBER
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Table 2.--Nontextile floor coverings, and rubber or plastics wall coverings: U.S. producers' shipments, by principal types, 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)						
Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Asphalt floor						
tile-----	70,299	65,007	59,245	52,492	44,371	32,955
Vinyl-asbestos						
floor tile----	102,582	110,651	131,145	150,064	157,812	157,343
Rubber floor						
and wall						
coverings----	83,910	82,889	93,238	89,746	78,543	74,512
Unsupported						
plastics						
floor,						
wall, and						
counter ^{1/}						
coverings:						
Sheet goods---	9,003	10,354	11,379	14,894	9,941	11,640
Floor tile----	48,889	45,846	45,200	43,632	46,099	41,746
Wall tile----	13,032	11,511	9,895	10,263	11,133	12,278
Hard surface						
floor						
coverings:						
Linoleum-----	37,557	40,343	33,739	34,149	35,139	30,239
Asphalt-felt-						
base and						
supported						
plastics						
floor cov-						
erings-----	113,686	118,930	133,618	144,059	156,426	163,902
Hard surface						
floor cov-						
erings not						
specified						
by kind-----	2,034	8,281	714	946	752	486
Total-----	480,992	492,712	518,173	540,245	540,216	525,101

^{1/} The value of counter coverings (sheet goods) which are neither wall nor floor coverings, is not known.

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

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Table 3.--Nontextile floor coverings, and rubber or plastics wall coverings: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal types, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Type	1965	1966	1967
Floor and wall coverings, including mats and matting, of unhardened vulcanized rubber-----	3,225	3,960	3,857
Linoleum-----	1,027	1,129	958
Asphalt-felt base floor coverings----	5,055	6,532	8,282
Supported floor coverings, not elsewhere classified-----	805	2,472	3,075
Asphalt tile-----	886	1,017	880
Total-----	10,998	15,110	<u>1/</u> 17,052

1/ Due to rounding, total is not the same as that shown in table 1.

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

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Table 4.--Nontextile floor coverings, and rubber or plastics wall coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, by principal sources, 1967

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	728.05	728.10	728.15	728.20	728.25	772.70	Total
Netherlands-----	10	1,069	5	1	27	-	1,112
United Kingdom----	2	435	393	-	277	3	1,110
Canada-----	1	7	5	-	509	1	523
West Germany-----	-	377	2	-	65	7	451
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	220	41	261
France-----	-	4	-	-	54	25	83
All other-----	-	11	-	2/151	93	1	256
Total-----	13	1,903	405	152	1,245	78	3/3,796

1/ Includes imports valued at \$2,000, entered free of duty under item 728.30.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$136,000, from Portugal.

3/ Due to rounding, total is not the same as that shown in table 1.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles not specially provided for wholly or almost wholly of reinforced or laminated plastics:	
Laminated:	
Plates or sheets-----	770.05
Other-----	770.07
Other-----	770.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of reinforced or laminated plastics in 1966 amounted to \$324 million, almost all of which was supplied by domestic producers. Production and consumption have increased more than 65 percent between 1961 and 1966. Exports have been about 3 or 4 percent of domestic production.

Description and uses

Laminated plastics are made of two or more superimposed layers of fibrous sheet material impregnated or coated with a synthetic resin and bonded together by the application of heat and pressure. Reinforced plastics consist of a fibrous reinforcing material (such as fabric, asbestos and fibrous glass) impregnated or coated with plastics and cured, often but not always, by the application of heat or heat and pressure. Laminates and reinforced plastics have high strength-to-weight ratios and can be fabricated readily into finished products. They can be given specific electrical capabilities, high heat strength, and resistance to chemical and friction wear. Laminates are most commonly produced in stock shapes of sheets, rods, tubes, and simple press-molded forms. Reinforced plastics, because they do not necessarily require bonding of several layers of material by heat and pressure, are essentially free from limitations of shape or form.

Products wholly or almost wholly of reinforced or laminated plastics are included here unless specifically provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. Articles not covered by this summary include: compression-modified or densified wood, and articles thereof (schedule 2, subpart 1C); plywood, building boards, and certain similar articles (schedule 2, part 3); and certain fibrous glass products (schedule 5, subpart 3A).

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LAMINATED OR REINFORCED PLASTICS

The laminates in primary forms are fabricated into table and counter tops (in the case of decorative laminates); components of mechanical equipment, such as gears, pulleys, bearings, bushings, and pinions; and parts for electrical equipment, such as switchboard panels, circuit breakers, radio, television, and aircraft apparatus, and similar articles requiring good insulating properties.

Among the most important articles of reinforced plastics are building and construction profiles (such as molding and trimming sections), interior and exterior walls, ceiling panels, skylights, corrugated panels, tanks, and a variety of consumer products.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Articles not specially provided for wholly or almost wholly of reinforced or laminated plastics:			
	Laminated:			
770.05	Plates or sheets-----	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
		+ 9% ad val.	+ 8% ad val.	+ 4.5% ad val.
770.07	Other-----	17¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
		+ 14 % ad val.	+ 12.5% ad val.	+ 7% ad val.
770.10	Other-----	21¢ per lb.	18.5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
		+ 17% ad val.	+ 15% ad val.	+ 8.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by

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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 above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

For each of these TSUS items, the ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect in 1967 and of those which became effective January 1, 1968, based on 1967 imports, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>AVE based on</u> <u>1967 rate</u> (percent)	<u>AVE based on</u> <u>1968 rate</u> (percent)
770.05	20.3	18.1
770.07	28.1	24.9
770.10	26.3	24.2

U.S. consumption

The apparent annual U.S. consumption of articles of reinforced or laminated plastics increased during the years 1961-66 from \$195 million to \$324 million. In each year, domestic sources supplied almost all of consumption (table 1).

Approximately 90 percent of the consumption of laminated plastics currently consists of plates and sheets. Somewhat more than one half of the sheets, rods, and tubes are decorative sheets and approximately 15 percent were metal-clad sheets. More than 85 percent of the sheets, rods, and tubes are produced of thermosetting plastics, which is formed under high pressure. Currently slightly more than 5 percent are of thermoplastics materials molded under low pressure; the remaining are thermosetting formed under low pressure.

Consumption of reinforced plastics is supplied almost completely from domestic production. Of the various articles of reinforced plastics, profiles used in construction are probably the most significant. Among the reasons for the growing use of reinforced and laminated plastics are almost unlimited design and shape possibilities, lower costs, greater flame and corrosion resistance, and improved high pressure capabilities compared to those of competitive materials.

In recent years most of the increase in consumption of reinforced and laminated plastics has been in the electrical and electronics, construction, aircraft, missile, and transportation industries.

U.S. producers

In 1967 there were approximately 400 fabricators principally engaged in processing reinforced plastics. About twelve companies represented 50 percent of the dollar value of sales; and 50 companies represented 75 percent of the value of sales. A major portion of the remainder were reinforced plastics boat manufacturers. Producers ranged in size from those with a single plant employing a dozen people to those with several plants employing several hundred persons.

The major part of the total volume of production was supplied by the larger firms.

In terms of value of shipments, the bulk of production was concentrated in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic States and California. Several of the larger firms have affiliations and/or branch plants in other countries.

Domestic producers may be grouped into three types. End-users in other industries, which have incorporated laminated and reinforced plastics production into their manufacturing operations account for more than one-half of the output of such plastics materials. Aircraft, aerospace and transportation equipment producers are examples of these industries. The second largest group of producers consists of the custom molding and/or proprietary establishments throughout the country, which often offer engineering service and work closely with customers located primarily within several hundred miles of their plants. These molders generally produce plastics products other than reinforced or laminated. Often the custom molder produces only the laminated or reinforced part of a final product manufactured by another firm. The molder may, on the other hand, have a minor or significant business in products that carry a proprietary name. The smallest segment of production is produced by the manufacturers of plastics materials (largely chemical and petroleum producers) who have employed their technology and production capabilities to integrate forward into the production of intermediate stock shapes and parts and finally, finished products, including consumer goods.

Although several of the large manufacturers of reinforced and laminated plastics produce these articles almost exclusively, the bulk of the producers also make either non-plastics products, as in the case of the end-product producers, or as in the case of supplier captive producers and custom molders, they are involved in other phases of plastics production, or produce other plastics products.

During recent years, the rate of investment in new plant and equipment by producers of reinforced and laminated plastics has been very high, and producing capacity and size of operations have been greatly expanded.

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U.S. production

Domestic production of reinforced and laminated plastics has increased in recent years, as is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (millions of pounds)
1964-----	320
1965-----	369
1967-----	560

In terms of value, production of reinforced and laminated plastics increased in each recent year--from \$201 million in 1961 to \$336 million in 1966 (table 1). Resins consumed in the manufacture of these products increased from 113 million pounds in 1961 to 183 million pounds in 1966. Among the three types of producers mentioned above, end-user/captive processors account for approximately 70 percent of the value of reinforced plastics production, custom molders less than 25 percent, and materials suppliers about 5 percent.

Increases in production and expansion in sales are attributable in part to lower prices resulting from the passing on of cost reductions achieved from economies of scale. This in turn has stemmed partly from producer and end-user cooperation in the development of new applications through the improvement of materials and manufacturing methods.

Two significant changes in the composition of domestic production of reinforced and laminated plastics have taken place recently: (1) Among laminated articles, the share of metal-clad sheets increased during the period 1961-66 from about 8 percent to 16 percent of total production. (2) As a result of both increased activity in building construction and the development of new applications for the use of plastics laminates in construction, such use has become one of the major outlets for reinforced plastics products in recent years.

U.S. exports

For the period 1961-67, U.S. exports of the types of articles considered here consisted of three categories: (1) laminated sheets, plates, strips, rods, tubes, and shapes made therefrom; (2) certain molded laminated shapes; and (3) decorative laminates 1/. Total

1/ Beginning in 1965 shapes made from sheets, plates, strips, rods, and tubes were reported in the second category with molded laminated shapes.

exports of these articles increased in value from approximately \$6.8 million in 1961 to \$11 million in 1967 (table 1). Of the laminated sheets and profiles, metal-clad sheets (first reported separately in official data in 1965) accounted for \$3.3 million in 1965, \$7.3 million in 1966, and \$6.2 million in 1967. During that period, they represented 39, 62 and 57 percent, respectively, of total laminate production. In 1961 the share of decorative laminates in the export of laminates was approximately 20 percent; in 1967 it was only 1 percent (table 2).

This decline in exports of decorative laminates as a percentage of total laminate exports was a reflection of: (1) increased demand for these products in U.S. residential building construction due to their low maintenance cost; (2) increased foreign production and market competition resulting partly from lower prices and liberal credit terms; (3) production for export markets by the overseas establishments of U.S. producers.

There are two basic reasons the United States is a net exporter of laminates (see table 1). Governmental research programs related to U.S. space and defense requirements as well as a large private sector research investments have spurred higher technological development and product standards in this country than in any country in the world. Second, U.S. producers provide services to their customers which an importer finds hard to match, ranging from large and extensive inventories to technical advice in connection with the use of their products.

The average unit value of exports increased annually during the years 1961-67 from 94 to 99 cents per pound for decorative laminates; from \$1.29 to \$1.76 per pound for certain laminated shapes; and from \$1.67 to \$2.00 per pound for the group including sheets, plates, strips, rods, tubes and shapes made therefrom. It should be noted that the rise in unit values partly reflects increasing product complexity and improved materials or other quality features.

The principal foreign markets in 1967 for the group of articles which include sheets, plates, strips, rods, and tubes were Canada, France, the United Kingdom and Switzerland (table 3). For certain laminated shapes the major markets were Canada, Portugal, France and the United Kingdom. Customers for decorative laminates were Canada, Venezuela, the United Kingdom and France.

U.S. imports

Except for 1962, the value of U.S. imports of laminated or reinforced plastics increased each year during 1961-67, from \$195,000 in 1961, to \$608,000 in 1967 (table 1).

Data on imports for years prior to 1964 are estimates based upon allocation of figures under the pre-TSUS schedule (Schedule A) to the TSUS. Nevertheless, imports during 1961-63 supplied only a negligible part of domestic consumption.

Eighty percent of the imports in 1967, including those of decorative laminates, consisted of laminated plates or sheets. For tariff purposes laminated plates or sheets shall be over 2 feet in length and width (item 770.05); those articles of lesser length and width are classifiable under the provision for laminated articles other than plates or sheets (item 770.07). Approximately two-thirds the remainder of imports in 1967 consisted of a wide variety of reinforced plastics articles, the most significant of which were biological and anatomical models, mannequins, septic and other tanks, skylights, corrugated panels, spools and bobbins, and building and construction profiles. The volume of imports of laminated articles other than plates or sheets, which consisted of a wide variety of articles, was very small.

The annual average unit value of imports of laminated plates and sheets for the years 1961-67 decreased from 56 to 44 cents per pound; that of laminates other than plates and sheets declined irregularly from \$1.46 to \$1.21 per pound; and that of reinforced plastics increased from \$1.43 to \$2.26 per pound. It should be noted that changes in unit values reflect changes in the nature of the articles imported within a category as well as changes in the quality of the articles and their prices.

The principal foreign suppliers in 1967 of laminated plates and sheets were Japan, Sweden, Israel and Canada; of laminates other than plates and sheets, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom; and of reinforced plastics, the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany and Canada.

Table 1.--Laminated or reinforced plastics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Production	Imports 1/	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1961-----	201,167	195	6,793	194,569	
1962-----	213,700	154	7,824	206,030	
1963-----	244,138	296	8,538	235,896	
1964-----	264,756	277	11,143	253,890	
1965-----	295,900	247	2/ 8,417	287,730	
1966-----	335,557	471	2/ 11,894	324,134	
1967-----	3/	608	2/ 10,920	-	

1/ Data for 1964-66 are not strictly comparable with that prior to August 31, 1963, the date the TSUS became effective.

2/ Data are not fully comparable with those for prior years due to changes in statistical classification.

3/ Not available.

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption is negligible, less than 1.5 percent.

Table 2.—Laminated or reinforced plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal types, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	:	Laminated	:	:	:
	:	sheets,	:	:	:
	:	profiles,	:	:	:
	:	and	Laminated	Decorative	Total
	:	shapes	shapes	laminates	:
	:	made	2/	:	:
	:	therefrom	:	:	:
	:	1/	:	:	:
1961-----	:	4,698	:	711	:
1962-----	:	5,429	:	956	:
1963-----	:	6,346	:	823	:
1964-----	:	8,392	:	1,010	:
1965-----	:	3/ 6,921	:	417	:
1966-----	:	3/ 10,055	:	413	:
1967-----	:	3/ 9,083	:	396	:
	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Beginning in 1965 data do not include "shapes made therefrom."

2/ Prior to 1965 data include only molded laminated shapes.

3/ Metal-clad sheets, which were first separately reported in 1965, in 1965, 1966, and 1967 accounted for \$3.3, \$7.3, and \$6.2 million, respectively.

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

Table 3.--Laminated Plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1967

Country	Laminated sheets and profiles	Laminated shapes	Decorative laminates	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	1,310	143	635	2,088
France-----	672	6	28	706
United Kingdom-----	461	6	22	489
Switzerland-----	303	-	-	303
Japan-----	177	-	-	177
Italy-----	371	28	-	399
Netherlands-----	210	9	15	234
Venezuela-----	93	-	188	281
Australia-----	110	-	68	178
Portugal-----	-	6	-	6
All other-----	827	27	501	1,355
Total-----	4,534	225	1,457	6,216
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	1,713	162	562	2,437
France-----	1,645	27	90	1,762
United Kingdom-----	1,271	25	91	1,387
Switzerland-----	722	-	-	722
Japan-----	666	-	-	666
Italy-----	639	14	-	653
Netherlands-----	581	25	32	638
Venezuela-----	113	-	179	292
Australia-----	214	-	47	261
Portugal-----	-	49	-	49
All other-----	1,519	94	440	2,053
Total-----	9,083	396	1,441	10,920

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

Table 4.--Laminated or reinforced plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, 1961-67

Year	: TSUS : : item : : 770.05 :	: TSUS : : item : : 770.07 :	: TSUS : : item : : 770.10 :	: Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1961-----	226	24	23	273
1962-----	146	13	37	196
1963-----	250	31	67	348
1964-----	260	7	58	325
1965-----	224	3	60	287
1966-----	737	33	47	817
1967-----	1,091	24	42	1,157
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1961-----	126	35	33	194
1962-----	84	13	58	155
1963-----	127	33	136	296
1964-----	153	9	115	277
1965-----	107	7	133	247
1966-----	327	36	107	470
1967-----	484	29	95	608

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

LAMINATED OR REINFORCED PLASTICS

Table 5.--Laminated or reinforced plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items, by principal sources, 1967

Country	: TSUS : : item : : 770.05 :	: TSUS : : item : : 770.07 :	: TSUS : : item : : 770.10 :	: Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Japan-----	451 :	4 :	13 :	468
Sweden-----	308 :	- :	- :	308
Israel-----	246 :	- :	- :	246
Canada-----	37 :	16 :	5 :	58
West Germany-----	10 :	<u>1/</u> :	5 :	15
United Kingdom-----	4 :	3 :	14 :	21
All other-----	36 :	- :	6 :	42
Total-----	1,091 :	24 :	42 :	1,157
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	202 :	6 :	23 :	231
Sweden-----	140 :	- :	- :	140
Israel-----	98 :	- :	- :	98
Canada-----	18 :	16 :	10 :	44
West Germany-----	7 :	<u>2/</u> :	13 :	20
United Kingdom-----	5 :	7 :	36 :	48
All other-----	13 :	- :	13 :	26
Total-----	484 :	29 :	95 :	608

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics, and articles not specially provided for wholly or almost wholly of such rubber or plastics:	
Not flexible-----	770.30
Flexible:	
Of polyurethane-----	770.40
Of cellulose-----	770.45
Of natural rubber-----	770.70
Other-----	770.80

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Virtually the entire U.S. consumption of cellular rubber and plastics, and articles thereof is supplied by domestic producers. Exports are several times larger than imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers both rigid and flexible expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics (also referred to as cellular plastics), and articles made wholly or almost wholly therefrom, not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUSA. Also included herein are expanded beads of plastics, an intermediate product from which such articles as foam drinking cups and picnic coolers are formed.

Although many finished articles are made to specification directly from cellular rubber and plastics, the cellular rubber and plastics herein considered are generally those produced in bulk--in the forms of sheets, blocks, slabs, and tubes--from which articles are cut. Cellular plastics may be separated into the two basic categories, rigid and flexible.

Of the rigid plastics, polyurethane and polystyrene are by far the most important. The major uses of rigid urethane are in equipment for industrial, commercial and home refrigeration, piping, shipping containers for food, and as insulating and structural material for residential and business construction. Rigid polystyrene, the principal plastic consumed in the construction industry, is used in

low-temperature insulation, industrial paneling, walling, and roofing. Packaging for precision instruments, electrical and optical machinery, appliance parts, and toys represents about one quarter of the styrene market.

The remaining major rigid foams are polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), and polyethylene (PE). The principal uses of PVC are in marine flotation, wire insulation, pipe insulation and window splines. The principal markets for PE are marine flotation, packaging, coverings for wire and cable, and building and construction. The most important use for PP is in the manufacture of coverings for coaxial and telephone cable, telephone wire and as filaments for outdoor furniture webbing and twine.

Polyurethane and PVC account for virtually all of the market for plastic flexible foam. The primary urethane markets are furniture, bedding, automotive and aircraft seats and parts, wearing apparel, and carpet underlay 1/. The two principal uses for PVC foam are in automotive seating and interiors and in furniture; it is also used in such articles as wearing apparel, gloves, handbags, wallets, and luggage. Foam rubber is used principally in mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, and seats and cushions for automobiles. Other important applications include gaskets and weatherstripping for automobiles, padding for sporting uniforms and suits, shoe soling, and tubing insulation.

1/ See schedule 7, part 4, subpart A of the TSUSA-1968 for specific provisions for finished foam furniture.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics, and arti- cles not specially provided for whol- ly or almost whol- ly of such rubber or plastics:			
770.30	Not flexible-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
	Flexible:			
770.40	Of polyurethane----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val..
770.45	Of cellulose-----	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	19% ad val.
770.70	Of natural rubber--	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
770.80	Other-----	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

The value of domestic consumption of cellular rubber and plastics, and articles thereof discussed in this summary, was approximately \$600 million in 1966 or about 50 percent larger than in 1962. Nearly all of this consumption was supplied by U.S. producers. This

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expansion in consumption has been shared by both the rigid and flexible foam rubber and plastics.

In general, the growing consumption of both flexible and rigid foam can be credited to its lower cost, lighter weight, easier handling, and better adaptability compared with traditional material with which it has been competing.

Expansion in consumption of rigid polystyrene and polyurethane, the two plastics which account for virtually all of the rigid foam consumed, reflects advantages of using these materials in insulation over conventional materials: lower operating costs, high-strength-to-weight ratio, low permeability, and wide service temperature range.

About one half of the flexible cellular plastics and rubber consumed in recent years has been used in the manufacture of furniture, reflecting the trend toward less bulky and more functional design for which cellular rubber and plastics are more suitable and less costly materials than those traditionally used. The expansion in the use of flexible foam in the transportation industry, the second largest market, may be credited to the ease with which this material can be formed into shapes for seats, chairs, and various types of padding that have become features of automotive and aircraft interiors. The bedding industry is the third largest market for flexible cellular articles. Manufacturers of bedding are attracted to the use of foam because of its lightness and ease of handling, absence of lumps and springs, shape retention and long life expectancy.

U.S. producers

The Middle Atlantic States, the East North Central States, and California with approximately 24, 21, and 8 establishments, respectively, are the major polyurethane foam producing States. ^{1/} Polystyrene foam is produced in the Northeast (approximately 14 establishments), in the North Central States (approximately 13 establishments), and in the Pacific States (approximately 6 establishments). Polyvinyl chloride foam is produced in establishments located mainly in the Northeast States, East North Central States, and Pacific States with 47, 27, and 9 establishments, respectively. Polyethylene establishments are centered in the East North Central region, the Northeast, and the Pacific with 6, 4, and 3 establishments, respectively. Establishments producing other kinds of foam, largely epoxy, phenolic syntactic, and ureaformaldehyde, are located principally in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States.

^{1/} The States referred to are those designated in the U.S. Census of Manufacturers (1963).

In terms of value of production, the North Central States constitute the primary plastics foam producing area; second, but much less significant, are the Middle Atlantic States, followed by the New England States. The East North Central States, the New England and the Middle Atlantic States are, in that order, the major areas of production of foam rubber goods.

Establishments range in size from the large-scale mass producers of stock shapes to small producers of items for a particular end use or firms which produce foam articles only as a part of their output. Most of the production of both rubber and plastics foam is supplied by a relatively few large firms. Several of them have license arrangements with foreign concerns or their own overseas plants.

Although numerous foam producers manufacture their own ingredients and/or process and fabricate the foam they make, a producer is not necessarily a fabricator or finished product manufacturer. Many producers, however, are custom molders and manufacturers of proprietary items. Although the number of firms which manufacture foam for their own use is increasing, only a small segment of production is captive.

Most of the output of foam is produced by the large rubber and plastics firms, whose total output largely consists of products other than cellular articles. For many firms, however, a number of them large producers, foam items make up most, if not all, of their business.

In recent years increases in production capacity of cellular rubber and plastics firms, in terms of both new plants and expansion of existing facilities, have outpaced consumption. Consequently, there is currently an acceleration in corporate expenditure on research and development to improve materials and develop new products.

U.S. production

Production (as measured by producers' shipments) of cellular rubber and plastics increased rapidly during the period 1961-66, from \$383 million to \$660 million (table 1). In 1965 the volume of production of flexible foam, which amounted to approximately 400 million pounds, was double that of rigid foam. More than half of the flexible foam was polyurethane and more than one-third was rubber latex; most of the remainder was polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene. A rate of growth faster for plastics foams than for rubber may be credited to development of plastics foams of improved quality, ability to be compounded to meet specific job requirements, and of lower price. The furniture, including bedding, and transportation industries are the major consuming industries.

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In recent years, the share of polystyrene in the total output of rigid foam has declined; it was about one-half in 1965, compared with nearly three quarters in 1962. Other foams, particularly urethane, with the characteristics and properties of styrene have been developed at competitive prices. Polyurethane, which accounted for approximately 20 percent of the rigids produced in 1962, represented more than one-third in 1965. This growth is due largely to the use of urethanes in the field of thermal insulation, especially household refrigerators, commercial walk-in and reach-in coolers and refrigerated vans and railway cars.

Of the other rigid cellular plastics, all of considerably less significance, polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride are the most important. The expansion of polyethylene production is based on its increased use in flotation, packaging, automotive parts, wire and cable insulation and building and construction. Growth in production of rigid polyvinyl chloride has been based mainly on its use as a load bearing core material in construction.

U.S. exports and imports

Available data on exports are not comparable to those on imports; it is known, however, that the value of exports is several times that of imports.

Imports, traditionally equivalent to only a fraction of domestic production, decreased each year during the period 1962-65, but increased in 1966-67 to slightly more than the 1962 level. Among rigid plastics the most important articles imported are polystyrene sheet and packaging material, insulation slabs, rigid plastics in block form, and commercial fishing floats. Imports of flexible plastics are predominantly articles of polyurethane and cellulose. Urethane imports consist mostly of sponge cut to size for household use and large blocks or loaves for industrial or household cleaning; they also include sheet foam, hanger covers, foam dice, cleaning gloves, and novelty articles. Cellulose imports consist chiefly of sponge in blocks, loaves and sheets, and of cellulose sponge cloth and finished sponges packaged for home use. Imports of natural rubber consist chiefly of sheets of sponge, often colored, for both industrial and household use. Other natural rubber imports include natural latex sheet, shoe parts, industrial balls, gasket material, and insulation stripping. Two miscellaneous articles of note entered under the provisions covered herein are planks of foam polyethylene and synthetic rubber sheets.

The imported articles which are most like and directly competitive with domestically manufactured products are flexible urethane and cellulose sponge. They represent the great bulk of imports discussed

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herein and, in the case of cellulose, compete directly for essentially the same market as the domestically produced sponge. Urethane imports compete directly for that segment of the U.S. urethane market consisting of household and industrial cleaning sponges.

In 1967 most of the imports of rigid foam plastics came from Japan; West Germany and Canada are the major secondary suppliers (table 3). Flexible urethane imports come principally from West Germany, Japan, and Canada. France supplies approximately 80 percent of the cellulosic sponge imports, followed by Sweden, West Germany, and Switzerland. The major sources of foam natural rubber are West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The bulk of the sundry other foamed plastics enter from Sweden, Japan, and West Germany.

CELLULAR RUBBER AND PLASTICS

Table 1.--Rubber and plastics foam, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.:
U.S. shipments and imports for consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Imports
1961-----	383,255	982
1962-----	422,193	1,307
1963-----	487,643	1,263
1964-----	559,130	1,206
1965-----	627,883	1,140
1966-----	660,191	1,311
1967-----	<u>1/</u>	1,407

1/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Cellulose sponge: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)								
Year	:	Production	:	Imports <u>1/</u>	:	Exports	:	Apparent consumption
1961-----	:	<u>2/</u> 11,158	:	466	:	<u>2/</u> 451	:	11,173
1962-----	:	<u>2/</u> 11,807	:	479	:	<u>2/</u> 443	:	11,843
1963-----	:	<u>2/</u> 11,740	:	479	:	<u>2/</u> 475	:	11,744
1964-----	:	<u>3/</u> 12,320	:	605	:	<u>3/</u> 480	:	12,445
1965-----	:	<u>3/</u> 12,935	:	561	:	<u>3/</u> 500	:	12,996
1966-----	:	<u>3/</u> 13,365	:	661	:	<u>4/</u>	:	<u>4/</u>
1967-----	:	<u>4/</u>	:	581	:	<u>4/</u>	:	<u>4/</u>

1/ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.2/ Data obtained from domestic industry sources.3/ Estimated by domestic industry sources.4/ Not available.

CELLULAR RUBBER AND PLASTICS

Table 3.--Rubber and plastics foam: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item numbers, by principal sources, 1964, 1966, and 1967

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	770.30	770.40	770.45	770.70	770.80	Total
1964						
West Germany-----	12	190	22	31	5	260
Japan-----	82	13	3	23	19	140
Italy-----	24	-	-	22	-	46
Canada-----	15	20	-	10	1	46
Belgium-----	1/	36	-	1/	-	36
Austria-----	1	17	-	3	-	21
Switzerland-----	-	11	13	-	-	24
Sweden-----	1/	1	97	1/	1/	98
France-----	1	-	457	1/	-	458
All other-----	3	11	13	45	5	77
Total-----	138	299	605	134	30	1,206
1966						
France-----	-	-	549	6	1	556
West Germany-----	33	101	24	64	3	225
Japan-----	83	41	2	44	28	198
Sweden-----	1	3	72	1/	36	112
United Kingdom---	2	2	-	31	9	44
Canada-----	4	24	-	11	1	40
Belgium-----	-	33	-	-	-	33
Switzerland-----	1/	21	8	7	-	36
Austria-----	-	26	-	4	-	30
All other-----	7	6	6	15	3	37
Total-----	130	257	661	182	81	1,311
1967						
France-----	-	15	511	2	1	529
West Germany-----	20	100	26	113	26	285
Japan-----	93	63	-	39	31	226
Canada-----	17	63	-	12	18	110
United Kingdom---	8	4	-	67	13	92
All other-----	20	79	44	18	4	165
Total-----	158	324	581	251	93	1,407

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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WASTE AND SCRAP, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,
FIT ONLY FOR REMANUFACTURE

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Waste and scrap, of rubber or plastics, fit only for remanufacture:	
Cellulose acetate-----	771.05
Rubber-----	771.10
Other-----	771.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of rubber scrap is approximately 550 million pounds per annum; in 1967 exports amounted to 23 million pounds, and imports to about 19 million pounds. Although official data on domestic supply of plastics waste and scrap are not available, imports, which in 1967 amounted to 11 million pounds, valued at \$954,000, supply only a small portion of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

The waste and scrap materials of rubber or plastics considered here are those fit only for remanufacture which have not been worked more than by grinding preparatory to transporting (see Treasury Decision 56205 (47)). In general, the waste and scrap included herein requires further processing prior to use as a material for making rubber or plastics products. Such materials when cleaned, melted, ground, or otherwise processed beyond the state indicated above, are excluded. If such materials are of rubber, they are regarded in the tariff schedules as reclaimed rubber (item 446.20); if of synthetic plastics, they are considered to be synthetic plastics material and are provided for in schedule 4, subpart 4A. Hereafter the term "scrap" is used to indicate both waste and scrap.

Polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and polystyrene account for approximately 90 percent of the commercially recovered plastics scrap. More than four-fifths of the polyvinyl chloride scrap is used to make garden hose; sheeting and profile extrusions account for most of the remainder. Most polyethylene scrap is used in the manufacture of toys; virtually all of the remainder is used in making household articles, drainage pipe, and "non-critical" bottles (for use other than for food or drugs). Most of the polystyrene scrap is used in making toys; more than half of the remainder goes into household articles (such as kitchen containers, tumblers, and plastics spoons and forks), and smaller quantities are used in making non-critical pipe.

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WASTE AND SCRAP, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,
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Used tires are the source of more than 90 percent of rubber scrap. The remainder is derived from inner tubes and molded rubber products. Virtually all rubber scrap is reclaimed, i.e., reprocessed, before use. More than half of all reclaimed rubber scrap is used in the manufacture of tires and tire-repair material. Inner tube scrap of Butyl is used to line tubeless tires in order to make them impermeable; in hose connections for radiators, because of its imperviousness to oil; and in machine belting. Scrap rubber mixed with virgin rubber in the manufacture of tires, facilitates processing, increases dimensional uniformity, and makes a sturdier product. Next in importance, as outlets for scrap rubber, are automobile mats and automotive mechanical goods, followed by mechanical parts other than automotive; hose, belting and packing; cement and dispersions; inner tubes, shoe heels and soles; and finally hard rubber, mainly for automotive battery boxes and covers; and steering wheels.

The relatively small amount of foam scrap that is recovered is used in furniture padding and upholstery, carpet underlay, and stuffings for dolls and toys.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Waste and scrap, of rubber or plas- tics, fit only for remanufac- ture:			
771.05	Cellulose acetate	7.5¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	3.7¢ per lb.
771.10	Rubber	Free	1/	1/
771.15	Other	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	Free

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

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The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

An ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to cellulose acetate scrap (item 771.05) is not meaningful inasmuch as imports have been negligible.

U.S. consumption, production and trade

Scrap rubber

In recent years, the annual consumption of scrap rubber has averaged approximately 550 million pounds; average annual supply has been somewhat higher. The trend in the consumption of scrap rubber is about parallel to the trend in production of rubber tires and tubes. Exports declined from 37 million pounds in 1965 to 32 million pounds in 1966, and to 23 million pounds in 1967. During the same period, imports declined from 26 million pounds in 1965 to 17 million in 1966 and increased to 19 million pounds in 1967.

In the years 1961-67, the value of U.S. exports of scrap rubber were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$1,000)</u>
1961-----	1,601
1962-----	1,331
1963-----	1,411
1964-----	1,541
1965-----	1,602
1966-----	1,462
1967-----	1,183

These exports consisted mostly of scrap tires; they also included scrap belting, inner tubes, hard rubber dust, and synthetic rubber scrap. In 1967 the principal foreign markets were Canada, Spain, Mexico, France, West Germany, and the Netherlands (table 1).

Imports of rubber scrap have fluctuated considerably during recent years, ranging between 25 million tons, valued at \$1.3 million in 1961, to 19 million tons, valued at \$844,000, in 1967 (table 2). These imports consisted mainly of rubber "cuttings", scrap tires and inner tubes, and tire-patch scrap. The principal suppliers in 1967 were the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, France, and the Netherlands.

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Dealers in rubber scrap are located principally in the Mid-Atlantic States, East North Central States and California. In general, reclaimers of rubber scrap are located near the tire manufacturing centers, chiefly in the East North Central States and also in the Northeastern States and in the South and West. The great bulk of scrap reclamation is done by the major tire manufacturers.

Scrap plastics

There are no available data on the production or export of plastics waste and scrap. Inasmuch as the domestic output of plastics products comprises several large industries many millions of pounds of plastics waste and scrap, with a value of several million dollars are generated each year. Imports in 1967 amounted to 11 million pounds valued at \$954 thousand, which represented a decrease in volume of approximately 2 million pounds and an increase of \$141 thousand compared with 1964 (table 2). Plastics scrap dealers are concentrated in Texas, the Midwest, and New York City.

The most important types of plastics scrap imported into the U.S. are vinyl, styrene, and urethane; of less importance are polyethylene, acrylic, vinyl (from phonograph records), and nylon. The major suppliers in 1967 were Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France (table 3).

WASTE AND SCRAP, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,
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Table 1.--Rubber waste and scrap: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

Countries	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
1965:		
Canada-----	11,366	720
United Kingdom-----	10,771	217
Spain-----	5,983	308
Mexico-----	3,374	62
West Germany-----	2,458	95
Netherlands-----	1,025	50
All other-----	2,244	150
Total-----	37,221	1,602
1966:		
Canada-----	13,846	656
Spain-----	6,193	372
United Kingdom-----	4,057	126
Mexico-----	1,970	65
West Germany-----	1,081	50
Belgium-----	754	43
All other-----	3,813	150
Total-----	31,714	1,462
1967:		
Canada-----	13,729	619
Spain-----	3,470	245
Mexico-----	2,032	92
France-----	689	31
West Germany-----	663	33
Netherlands-----	331	12
All other-----	2,164	151
Total-----	23,078	1,183

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

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WASTE AND SCRAP, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,
FIT ONLY FOR REMANUFACTURE

Table 2.--Waste and scrap, of rubber or plastics, fit only for remanufacture: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item numbers, 1961-67 ^{1/}

Year	: TSUS Item	: TSUS Item	: Total
	: 771.10	: 771.15 ^{2/}	:
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1961-----	24,983	^{3/}	24,983
1962-----	20,953	^{3/}	20,953
1963-----	20,348	^{3/}	20,348
1964-----	25,101	12,909	38,010
1965-----	26,259	10,713	36,972
1966-----	16,897	12,836	29,733
1967-----	18,771	10,903	29,674
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1961-----	1,367	2,985	4,352
1962-----	946	4,845	5,791
1963-----	845	2,531	3,376
1964-----	1,209	813	2,022
1965-----	1,328	744	2,072
1966-----	786	979	1,765
1967-----	844	951	1,795

^{1/} Imports under TSUS item number 771.05, cellulose acetate scrap, amounted to less than \$500 annually for 1961-64, and no imports entered during 1965 or 1966. In 1967, 12,600 pounds, valued at \$3,074, were imported.

^{2/} Data for 1964-67 are not strictly comparable with those for years prior to the implementation of the TSUSA, August 31, 1963.

^{3/} Not available.

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

WASTE AND SCRAP, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS,
FIT ONLY FOR REMANUFACTURE

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Table 3.--Waste and scrap, of rubber or plastics, fit only for remanufacture: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal suppliers, by TSUS item numbers, 1967 ^{1/}

Country	TSUS Item 771.10	TSUS Item 771.15	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	3,429	3,918	7,347
West Germany-----	2,546	3,381	5,927
United Kingdom-----	4,418	763	5,181
Belgium-----	4,032	904	4,936
France-----	1,594	221	1,815
Netherlands-----	1,323	258	1,581
All other-----	1,429	1,458	2,887
Total-----	18,771	10,903	29,674
Value (\$1,000)			
Canada-----	112	306	418
West Germany-----	117	280	397
United Kingdom-----	175	154	329
Belgium-----	204	67	271
France-----	96	12	108
Netherlands-----	70	28	98
All other-----	71	103	174
Total-----	845	950	1,795

^{1/} Imports entered under TSUS item 771.05, cellulose acetate scrap, consisted of 9,000 pounds, valued at \$1,917, from Hong Kong, and 3,600 pounds, valued at \$1,157, from Japan.

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

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FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and other profile shapes, all the foregoing wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics:	
Of cellulosic plastics materials:	
Of cellulose acetate-----	771.20
Of vulcanized fiber-----	771.25
Other:	
Film, strips, and sheets:	
Not over 0.003 inch in thickness-----	771.30
Over 0.003 inch in thickness-----	771.31
Other-----	771.35
Not of cellulosic plastics materials:	
Film, strips, and sheets, all the foregoing which are flexible and unsupported:	
Made in imitation of patent leather-----	771.40
Other-----	771.42
Other:	
Of acrylic resin-----	771.45
Of casein-----	771.50
Other-----	771.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer of rubber and plastics film, sheet and profile shapes. In 1966 imports were approximately 3 percent of domestic consumption and about one-third the value of exports.

Description and uses

This summary provides for film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, and blocks over 15 inches in width and over 18 inches in length, and filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and profile shapes over 15 inches in length, wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics. 1/ (Products which do not meet these size criteria are ordinarily

1/ Unless otherwise stated, references to film and sheet mean unsupported film and sheet.

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
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classifiable in subpart C, part 12 or schedule 7.) Although no data are available for the articles considered herein of rubber, it is known that they are very small in terms of total volume of domestic consumption, compared to those of plastics.

Film (i.e. sheeting no greater than 0.010 inch thick) and sheet (over 0.010 inch thick) are by far the most significant in terms of volume produced. Although virtually all thermoplastic materials (plastics which are remeltable and can be reshaped, as opposed to thermosetting plastics, which are not) may be formed into sheet and film, the most important are the cellulose, vinyls, polyethylene, polypropylene, acrylic, and styrene.

The cellulose are characterized by toughness, clarity, wrinkle resistance, resistance to grease and water, dimensional stability, and electrical resistance. These characteristics plus the ability to be vacuum or pressure-formed have made the cellulose major materials in packaging, overwrapping paper products, and rigid containers. They are also used in the manufacture of such products as instrument dials, pressure-sensitive tape, protective shields, eyeglass frames, switchboard insulation, metallics for textiles, and indoor and outdoor signs.

Of several varieties of vinyls, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is by far the most significant. The plasticized film is characterized by high elongation and flexibility, low water absorption, and good chemical resistance. Rigid vinyl calendered film and sheeting have excellent dimensional stability, high strength, low water absorption, and good chemical resistance. The major PVC markets are: (1) floor covering; (2) household furnishings, including upholstery, wall coverings, shower and window curtains, and table cloths; (3) construction, including pipe, weatherstripping, lighting and panels; (4) automotive interior upholstery and trimming; (5) clothing, including rainwear and footwear; and (6) toys.

Because of its resistance to moisture and gas permeation, high dielectric strength, nontoxicity, dimensional stability over a wide temperature range, and absence of objectionable taste or odor, polyethylene in the form of film and sheet is the most widely used of all plastics materials. Approximately three-quarters of all polyethylene film consumed is used in packaging; notably, food packaging, laundry and dry cleaning bags, industrial bags, container liners, and multi-wall paper bags. This film is also used in the construction industry, in agriculture, and in the manufacture of household products. Polyethylene sheet is used principally for food containers, toys, luggage, and automotive products.

Polypropylene is characterized by its transparency and machinability, high gloss, good tensile and dielectric properties, and resistance to grease and oil. It may be autoclaved, metallized, or printed, and it can be laminated to aluminum foil, and other plastics. Polypropylene is used chiefly for bags, bag liners, shrink packaging, luggage, and furniture.

Acrylic plastic is either extruded or cast into sheet form. Its unique qualities are good optical properties, including excellent light transmission (by the clear), and excellent light diffusion (by the translucent), high impact strength, resistance to heat, and good chemical, dielectric and weathering characteristics. This plastic is used principally for outdoor signs, skylights and light diffusers, airplane canopies, window glazing, and decorative panels.

The high strength, resiliency, and chemical resistance of impact styrene have led to the use of this plastic in such products as refrigerator door liners, machine housings, boxes, toys, and decorative panels. Ease of forming, toughness, and stability over a wide temperature range make acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) particularly suitable for the manufacture of luggage, boats, automotive parts, housings, and seats and chairs. Because of its impermeability to gas and water and flexibility at low temperatures, oriented polystyrene is widely used as a wrap for food and fresh produce -- uses for which it has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
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U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and other profile shapes, all the foregoing wholly or al- most wholly of rubber or plastics: Of cellulosic plastics mate- rials:			
771.20:	Of cellulose acetate-----	7.5¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	3.7¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
771.25:	Of vulcanized fiber-----	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
	Other: Film, strips, and sheets:			
771.30:	Not over 0.003 inch in thickness-----	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	11% ad val.
771.31:	Over 0.003 inch in thickness-----	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
771.35:	Other-----	20¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.

See footnote at end of tabulation.

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and other profile shapes, all the foregoing wholly or al- most wholly of rubber or plastics--Continued Not of cellulosic plastics materials: Film, strips, and sheets, all the foregoing which are flexible:			
771.40:	Made in imitation of patent leather-----	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u> 2.5% ad val.
771.42:	Other-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
	Other:			
771.45:	Of acrylic resin-----	17¢ per lb.	15.3¢ per lb.	8.5¢ per lb.
771.50:	Of casein-----	10.5¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
771.55:	Other-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ This rate as well as those for 1970 and 1971 is contingent; see footnote 1 to Staged Rates and Historical Notes to part 2 of schedule 4 of the TSUSA-1968, as shown in appendix A to this volume.

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalents of the 1967 specific rates of duty and of the current rates of duty, based on 1967 imports, for the TSUS items with specific rates are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>AVE based on 1967 rates</u>	<u>AVE based on 1968 rates</u>
771.20-----	7.0%	6.0%
771.31-----	15.8%	13.9%
771.35-----	10.9%	9.8%
771.45-----	42.8%	38.5%
771.50-----	10.6%	9.1%

U.S. consumption

Domestic consumption of film, sheets, and profile shapes of plastics was valued at \$941 million in 1966, an increase of 100% since 1961 (table 1). Virtually all of consumption was supplied from domestic production. Polyethylene and vinyl film and sheet, in almost equal amounts, accounted for more than half of the total film and sheet consumed. During the period 1961-66, consumption of vinyl film slightly exceeded that of sheet, while polyethylene consumption was virtually all of film gauge. Cellulosic film consumption, slightly exceeded that of sheet; whereas among the styrenes the pattern was reversed. The bulk of polypropylene consumption was of gauges of 0.003 inch or less.

The expansion of consumption of plastics in primary forms during recent years is attributable to the variety of characteristics obtainable through variations in amounts of essential ingredients, compatibility with other materials, stability and inertness over a wide temperature range, high strength-to-weight ratio, adaptability to mass-production methods, ease of handling, and in many cases lower costs than traditional materials.

Characteristics such as transparency, water impermeability, flexibility and abrasion resistance often make plastics more acceptable than paper products. Higher impact strength, greater ease in producing a variety of shapes, and equal transparency, chemical resistance, odorlessness, and tastelessness make plastics highly competitive with

glass. Toughness, flexibility, and good abrasion resistance often make them equal, or superior to cloth and leather. Lamination of film and sheet, which imparts high gloss, a moisture and gas barrier, and toughness to paper products; printability toughness and abrasion resistance to metals and foils; and durability to cloth and wood, has created new markets for plastics and improved the service of the traditional materials. Another factor influencing the upward trend of consumption of these articles is their ability to be worked with other materials, especially asbestos, glass, glass fiber, cloth fiber, wood, wood fiber, and other plastics.

U.S. producers

U.S. producers of film, sheet, and profile shapes include both proprietary and custom producers—those who produce the articles as stock items and those who manufacture for order. The total number of establishments and the number who custom form only (in parentheses), by principal geographic regions, are as follows: New England, 51, (18); Middle Atlantic, 120, (57); East North Central, 101, (44); West North Central, 19 (10); South Atlantic, 30 (15); East South Central, 4 (1); West South Central, 17 (6); Mountain, 6 (5); and Pacific, 40 (19).

The value of shipments, by geographic regions and their respective percentage of the total in 1963, compiled from official statistics, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

New England-----	74,253	10.8
Middle Atlantic-----	250,710	36.4
East North Central-----	176,107	25.6
West North Central-----	10,864	1.6
South Atlantic-----	73,492	10.7
East South Central-----	52,215	7.6
West South Central-----	20,980	3.0
West (Pacific & Mountain)-----	29,469	4.3
Total-----	688,090	100.0

Although there are many establishments scattered throughout the major producing regions with fewer than a half dozen machines of medium or small capacity, the bulk of output is supplied by a relatively few large establishments and firms, which may operate several dozen machines of various sizes. A substantial number of these larger establishments are part of highly diversified firms in the chemical, rubber, packaging and, in some cases, unrelated industries. These firms in many instances have affiliations with foreign concerns and branch plants overseas.

For the larger producers which are a part of diversified firms, the manufacture of the articles considered here generally does not account for the bulk of that firm's output. However, for many producers, a large number of them among the major suppliers, the manufacture of these articles represents the main segment of their total output of which the rest is usually other plastics articles. On the other hand, for many of the small establishments, manufacture of these products represents only a part of their total operation, the bulk of which is generally the production of other finished or semi-finished plastics products or parts.

The U.S. producers of polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride film and sheet supply nearly two-thirds of all domestic output of plastics film and sheet. Virtually all of their output is non-captive. The great bulk of these producers are not fabricators, but sell the film and sheet to other firms for further manufacture. However, a very large part of production is by firms which manufacture their own resin materials. Better than three-quarters of their operations are of a proprietary, rather than custom forming nature. In 1966, manufacturers of both of these materials operated at near full capacity and the trend was to expansion of present facilities.

The growing demand in recent years for film and sheet which is tailored to meet the needs of the product or job they serve has meant that more refined and complex machines and processes have had to be developed. The most significant innovations have been lamination of film on film, foil or paper, co-extrusion of different basic materials to produce one film with combined qualities, and improved calendaring techniques to produce thinner films that maintain quality requirements.

As indicated above, domestic producers of profile shapes fall into two categories: custom and proprietary. Common shapes such as hose, rods, tubing, and more recently, house siding and some standard building materials are often produced on a proprietary basis. However, nearly all of the remainder of the profiles are custom-made. The bulk of production, especially custom production, is by several hundred small firms scattered throughout the country. Due to high shipping costs, almost all of their sales are to local markets.

U.S. production

U.S. production, in terms of producers' shipments, of film, sheets and profile shapes of plastics increased from nearly \$500 million in 1961 to approximately \$1,005 million by 1966, a five-year increase of slightly more than 100 percent (table 1).

During 1961-66 the five major types of plastics film and sheet, in order of their dollar volume of production in 1966, were polyethylene, vinyls (primarily polyvinyl chloride), cellulose, polystyrene and polypropylene. With the exception of an exchange in position between the vinyls and polyethylene as the largest and second largest, the relative positions were the same as in 1961. However, the six year increase in the production of each type varied considerably. Cellulose production increased in value from \$31,410 thousand in 1961 to \$81,384 thousand in 1966--an increase of 159%. Polyethylene production grew from \$129,150 thousand to \$252,918 thousand--an increase of 96% for the same period. Polypropylene achieved the most rapid increase--from \$691 thousand to \$22,688 thousand--a six year growth of 3,183%. Polystyrene rose from \$14,426 thousand in 1961 to \$38,801 thousand in 1966, an increase of 169%. The vinyls expanded from \$164,800 thousand to \$225,617 thousand, a 37% growth. Excellent clarity, a high tensile strength, good flexibility and resistance to grease and oils are some of the characteristics which have contributed to this growth. Domestic production of unsupported plastics rods, tubes and other profile shapes increased steadily during the period covered herein from \$64,078 thousand in 1961 to \$142,688 thousand in 1966, a five year gain of 123%.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of plastics film and sheet increased in value from \$47 million in 1961 to \$94 million in 1967, a 97 percent increase (table 2). For the period 1961-66 the expansion of exports lagged behind that of production by approximately 3 percent. The reasons for this slower growth rate are twofold: the expansion of production by foreign firms and the increase in the number of U.S. owned plants overseas which now supply markets formerly serviced by exportation of the articles from their plants in this country. The great bulk of U.S. overseas sales are from the U.S. foreign-based establishments.

Of the three categories of film and sheet exports reported during 1961-67, the per pound value of polyethylene increased from 53 cents in 1961 to 76 cents in 1963, then decreased to 49 cents by 1967. Cellulose fluctuated slightly but was 42 cents in both 1961 and 1967. Synthetic resin film and sheet other than polyethylene decreased from \$1 to 87 cents per pound during the period. Representing better than 70 percent of the value of exports, and growing each year, the latter group reflects the dominant trend toward production of specialized film and sheet.

The value of polyethylene film and sheet exports increased during the above-mentioned period from \$3 million to \$6.2 million; that of cellulosic exports increased from \$14 million to \$21 million, and that

of synthetic resin other than polyethylene showed the greatest expansion, from \$30 million to \$66 million.

The principal foreign markets in 1967 were Canada, representing 30 percent of total exports; West Germany, 7.5 percent; the Netherlands, 7.1 percent; the United Kingdom, 6.7 percent; and Venezuela, 4.7 percent (table 4). In terms of major product groupings the principal overseas markets were: cellulose, Venezuela, the Netherlands, West Germany, Australia, Philippine Republic, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa; polyethylene, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Venezuela, Mexico, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the Republic of South Africa; and synthetic resin other than polyethylene, Canada, West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia, and Japan (table 4).

U.S. imports

Imports of film, sheet, and profile shapes of rubber or plastics amounted to \$31,751 thousand in 1967, representing an increase for these articles, as a group, since 1961 when they amounted to \$8,349 thousand (table 1). Imports, traditionally very small compared to production and consumption, in 1966 amounted to approximately 3 percent of each.

The largest single category of imports, accounting in recent years for better than half of the dollar volume of all imports of the products discussed in this summary, and growing, is flexible film and sheet, other than cellulose (table 5). Within this group, polyvinyl chloride film and sheet traditionally represents approximately two-thirds of the total. The principal supplying countries are Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom (table 6 and 7). For the years 1966-67 polyester film and sheet accounted for about 30 percent. Rubber sheeting supplies nearly all of the remainder. More than one-half of the polyester film comes from the United Kingdom and most of the remainder from Belgium. The rubber sheeting comes from West Germany, Canada, Austria, the United Kingdom and Italy.

The second largest group of imports in 1967 was cellulose acetate film and sheet, for which the major sources were France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland (table 5). The third largest article, in terms of value, in 1967, was plastic imitation patent leather; more than one-half of it came from West Germany, virtually all the remainder from Japan. Next in dollar volume, in the same year, was cellulose film and sheet other than acetate; the leading suppliers were the United Kingdom, West Germany, Switzerland, Canada and Japan. Of the remaining articles imported under the provisions included here the most significant were acrylic sheet, casein rods, plastic tubing,

rigid polyvinyl chloride and nylon sheet and various profile shapes. These items came almost wholly from Japan, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

With the exception noted below, the composition of imports tends to reflect the pattern of domestic consumption; consequently, imports are, for the most part, similar to articles of domestic origin. The competition they provide is small, however, due to the small volume in relation to that of domestic production. Imports generally compete in the U.S. market on one of three bases: (1) they are cheaper than the domestic article; (2) they are of a specialized character and supply a demand insufficient to be of interest to U.S. producers; or (3) the importer provides a service to small manufacturers that domestic firms do not provide.

Changes in the volume of imports during the period 1961-67, for the various types of plastics included here, are for the most part a reflection of changing patterns of domestic consumption rather than any particular relationship to domestic articles or tariff levels.

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 1.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes, of rubber or plastics: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Year	Shipments	Im-ports	Ex-ports 1/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption	
1961--	498,909	8,349	47,486	459,772		1.8
1962--	583,403	8,172	48,497	543,078		1.5
1963--	688,090	10,144	50,205	648,029		1.5
1964--	770,541	18,107	58,966	729,682		2.4
1965--	874,907	18,193	74,716	818,384		2.2
1966--	1,004,957	29,685	93,958	940,684		3.2
1967--	2/	31,751	93,723	2/		2/

1/ Data for 1961-64 include film and sheet only.

2/ Not available.

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

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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Table 2.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes, of rubber or plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1961-67 1/

Year	Quantity	Value
	(pounds)	
1961-----	69,267,280	\$47,485,596
1962-----	71,931,906	48,496,550
1963-----	68,406,230	50,204,505
1964-----	82,527,953	58,965,771
1965-----	113,200,627	74,715,768
1966-----	137,061,754	93,958,125
1967-----	138,522,499	93,723,461

1/ Data for 1961-64 represent film and sheet only.

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

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 3.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes, of plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by types, by principal markets, 1966

Country	Synthetic resin film, sheet and profiles	Poly- ethylene film and sheet	Regenerated cellulose film and sheet	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	29,366	5,440	1,539	36,345
United Kingdom-----	7,335	897	4,366	12,598
West Germany-----	2,397	114	5,912	8,423
Japan-----	1,030	73	406	1,509
Netherlands-----	3,834	192	8,645	12,671
France-----	2,420	242	622	3,284
Australia-----	2,248	358	2,076	4,682
Belgium-----	1,180	100	252	1,532
Mexico-----	1,309	100	101	1,510
Rep. of South Africa---	823	384	2,233	3,440
Italy-----	1,446	321	1,209	2,976
Sweden-----	1,748	551	435	2,734
Venezuela-----	1,071	441	5,210	6,722
Switzerland-----	809	471	1,088	2,368
Philippine Republic---	838	306	4,516	5,660
All other-----	13,931	3,694	12,982	30,607
Total-----	71,786	13,684	51,591	137,061
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	25,452	2,414	924	28,790
United Kingdom-----	8,044	625	1,562	10,231
West Germany-----	3,727	59	2,503	6,289
Japan-----	1,957	42	211	2,210
Netherlands-----	3,421	98	2,359	5,878
France-----	2,775	139	263	3,177
Australia-----	2,047	191	1,184	3,422
Belgium-----	1,621	58	118	1,797
Mexico-----	1,744	56	60	1,860
Rep. of South Africa---	1,000	188	994	2,182
Italy-----	1,408	148	373	1,929
Sweden-----	1,615	345	244	2,205
Venezuela-----	1,011	244	2,893	4,148
Switzerland-----	1,070	401	534	2,005
Philippine Republic---	411	129	1,689	2,229
All other-----	8,081	1,694	5,832	15,607
Total-----	65,384	6,831	21,743	93,958

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

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FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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Table 4.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes of plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by types, and by principal markets, 1967

Country	Synthetic resin film, sheet, and profiles	Polyethylene film and sheet	Regenerated cellulose film and sheet	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	30,944	5,010	965	36,919
West Germany-----	3,988	279	4,473	8,740
United Kingdom-----	3,845	1,222	2,686	7,753
Japan-----	1,469	130	448	2,047
Netherlands-----	4,243	132	8,526	12,901
France-----	1,495	256	447	2,198
Australia-----	2,900	516	3,225	6,641
Belgium-----	1,999	62	304	2,365
Mexico-----	1,655	394	64	2,113
Republic of South Africa-----	906	247	2,113	3,266
Italy-----	1,287	315	3,822	5,423
Sweden-----	2,081	223	532	2,836
Venezuela-----	909	438	6,016	7,363
Switzerland-----	864	152	1,160	2,176
Philippine Republic-----	1,041	218	3,676	4,935
All other-----	16,600	3,092	11,153	30,846
Total-----	76,227	12,686	49,610	138,523
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	25,210	2,382	666	28,258
West Germany-----	4,785	148	2,099	7,033
United Kingdom-----	4,526	727	990	6,243
Japan-----	2,591	114	207	2,912
Netherlands-----	4,230	64	2,401	6,695
France-----	2,020	124	133	2,277
Australia-----	3,253	248	1,726	5,227
Belgium-----	2,449	49	143	2,641
Mexico-----	2,058	172	39	2,269
Republic of South Africa-----	1,131	136	964	2,231

See source at end of table.

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FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 4.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes of plastics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise by types, and by principal markets, 1967--Continued

Country	Synthetic resin film, sheet, and profiles	Polyethylene film and sheet	Regenerated cellulose film and sheet	Total
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Italy-----	1,518	144	1,077	2,739
Sweden-----	1,864	143	227	2,234
Venezuela-----	1,044	242	3,105	4,391
Switzerland-----	776	79	559	1,414
Philippine Republic-----	373	100	1,415	1,888
All other-----	8,715	1,308	5,248	15,272
Total-----	66,544	6,180	20,999	93,723

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

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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Table 5.—Film sheets, blocks, and profile shapes, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by type; 1963-67

Description	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Cellulose acetate film, etc.	1,454	1,959	1,830	3,372	3,103
Vulcanized fiber	248	31	74	393	499
Cellulose film etc. n/o .003"	2,780	1,449	1,325	1,747	1,950
Cellulose film etc. over .003"	146	400	390	508	642
Cellulose shapes	4	78	71	68	50
Imitation patent leather 1/	-	-	-	-	-
Flexible film, etc. 2/	-	-	-	-	-
Acrylic plastic	836	857	803	1,088	814
Casein plastic	165	210	158	72	55
Rubber or non-cellulose plastics	-	2,373	1,143	1,505	2,034
Total	5,633	7,357	5,794	8,753	9,147
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cellulose acetate film, etc.	1,839	2,654	2,295	3,767	3,345
Vulcanized fiber	88	9	21	124	172
Cellulose film etc. n/o .003"	711	467	492	663	791
Cellulose film etc. over .003"	183	374	441	506	688
Cellulose shapes	20	141	113	119	91
Imitation patent leather	2,767	3,260	1,793	1,748	2,351
Flexible film, etc.	3,563	9,892	11,994	21,622	22,929
Acrylic plastic	424	380	347	445	323
Casein plastic	146	213	167	75	55
Rubber or non-cellulose plastics	403	717	530	616	1,006
Total	10,144	18,107	18,193	29,685	31,751

1/ Reported in square yards only: 1963, 4,322 thousand; 1964, 11,579 thousand; 1965, 6,566 thousand; 1966, 6,564 thousand; 1967, 8,609 thousand.

2/ Not available in 1963. Beginning in 1964, reported in square yards only: 1964, 112,015 thousand; 1965, 135,053 thousand; 1966, 224,484 thousand; 1967, 236,423 thousand.

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

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Table 6.--Film, sheets, blocks and profile shapes, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966

Description	Japan	United King- dom	Belgium	West Germany	All other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Cellulose acetate film, sheets, blocks, etc-----	40	1,290	312	151	1,579	3,372
Vulcanized fiber--	303	37	-	-	53	393
Cellulose film, sheets, blocks, etc. not over .003"-----	45	1,270	<u>1</u> /	5	427	1,747
Cellulose film, sheets, blocks, etc. over .003"-----	72	41	2	145	248	508
Cellulose shapes--	-	1	-	64	3	68
Imitation patent leather <u>2</u> /-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flexible film, sheets, blocks, etc. <u>3</u> /-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acrylic plastic---	1,037	23	-	9	19	1,088
Casein plastic----	-	71	-	1	-	72
Rubber or non- cellulose plastics-----	1,259	17	1	65	163	1,505
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Cellulose acetate film, sheets, blocks, etc-----	51	1,645	193	184	1,694	3,767
Vulcanized fiber--	95	14	-	-	15	124
Cellulose film, sheets, blocks, etc. not over .003"-----	16	526	<u>4</u> /	11	110	663
Cellulose film, sheets, blocks, etc. over .003"-----	72	40	2	157	235	506
Cellulose shapes--	-	<u>4</u> /	-	113	6	119
Imitation patent leather-----	734	-	-	1,012	2	1,748

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 6.--Film, sheets, blocks and profile shapes, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966--Con.

Description	: Japan	: United Kingdom	: Belgium	: West Germany	: All other	: Total
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Flexible film, sheets, blocks, etc-----	6,006	4,529	4,147	4,162	2,778	21,622
Acrylic plastic---	404	12	-	16	13	445
Casein plastic----	-	74	-	4/	1	75
Rubber or non-cellulose plastics-----	418	23	1	65	109	616

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ The quantity, in thousands of square yards, was: Japan, 3,216; West Germany, 3,325; and the total, 6,564.

3/ The quantity, in thousands of square yards, was: Japan, 99,989; the United Kingdom, 45,358; Belgium, 31,068; West Germany, 25,305; and the total, 224,484.

4/ Less than \$500.

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

FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 7.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967

Description	United Kingdom	Japan	West Germany	France	All other	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Cellulose acetate film, etc-----	869	10	35	1,410	779	3,103
Vulcanized fiber-----	52	447	1/	-	1/	499
Cellulose film, etc., not over .003"-----	1,213	15	7	35	680	1,950
Cellulose film, etc., over .003"-----	102	67	240	31	202	642
Cellulose shapes-----	-	-	45	-	5	50
Imitation patent leather 2/-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flexible film, etc. 2/-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acrylic plastic---	21	738	7	1/	48	814
Casein plastic---	55	-	-	-	-	55
Rubber or non-cellulose plastics-----	15	1,441	166	15	397	2,034
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Cellulose acetate film, etc-----	1,090	5	55	1,479	716	3,345
Vulcanized fiber-----	21	150	4/	-	4/	172
Cellulose film, etc., not over .003"-----	542	10	21	45	173	791
Cellulose film, etc., over .003"-----	88	66	288	40	206	688
Cellulose shapes-----	-	-	83	-	8	91
Imitation patent leather-----	3	1,064	1,269	11	4	2,351

See footnotes at end of table.

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FILM, SHEETS, BLOCKS, AND PROFILE SHAPES,
OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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Table 7.--Film, sheets, blocks, and profile shapes of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967--
Continued.

Description	United Kingdom	Japan	West Germany	France	All other	Total
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Flexible film etc-----	6,699	7,186	5,366	88	3,590	22,929
Acrylic plastic--	10	267	14	<u>4/</u>	32	323
Casein plastic---	55	-	-	-	-	55
Rubber or non-cellulose plastics-----	26	530	180	18	252	1,006

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ The quantity, reported in thousands of square yards, was: the United Kingdom, 4; Japan, 4,668; West Germany, 3,882; France, 47; and the total, 8,609.

3/ The quantity, in thousands of square yards, was: The United Kingdom, 61,093; Japan, 114,281; West Germany, 27,976; France, 830; and the total, 236,423.

4/ Less than \$500.

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

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AND HOUSEWARES

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles, of rubber or plastics, chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients; and household articles not specially provided for:	
Salt, pepper, mustard, and ketchup dispensers, and similar dispensers-----	772.03
Plates, cups, saucers, soup bowls, cereal bowls, sugar bowls, creamers, gravy boats, serving dishes, and platters-----	772.06
Trays-----	772.09
Other-----	772.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports of tableware, kitchenware and housewares, of rubber or plastics supply a minor part of total consumption. Exports generally are smaller than imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers: (1) Rubber or plastics articles that are chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients and are specially provided for in the tariff schedules (TSUS items 772.03-.09) (2) Rubber or plastics articles that are not specially provided for either under 772.03-.09, or elsewhere in the tariff schedules (TSUS item 772.15). The first group consist chiefly of melamine dinnerware. Such dinnerware is made from melamine synthetic resin and is characterized by its resistance to heat and food acids. Among the variety of heterogeneous articles included in the second group are coasters, tumblers, decorative toothpicks, soap dishes, salad sets, waste baskets, garment protectors, and miscellaneous containers except those used for the packing, transporting, or marketing of merchandise. Both groups include articles used in establishments such as restaurants, cafeterias and institutions, as well as in the home.

Somewhat related rubber or plastics articles covered in other summaries include: containers chiefly used for the packing, transporting, or marketing of merchandise (item 772.20); buckets or pails (item 772.25); curtains, drapes, napkins, table covers, doilies,

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furniture slipcovers, and similar articles (item 772.35); and caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other closures (item 772.85).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage: effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage: effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or stor- ing food or bever- age ingredients; and household ar- ticles not special- ly provided for; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics:			
772.03	Salt, pepper, mustard, and ketchup dis- pensers, and sim- ilar dispensers.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5 % ad val.
772.06	Plates, cups, saucers; soup bowls, cereal bowls, sugar bowls, creamers, gravy boats, serving dishes, and plat- ters.	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18.9¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
772.09	Trays-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.15	Other-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

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The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate for TSUS item 772.06 in effect in 1967, based on 1967 imports, was 40.8 percent; the rate that became effective on January 1, 1968, (the first stage of the rate modification), based on 1967 imports, would have been equivalent to 38.9 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

The value of apparent consumption of the plastics and rubber articles discussed in this summary increased from \$119 million in 1961 to \$163 million annually in 1965 and 1966 (table 1). The improved quality of these articles and their low price, compared to substitutes have made these products increasingly attractive to consumers. Melamine dinnerware, in particular, has grown in popularity over the past decade; especially since the introduction of new techniques permitting its manufacture in more attractive patterns and designs, this dinnerware has become an important substitute for dinnerware made of other materials. According to trade sources annual U.S. consumption of melamine dinnerware in 1966, was valued at approximately \$50 million.

In the manufacture of the articles covered here, plastics are used to a far greater extent than rubber. Development of new plastics materials in recent years, along with technological changes in the processing, fabricating, and finishing of rubber and plastics, has led to wider use of both of these materials. Plastics are now used in the manufacture of articles which were previously made from other materials, especially metal, glass, and wood.

As is shown in table 1, imports are small in relation to domestic consumption; in 1966, they accounted for about 4 percent of the value of apparent consumption of such articles.

U.S. producers

About 100 firms, located throughout the United States, produce the articles covered in this summary. The principal producers, however, are situated in Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and Texas. Although many of the producers are small firms, relatively few large manufacturers account for the major part of

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domestic production. Most of the firms make articles in addition to those covered by this summary.

Melamine dinnerware is produced by approximately two dozen firms located in various parts of the country. Producers of melamine dinnerware, in general, also make other products.

U.S. shipments

Separate data are available on U.S. producers' shipments of household and food service articles of plastics, but not on such articles of rubber. As has been previously pointed out, however, plastics is by far the predominant material used in producing the articles under consideration.

The value of U.S. shipments of plastics dinnerware and housewares increased from about \$122 million in 1961 to \$163.8 million in 1965, but declined somewhat to \$162.6 million in 1966 (table 1). Dinnerware, tableware, and kitchenware account for the bulk of the value of these shipments.

U.S. exports

As in the case of shipments, separate data are not available on U.S. exports of kitchenware, tableware, and housewares of rubber; available data include only exports of plastics kitchenware and tableware. Exports of these articles increased in value from \$3.6 million in 1961 to \$7.5 million in 1964, but declined to \$5.4 million in the years 1965 and 1966 (table 1). Canada, Venezuela, West Germany, Australia, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets in 1966-67 (table 2).

U.S. imports

Although imports in 1966 of the articles covered (\$6.2 million) were six times those in 1963 (\$1.0 million) and exceeded exports for the first time, the ratio of imports to consumption was only 3.8 percent (table 1). Some of the apparent rise in imports in 1964 probably was due to the fact that the data before and after August 31, 1963, are not exactly comparable.

As is shown in table 3, somewhat more than 80 percent of the value of the imports under consideration has been made up of a miscellaneous group of rubber and plastics housewares (TSUS item 772.15). Some of the more important of these articles known to have been imported in 1966 were: bathmats, mattress and pillow covers, tumblers, planters, garment bags, flower pots, drinking cups, lampshades, towel racks, and salad bowl sets. Although some of the imports are novelties or unique

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items, most of them are similar to, and compete directly with, articles of domestic origin.

Japan, the principal source, supplied 43 percent of the value of imports in 1967 (table 3). Hong Kong and Taiwan are other important sources.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS TABLEWARE, KITCHENWARE,
AND HOUSEWARES

Table 1.--Rubber or plastics tableware, kitchenware and housewares:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic
merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports <u>3/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption
1961-----	122,004	570	3,557	119,017
1962-----	135,543	635	4,915	131,263
1963-----	147,580	1,011	5,559	143,032
1964-----	164,656	3,339	7,501	160,494
1965-----	163,760	4,808	5,361	163,207
1966-----	162,570	6,164	5,432	163,302
1967-----	<u>4/</u>	8,099	5,433	<u>4/</u>

1/ Data on production (shipments) and exports do not include rubber articles.

2/ In terms of producers' shipments.

3/ Data for 1963 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for prior years due to changes in the tariff provisions resulting from the adoption of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), effective Aug. 31, 1963.

4/ Not available.

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to apparent consumption in 1966 was 3.8 percent.

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AND HOUSEWARES

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Table 2.--Plastics kitchenware and tableware: U.S. exports of
domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1966-67

(In thousands of dollars)		
Country	1966	1967
Canada-----	2,088	2,167
Venezuela-----	702	578
West Germany-----	165	478
Australia-----	226	308
United Kingdom-----	197	155
Mexico-----	130	142
France-----	120	133
Panama-----	128	124
Japan-----	90	106
Bahamas-----	78	100
All other-----	<u>1/ 1,508</u>	<u>1,142</u>
Total-----	5,432	5,433

1/ Includes exports to Peru, valued at \$141,000, and Colombia, valued at \$126,000.

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

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AND HOUSEWARES

Table 3.--Rubber or plastics tableware, kitchenware, and housewares:
U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item numbers, by principal
sources, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Country	TSUS item : 772.03	TSUS item : 772.06	TSUS item : 772.09	TSUS item : 772.15	Total
1965					
Japan-----	11 :	156 :	208 :	1,650 :	2,025
Hong Kong-----	28 :	14 :	10 :	974 :	1,026
Taiwan-----	- :	- :	1/ :	553 :	553
United Kingdom-----	- :	10 :	3 :	319 :	332
Italy-----	8 :	9 :	9 :	265 :	291
West Germany--	1/ :	5 :	3 :	251 :	259
Canada-----	- :	2 :	9 :	126 :	137
All other-----	7 :	31 :	9 :	138 :	185
Total-----	54 :	227 :	251 :	4,276 :	4,808
1966					
Japan-----	4 :	204 :	375 :	2,479 :	3,062
Hong Kong-----	23 :	11 :	22 :	845 :	901
Taiwan-----	- :	- :	1 :	1,128 :	1,129
United Kingdom-----	1 :	38 :	36 :	188 :	263
Italy-----	1 :	3 :	11 :	186 :	201
West Germany--	1/ :	2 :	2 :	229 :	233
Canada-----	3 :	7 :	16 :	155 :	181
All other-----	1 :	36 :	3 :	154 :	194
Total-----	33 :	301 :	466 :	5,364 :	6,164
1967					
Japan-----	9 :	267 :	691 :	2,525 :	3,492
Taiwan-----	1/ :	3 :	3 :	1,384 :	1,390
Hong Kong-----	17 :	24 :	9 :	1,092 :	1,142
United Kingdom-----	1 :	106 :	55 :	724 :	886
West Germany--	1/ :	6 :	2 :	311 :	319
Canada-----	1 :	6 :	48 :	241 :	296
Denmark-----	- :	1 :	- :	158 :	159
Italy-----	10 :	3 :	17 :	139 :	169
All other-----	12 :	41 :	7 :	186 :	246
Total-----	50 :	457 :	832 :	6,760 :	8,099

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Containers (packing and marketing) of rubber or plastics-----	772.20
Caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other closures, of rubber or plastics-----	772.85, -.86

Note.—For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The United States is believed to be a net exporter of the articles covered in this summary. Imports have supplied less than 1 percent of the value of annual domestic consumption.

Description and uses

The articles discussed in this summary are containers of rubber or plastics, with or without their closures, chiefly used for the packing, transporting, or marketing of merchandise (TSUS item 772.20); and caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other closures, of rubber or plastics (TSUS item 772.85-.86).

Generally speaking, 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. If the contents are dutiable at an ad valorem rate, however, the cost of the containers is a part of the value of their contents. Thus, in effect such containers are dutiable at the same rate as their contents except that their cost is deductible from the dutiable value when they are U.S. goods returned to this country. When the contents are free of duty or subject to a specific rate (such as by weight, volume, and quantity), the containers are not subject to duty. Containers of the foregoing kinds are not classifiable under item 772.20 and are not in this summary.

Containers not of U.S. origin that are imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles. Those containers which are the usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are also subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Under ordinary circumstances, unusual containers of merchandise, are also subject to tariff treatment as imported articles. These three types of containers, unless otherwise provided for elsewhere in the tariff

schedules or other statutory provisions, if of rubber or plastics are dutiable under item 772.20 and are included in this summary. (See general headnote 6 to the TSUSA, as shown in appendix A to this volume, for further information concerning the tariff treatment of containers.)

Insofar as domestic consumption and shipments are concerned, this summary does not differentiate between the various types of containers for import purposes, such as usual, unusual, reusable, or any others, and all are included.

This summary does not include plastics or rubber luggage and like articles designed for transporting clothing or other personal effects during travel. Brief cases, portfolios, school bags, bags for photographic equipment, golf bags, camera cases, occupational luggage cases (such as physicians' or sample bags), and other like containers and cases designed to be carried with the person are also excluded. (See headnote 2, subpart 1D, of Schedule 7.)

The great majority of imported and domestically produced containers considered here are of plastics; among the more important are polyethylene and vinyl bags used chiefly in packaging, plastic boxes, display containers, plastic containers for toilet articles, and polyethylene bottles. Among the more important types of closures are molded plastics caps for plastic containers, vials, and tubes; molded plastics closures for collapsible tubes of metal; and molded caps for glass containers.

Containers of rubber or plastics are used to package a wide variety of merchandise and the usage of containers and closures, particularly those of plastics, has grown tremendously in the past several years.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.20	Containers (pack- ing and market- ing) of rubber or plastics-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
772.85	Caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other clos- ures, of rubber or plastics-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.86	If Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

All materials (including containers and closures), whether imported or domestic, which come into contact with food and beverages are subject to regulations of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Duty free treatment of caps, lids, seals, etc., was established under the authority of The Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, Public Law 89-283, for such articles of Canadian origin and suitable for use as original motor-vehicle equipment. (See general headnote 3 (d) (ii) to TSUSA as shown in appendix A to this volume). Retroactive to January 18, 1965, such articles have entered under TSUS item 772.86.

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U.S. consumption

Data are not available on U.S. consumption of the articles covered by this summary. Production is believed to approximate consumption, however, as exports, although several times larger than imports, account for only a small part of production. The value of U.S. consumption of containers and closures of rubber or plastics is believed to have increased from \$200-300 million in 1961 to \$500-600 million in 1966. This growth parallels that of the plastics industry as a whole and has resulted largely from the development of new plastics materials, along with technological changes in the processing, fabricating and finishing of rubber and plastics. This growth in consumption, partly at the expense of other materials, reflects development in both materials and techniques which have resulted in increased packaging of articles for handling, shipping, and marketing.

U.S. producers

Firms which produce containers and closures of rubber or plastics number over 200. They range widely in size and are located in all parts of the United States. A small percentage of the producers make containers and/or closures exclusively; they usually produce on a contract basis for firms that package their products in the containers. There is a growing tendency in industry toward this type of contractual relationship as well as toward production of containers in and by the plant which makes the product marketed in the container.

U.S. shipments

Shipments by U.S. producers of plastics containers and closures increased in value from about \$217 million in 1961 to about \$530 million in 1966 (table 1). ^{1/} Plastics closures account for about 20 percent of the total value of shipments, and various other types of containers account for about 80 percent.

U.S. exports

Data are not separately available on U.S. exports of containers and closures, of rubber or plastics; however, exports are believed to be several times larger than imports.

^{1/} Data are not available on shipments or production of rubber containers or closures but they are small in comparison with those for such articles of plastics.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of containers and closures, of rubber or plastics, increased from a value of \$793,000 in 1961 to \$4.6 million in 1967 (table 1). As is shown in table 2, Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, and Austria were the principal sources in 1967, although imports also come from a number of other countries. Imports of containers (TSUS item 772.20) were valued at \$3.9 million in 1967 and accounted for about 87 percent of the total value of dutiable containers and closures imports; closures (TSUS item 772.85) accounted for \$559,000 (table 2). Imports from Canada of articles entered free of duty under TSUS item 772.86 increased in value from \$37,000 in 1966 to \$138,000 in 1967. Imported containers and closures consist of a wide variety of articles which are generally competitive in price and quality with similar articles of domestic origin.

CONTAINERS AND CLOSURES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 1.--Containers and closures, of rubber or plastics: U.S. producers' shipments, and imports for consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>
1961-----	216,558 :	793
1962-----	292,504 :	1,004
1963-----	333,156 :	1,136
1964-----	389,905 :	1,672
1965-----	463,113 :	2,354
1966-----	530,373 :	3,377
1967-----	3/ :	4,562

1/ Data include only articles of plastics; data are not available on shipments of containers and closures of rubber, but shipments of such articles are small in comparison with those of plastics.

2/ Data for the years 1961-63 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 2.—Containers and closures, of rubber or plastics: U.S.
imports for consumption, by TSUS item numbers, by principal
sources, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)			
Country	TSUS item 772.20	TSUS item 772.85	Total
1965:			
Japan	572	61	633
Canada	491	135	626
Austria	289	-	289
Hong Kong	152	5	157
Italy	147	43	190
West Germany	78	26	104
Switzerland	68	4	72
Sweden	66	-	66
All other	106	1/ 111	217
Total	1,969	385	2,354
1966:			
Japan	1,109	29	1,138
Canada	739	93	2/ 869
Austria	322	-	322
Hong Kong	173	21	194
Italy	201	9	210
West Germany	121	33	154
United Kingdom	62	64	126
France	50	74	124
Sweden	111	-	111
All other	117	12	129
Total	3,005	335	3,377
1967:			
Japan	1,194	59	1,253
Canada	1,111	153	3/ 1,402
Hong Kong	448	16	464
Austria	354	4	358
Italy	154	16	170
West Germany	145	48	193
Sweden	133	1	134
France	109	75	184
United Kingdom	63	106	169
All other	154	81	235
Total	3,865	559	4,562

1/ Includes imports from France, valued at \$65,000, and from the United Kingdom, valued at \$26,000.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$37,000, entered free of duty from Canada under item 772.86.

3/ Includes imports valued at \$138,000, entered free of duty from Canada under item 772.86.

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

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CommodityTSUS
item

Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics----- 772.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

United States consumption of buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics, is believed to have ranged between \$5 million and \$10 million in annual value during the period 1962-67. Imports were negligible and exports, though small, are believed to have been several times as large as imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics, as provided for in item 772.25 of the TSUS. The only apparent distinction between a bucket and a pail is that a pail has a bail handle and is sometimes equipped with a lid.

Plastic buckets and pails are used primarily for household purposes, and also as specialized containers in industry, and as toys. (Toy buckets are not included in this summary but are discussed in a summary covering items 737.35-.90.) Generally, buckets and pails of plastics are somewhat pliable, but certain types, such as ice buckets which may be made of foamed plastics material, are more rigid. Rubber buckets, especially those of hard rubber, are usually firm and durable; these buckets, which are widely used in industry, particularly for handling acids and salts, may be made of either natural rubber or synthetic rubber.

BUCKETS OR PAILS, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage: effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.25	Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics--	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

The value of consumption of rubber or plastics buckets and pails in the years 1962-67 is estimated to have ranged between \$5 million and \$10 million. It is believed that consumption increased considerably during this period, largely due to technological advances within the plastics industry which resulted in the manufacture of durable buckets that are competitive with buckets of metal. Imports have accounted for an insignificant part of U.S. consumption of these articles.

U.S. producers

Some 13 companies of medium size produce plastics buckets of various types, either for the market or on a custom or contract basis. For most of these firms, which are located principally in Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, and South Carolina, buckets constitute only a very small part of total production.

Approximately 25 companies, most of which are medium to large in size, produce rubber buckets or pails. Practically all of these companies make a wide variety of rubber articles and only a small part of their total output consists of buckets. Producers of rubber buckets are located in a number of states, primarily New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

U.S. production, exports, and imports

It is believed that the value of average annual U.S. production of rubber and plastics buckets and pails ranged between \$5 million and \$10 million during 1962-67 and that production increased substantially during that time, primarily because of technological improvements in the plastics industry. Only a small part of the domestic production of these rubber and plastics articles is thought to have been exported.

U.S. imports of rubber or plastics buckets and pails constituted a negligible part of domestic consumption of such articles during the period 1962-67. Imports, which were valued at about \$23,000 in 1962, increased to \$62,000 in 1967 (table 1). As is indicated by the range in unit values (table 2), imported buckets or pails were of various types, sizes, and quality. In terms of value, Canada, Japan, and Italy were the principal sources of imports in 1967.

BUCKETS OR PAILS, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 1.--Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics: U.S.
imports for consumption, 1962-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Value
1962-----	23
1963-----	19
1964-----	36
1965-----	52
1966-----	43
1967-----	62

^{1/} Data on imports prior to August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) are estimates as imports were not separately reported.

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

Note.--Data are not available on U.S. production, consumption, or exports of buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics; however, exports are believed to have been several times larger than imports, and production and consumption are thought to have ranged between \$5 million and \$10 million annually.

Table 2.--Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1964, 1966, and 1967

Country	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	Number		
1964:			
Hong Kong-----	30,427	\$10,327	\$.34
Canada-----	13,439	9,847	.73
Japan-----	11,060	6,126	.55
Netherlands-----	10,125	1,924	.19
Spain-----	5,000	4,168	.83
France-----	5,000	492	.10
West Germany-----	2,325	2,091	.90
Finland-----	912	602	.66
Denmark-----	146	855	5.86
Total or average-----	78,434	36,432	.46
1966:			
Canada-----	22,994	19,837	.86
West Germany-----	10,538	5,521	.52
Japan-----	6,800	5,064	.74
Spain-----	6,410	3,849	.60
Hong Kong-----	2,412	3,490	1.45
Italy-----	756	2,000	2.65
France-----	4,728	1,937	.41
United Kingdom-----	1,040	1,384	1.33
Total or average-----	55,678	43,082	.77
1967:			
Canada-----	40,453	23,480	.58
Japan-----	48,540	16,812	.35
Italy-----	5,110	12,378	2.42
West Germany-----	10,470	5,742	.55
All other-----	7,440	3,786	.51
Total or average-----	112,013	62,198	.56

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Wearing apparel (including rainwear) not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics-----	772.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. annual consumption of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics is estimated to total about \$200 million. In terms of value, imports are about twice as large as exports and supply 5 to 10 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

The tariff language here ordinarily would embrace only wearing apparel in chief value of rubber or plastics. However, in the TSUS, an article wholly or in part of a fabric coated or filled, or laminated with nontransparent rubber or plastics, is by definition regarded not as a textile article but as being wholly of rubber or plastics, to the extent the nontransparent rubber or plastics form either the outer surface of such article or the only exposed surface of such fabric (see headnote 5 to schedule 3). (Conversely, if the fabric is on the outside or exposed surface, the article is considered a fabric article.)

The wearing apparel discussed in this summary comprises a wide range of articles. Some of the more important articles included are raincoats and rainsuits; parkas, coats, and jackets of various styles; aprons; baby pants; foam rubber shoulder pads; and insoles, soles, and heels for shoes.

Headwear, gloves, and footwear are specifically provided for in schedule 7, parts 1A, B, and C and are thus not included in this summary.

WEARING APPAREL, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.30	Wearing apparel (in- cluding rainwear) not specially pro- vided for, of rub- ber or plastics.	12.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 1967. No concession was granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Section 15(a) of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act (P.L. 89-241), effective December 7, 1965, established a new definition for certain articles in part of rubber or plastics (see first paragraph of the "Description and uses" section of this summary).

U.S. consumption

The estimated value of annual U.S. consumption of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics decreased from about \$207 million in 1964 to \$200 million in 1965, but increased to \$211 million in 1966 (table 1). The decline in consumption that occurred in 1965 is largely attributable to a decline in the sale of products for footwear (heels, soles, innersoles, etc.)--reflecting a decrease that occurred in sales of rubber and plastics footwear in that year.

The upward trend in the volume of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics consumed during the past decade is attributable in large part to improvements in the techniques of manufacturing and processing rubber and plastics materials. These improvements have permitted the production of apparel lower in price and superior in style and quality

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to that available a few years ago. The periodic introduction of various highly styled or "fad" articles of apparel (particularly of plastics) has also greatly stimulated sales.

U.S. producers

There are somewhat more than 50 companies in the United States that produce wearing apparel of rubber or plastics. These firms vary considerably in size. Most of them manufacture a variety of rubber and/or plastics articles, of which the production of wearing apparel constitutes only a small part of their output. Some of the smaller companies, however, produce a very narrow product line, which often is limited to a few types of wearing apparel. Although plants that produce wearing apparel of rubber plastics are located in virtually all parts of the United States, production is centered in the East North Central and the North Eastern States.

U.S. production

It is estimated that annual U.S. production of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics (measured by producers' shipments) decreased in value from \$199 million in 1964 to \$192 million in 1965. In 1966 production was estimated at \$206 million (table 1).

It is not possible to determine the relative importance of rubber and plastics in the production of the articles discussed in this summary. However, many articles are produced in significant quantities from both plastics and rubber or rubberized fabrics. Some of the most important of these are raincoats and raincapcs; baby pants and diaper covers; aprons; smocks; bibs; dress shields; and soles, heels, and innersoles for shoes.

U.S. exports

Data on U.S. exports are not fully comparable with those on imports or domestic production. Exports showed no apparent change in trend during the period 1964-67; they increased in value from \$4.1 million in 1964 to \$5.1 million in 1966, and decreased to \$4.0 million in 1967.

U.S. exports of these products have been widely distributed; only Canada has consistently taken a significant part of the total exported in recent years. These exports consist largely of clothing of rubber or rubberized cloth and parts for footwear.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics increased in terms of value from \$11.6 million in 1964 to \$12.7 million in 1965. The value dropped to \$10 million in 1966, but rose to \$12.1 million in 1967 (table 1). Imports have consisted of a variety of articles. Some of the more important articles imported in 1967 were vinyl jackets, rain suits, and raincoats; baby pants; shoulder pads of foam rubber; and heels, soles, and innersoles for shoes. During the period 1964-67, the principal sources of imports of wearing apparel of rubber or plastics were Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and West Germany (table 2).

Table 1.--Wearing apparel (including rainwear), of rubber or plastics:
U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Ship- ments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1964-----	199,000	11,610	4,108	206,502	5.6
1965-----	192,000	12,733	4,530	200,203	6.4
1966-----	206,000	9,989	5,116	210,873	4.7
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	12,076	4,003	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated on the basis of statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce and information received from the industry.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for shipments.

Note.--In some instances, data are not strictly comparable due to differences in statistical classification.

WEARING APPAREL, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Table 2.--Wearing apparel (including rainwear), of rubber or plastics:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Japan-----	9,420	9,804	7,001	7,895	
Taiwan-----	938	1,221	1,036	1,594	
Hong Kong-----	439	610	716	986	
West Germany-----	359	536	433	575	
All other-----	454	562	803	1,026	
Total-----	11,610	12,733	9,989	12,076	

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Furnishings of rubber or plastics----- 772.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Although U.S. imports of furnishings of rubber or plastics have increased significantly in recent years, domestic consumption of most of these products is supplied chiefly by domestic producers. The value of exports is believed to approximate that of imports.

Description and uses

This summary relates to curtains and drapes (including panels and valances), napkins, table covers, mats, scarves, runners, doilies, centerpieces, antimacassars, furniture slipcovers, and similar furnishings, of rubber or plastics--hereinafter referred to as "furnishings".

Furnishings of plastics are by far the most important of the articles considered in this summary; furnishings of rubber are relatively unimportant. Most of the articles of plastics are made from plastics film or sheeting and their manufacture generally consists of rather simple processing. Cutting to size and hemming, or assembling by heat sealing, are often the principal operations required to produce such articles.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.35	Curtains and drapes, includ- ing panels, and valances; nap- kins, table cov- ers, mats, scarves, run- ners, doilies, centerpieces, antimacassars, and furniture slipcovers; and like furnish- ings; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics-----	12.5%	11%	6%
		ad val.	ad val.	ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

Although data are incomplete, U.S. consumption of furnishings is believed to have increased substantially in recent years. Technological developments and intensive sales efforts on the part of the industry have resulted in production and marketing of new types and styles of plastic furnishings, many of which compete with those of textile fabrics, paper, and other materials. Demand has been strengthened by growth in population and wide spread gains in personal income.

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U.S. producers

About a hundred companies in the United States are believed to produce articles of a type included in this summary. These firms range in size from large multiproduct corporations to small local shops which produce a single type of article to order, such as furniture slipcovers. Producers are located throughout most of the United States but principally in the Middle Atlantic, New England and East North Central States.

U.S. production, exports and imports

U.S. production of furnishings of rubber or plastics has increased in recent years in response to strong demand. Among the principal items produced by the domestic industry are plastic curtains, drapes, window shades, table covers, mats, and furniture slipcovers.

U.S. exports of furnishings of rubber or plastics are believed to include a wide variety of articles and in value to equal or exceed the value of U.S. imports of such articles.

U.S. imports of furnishings of rubber or plastics increased from a value of \$3.5 million in 1964 to \$6.3 million in 1967 (see accompanying table). Imports are generally competitive with similar domestic products and include a variety of articles; some of the more important are window shades and blinds, curtains and drapes, place mats, tablecloths, doilies, and coasters. In 1966 and 1967 Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were the principal sources.

FURNISHINGS OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Furnishings of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)		
Year	Imports	Principal sources
1964-----	3,474	: Japan, 2,315; Taiwan, 759; Israel, 228.
1965-----	4,516	: Japan, 2,628; Taiwan, 1,496; Israel, 163.
1966-----	6,213	: Japan, 3,625; Taiwan, 1,431; Hong Kong, 935.
1967-----	6,307	: Japan, 3,004; Taiwan, 2,130; Hong Kong, 901.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Nursing nipples and pacifiers, of rubber or plastics-----	772.40
Certain articles having convalescent, invalid, personal hygiene, and health uses, of rubber or plastics-----	772.42

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports of druggists' sundries of rubber and plastics are about one-fourth as large as exports, and supply about one percent of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

This summary relates to rubber and plastics articles as follows: nursing nipples; pacifiers; ice bags; douche bags; enema bags; hot water bottles, and fittings therefor; invalid and similar nursing cushions; crutch tips and grips; dress shields; finger cots; pessaries; prophylactics; sanitary belts; bulbs for syringes; syringes (other than hypodermic syringes) and fittings therefor, not in part of glass or metal. The articles are known in the trade as "druggists' sundries"; they are primarily used in child care, personal hygiene, and convalescence from illness but some are also used by veterinarians and other members of the medical profession.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.40	Nursing nipples and pacifiers, of rubber or plastics.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.42	Ice bags; douche bags; enema bags; colos- tomy bags; hot water bottles, and fit- tings therefor; in- valid and similar nursing cushions; crutch tips and grips; dress shields; finger cots; pes- saries; prophylac- tics; sanitary belts; bulbs for syringes (other than hypo- dermic syringes) and fittings therefor, not in part of glass or metal; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Some of the products covered by this summary are subject to regulation under provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act; the standards promulgated under that act may tend to limit imports in some instances. Section 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation of contraceptives.

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U.S. consumption

Available data on shipments and exports include only druggists' sundries of rubber; however, such articles of plastics are relatively unimportant and articles of rubber account for the great bulk of consumption. Apparent consumption of druggists' sundries of rubber increased from a value of about \$78.5 million in 1964 to about \$88.3 million in 1966 (table 1). This increase resulted from the growth in population and income and the more widespread use of articles of health and hygiene.

U.S. producers

More than a hundred U.S. firms manufacture druggists' sundries. The two principal producing areas are the Northeastern and North Central States, mainly the New England States, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

A substantial part of the domestic output of druggists' sundries is produced by the large rubber companies which have established a name-brand prestige for their products. Such products constitute all or the output for only a few of the producers.

U.S. shipments, exports, and imports

U.S. shipments of druggists' sundries increased in value from about \$83 million in 1964 to \$91.2 million in 1966 (table 1). Domestic production includes a wide range of articles, among which rubber bags of various types and hot water bottles, prophylactics, syringes, nipples and pacifiers are perhaps the most important.

Although data are not strictly comparable, exports are several times larger than imports; they averaged about \$4 million in annual value in the years 1965-67 (table 1). Canada is the principal export market, but exports are made to many other countries (table 2).

Although imports increased during 1964-67, they were very small in relation to domestic production; they accounted for about 1 percent of the value of total domestic consumption of druggists' sundries during the period 1964-67. In 1967, these imports totaled \$1.5 million in value, the principal sources being Denmark, Japan, Italy, and the United Kingdom. A variety of articles were imported, but nipples and pacifiers accounted for more than half of the total value in 1967 (table 3).

Table 1.--Druggists' and medical sundries, of rubber or plastics, U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67 ^{1/}

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	82,971	552	^{2/} 5,003	78,520	0.7
1965-----	82,965	598	3,778	79,785	0.8
1966-----	91,216	1,269	4,143	88,342	1.4
1967-----	^{3/}	1,549	4,148	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Data on shipments and exports include only articles of rubber; data on imports include articles of both rubber and plastics; however, the articles of rubber account for the great bulk of consumption.

^{2/} Data for 1964 are not wholly comparable with those for later years, due to changes in statistical reporting.

^{3/} Not available.

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

Table 2.--Druggists' and medical rubber sundries: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	943	1,179	1,030
Sweden-----	331	284	351
Venezuela-----	232	209	296
West Germany-----	267	183	235
Italy-----	92	161	194
Denmark-----	187	174	185
Switzerland-----	146	174	182
France-----	222	213	181
India-----	134	124	129
Philippine Republic-----	78	127	119
Netherlands-----	62	81	117
United Kingdom-----	57	96	90
Republic of South Africa-----	96	93	90
All other-----	931	1,045	949
Total-----	3,778	4,143	4,148

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

Table 3.--Druggists' and medical sundries, of rubber or plastics:
U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, by principal
sources, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)			
Country	TSUS item 772.40	TSUS item 772.42	Total
1965:			
Japan-----	228	65	293
United Kingdom-----	106	15	121
Italy-----	-	78	78
Denmark-----	-	37	37
Hong Kong-----	33	1	34
France-----	-	23	23
All other-----	1	11	12
Total-----	368	230	598
1966:			
Denmark-----	-	526	526
Japan-----	245	88	333
Italy-----	-	149	149
United Kingdom-----	110	23	133
France-----	-	68	68
Hong Kong-----	22	1	23
All other-----	8	28	36
Total-----	385	883	1,268
1967:			
Denmark-----	-	664	664
Japan-----	381	67	448
Italy-----	-	165	165
United Kingdom-----	126	5	131
Hong Kong-----	39	-	39
All other-----	24	78	102
Total-----	570	979	1,549

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Pneumatic tires-----	772.45, -.48, -.50, -.51
Tires, other than pneumatic-----	772.54
Tubes-----	772.57, -.59, -.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of tires and tubes in 1965 and 1966 were equivalent to about 12 percent of domestic consumption, which was valued at \$2.8 billion in 1966. Compared with imports, the quantity exported in each year was small; in terms of value, however, exports exceeded imports. In 1967 exports were smaller than imports, in both volume and value.

Description and uses

Tires and tubes are made from both natural and synthetic rubber. Most pneumatic tires contain cords--rubber coated strands of parallel cords which form the plies--and beads--high tensile steel wires, wrapped and reinforced by the plies and shaped to fit the rim on which the tire is to be mounted. The type of rubber used in tire construction may vary from one part of a tire to another; e.g., one type of rubber may be used to make the tread and another type to make the interior liner (in a tubeless tire). Tires and tubes are used principally for original equipment or replacement on passenger cars, trucks, buses, trailers, aircraft, motorcycles, bicycles, farm tractors and implements, and for numerous industrial and other vehicles and equipment.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Tires, and tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics: Pneumatic tires:			
772.45	Airplane-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
772.48	Bicycle-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
772.50	Designed for trac- tors provided for in item 692.30 or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or im- plements pro- vided for in item 666.00.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
772.51	Other-----	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.54	Tires, other than pneumatic tires----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Tubes:			
772.57	Bicycle-----	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
772.59	Designed for tires provided for in item 772.50-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
772.60	Other-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions

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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 TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Headnote 1 to subpart 12C of schedule 7 of the TSUSA provides that: "For purposes of this subpart, cord, fabric, wire, or non-rubber or non-plastic reinforcing or traction-increasing media shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in tires, or in tubes for tires (items 772.45 through 772.60, inclusive)."

U.S. consumption

The consumption of tires and tubes in the United States increased from about 188 million units in 1961 to about 294 million units in 1966 (table 1). Consumption of tires increased from 134 million units in 1961 to 222 million units in 1966 (table 2). The consumption of tubes increased from about 54 million units in 1961 to about 72 million in 1966 (table 3).

It should be noted that data on imports and exports discussed in this summary do not include tires and tubes which are installed on or accompany completely assembled vehicles when imported or exported. It is estimated that about 3.5 million such tires for passenger cars were imported and more than 1.5 million were exported in 1967.

Much of the increase in the consumption of tires can be attributed to the increased production and use of motor vehicles, particularly passenger cars, and the great expansion in the manufacture of agricultural, commercial and domestic implements requiring tires. The comparatively slower growth in the consumption of inner tubes largely reflects the trend toward usage of tubeless tires on passenger cars.

U.S. producers

According to the Census of Manufactures, there were 155 establishments in the "tire and inner tube industry" in 1963; 59 of these establishments had fewer than 20 employees, but some of the larger ones employed many thousands. The number of persons employed in the industry totaled about 85,000. Of the establishments with 20 or more employees, 16 were located in the Northeast (of which 8 were in Pennsylvania), 31 in the North Central States (of which 16 were in Ohio), 30 in the South and 19 in the West.

There are approximately 100 companies that produce tires, either pneumatic or solid, of one or more types. About 25 companies produce tubes (some of these companies also produce tires). Five large rubber companies with well integrated operations lead the industry; these

companies, which make a great variety of products, derive from 45 to 60 percent of their income from the sale of rubber tires (and tubes).

Some of the firms in the medium-size range make private label tires for mail-order houses or large oil companies or make only certain types of tires and/or tubes, while some make other rubber or plastics products in addition. Some of the smaller companies produce only particular types of tires such as semi-pneumatic or solid tires for use on agricultural, industrial, commercial or household equipment.

U.S. production

U.S. production of tires and tubes increased from 183.5 million units in 1961 to 262 million units in 1966 (table 1). The production of tires increased more rapidly than the production of tubes. Tire production, which was 132 million units in 1961, increased to 199 million units in 1966, whereas tube production increased from 51.6 million units in 1961 to only 62.6 million in 1966 (tables 2 and 3). The value of producers' shipments of tires and tubes combined increased from about \$2.1 billion in 1961 to \$2.9 billion in 1966.

The production of pneumatic tires for use on passenger cars far outweighs the production of these tires for other uses; production for passenger car use which amounted to 139 million units in 1964 and 155 million units in 1966, accounted for about three quarters of the total number of all types of pneumatic tires produced in those years (table 4). The production of inner tubes for use on passenger cars and motorcycles, which in 1964 amounted to about 30 million units and accounted for 48 percent of the total inner tubes produced in that year, in 1966 declined to 27 million units, accounting for 43 percent of total tube production. This decline in production of tubes for passenger cars is largely attributable to the increasing acceptance of tubeless tires, output of which rose from 108 million units in 1964 to 150 million units in 1966.

U.S. exports

In terms of quantity, U.S. exports of tires and tubes are far smaller than imports. In each year 1961-66, however, the value of exports exceeded the value of imports--in 1967 the value of imports exceeded exports. U.S. exports of tires and tubes in 1961 amounted to 2.3 million units, valued at \$67.3 million, and in 1967 amounted to 2.8 million units, valued at \$66.6 million (table 1). The great bulk of these exports consisted of tires which in 1967 were valued at about \$63.3 million (95 percent of the total tire and tube exports) (tables 2 and 3). In contrast to imports, which consist largely of small tires with low unit values, tire exports appear to consist principally of

large-size tires for use on trucks, tractors, and heavy industrial or construction equipment.

The United States exports tires and tubes to many countries in all parts of the world and the principal markets vary from year to year. Some of the countries to which substantial shipments have been made in recent years are Canada, Iran, Pakistan, Greece, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet-Nam, Turkey, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, and West Germany.

U.S. imports

In 1961, U.S. imports of tires and tubes amounted to 6.6 million units, valued at \$21.9 million (table 1). Imports increased in each subsequent year until 1967 when they declined in volume but rose in value. In 1966 they amounted to 35.6 million units, valued at \$61.1 million and in 1967 to 31.6 million units, valued at \$88.3 million. Of the value of the 1967 imports, tires accounted for \$81.2 million and tubes, for \$7.1 million (tables 2 and 3).

In terms of value, the bulk of the imports have consisted of pneumatic tires other than those for bicycles or airplanes. In 1967, when imports of airplane tires were valued at only \$163,000, and imports of bicycle tires were valued at about \$5.5 million, those of pneumatic tires of other types were valued at \$74.9 million (table 5). Almost 8.2 million non-pneumatic tires were imported in 1967, but their value amounted to only \$637,000.

Imports of bicycle tubes in 1967 amounted to over 9 million units, valued at \$2.7 million; imports of other tubes were valued at \$4.4 million.

In 1967 airplane tires were imported principally from Japan, the United Kingdom and Belgium; bicycle tires from Japan, Sweden and the Netherlands; and other pneumatic tires from France, Canada, West Germany and Italy (table 5). The bulk of the imports of non-pneumatic tires come from Japan. Bicycle tubes are imported principally from Japan, Sweden and the Netherlands. The principal source of the imports of other tubes are France, Japan, and Italy.

Table 1.--Tires, and tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)					
Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports ^{2/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	183,510	6,568	2,259	187,819	3.5
1962-----	207,400	8,900	2,523	213,777	4.2
1963-----	210,632	16,232	2,395	224,469	7.2
1964-----	241,450	25,267	3,009	263,708	9.6
1965-----	250,794	33,407	4,076	280,125	11.9
1966-----	261,942	35,597	3,732	293,807	12.1
1967-----	3/	31,602	2,787	3/	3/
Value					
1961-----	2,075,412	21,944	67,301	2,030,055	1.1
1962-----	2,187,231	25,389	70,988	2,141,632	1.2
1963-----	2,227,258	31,452	66,509	2,192,201	1.4
1964-----	2,357,530	40,249	74,268	2,323,511	1.7
1965-----	2,647,755	45,076	85,577	2,607,254	1.7
1966-----	2,889,024	61,074	79,616	2,870,482	2.1
1967-----	3/	88,318	66,558	3/	3/

^{1/} Quantity data do not include solid tires, production of which probably exceeded 12,000,000 units in 1965; value data are for producers' shipments.

^{2/} Data on imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963, exclude agricultural tractor and implement tires and tubes; such tires and tubes were free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 1604 of the previous tariff schedules.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Quantity data on U.S. production compiled from data furnished by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc.; data for imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963 (partly estimated) based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; all other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Tires, of rubber or plastics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1961-----	131,921	3,804	1,447	134,278	2.8	
1962-----	150,930	5,819	1,528	155,221	3.7	
1963-----	155,876	11,166	1,470	165,572	6.7	
1964-----	179,433	15,867	2,096	193,204	8.2	
1965-----	189,741	23,126	2,887	209,980	11.0	
1966-----	199,325	25,554	2,633	222,246	11.5	
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	20,163	1,937	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	
Value						
1961-----	1,982,443	20,192	64,172	1,938,463	1.0	
1962-----	2,089,643	21,628	67,227	2,044,044	1.1	
1963-----	2,131,819	29,147	63,019	2,097,947	1.4	
1964-----	2,256,251	35,970	70,831	2,221,390	1.6	
1965-----	2,545,207	40,069	81,764	2,503,512	1.6	
1966-----	2,773,763	55,248	75,957	2,753,054	2.0	
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	81,181	63,266	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	

1/ Quantity data do not include solid tires, production of which probably exceeded 12,000,000 units in 1965; value data are for producers' shipments.

2/ Data on imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963, exclude agricultural tractor and implement tires; such tires were free of duty under the provisions of par. 1604 of the previous tariff schedules.

3/ Not available.

Source: Quantity data on U.S. production compiled from data furnished by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc.; data for imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963 (partly estimated) based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; all other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production	Imports 1/	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961----	51,589	2,764	812	53,541	5.2
1962----	56,470	3,081	995	58,556	5.3
1963----	54,756	5,066	925	58,897	8.6
1964----	62,017	9,400	913	70,504	13.3
1965----	61,053	10,281	1,189	70,145	14.7
1966----	62,617	10,043	1,100	71,560	14.0
1967----	2/	11,439	849	2/	2/
Value					
1961----	92,969	1,752	3,129	91,592	1.9
1962----	97,588	1,916	3,761	95,743	2.0
1963----	95,065	2,305	3,490	93,880	2.5
1964----	101,279	4,279	3,437	102,121	4.2
1965----	102,529	5,007	3,813	103,723	4.8
1966----	115,261	5,826	3,659	117,428	5.0
1967----	2/	7,137	3,292	2/	2/

1/ Data on imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963, exclude tubes for agricultural tractor and implement tires; such tubes were free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 1604 of the previous tariff schedules.

2/ Not available.

Source: Quantity data on U.S. production compiled from data furnished by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc.; data for imports prior to Aug. 31, 1963 (partly estimated) based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; all other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Pneumatic tires and inner tubes: U.S. production, by principal types, 1964 and 1966

Type	1964		1966	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	
Tires:				
Passenger car tires-----	139,101	77.6	154,516	77.5
Motorcycle tires-----	69	<u>1/</u>	75	<u>1/</u>
Truck and bus tires-----	18,943	10.6	22,872	11.5
Farm tractor-implement tires-----	4,338	2.4	5,766	2.9
Aircraft tires-----	618	<u>1/</u>	849	<u>1/</u>
Industrial pneumatic tires-----	3,678	2.2	5,619	2.8
Bicycle tires-----	12,686	7.2	9,628	4.8
Total tires-----	179,433	100.0	199,325	100.0
Inner tubes:				
Passenger car and motor- cycle inner tubes-----	29,525	47.5	27,042	43.2
Truck and bus inner tubes-----	12,913	20.7	15,723	25.1
Farm tractor-implement inner tubes-----	2,997	4.7	3,681	5.9
Aircraft inner tubes-----	238	<u>1/</u>	278	<u>1/</u>
Industrial pneumatic inner tubes-----	3,063	5.9	4,792	7.7
Bicycle tubes-----	13,281	21.2	11,101	17.7
Total tubes-----	62,017	100.0	62,617	100.0

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from statistics published by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

Table 5.--Tires and tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal types, by principal sources, 1967

Country	Pneumatic tires			Tires	Tubes	
	Air- plane	Bi- cycle	Other	other than pneumatic	Bi- cycle	Other
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
France-----	1/	5	883	-	2	892
Canada-----	1/	2	597	18	-	92
Italy-----	-	49	429	1/	9	457
West Germany-----	-	162	501	451	158	82
United Kingdom-----	1	83	304	86	43	53
Japan-----	2	4,161	354	7,178	4,931	478
Sweden-----	-	1,433	354	-	1,528	315
Netherlands-----	1/	1,120	28	1/	1,172	10
Belgium-----	1	368	34	1/	309	1/
All other-----	-	915	192	451	868	40
Total-----	4	8,298	3,676	8,184	9,020	2,419
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
France-----	3	7	22,618	-	1	1,628
Canada-----	18	2	14,717	537	-	684
Italy-----	-	73	13,121	2/	3	1,292
West Germany-----	-	119	7,557	5	48	109
United Kingdom-----	79	72	6,296	2	18	103
Japan-----	10	2,928	3,437	59	1,490	342
Sweden-----	-	917	997	-	437	180
Netherlands-----	2/	716	512	2/	357	10
Belgium-----	48	242	412	1	95	1
All other-----	5	411	5,227	33	260	78
Total-----	163	5,487	74,894	637	2,709	4,427
1/ Less than 500.						
2/ Less than \$500.						

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics-----	772.65, -.66

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports supply an insignificant part of the domestic consumption of these articles, which is believed to exceed \$500 million in annual value. Exports are several times as large as imports.

Description and uses

This summary discusses hose, pipe, and tubing, not specially provided for in the TSUS, of rubber or plastics, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without attached fittings.

The products under consideration include a broad range of types and sizes of such hose, pipe, and tubing. This summary does not, however, include seamless tubing cut into lengths measuring over 15 inches (see headnote 2 to part 12B of schedule 7, of the TSUS). Hose is constructed so as to be flexible, whereas pipe and tubing are usually rigid. Common types of rubber hose include those for automotive uses (for radiators, heaters, windshield wipers, etc.); household-type garden hose; and hose, pipe, and tubing for laboratory, surgical, and industrial use. Many types of rubber hose, pipe, and tubing are reinforced with textile fibers or wire. Hose, pipe, and tubing of plastics are also made from many types of plastics; their properties and specifications vary widely according to the use, from small tubing for laboratory and surgical uses to relatively large pipe for use in plumbing, irrigation, and numerous other applications.

Hose of textile materials, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, is provided for in schedule 3 (items 357.90-.96); flexible metal hose or tubing, whether covered with wire or other material, is provided for in schedule 6 (items 652.09 and 652.10).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.65	Hose, pipe and tubing, of rubber or plas- tics.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.66	If Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The provision for free entry of Canadian articles for original motor-vehicle equipment (TSUS item number 772.66) became retroactively effective from January 18, 1965--pursuant to the enactment of the "Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965". Previously, such articles were dutiable at the column 1 rate for item 772.65. (See General Headnote 3(d)(ii) to the TSUS, as shown in appendix A to this volume.)

U.S. consumption

Data are not available on consumption in the United States of hose, pipe and tubing, of rubber or plastics. It is known, however, that consumption of such articles in 1966 was valued at more than \$500 million, and that the annual value increased each year during the period 1964-67. The increase in consumption can be attributed to technological improvements which have permitted better quality and lower costs, and to growth in both population and industrial activity. Furthermore, some of the increase has been at the expense of competitive

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materials--metal, glass, etc.

Although about three-fourths of the value of consumption was accounted for by hose, pipe, and tubing made of rubber, the share of such articles of plastics has been increasing during recent years.

U.S. producers

Hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics, is produced domestically by approximately 100 companies. These firms range in size--from large multiproduct chemical and rubber companies to small producers specializing in the production of one type of hose--some having less than ten employees. Although the industry is concentrated in the Northeastern and East North Central States, there are some plants in virtually all sections of the country.

U.S. production

Producers' shipments of rubber or plastics hose, pipe, and tubing increased from a value of \$434 million in 1964 to \$546 million in 1966 (table 1). The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of shipments by U.S. producers of hose, pipe, and tubing of rubber and plastics, for the years 1964-66 (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Rubber hose and tubing-----	323,743	355,061	400,210
Plastics pipe, hose, and tubing-----	<u>110,193</u>	<u>125,582</u>	<u>145,770</u>
Total-----	<u>433,936</u>	<u>480,643</u>	<u>545,980</u>

U.S. exports

Comparable statistics are not available on U.S. exports of hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics for the years 1965-67. Data are available, however, on exports of rubber hose and tubing, which account for the great bulk of the exports, and of plastics garden hose. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics

HOSE, PIPE AND TUBING, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows exports of rubber hose and tubing, and plastics garden hose, for the years 1965-67 (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rubber hose and tubing</u>	<u>Plastics garden hose</u>
1965-----	13,268	300
1966-----	15,302	571
1967-----	15,018	802

The pattern of exports has varied considerably from year to year. Canada, however, has consistently been the largest single market.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics, increased in value from \$1.9 million in 1964 to \$6.4 million in 1967 (table 1). These imports included hose, pipe, and tubing of various types and sizes, of both rubber and plastics. Hose, pipe, and tubing for automotive use appear to have accounted for a substantial part of the imports; the value of imports of such articles from Canada entered duty free under item 772.66 increased from \$25,000 in 1965 to \$927,000 in 1967.

The United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, and Canada were the principal sources for imports in 1967 (table 2).

Table 1.--Hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics:
U.S. shipments, and imports for consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)		
Year	Shipments	Imports <u>1/</u>
1964-----	433,936	1,908
1965-----	480,643	2,584
1966-----	545,980	3,854
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	6,395

1/ Includes imports entered free of duty under item 772.66, valued at \$25,000 in 1965, \$241,000 in 1966, and \$927,000 in 1967.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Total	Principal sources
1964-----	1,908	: Japan, \$635; West Germany, \$358; : United Kingdom, \$333; Canada, \$248
1965-----	2,559	: Japan, \$807; United Kingdom, \$492; : Canada, \$451; West Germany, \$425
1966-----	3,612	: Japan, \$871; West Germany, \$790; : United Kingdom, \$782; Canada, \$516
1967-----	5,468	: United Kingdom, \$1,476; Japan, \$1,067; : West Germany, \$1,014; Canada, \$948

^{1/} Does not include imports from Canada, entered free of duty under item 772.66; these imports were valued at \$25,000 in 1965, \$241,000 in 1966, and \$927,000 in 1967.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics -----	772.80, -.81
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is estimated that imports supply a minor part of U.S. consumption of these commodities. U.S. exports of handles and knobs of rubber or plastics are believed to be small.

Comment

This summary discusses handles and knobs of rubber or plastics, for furniture, tools, and other articles, including such items as heat-resistant appliance handles, cutlery handles, radio and television knobs, luggage handles, and handles for shaving brushes, tooth brushes, and for cords used in starting small gasoline engines. Most of these articles are made of either thermosetting phenolic plastics or hard rubber; some are metal-plated.

General headnote 10 (ij) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States provides that "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."

The handles and knobs considered here are those not more specifically provided for elsewhere in the TSUS, such as handles for certain knives (item 649.85).

HANDLES AND KNOBS, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.80	Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics.	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
772.81	Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics, if Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Duty free treatment of handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics, was established under the authority of The Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, Public Law 89-283, for such articles of Canadian origin and suitable for use as original motor-vehicle equipment. (See general headnote 3(d) (ii) to TSUSA as shown in appendix A to this volume.) Retroactive to January 18, 1965, such articles have entered under TSUS item 772.81.

The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty applicable to imports entered in 1967 under item 772.80 was 24.6 percent; using the rate which became effective on January 1, 1968, the ad valorem equivalent would be 21.7 percent.

At least 50 U.S. companies produce knobs and handles of plastics; about 75 companies produce such articles of rubber. The industry is located principally in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States. Many of the producers are custom molders, and for most of them, handles and knobs constitute a very minor part of their output.

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It is estimated that U.S. consumption and production increased during the period 1964-67. Although much of this growth can be attributed to increased output of products requiring such handles or knobs, a large part of it can be attributed to the increasing use of rubber and plastics, particularly plastics, in the manufacture of knobs and handles formerly made of other materials.

U.S. exports of these knobs and handles have been relatively small. A large proportion of domestically produced articles are custom molded and move only in domestic trade.

U.S. imports of rubber or plastics knobs and handles increased in value from about \$202,000 in 1964 to \$415,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). These imports, which consist of many types of handles and knobs, are believed to supply an insignificant part of domestic consumption. In 1964-67, West Germany was the principal supplier of these imports; Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the other leading suppliers.

HANDLES AND KNOBS, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 1/

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
West Germany-----	42	19	21	43
Japan-----	28	36	48	65
Canada-----	8	10	16	19
United Kingdom-----	4	5	9	13
All other-----	26	18	9	10
Total-----	108	88	103	150
	Value			
West Germany-----	98	76	99	206
Japan-----	53	61	93	129
Canada-----	21	20	28	34
United Kingdom-----	9	14	23	26
All other-----	21	21	22	20
Total-----	202	192	265	415

1/ Does not include handles and knobs entered duty free from Canada under TSUS item 772.81; such imports were valued at \$26,000 in 1966 and \$81,000 in 1967.

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

CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, AND PLAQUES
AND FIGURINES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Christmas tree ornaments, of rubber or plastics-----	772.95
Other Christmas ornaments and religious articles, of rubber or plastics-----	772.97
Plaques and figurines, of rubber or plastics-----	773.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Statistical data are not available on U.S. production and exports of Christmas ornaments, religious articles, and plaques and figurines, of rubber or plastics. It is believed that production is larger than imports, which in 1967 were valued at about \$12.7 million. Exports are believed to have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary discusses Christmas ornaments (including Christmas tree ornaments and certain Christmas-type artificial trees used as ornaments); religious articles, such as crucifixes, miniature altars, shrines, holy water fonts, religious figurines and statuettes; and plaques and nonreligious figurines--all of rubber or plastics.

Jewelry and other articles of personal adornment are provided for in part 6A of schedule 7.

Most articles discussed in this summary are made of plastics, not rubber. Most of the figurines and statuettes of a nonreligious nature are merely novelties or decorative articles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to

**CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, AND PLAQUES AND
FIGURINES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS**

imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
772.95	Christmas tree ornaments, of rubber or plastics.	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
772.97	Other Christmas ornaments, and religious articles, of rubber or plastics.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
773.10	Plaques and figurines, of rubber or plastics.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. producers

There are probably not more than fifty firms of various sizes in the United States that produce the articles covered herein. Most of the producers make articles of plastics or rubber other than those discussed in this summary; some are custom molders. A substantial portion of production of the articles covered herein, particularly Christmas ornaments, is seasonal or part time. Firms are located principally in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States.

U.S. consumption, production, exports and imports

Data are not available on U.S. consumption, production, and exports of the articles discussed in this summary. According to industry sources production is larger than imports; exports are believed to be negligible. Both the domestic consumption and production of such plastics articles have increased in recent years.

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CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, AND PLAQUES
AND FIGURINES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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U.S. imports increased in value from about \$2.7 million in 1964 to \$12.7 million in 1967--an increase of about 375 percent (see accompanying table). This increase in imports, like that in production and consumption, reflects changing production methods which have improved quality and permitted somewhat lower prices for imported articles.

In terms of value, Hong Kong supplied more than half of these imports in 1966 and 1967. Japan, Italy, and West Germany were other important sources.

CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, AND PLAQUES AND
FIGURINES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Christmas ornaments, religious articles, and plaques and figurines, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	Item No. : 772.95 1/	Item No. : 772.97	Item No. : 773.10	Total
1964:	:	:	:	:
Hong Kong-----	24	833	102	959
Japan-----	154	581	42	777
Italy-----	61	370	87	518
West Germany-----	43	275	40	358
All other-----	3	28	19	50
Total-----	285	2,087	290	2,662
1965:	:	:	:	:
Hong Kong-----	207	3,624	179	4,010
Japan-----	291	1,173	20	1,484
West Germany-----	73	649	36	758
Italy-----	54	349	98	501
All other-----	5	60	27	92
Total-----	630	5,855	360	6,845
1966:	:	:	:	:
Hong Kong-----	250	5,635	263	6,148
Japan-----	437	1,665	29	2,131
Italy-----	94	841	207	1,142
West Germany-----	124	831	38	993
All other-----	16	174	14	204
Total-----	921	9,146	551	10,618
1967:	:	:	:	:
Hong Kong-----	232	6,329	437	6,998
Japan-----	563	1,913	75	2,551
Italy-----	181	1,158	320	1,659
West Germany-----	61	1,176	29	1,266
Taiwan-----	3	93	7	103
All other-----	7	69	15	91
Total-----	1,047	10,738	883	12,668

1/ In terms of quantity, imports totaled 1,184 thousands of dozens in 1967; sources were as follows: Japan, 700; Hong Kong, 341; West Germany, 47; Italy, 88; Taiwan, 6; all other, 2; for a total of 1,184.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Toys for pets, of rubber or plastics----- 773.05

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of rubber or plastics toys for pets, valued at somewhat less than \$5 million, is believed to be supplied from domestic production. Exports are probably smaller than imports.

Comment

Toys, of rubber or plastics, for pets include such articles as rubber balls, bones, and mice for dogs and cats, and ladders, swings, and similar playthings for caged birds.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
773.05	Toys for pets, of rubber or plastics	16% ad val. 1/	14% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

1/ This rate was lowered from 17% ad valorem, effective October 1, 1966 (see Pres. Procs. 3744, Sept. 13, 1966, and 3818, November 6, 1967).

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

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In recent years, the value of annual U.S. consumption of rubber or plastics toys for pets has probably been somewhat less than \$5 million. These toys are produced in the United States by more than a dozen companies, most of them having fewer than 200 employees. These firms, many of which are custom molders, make a wide variety of rubber or plastics articles, and toys for pets account for a small part of their total sales. The majority of the producers are located in the north-eastern United States.

Data are not available on U.S. production; it is believed, however, that production does not exceed \$5 million in annual value.

U.S. exports of rubber or plastics toys for pets are probably smaller than imports of such articles. Data are not available for imports prior to August 31, 1963, when the Tariff Schedules of the United States became effective. The tabulation below, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows imports, by principal sources, for the years 1964-67 (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Country</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Japan-----	227	289	275	273
Hong Kong-----	120	111	133	107
United Kingdom-----	36	46	54	40
West Germany-----	8	10	10	1
All other-----	8	19	22	1/ 75
Total-----	399	475	494	496

1/ Includes imports from Spain valued at \$56,000.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics:	
Nylon-----	773.15
Other-----	773.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. production of tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics, is valued at several million dollars. Imports account for a small part of domestic consumption and exports are smaller than imports.

Description and uses

This summary discusses tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics. (Natural brush bristles (TSUS item 186.30) are covered in volume 1:13.) Such bristles are used primarily in paint brushes; very small quantities are used in dispensers for gummed tape, specialty push-brooms, and in other specialized applications. Bristles made of nylon (item 773.15) are by far the most important of the bristles considered here. Moreover, it is reported that tapered brush bristles of rubber or plastics other than nylon (item 773.20) are no longer produced in the United States.

Nylon filaments are given tapered configurations and barbs like those of natural hog bristle; these characteristics make them desirable for use in paint brushes. Tapered nylon filaments used for paint brushes are usually blended (tapered ends always in the same direction) in order to increase paint-holding capacity and paint-spreading efficiency. In addition, the bristles are usually put through a process known as "flagging" whereby the tapered ends are forced down on rotating knives, or split by other means, so as to form a mechanical barb (or flag). The tapered filaments are also frequently put through a process of sanding or grinding in order to produce a very fine, soft, and even tip.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Brush bristles of rubber or plastics, tapered, over 0.004 inch in maximum cross-sectional dimension, and not over 8 inches in length:			
773.15	Nylon-----	3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
773.20	Other-----	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalents of the above rates for item 773.15 for 1967 and 1968, based on imports in 1967 are 1.2 and 0.8 percent, respectively. Imports entered under item 773.20 have been negligible.

U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of tapered brush bristles of the types covered in this summary is valued at several million dollars. Growth in consumption has been at a slow rate, largely because of the increased use of paint rollers and prefinished paneling and siding.

U.S. producers

Only two companies in the U.S. are known to produce tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics; both are large firms which make many other products besides brush bristles.

U.S. production, exports, and imports

U.S. production of tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics, valued at several million dollars annually, has increased relatively little during the period 1961-67.

U.S. exports of these bristles are small; their value is less than that of imports. In foreign markets, the domestic nylon bristles generally cannot compete successfully with natural bristles from mainland China, the world's principal producer.

Data on imports of tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics, are not available for years prior to 1964. Imports in 1964 amounted to 125,471 pounds, valued at \$420,317. They increased to 227,582 pounds, valued at \$700,731 in 1966, but declined to 261,919 pounds, valued at \$674,067 in 1967 (see accompanying table). France, the principal source, accounted for more than 90 percent of both the quantity and value of imports in 1967.

Imported nylon bristles are similar in type and quality to the domestically produced articles.

TAPERED BRUSH BRISTLES, OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

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Tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 1/

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)			
France-----	125,371	205,716	210,240	238,333
Taiwan-----	-	5,000	7,050	2,540
West Germany-----	-	2,592	5,071	1,239
All other-----	100	1,320	5,221	19,807
Total-----	125,471	214,628	227,582	261,919
	Value			
France-----	\$420,146	\$616,902	\$685,161	\$658,830
Taiwan-----	-	8,625	6,345	2,676
West Germany-----	-	2,969	5,780	1,691
All other-----	171	3,117	3,445	10,870
Total-----	420,317	631,613	700,731	674,067

1/ All imports were classified under item 773.15 except for 5,200 pounds, valued at \$1,681, imported from Japan in 1967, which entered under item 773.20.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Gaskets, of rubber or plastics-----	773.25, -.26
Electric insulators, of rubber or plastics-----	773.30, -.31

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports supply a minor part (estimated at 5 percent or less) of total domestic consumption of these articles. Exports exceed imports.

Description and uses

This summary discusses gaskets and electric insulators, of rubber or plastics. Gaskets are made in many sizes and shapes and are commonly used as a seal or packing between two surfaces. They are used extensively in machinery and equipment, in motor vehicles, in piping and plumbing systems, and for many other purposes. 1/ Electric insulators, also made in many shapes and sizes, are used to support charged conductors and to prevent them from contact with one another or from grounding.

1/ This summary, however, does not include those included in items 772.85 and 772.86 under the provision for "caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other closures," of rubber or plastics.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
773.25	Gaskets, of rubber or plastics.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
773.26	If Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
773.30	Electric insulators, of rubber or plastics.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
773.31	If Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The provision for duty-free entry of Canadian articles for use as original motor-vehicle equipment (items 773.26 and 773.31) pursuant to the enactment of the "Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965", has been in effect since January 18, 1965. Previously, such articles were dutiable and entered under items 773.25 or 773.30.

U.S. production and consumption

U.S. production and consumption of gaskets and electrical insulators of rubber or plastics is known to have increased during the period 1963-67 and is believed to have a current value on the order of \$200 million annually. Indicative of the substantial volume of consumption of the products covered by this summary is the consumption of rubber o-rings and rubber packing, which was valued at more than \$100 million in 1963.

Rubber "o-rings" are ordinarily a type of gasket; however, the term "packing" undoubtedly includes articles which would not be gaskets within the tariff provision. The increases in production and consumption in recent years can be attributed both to technological improvements in materials and processes, and to growth in industrial activity. Both rubber and plastics are used extensively as materials for gaskets and electric insulators.

U.S. producers

In 1965, there were somewhat more than 300 domestic producers of rubber gaskets and about 100 producers of plastics gaskets. One hundred or so companies produced plastics insulators; about 50 manufactured insulators from rubber. Production, although widely distributed throughout the United States, tends to be concentrated in the industrial areas of the East North Central and Northeastern States. Although a few large rubber companies account for a sizable portion of total production, the majority of the producers are small companies. Most producers, however, manufacture numerous articles of rubber or plastics in addition to gaskets and insulators.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of the articles discussed in this summary are believed to be larger than imports, in terms of value. Exports of rubber packing and gaskets, alone, were valued at about \$3.3 million in 1967. Gaskets and electric insulators of rubber or plastics are exported to many parts of the world; Canada is known to be one of the most important markets.

Statistics are available on U.S. imports of gaskets and electric insulators of rubber or plastics only for the period since August 31, 1963, when the Tariff Schedules of the United States became effective. Imports of these articles increased in value from \$1.3 million in 1964 to \$5.2 million in 1967 (table 1). The bulk of the imports (over 95 percent in 1967) consisted of rubber or plastics gaskets entered under items 773.25 and 773.26. Duty-free imports of Canadian articles for original motor-vehicle equipment (items 773.26 and 773.31) accounted for about half of the imports in 1967. Excluding the duty-free imports from Canada, the principal sources of imported gaskets and electric insulators, of rubber or plastics, in 1967 were West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom (table 2).

Table 1.--Gaskets and electric insulators, of rubber or plastics:
U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Gaskets <u>1/</u>	Insulators <u>2/</u>	Total
1964-----	1,187	110	1,297
1965-----	2,191	161	2,352
1966-----	3,962	251	4,213
1967-----	4,997	176	5,173

1/ Includes duty-free imports from Canada (item 773.26), valued at \$108,000 in 1965, \$1,860,000 in 1966, and \$2,532,000 in 1967.

2/ Includes duty-free imports from Canada (item 773.31), valued at \$4,000 in 1965, \$73,000 in 1966, and \$20,000 in 1967.

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

Table 2.—Gaskets and electric insulators, of rubber or plastics:
U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item numbers, by principal
sources, 1964-67 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)								
Country	1964			1965				
	TSUS item:	TSUS item:	Total	TSUS item:	TSUS item:	Total		
	773.25	773.30		773.25	773.30			
Canada-----	128	3	131	642	18	660		
United Kingdom--	206	4	210	395	6	401		
West Germany----	304	4	308	318	4	322		
Japan-----	148	62	210	284	60	344		
Belgium-----	178	-	178	111	3	114		
Italy-----	72	-	72	104	-	104		
Sweden-----	62	14	76	88	-	88		
Mexico-----	26	-	26	66	-	66		
All other-----	63	23	86	74	2/ 67	141		
Total-----	1,187	110	1,297	2,082	158	2,240		
	1966			1967				
	TSUS item:	TSUS item:	Total	TSUS item:	TSUS item:	Total		
	773.26	773.31		773.26	773.31			
West Germany----	397	14	411	651	26	677		
Japan-----	341	86	427	591	56	647		
United Kingdom--	646	10	656	589	23	612		
Canada-----	324	14	338	300	13	313		
Italy-----	81	1	82	105	2	107		
France-----	45	47	92	53	23	76		
Sweden-----	113	-	113	67	2	69		
Belgium-----	59	1	60	27	-	27		
All other-----	95	6	101	81	11	92		
Total-----	2,101	179	2,280	2,464	156	2,620		

^{1/} Does not include duty-free imports from Canada of gaskets (item 773.26) valued at \$108,000 in 1965, \$1,860,000 in 1966, \$2,532,000 in 1967, and of insulators (item 773.31) valued at \$4,000 in 1965, \$73,000 in 1966, and \$20,000 in 1967.

^{2/} All from France.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or
plastics and not containing textile fibers----- 773.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Exports of these products, although equivalent to a small part of domestic production, are probably somewhat larger than imports.

Comment

This summary discusses only belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers. Machinery belting and belts containing textile fibers are provided for elsewhere (see the separate summary covering items 358.02-358.16).

Virtually all of the belts and belting, for machinery, produced in this country contain textile fiber; the small amount which does not, either contains wire or no reinforcement. Wire reinforced belting is used with heavy machinery to insure the least possible amount of stretch; the primary types are conveyor and V-belts. Belting with no reinforcement is used primarily on small machines and certain textile machinery.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
773.35	Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing tex- tile fibers.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The tariff language in effect for item 773.35 from August 31, 1963, until December 7, 1965, when amended by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-241), was as follows: "Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing vegetable fibers."

Data are not available on U.S. consumption of belting and belts of the type discussed in this summary. At least 50 companies produce rubber belts and belting of various types in the United States; they vary considerably in size and are located principally in the East North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic States.

U.S. shipments of rubber belts and belting of all types were valued at about \$243 million in 1966, but machinery belting and belts of the kinds discussed in this summary accounted for only a small part of total shipments. U.S. exports of rubber belting and belts of all types for machinery were valued at about \$8.5 million in 1965 and increased to \$9.6 million in 1967. It is not known what portion of these exports consisted of belting and belts covered in this summary; exports of such belts, however, although small are probably larger than imports.

Imports of the belting and belts of rubber or plastics discussed here appear to have fluctuated considerably during recent years; they were valued at \$665,000 in 1964 and \$474,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). It should be noted that data on imports in 1964 and 1965 include imports of "Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing vegetable fibers". The present item description covers such belts "not containing textile fibers" (a much more restrictive description), imports of which probably have been smaller. Imports have consisted of a variety of types and sizes of belts and belting. Principal sources have been Switzerland, Japan, Canada, and West Germany.

Machinery belting and belts, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Switzerland-----	286	244	92	107
Japan-----	52	89	70	88
Canada-----	41	51	157	84
West Germany-----	202	248	109	70
United Kingdom-----	61	60	25	62
France-----	2	11	6	20
Netherlands-----	4	13	23	16
All other-----	17	10	28	27
Total-----	665	726	510	474

1/ From August 31, 1963 through December 7, 1965, the description was "Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing vegetable fibers".

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics:	
Of shellac or copal-----	774.20
Of natural rubber-----	774.25
Of casein-----	774.35
Of vulcanized fiber-----	774.40
Other-----	774.60
If Canadian article 1/ and original motor vehicle equipment-----	774.70

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U. S. trade position

U. S. exports of these articles are believed to be larger than imports which, although substantial, supply a negligible portion of domestic consumption in the aggregate.

Comment

This summary covers rubber or plastics articles that are not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. For convenience such articles are hereinafter referred to as miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics. The following list is indicative of some of the wide variety of articles included in this summary:

plastic cigar tips	mathematical models
cat collars	mouthguards
credit cards	suction cups
erasers	cellophane bags
shrunk heads (novelties)	shopping baskets
nylon hex nuts	cake decorations
synthetic rubber horse shoes	nylon wheels
mannequin-type training aids	tape dispensers
rubber stamps	shoe polish applicators
recoil pads for rifles	nylon balls
disposable plastics bags	replaceable tire treads

1/ See General Headnote 3 (d) (ii) to the TSUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Illustrative of some of the more important groups of articles of rubber or plastics not included in this summary but which are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS are: tires and tubes; household articles and articles for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages; toys; parts of articles where such parts are provided; floor coverings; footwear; rainwear; and inflatable articles.

With the advent of the synthetic plastics and advances in technology pertaining to rubber, the use of shellac, copal, casein, and vulcanized fiber has diminished, except for certain specialized applications. (Vulcanized fiber is a paper laminate bonded by converted cellulose made by the action of zinc chloride on the cellulose of paper.)

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Articles not elsewhere : enumerated, of : rubber or : plastics:			
774.20	: Of shellac or copal-----	: 30% ad : val.	: 27% ad val.	: 15% ad val.
774.25	: Of natural rubber-----	: 12.5% ad : val.	: 11% ad val.	: 6% ad val.
774.35	: Of casein-----	: 17¢ per : lb. + 21% : ad val.	: 15.3¢ per : lb. + 18.5% : ad val.	: 8¢ per : lb. + 10.5% : ad val.
774.40	: Of vulcanized fiber-----	: 8.5% ad : val.	: 7.5% ad val.	: 4% ad val.
774.60	: Other-----	: 17% ad : val.	: 15% ad val.	: 8.5% ad val.
774.70	: Any article described in:			
	: the foregoing provi-			
	: sions, if Canadian			
	: article and original			
	: motor-vehicle			
	: equipment-----	: Free	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>

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

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The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the compound duty on imports under item 774.35, based on imports in 1965, was 33 percent; the ad valorem equivalents of this rate for individual countries, however, ranged from 25 percent for West Germany (the principal supplier in 1965) and the Netherlands, to 48 percent for Hong Kong. (Imports in 1966 and 1967 were so small that an ad valorem equivalent of the duty based on imports in either of those years is meaningless.)

U. S. production of these articles in 1966 and 1967 is estimated to have been on the order of \$500 million in annual value. The level of output has been rising significantly during recent years, due in large part to rapid advances in technology in the rubber and plastics industries.

Hundreds of companies of varying sizes, widely scattered geographically, produce miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics. A substantial number of these companies are custom molders who manufacture a variety of plastics or rubber articles on a contract basis.

Data on U. S. exports of miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics are not available, and for imports they are not available for periods before August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective. U. S. imports of such articles, by TSUS item numbers, were valued as follows for the years 1964-67 (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Item number</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
774.20	1	7	7	20
774.25	4,268	3,579	4,079	3,976
774.35	47	29	3	1
774.40	169	159	187	153
774.60	11,676	14,382	15,402	18,042
774.70	1/	140	3,933	2,107
Total-----	16,161	18,296	23,611	24,299

1/ Not available. (TSUS item number 774.70 was established effective Jan. 17, 1965, pursuant to the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283).)

As shown above, imports of articles of natural rubber (item 774.25) and of "other" articles of rubber or plastics (except those of shellac,

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copal, casein, and vulcanized fiber) (item 774.60) were by far the most important of the articles imported; they accounted for more than 98 percent of the value of imports (excluding those in item 774.70) of miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics in each of the years 1964-67.

The principal sources of imports in 1967 of articles entered under item numbers 774.25 and 774.60 were as follows:

(In thousands of dollars)			
Country	Item No. 774.25	Item No. 774.60	Total
Japan-----	927	5,180	6,107
West Germany-----	1,450	2,759	4,209
Hong Kong-----	6	3,409	3,415
United Kingdom-----	682	1,311	1,993
Canada-----	443	1,519	1,962
Switzerland-----	34	902	936
Italy-----	94	713	807
Other countries-----	340	2,249	2,589
Total-----	3,976	18,042	22,018

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles, not specially provided for-----	790.39

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of these inflatable articles is supplied largely from domestic production. Exports probably do not exceed imports.

Description and uses

Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles are usually made of rubber, rubberized fabric, or vinyl plastics. Besides pneumatic mattresses, inflatable articles in common usage that are classifiable here include inflatable seats; swim rings or tubes and life preservers; swimming, beach or surf mats; floats and rafts; and children's swimming pools. Many of these inflatable articles are made of vinyl film by means of heat sealing and are generally less expensive but less durable than those made from rubber or rubberized fabric.

Related products included in other summaries are pneumatic craft (item 696.35, volume 6:11), inflatable balls (item 735.09, volume 7:4), pneumatic tires and tubes (items 772.45-772.51, volume 7:7), and inflatable toys (item 737.90, volume 7:4).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column (or trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.39	Pneumatic mattresses and other inflat- able articles not specially provided for-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate in effect as of December 31, 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 (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Effective December 7, 1965, TSUS item 790.39 replaced item 772.75, which had provided for "Inflatable articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics." There was no change in the rate of duty, but a change in description whereby the reference to component materials was eliminated. (See the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, P.L. 89-241.)

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

The growing popularity of camping and outdoor recreational activities, the development of new articles of ingenious design, and the growth of population and personal income have all been factors that have contributed to increased sales of inflatable articles in the past few years. Current annual production is estimated to have a value of some \$15-20 million.

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Producers of pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles in the United States number several score and are located principally in New England, New York, the North Central States, and California. Some of the producers are large rubber companies, but most of them are small companies, which also make a variety of related articles of rubber or plastics.

Export markets probably are significant for some of the articles although exports probably do not exceed imports in value.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of pneumatic mattresses and the other inflatable articles included here increased from \$3.2 million in 1964 to about \$6.9 million in 1967. (Official statistics are not available on imports in earlier years.)

Air mattresses, beach or surf mats, and children's swimming pools have accounted for the bulk of imports. The swimming pools usually have been made of vinyl; the mats and mattresses usually, of either vinyl or rubberized fabric. Other articles which are imported, but to a lesser extent, are swim rings or tubes and floats of various types. During recent years, Japan has been the chief source of most of these imported articles (see accompanying table).

Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	2,665	3,208	4,051	4,564
Taiwan-----	299	629	963	1,921
Norway-----	96	117	146	187
West Germany-----	22	9	3	8
Canada-----	43	33	11	7
All other-----	80	135	214	<u>1/</u> 272
Total-----	3,206	4,131	5,388	6,959

1/ Includes imports from Hong Kong, valued at \$157,000.

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.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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

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.

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".

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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(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)

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7. Commingling 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.

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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 warehouses, 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.

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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 ounce
oz. troy	-	troy ounce
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.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

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General
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of
3(a)(1) 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 ordi-
narily sold at retail with their contents,"
6(b)(1) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

**SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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<p>Part 1 - Footwear, Headwear and Hat Braids, Gloves, Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods</p> <p>A. Footwear</p> <p>B. Headwear and Hat Braids</p> <p>C. Gloves</p> <p>D. Luggage, Women's and Children's Handbags, and Billfolds, Card Cases, Coin Purses, and Similar Flat Goods</p> <p>Part 2 - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media</p> <p>A. Optical Elements, Spectacles, Microscopes, and Telescopes; Optical Goods Not Elsewhere Provided For</p> <p>B. Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; X-Ray Apparatus</p> <p>C. Surveying, Navigational, Meteorological, Drawing, and Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Measuring and Checking Instruments Not Specially Provided For</p> <p>D. Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments</p> <p>E. Watches, Clocks, and Timing Apparatus</p> <p>F. Photographic Equipment and Supplies</p> <p>G. Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonograph Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film</p> <p>Part 3 - Musical Instruments, Parts and Accessories</p> <p>A. Musical Instruments</p> <p>B. Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories</p>	<p>Part 7 - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products</p> <p>A. Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners</p> <p>B. Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products</p> <p>Part 8 - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes</p> <p>A. Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers</p> <p>B. Umbrellas, Talking Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops, and Parts Thereof</p> <p>Part 9 - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles</p> <p>A. Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps</p> <p>B. Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes</p> <p>Part 10 - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks</p> <p>Part 11 - Works of Art; Antiques</p> <p>A. Works of Art</p> <p>B. Antiques</p>
<p>Part 4 - Furniture; Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses; Nontextile Floor Coverings</p> <p>A. Furniture, Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses</p> <p>B. Nontextile Floor Coverings</p>	<p>Part 12 - Rubber and Plastics Products</p> <p>A. Reinforced or Laminated Plastics, Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics</p> <p>B. Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes</p> <p>C. Specified Rubber and Plastics Products</p> <p>D. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics</p>
<p>Part 5 - Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods, Games and Toys</p> <p>A. Arms and Ammunition</p> <p>B. Fishing Tackle</p> <p>C. Wheel Goods</p> <p>D. Games and Sporting Goods</p> <p>E. Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors</p>	<p>Part 13 - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated</p> <p>A. Miscellaneous Products</p> <p>B. Articles of Fur and of Leather</p> <p>C. Articles of Gelatin, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill Shell, Ivory, or Sponge</p> <p>D. Waste and Scrap</p>
<p>Part 6 - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads</p> <p>A. Jewelry and Related Articles</p> <p>B. Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads</p>	<p>Part 14 - Nonenumerated Products</p>

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SCHEDULE 4. - CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Part I. - Benzenoid Chemicals and Products

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4 - 1 - B, C

403.70 - 403.90

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		All other products, by whatever name known, not provided for in subpart A or C of this part, including acyclic organic chemical products, which are obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the cyclic products having a benzenoid, quinoid, or modified benzenoid structure provided for in the foregoing provisions of this subpart or in subpart A of this part:			
403.70	00	Caprolactam monomer.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
403.75	00	Hexamethylene adipamide.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
403.78	00	Methylcyclohexanone.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
403.80	00	Other.....	Lb.....	3¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
403.90	00	Mixtures in whole or in part of any of the products provided for in this subpart.....	Lb.....	3.1¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
Subpart C. - Finished Organic Chemical Products					
Subpart C headnotes:					
1. The provisions of this subpart providing for products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from products described in subparts A or B of this part shall also apply to products of like chemical composition having a benzenoid, quinoid, or modified benzenoid structure artificially produced by synthesis, whether or not obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from products described in the said subpart A or B.					
2. The term "pesticides" in item 405.15 means products, such as insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, fumigants, and seed disinfectants, chiefly used to destroy undesired animal or plant life.					
3. The term "plastics materials" in item 405.25 embraces products formed by the condensation, polymerization, or copolymerization of organic chemicals and to which plasticizers, fillers, colors, or extenders may have been added. The term includes, but is not limited to, phenolic and other tar-acid resins, styrene resins, alkyd and polyester resins based on phthalic anhydride, coumarone-indene resins, urethane, epoxy, toluene sulfonamide, maleic, fumaric, aniline, and polyamide resins, and other synthetic resins. The plastic materials may be in solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition, such as flakes, powders, pellets, granules, solutions, emulsions, and other basic forms not further processed.					
4. The term "plasticizers" in item 405.40 means substances which may be incorporated into a material (usually a plastic, resin material, or an elastomer) to increase its softness, flexibility, workability, or distensibility.					
5. The term "drugs" in this subpart means those substances having therapeutic or medicinal properties and chiefly used as medicines or as ingredients in medicines.					
6. For the purposes of the provisions of this subpart relating to "Colors, dyes, stains, and related products" (except products provided for in item 406.80) --					

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SCHEDULE 4. - CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS
 Part 4. - Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials; Rubber

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4 - 4 - A

445.05 - 445.75

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 4.- SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTICS MATERIALS; RUBBER			
		Subpart A. - Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials			
		Subpart A headnotes:			
		1. This subpart does not cover synthetic plastics materials provided for in part 1C of this schedule, but the addition of any product described in part 1 of this schedule to a synthetic plastics material described in this subpart as an antioxidant, color, dispersing agent, emulsifier, extender, filler, pesticide, plasticizer, or stabilizer does not affect the classification of such synthetic plastics material in this subpart.			
		2. The term "synthetic plastics materials", in this subpart, embraces products formed by the condensation, polymerization, or copolymerization of organic chemicals and to which an antioxidant, color, dispersing agent, emulsifier, extender, filler, pesticide, plasticizer, or stabilizer may have been added. These products contain as an essential ingredient an organic substance of high molecular weight; are capable, at some stage during processing into finished articles, of being molded or shaped by flow; and are solid in the finished article. The term includes, but is not limited to, such products derived from esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid; vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride resins, polyvinyl alcohol, acetals, butyral, formal resins, polyvinyl ether and ester resins, and polyvinylidene chloride resins; urea and amino resins; polyethylene, polypropylene, and other polyalkene resins; siloxanes, silicones, and other organo-silicon resins; alkyd, acrylonitrile, allyl, and formaldehyde resins; and cellulosic plastics materials. These synthetic plastics materials may be in solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition such as flakes, powders, pellets, granules, solutions, emulsions, and other basic crude forms not further processed.			
445.05	00	Synthetic plastics materials:			
		Acrylic and methacrylic acid resins.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
445.10	00	Acrylonitrile resins.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
445.15	00	Allyl resins.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
		Cellulosic plastics materials:			
445.20	00	Cellulose acetate.....	Lb.....	6.7¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
445.25	00	Other.....	Lb.....	17¢ per lb.	40¢ per lb.
445.30	00	Polyethylene resins.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
445.35	00	Urea and amino (including melamine) resins.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
		Vinyl resins:			
445.40	00	Polyvinyl acetate and vinyl resins containing by weight 50 percent or more of derivatives of vinyl acetate.....	Lb.....	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
445.45		Other.....	Lb.....	2.2¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
	20	Polyvinyl chloride resins.....	Lb.....		
	40	Other vinyl resins.....	Lb.....		
445.50	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
445.75	00	Artificial mixtures of two or more of the foregoing plastics materials.....	Lb.....	The highest rate applicable to any component material	The highest rate applicable to any component material

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 4. - Furniture; Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses; Nontextile Floor Coverings

7 - 4 - B

728.05 - 728.

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart B. - Nontextile Floor Coverings</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart covers certain hard-surfaced floor coverings and floor coverings not specially provided for, but does not cover --</p> <p>(i) floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see part 2B of schedule 2);</p> <p>(ii) floor coverings of textile materials (see part 5A of schedule 3); or</p> <p>(iii) floor coverings of fur or leather (see part 13B of schedule 7).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart --</p> <p>(a) the term "linoleum" embraces a covering consisting of oxidized linseed oil or other drying oils with added fillers such as wood flour, cork, resins, and color pigments, whether or not applied to a base of burlap, felt, or other material, and whether or not cut or made into sizes for rugs, carpets, mats, tiles, table or counter tops, or other articles;</p> <p>(b) the term "inlaid" (item 728.05), as used with regard to linoleum, refers to linoleum having a design or pattern which extends vertically from the wearing surface through to the other surface or to the base, if one is present;</p> <p>(c) the term "floor coverings" embraces articles which, whether in the form of continuous sheets or made or cut into rugs, carpets, tiles, or other shapes, are suitable for use as floor coverings in homes, business establishments, institutions, vehicles, or elsewhere; and</p> <p>(d) the term "felt-base" (item 728.15), as used with regard to floor coverings, embraces a floor covering with a base of paper felt, usually asphalt saturated, and a wearing surface wholly of paints or enamels.</p>			
		Linoleum:			
728.05	00	Inlaid.....	Sq. yd..	18.5% ad val.	42% ad val.
728.10	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
728.15	00	Felt-base floor coverings.....	Sq. yd..	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
728.20	00	Floor coverings wholly of cork.....	Lb.....	4.5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
728.25	00	Floor coverings not specially provided for.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
728.30	00	Any article described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	

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STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 4Staged Rates

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
727.02	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
727.04	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.06	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
727.10	16% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.
727.15	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
727.30	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.35	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
727.40	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.45	33% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
727.47	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
727.48	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
727.52	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
727.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
727.80	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
728.05	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
728.10	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
728.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
728.20	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
728.25	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 1(v) modified by deleting "Schedule 1" and inserting "Schedule 2" in lieu thereof.
1(v) Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round),
32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

727.06--Item 727.06 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 36(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 941, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

727.07--Item 727.07 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

728.20--Word "composition" preceding "cork" deleted from article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 12(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

728.30--Item 728.30 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), 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.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 7,
Part 4

Statistical Notes

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
727.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 727.1000pt-	
727.5600pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
Articles subject to Automotive Products	
Trade Act (APTA) transferred to	
727.0700.....	Dec. 20, 1965
727.07--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 727.0600pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
728.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
728.25--	
00--Unit of quantity changed from "Sq. yd."	
to "X".....	Jan. 1, 1964
728.30--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 728.0500pt-	
728.2500pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 12. - Rubber and Plastics Products

7 - 12 - A

770.05 - 770.10

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 12. - RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS			
		<u>Part 12 headnote:</u>			
		1. For the purposes of the tariff schedules -- (a) the term "rubber" refers to rubber, as defined in part 4B of schedule 4; (b) the term "plastics" refers to -- (i) synthetic plastics materials, as defined in parts 1C and 4A of schedule 4, (ii) polyurethane, (iii) natural resins, (iv) protein substances, such as casein compounds, (v) regenerated cellulose, (vi) vulcanized fiber, and (vii) reinforced or laminated plastics, as defined in subpart A of this part, but does not include rubber; and (c) the term "rubber or plastics" means rubber, plastics, or combinations of rubber and plastics.			
		Subpart A. - Reinforced or Laminated Plastics; Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) compression-modified or densified wood, and articles thereof (see part 1C of schedule 2); (ii) plywood, building boards and other articles provided for in part 3 of schedule 2; or (iii) certain products of fibrous glass provided for in part 3A of schedule 5.			
		2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, the term "reinforced or laminated plastics" means -- (i) rigid, infusible, insoluble plastics formed by the application of heat and high pressure on two or more superimposed layers of fibrous sheet material which has been impregnated or coated with plastics, or (ii) rigid plastics comprised of imbedded fibrous reinforcing material (such as paper, fabric, asbestos, and fibrous glass) impregnated, coated or combined with plastics usually by the application of heat or heat and low pressure.			
		Articles not specially provided for wholly or almost wholly of reinforced or laminated plastics: <u>Laminated:</u>			
770.05	00	Plates or sheets.....	Lb.....	4.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
770.07	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
770.10	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

7 - 12 - A, B
770.30 - 770.80

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 12. - Rubber and Plastics Products

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
770.30	00	Expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics, and articles not specially provided for wholly or almost wholly of such rubber or plastics:			
		Not flexible.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
		Flexible:			
770.40	00	Of polyurethane.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
770.45	00	Of cellulose.....	X.....	34% ad val.	60% ad val.
770.70	00	Of natural rubber.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
770.80	00	Other.....	X.....	21.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
Subpart B. - Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes					
Subpart B headnotes:					
1. This subpart covers rubber or plastics products (other than waste or scrap) in the following forms:					
(a) blocks and slabs in bulk forms;					
(b) film, strips, sheets, and plates, all the foregoing (whether or not printed, embossed, polished, or otherwise surface-processed) made or cut into rectangular pieces over 15 inches in width and over 18 inches in length; and					
(c) filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and profile shapes, all the foregoing whether or not polished or otherwise surface processed, or cut into lengths which are over 15 inches.					
2. This subpart does not cover --					
(i) printed matter provided for in part 5 of schedule 2;					
(ii) man-made fibers, as defined in part 1E of schedule 3;					
(iii) articles provided for in subpart A of this part;					
(iv) film, strips, sheets, and plates, which --					
(A) have been made or cut into non-rectangular shapes of any size, or					
(B) measure not over 15 inches in width, or					
(C) measure not over 18 inches in length, or					
(D) have been ground on the edges, drilled, milled, hemmed, or otherwise processed (except surface-processed); or					
(v) filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and profile shapes, which have been made or cut into lengths measuring not over 15 inches, or which have been ground on the ends, drilled, milled, or otherwise processed (except surface-processed).					
The products described in (iv) and (v) are classifiable as articles in subpart C of this part or under descriptions elsewhere in the schedules.					
3. The provisions in this subpart applicable to waste and scrap of rubber or plastics do not apply to waste and rags of man-made fibers (see schedule 3) or to any waste or scrap which has been cleaned, ground, melted, made into pellets, or otherwise processed.					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 12. - Rubber and Plastics Products7 - 12 - B, C
771.05 - 772.30

Item	Stat. Sur- fix	Articles	Units or Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
771.05	00	Waste and scrap, of rubber or plastics, fit only for remanufacture:			
771.10	00	Cellulose acetate.....	Lb.....	6.5¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
771.15	00	Rubber.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
		Other.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and other profile shapes, all the foregoing wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics:			
		Of cellulosic plastics materials:			
771.20	00	Of cellulose acetate.....	Lb.....	6.5¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
771.25	00	Of vulcanized fiber.....	Lb.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:			
		Film, strips, and sheets:			
771.30	00	Not over 0.003 inch in thickness....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
771.31	00	Over 0.003 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	14¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.
771.35	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.
		Not of cellulosic plastics materials:			
		Film, strips, and sheets, all the foregoing which are flexible:			
771.40	00	Made in imitation of patent leather.....	Sq. yd..	4.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
771.42	20	Other.....	Sq. yd.	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
	40	Not over 0.009 inch in thickness....	Sq. yd.		
		Over 0.009 inch in thickness.....	Sq. yd.		
		Other:			
771.45	00	Of acrylic resin.....	Lb.....	15.3¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
771.50	00	Of casein.....	Lb.....	9¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
771.55	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	35% ad val.
Subpart C. - Specified Rubber and Plastics Products					
Subpart C headnote:					
1. For the purposes of this subpart, cord, fabric, wire, or non-rubber or non-plastic reinforcing or traction-increasing media shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in tires, or in tubes for tires (items 772.45 through 772.60, inclusive).					
Subpart C statistical headnote:					
1. For the purposes of item 772.51, rim size is the inner diameter of the tire measured bead to bead.					
Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients; and household articles not specially provided for; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics:					
772.03	00	Salt, pepper, mustard, and ketchup dispensers, and similar dispensers.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
772.06	00	Plates, cups, saucers, soup bowls, cereal bowls, sugar bowls, creamers, gravy boats, serving dishes, and platters.....	Lb.....	18.9¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
772.09	00	Trays.....	No.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
772.15	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
772.20	00	Containers, of rubber or plastics, with or without their closures, chiefly used for the packing, transporting, or marketing of merchandise.....	X.....	13% ad val.	80% ad val.
772.25	00	Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics.....	No.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
772.30	00	Wearing apparel (including rainwear) not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 12. - Rubber and Plastics Products

7 - 12 - C

772.35 - 772.86

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
772.35	00	Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances; napkins, table covers, mats, scarves, runners, doilies, centerpieces, antimacassars, and furniture slipcovers; and like furnishings; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
772.40	00	Nursing nipples and pacifiers, of rubber or plastics....	Gross...	7% ad val.	25% ad val.
772.42	00	Ice bags; douche bags, enema bags, colostomy bags, hot water bottles, and fittings therefor; invalid and similar nursing cushions; crutch tips and grips; dress shields; finger cots; pessaries; prophylactics; sanitary belts; bulbs for syringes; syringes (other than hypodermic syringes) and fittings therefor, not in part of glass or metal; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Tires, and tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics:			
		Pneumatic tires:			
772.45	00	Airplane.....	No.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
772.48	00	Bicycle.....	No.....	9% ad val.	10% ad val.
772.50	00	Designed for tractors provided for in item 692.30 or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements provided for in item 666.00.....	No.....	Free	Free
772.51		Other.....		7.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
		<u>New (not including recapped):</u>			
	05	Passenger car tires.....	No.		
	15	Truck and bus tires.....	No.		
	25	Motorcycle tires.....	No.		
		Other:			
	35	Not over 24 inches rim size....	No.		
	40	Over 24 inches rim size.....	No.		
	55	Other.....	No.		
772.54	00	Tires, other than pneumatic tires.....	No.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Tubes:			
772.57	00	Bicycle.....	No.....	27% ad val.	30% ad val.
772.59	00	Designed for tires provided for in item 772.50.....	No.....	Free	Free
772.60	00	Other.....	No.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
772.65	00	Hose, pipe, and tubing, all the foregoing not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without attached fittings.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
772.66	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	X.....	Free	
772.70	00	Wall coverings (including wall tiles), not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics, with or without applied adhesives.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
772.80	00	Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics, for furniture, tools, and other articles.....	Lb.....	18.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
772.81	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	Lb.....	Free	
772.85	00	Caps, lids, seals, stoppers, and other closures, all the foregoing of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
772.86	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	X.....	Free	

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 12. - Rubber and Plastics Products7 - 12 - C, D
772.95 - 774.70

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Nativity scenes; Christmas ornaments; crucifixes; miniature altars, shrines, and holy-water fonts; religious figurines and statuettes; other religious articles; all the foregoing (not including any article provided for in part 6A of this schedule) of rubber or plastics:			
772.95	00	Christmas tree ornaments.....	Doz.....	22.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
772.97	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
773.05	00	Toys for pets, of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	14% ad val.	80% ad val.
773.10	00	Plaques and figurines, of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
		Brush bristles of rubber or plastics, tapered, over 0.004 but not over 0.020 inch in maximum cross- sectional dimension, and not over 8 inches in length:			
773.15	00	Nylon.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
773.20	00	Other.....	Lb.....	22.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
773.25	00	Gaskets, of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
773.26	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	X.....	Free	
773.30	00	Electric insulators, of rubber or plastics.....	X.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
773.31	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	X.....	Free	
773.35	00	Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Subpart D. - Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics			
		Articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics:			
774.20	00	Of shellac or copal.....	X.....	27% ad val.	30% ad val.
774.25	00	Of natural rubber.....	X.....	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
774.35	00	Of casein.....	Lb.....	15.3¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
774.40	00	Of vulcanized fiber.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
774.60	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
774.70	00	Any article described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 12Staged Rates

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. 5418, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 18487:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
770.80	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	24% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
773.05	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

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
770.05	5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
770.07	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	13¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	11.5¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
770.10	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	16¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	14.5¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
770.30	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
770.40	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
770.45	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.
770.70	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
770.80	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
771.05	7.5¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	3.7¢ per lb.
771.15	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
771.20 1/	7.5¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.7¢ per lb.
771.25	3.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
771.30	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
771.31	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12.5¢ per lb.	11¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
771.35	20¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
771.40 1/	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
771.42	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
771.45	17¢ per lb.	15.3¢ per lb.	13.5¢ per lb.	11.9¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.	8.5¢ per lb.
771.50	10.5¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
771.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
772.03	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.06	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18.9¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	16.5¢ per lb. + 13.1% ad val.	14.7¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
772.09	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.15	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
772.25	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.35	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
772.40	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.42	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
772.45	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
772.48	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
772.51	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.54	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
772.57	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
772.60	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 at the end of this list of Staged Rates.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 7,
Part 12

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
772.65	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
772.70	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
772.80	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	16¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	14.5¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
772.85	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
772.95	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
772.97	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
773.05	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
773.10	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
773.15	3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
773.20	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
773.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
773.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
773.35	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
774.20	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
774.25	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
774.35	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15.3¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	13.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	11.5¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	8¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.
774.40	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
774.60	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 4, part 2.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt B--Headnote 1(b) amended by deleting "21 inches" and hdntes "51 inches" and inserting in lieu thereof "15 inches" and "18 inches", respectively; headnotes 1(b) and 2(iv)(B) and 2(iv)(C) amended by deleting "21 inches" from the former and "51 inches" from the latter and inserting in lieu thereof "15 inches" and "18 inches", respectively. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 80, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

771.40--Language "and unsupported" following "flexible" deleted from heading immediately preceding item 771.40. Pub. L. 89-241, 2(a), 15(e), Oct. 7, 1965, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

772.42--Language "colostomy bags," added to article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 81, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

772.50--Item 772.50 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 49(e), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 944, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

772.59--Item 772.59 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 49(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 944, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

772.66--Item 772.66 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.

772.75--Item 772.75 (Inflatable articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics: column 1 rate--12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--25% ad val.) deleted. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

772.81--Items 772.81, 772.86, 773.26, and 773.31 added. 772.86 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.

773.35--Word "vegetable" deleted from article description and word "textile" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 19(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

774.70--Item 774.70 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), 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. 3
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PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
Subpt.B--See Other Amendments and Modifications for clarifying language covering items 771.20-771.55		772.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Diso.(transferred to 790.3900).....Dec. 7, 1965	
771.20--		772.80--	
00--Etab.(transferred from 771.2020 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966		00--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 772.8100.....Dec.20, 1965	
20--Diso.(transferred to 771.2000).....do		772.81--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 772.8000pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
40--Diso. do do		772.85--	
771.35--		00--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 772.8600.....Dec.20, 1965	
00--Etab.(transferred from 771.3520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966		772.86--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 772.8500pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
20--Diso.(transferred to 771.3500).....do		773.25--	
40--Diso. do do		00--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 773.26.....Dec.20, 1965	
772.42--See Other Amendments and Modifications		773.26--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 773.2500pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
772.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 772.5110pt-50pt)..Dec. 7, 1965		773.30--	
772.51--		00--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 773.3100.....Dec.20, 1965	
05--Etab.(transferred from 772.5110, 20 & 30).....Jan. 1, 1966		773.31--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 773.3000pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
10--Diso.(transferred to 772.5105, 25 & 35)...do		773.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Belting and belts containing textile fibers transferred to 358.1600.....Dec. 7, 1965	
15--Etab.(transferred from 772.5120, 30 & 40).....do		Subpt.D--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 774.7000.....Dec.20, 1965	
20--Diso.(transferred to 772.5105, 15, 25 & 35).....do		774.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 774.2000pt-774.6000pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
25--Etab.(transferred from 772.5110 & 20)....do			
30--Diso.(transferred to 772.5105, 15 & 35)...do			
35--Etab.(transferred from 772.5110, 20 & 30).....do			
50--Diso.(transferred to 772.5155).....do			
55--Etab.(transferred from 772.5150).....do			
772.59--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 772.6000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965			
772.65--			
00--Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to 772.6600.....Dec.20, 1965			
772.66--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 772.6500pt).....Dec.20, 1965			

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 13. - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated7 - 13 - A
790.00 - 790.47

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 13. - PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED			
		Subpart A. - Miscellaneous Products			
		Subpart A headnotes:			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) glass liners for vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers (see part 3 of schedule 3); (ii) pressure-sensitive articles impregnated or coated with drugs (see part 138 of schedule 4); or (iii) pressure-sensitive floor cover- ings and wall coverings.			
		2. The term "pressure sensitive", as used in items 790.50 and 790.55, refers to articles which have an adhesive coating on one or both surfaces that will adhere to other surfaces upon the application of pressure only.			
790.00	00	Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles.....	X.....	29% ad val.	70% ad val.
790.03	00	Casters.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
790.05	00	Clothespins: Spring type.....	Gross....	18% per gross	20% per gross
790.07	00	Other than spring type: Of plastics.....	Gross....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
790.08	00	Other.....	Gross....	13% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.10	00	Dog leashes, collars, muzzles, harnesses, and similar dog equipment.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.15	00	Fly ribbons (ribbon fly catchers).....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.20	00	Fossils.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.23	00	Hair felt, and articles thereof, not specially provided for.....	Lb.....	7% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.25	00	Hand fans.....	No.....	17% ad val.	50% ad val.
790.30	00	Harness, saddles, and saddlery, and parts thereof.....	X.....	11% ad val.	15% ad val.
790.35	00	Incense (including joss sticks): Joss sticks.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.37	00	Other.....	X.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
790.39	00	Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles not specially provided for.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
790.40	00	Planting pots in part of peat moss.....	M.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
790.45	00	Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length: Of cellulosic plastics materials.....	Lb.....	27.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
790.47	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3712 (U.K. Compensation), April 5, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 55, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3919, Nov. 9, 1967, 32 F.R. 10467.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after May 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
792.60	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	11% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

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
790.00	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
790.03	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
790.05	20% per gross	18% per gross	16% per gross	14% per gross	12% per gross	10% per gross
790.07	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
790.08	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
790.10	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.15	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
790.23	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.30	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.37 1/	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.39	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.40	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.45	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.47	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.50	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
790.59	8% each + 40% ad val.	7% each + 36% ad val.	6% each + 32% ad val.	5.5% each + 28% ad val.	4.5% each + 24% ad val.	4% each + 20% ad val.
790.60	15% each + 40% ad val.	13% each + 36% ad val.	12% each + 32% ad val.	10% each + 28% ad val.	9% each + 24% ad val.	7.5% each + 20% ad val.
790.61	21% each + 40% ad val.	18% each + 36% ad val.	16% each + 32% ad val.	14% each + 28% ad val.	12% each + 24% ad val.	10% each + 20% ad val.
790.62	35% each + 40% ad val.	29% each + 36% ad val.	26% each + 32% ad val.	23% each + 28% ad val.	19% each + 24% ad val.	16% each + 20% ad val.
790.63	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
790.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.05	37.5% ad val.	33.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
791.10	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.15	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
791.17	57.5% ad val.	53.5% ad val.	50% ad val.	46% ad val.	42% ad val.	38.5% ad val.
791.19	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.20	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.35	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.45	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
791.48	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.50	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.54	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 at the end of this list of Staged Rates.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Staged Rates						
Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 P.R. (con.):						
TSUS Item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
791.57	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.60/2/	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.65	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
791.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.75	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.90	6.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
792.19	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.30	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
792.32	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
792.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
792.50	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
792.60	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.70	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.75	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
795.00	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free

1/ See footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 7, part 2.

2/ Subordinate Cuban provision (item 791.61) deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1969.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

790.06--Item 790.06 (Cuba--18% per gross) deleted.
Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round),
32 P.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

790.15--Item 790.15 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 87,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 948, effective date
Dec. 7, 1965.

790.39--Item 790.39 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
15(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

790.45--Item 790.45 (column 1 rate--16% ad val.; column 2
790.47 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and new items 790.45 and
790.47 and heading immediately preceding item
790.45 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241,
Secs. 2(a), 83, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949,
effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

791.81--Items 791.81 and 791.91 added. Pub. L. 89-283,
791.91 Secs. 401(a), 405(e), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat.
1021, 1033, entered into force Dec. 29, 1965,
as Pres. Proc. 3652, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,
1965 Supp., p. 65; effective with respect to
articles entered on and after Jan. 12, 1965.

792.75--Item 792.75 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
84, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 948, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

Effective
date

790.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 350.8000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

790.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 772.7500,
386.5000pt & 389.6000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

PROVISION

Effective
date

790.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 790.4500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

790.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 790.4500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

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 prin-
cipal 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
Laminated and reinforced plastics								
770.05	484	48	Japan	202	Sweden	140	Israel	98
770.07	29	-20	Canada	16	U.K.	7	Japan	6
770.10	95	-11	U.K.	36	Japan	23	W. Germany	13
Cellular rubber and plastics								
770.30	158	21	Japan	93	W. Germany	20	Canada	17
770.40	324	26	W. Germany	100	Japan	63	Canada	63
770.45	581	-12	France	511	Sweden	36	W. Germany	26
770.70	251	38	W. Germany	113	U.K.	67	Japan	39
770.80	93	15	Japan	31	W. Germany	26	Canada	18
Waste and scrap, of rubber or plastics								
771.05	3	-	Hong Kong	2	Japan	1	-	-
771.10	845	7	Belgium	204	U.K.	175	W. Germany	117
771.15	951	-3	Canada	306	W. Germany	280	U.K.	154
Films, sheet, rods, and tubes, of rubber or plastics								
771.20	3,345	-11	France	1,479	U.K.	1,090	Italy	381
771.25	172	39	Japan	150	U.K.	21	W. Germany	1/
771.30	791	19	U.K.	542	Canada	151	France	45
771.31	688	36	W. Germany	288	Switzerland	129	U.K.	88
771.35	91	-23	W. Germany	83	Italy	5	Switzerland	2
771.40	2,351	34	W. Germany	1,269	Japan	1,064	France	11
771.42	22,929	6	U.K.	6,699	Japan	7,186	W. Germany	5,366
771.45	323	-27	Japan	267	Canada	15	W. Germany	14
771.50	55	-26	U.K.	55	-	-	-	-
771.55	1,006	63	Japan	530	W. Germany	180	Canada	108
Rubber and plastics tableware, kitchenware, and housewares								
772.03	50	54	Hong Kong	17	France	11	Italy	10
772.06	457	52	Japan	267	U.K.	106	Sweden	28
772.09	832	79	Japan	691	U.K.	55	Canada	48
772.15	6,760	26	Japan	2,525	Taiwan	1,384	Hong Kong	1,092
Containers and closures, of rubber or plastics								
772.20	3,865	29	Japan	1,194	Canada	1,111	Hong Kong	448
772.85	559	67	Canada	153	U.K.	106	France	75
772.86	138	276	Canada	138	-	-	-	-
Buckets or pails, of rubber or plastics								
772.25	62	44	Canada	23	Japan	17	Italy	12
Wearing apparel, of rubber or plastics								
772.30	12,076	21	Japan	7,895	Taiwan	1,594	Hong Kong	987
Household furnishings, of rubber or plastics								
772.35	6,307	2	Japan	3,005	Taiwan	2,130	Hong Kong	901

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
Druggists' sundries, of rubber or plastics								
772.40	570	48	Japan	381	U.K.	126	Hong Kong	39
772.42	979	11	Denmark	664	Italy	165	Japan	67
Tires and tubes								
772.45	163	29	U.K.	79	Belgium	48	Canada	18
772.48	5,487	6	Japan	2,928	Sweden	917	Netherlands	716
772.50	1,714	871	France	775	Canada	680	Spain	206
772.51	73,180	47	France	21,843	Canada	14,037	Italy	13,121
772.54	637	277	Canada	537	Japan	59	Austria	26
772.57	2,709	7	Japan	1,490	Sweden	437	Netherlands	357
772.59	419	289	Canada	411	Japan	5	France	3
772.60	4,008	26	France	1,625	Italy	1,292	Japan	337
Hose, pipe, and tubing, of rubber or plastics								
772.65	5,468	51	U.K.	1,476	Japan	1,067	W. Germany	1,016
772.66	927	284	Canada	927	-	-	-	-
Non-textile floor coverings, and rubber and plastics wall coverings								
728.05	13	-90	Netherlands	10	U.K.	2	Canada	1
728.10	1,903	-10	Netherlands	1,069	U.K.	435	W. Germany	377
728.15	405	-2	U.K.	393	Netherlands	5	Canada	5
728.20	152	-16	Portugal	136	Spain	15	Netherlands	1
728.25	1,245	27	Canada	509	U.K.	277	Japan	220
728.30	2	-89	Canada	2	-	-	-	-
772.70	78	125	Japan	41	France	25	W. Germany	7
Handles and knobs, of rubber or plastics								
772.80	415	57	W. Germany	206	Japan	129	Canada	34
772.81	81	215	Canada	81	-	-	-	-
Ornaments, plaques, and figurines, of rubber or plastics								
772.95	1,047	14	Japan	563	Hong Kong	232	Italy	181
772.97	10,738	17	Hong Kong	6,329	Japan	1,913	Italy	1,158
773.10	883	60	Hong Kong	437	Italy	320	W. Germany	29
Toys for pets, of rubber or plastics								
773.05	496	2/	Japan	273	Hong Kong	107	Spain	56
Tapered brush bristles, of rubber or plastics								
773.15	672	-4	France	659	India	9	Taiwan	3
773.20	2	3/	Japan	2	-	-	-	-
Gaskets and electric insulators, of rubber or plastics								
773.25	2,464	17	W. Germany	651	Japan	591	U.K.	589
773.26	2,532	36	Canada	2,532	-	-	-	-
773.30	156	-13	Japan	56	W. Germany	26	U.K.	23
773.31	20	-73	Canada	20	-	-	-	-

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	Per-						
	in	cent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	1967	change from 1966						
Machinery belting and belts, of rubber or plastics								
773.35	474	-7	Switzerland	107	Japan	88	Canada	84
Miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics								
774.20	20	181	Japan	16	Hong Kong	3	U.K.	1
774.25	3,976	-3	W. Germany	1,450	Japan	927	U.K.	682
774.35	1	-62	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
774.40	153	-18	Italy	100	Japan	16	U.K.	14
774.60	18,042	17	Japan	5,180	Hong Kong	3,410	W. Germany	2,761
774.70	2,107	-46	Canada	2,107	-	-	-	-
Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles, n.s.p.f.								
790.39	6,959	29	Japan	4,564	Taiwan	1,921	Norway	187

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Less than 1 percent.

3/ No imports were reported in 1966.

