

Enforcement Actions in Industry/Sector: Manufacturing – Industrial Goods (FY1996-FY2012)

Matter:	Enforcement Date:	Matter and Action Type:
1. 1110207 - Carpenter / HHEP-Latrobe	2 /29/2012	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://ftc.gov/os/caselist/1110207/index.shtm
<p>The FTC will require specialty metals manufacturer Carpenter Technology Corporation to sell assets involved in producing two metal alloys used in the aerospace industry, under a proposed settlement resolving charges that Carpenter's proposed \$410 million acquisition of Latrobe Specialty Metals, Inc. would harm competition in the U.S. markets for these alloys. The FTC's complaint alleges that Carpenter and Latrobe are the only companies that make these highly specialized alloys, and that the combination of the two companies would be anticompetitive in the U.S. markets for both alloys. The deal – a merger to monopoly – likely would lead to higher prices for consumers of the two alloys, in violation of the FTC Act and Section 7 of the Clayton Act, according to the complaint. The proposed settlement is part of the FTC's efforts to preserve competition that benefits consumers by keeping prices low and quality and service high. It requires that, in order to complete the deal, Carpenter divest assets necessary for manufacturing the two alloys – MP159 and Aerospace MP35N – to another metals manufacturer, Eramet S.A.</p>		
2. 1010080b FTC v McWane Inc	1 /4 /2012	Nonmerger - Part III Administrative Complaint http://www.ftc.gov/os/adjpro/d9351/index.shtm
<p>The Federal Trade Commission has filed complaints against the three largest U.S. suppliers of ductile iron pipe fittings, which are used in municipal water systems around the United States. The FTC charged that the three companies, McWane, Inc., Star Pipe Products, Ltd., and Sigma Corporation, illegally conspired to set and maintain prices for pipe fittings, and that McWane illegally maintained its monopoly power in the market for U.S.-made pipe fittings. Sigma has settled the FTC's charges and has agreed not to engage in similar anticompetitive tactics in the future. The complaint against McWane will be heard before an administrative law judge later this year (see Part 2 Consent 1010080). On March 20, 2012, Star Pipe Products, Ltd. agreed to settle Federal Trade Commission charges that it conspired with the two other largest manufacturers to increase the prices at which pipe fittings were sold nationwide.</p>		
3. 1010080a Sigma / McWane Inc	1 /4 /2012	Nonmerger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/1010080/index.shtm
<p>The Federal Trade Commission has filed complaints against the three largest U.S. suppliers of ductile iron pipe fittings, which are used in municipal water systems around the United States. The FTC charged that the three companies, McWane, Inc., Star Pipe Products, Ltd., and Sigma Corporation, illegally conspired to set and maintain prices for pipe fittings, and that McWane illegally maintained its monopoly power in the market for U.S.-made pipe fittings. Sigma has settled the FTC's charges and has agreed not to engage in similar anticompetitive tactics in the future. The complaint against McWane and Star will be heard before an administrative law judge later this year (see Admin Complaint D9351/1010080). **Update**: On Feb 28, 2012, the FTC approved a final order settling charges that Sigma Corporation engaged in illegal anticompetitive practices. Neither McWane nor Star agreed to settle the FTC's charges but the Commission removed its complaint against Star from the administrative process. The complaint against McWane, however, is still scheduled to be heard by an Administrative Law Judge at the Commission later this year. On March 20, 2012, Star Pipe Products, Ltd. agreed to settle Federal Trade Commission charges that it conspired with the two other largest manufacturers to increase the prices at which pipe fittings were sold nationwide.</p>		
4. 1010080c FTC v McWane Inc	1 /4 /2012	Nonmerger - Part III Administrative Complaint http://www.ftc.gov/os/adjpro/d9351/index.shtm
<p>The Federal Trade Commission has filed complaints against the three largest U.S. suppliers of ductile iron pipe fittings, which are used in municipal water systems around the United States. The FTC charged that the three companies, McWane, Inc., Star Pipe Products, Ltd., and Sigma Corporation, illegally conspired to set and maintain prices for pipe fittings, and that McWane illegally maintained its monopoly power in the market for U.S.-made pipe fittings. Sigma has settled the FTC's charges and has agreed not to engage in similar anticompetitive tactics in the future. The complaint against McWane will be heard before an administrative law judge later this year (see Part 2 Consent 1010080). On March 20, 2012, Star Pipe Products, Ltd. agreed to settle Federal Trade Commission charges that it conspired with the two other largest manufacturers to increase the prices at which pipe fittings were sold nationwide.</p>		
5. 1110169 - Graco / Illinois Tool Works	12/15/2011	Merger - Part III Administrative Complaint with Federal Injunction http://www.ftc.gov/os/adjpro/d9350/index.shtm
<p>Seeking to maintain competition in markets for key industrial finishing equipment, the Federal Trade Commission challenged Graco Inc.'s proposed \$650 million acquisition of ITW Finishing LLC from Illinois Tool Works Inc., a rival producer of equipment used to apply paints and other liquid finishes to a variety of manufactured goods. According to the FTC, the proposed deal would hurt competition and lead to higher prices and reduced innovation for the North American manufacturers who rely on this equipment. On March 27, 2012 the FTC issued an order requiring Graco Inc. to hold separate the worldwide liquid finishing equipment businesses of Illinois Tool Works Inc. and ITW Finishing LLC, while allowing Graco to complete its proposed \$650 million acquisition of all of ITW's finishing equipment businesses. The order ensures that Graco will not integrate certain assets into its operations, pending the FTC's consideration of a proposed settlement that has been entered into by Graco and the FTC's staff, but not yet accepted by the Commission.</p>		

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6. 1010175 - Keystone / Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	12/29/2010	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/1010175/index.shtm
<p>The FTC preserved competition in the North American market for alumina wear tile by imposing conditions on Keystone Holdings, LLC and Compagnie de Saint-Gobain in a settlement involving Keystone's planned acquisition of Saint-Gobain's Advanced Ceramics Business. According to the FTC's complaint, the deal as originally structured would have reduced competition in the relevant markets by eliminating direct competition between CoorsTek – the Keystone subsidiary that manufactures its tiles – and Saint-Gobain. In addition, the deal would increase CoorsTek's market share substantially, eliminate CoorsTek's most significant alumina wear tile competitor in North America, allow the combined company to raise prices for alumina wear tile, and increase the likelihood that the remaining firms could act together to raise consumer prices for alumina wear tile.</p>			
7. 0810245 - AEA Investors / Wilh.Werhahn	7 /14/2010	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0810245/index.shtm
<p>Houghton International, Inc., the leading North American provider of hot rolling oil used to process aluminum, agreed to sell some of the assets it acquired in 2008 through its purchase of D.A. Stuart GmbH, a transaction that included multiple product markets. The FTC's investigation found that Houghton's acquisition of D.A. Stuart GmbH combined the two largest suppliers of aluminum hot rolling oil (AHRO) in North America, giving the combined firm control of almost 75 percent of the North American market. The FTC's complaint alleges that, through its purchase of Stuart, Houghton could unilaterally raise AHRO prices to U.S. consumers. The complaint also alleges that the acquisition could decrease innovation for this vital input into aluminum manufacturing. Under the order settling the FTC's charges, Houghton will sell Stuart's AHRO business to Quaker Chemical Corporation.</p>			
8. 0910068 - Agrium / CF Industries	12/23/2009	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0910068/index.shtm
<p>Agricultural products supplier Agrium Inc. has agreed to sell a range of assets as part of an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission that will allow the company to move forward with its acquisition of competitor CF Industries Holdings, Inc. The proposed consent order settles charges that the acquisition would have eliminated competition in the market for anhydrous ammonia fertilizer, a product that farmers rely on to grow their crops.</p>			
9. 0910050 - Panasonic / Sanyo	11/24/2009	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0910050/index.shtm
<p>The Commission challenged major consumer electronics manufacturers Panasonic Corporation's proposed \$9 billion acquisition of Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., requiring that Sanyo sell its portable nickel metal hydride (NiMH) battery business related assets, including a premier manufacturing plant in Japan. NiMH batteries power two-way radios, among other products, which are used by police and fire departments nationwide.</p>			
10. 0910086 - K&S AG / Dow Chemical	9 /25/2009	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0910086/index.shtm
<p>The Federal Trade Commission announced a consent order that will maintain competition in the market for bulk de-icing road salt in Maine and Connecticut that otherwise would have been lost as a result of K+S Aktiengesellschaft's (K+S) \$1.68 billion proposed acquisition of Morton International, Inc. To protect state and local governments from higher prices, the order requires K+S's U.S. subsidiary, International Salt Company LLC (ISCO), to sell its bulk de-icing salt assets in Maine to Eastern Salt Company, Inc., and to sell a similar set of assets in Connecticut to Granite State Minerals, Inc.</p>			

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11. 0810131 - Polypore International / Daramic LLC 9 /10/2008 Merger - Part III Administrative Complaint

<http://www.ftc.gov/os/adipro/d9327/index.shtm>

In the matter of Polypore International, Inc., the Commission issued an administrative complaint challenging Polypore's consummated acquisition of Microporous Products in the global market for battery separators, a key component in flooded lead-acid batteries. According to the Commission's complaint, the acquisition, which occurred in February 2008, substantially lessened competition and led to higher prices in several North American product markets including 1) deep-cycle separators used in golf carts, 2) motive separators for batteries used primarily in forklifts, 3) automotive separators used in car batteries, and 4) uninterruptible power supply (UPS) separators used in batteries that provide backup power during power outages. Additionally, the complaint alleged that Polypore engaged in anticompetitive conduct by entering into a joint marketing agreement with a competitor, restricting the competitor's entry into the polyethylene battery separator markets. The complaint also charged that Polypore sought to maintain monopoly power through anticompetitive means in several battery separator markets. On March 8, 2010 the ALJ announced an Initial Decision finding that Polypore International Inc.'s consummated acquisition – through its Daramic Acquisition Corporation subsidiary – of rival battery separator manufacturer Microporous L.P. was anticompetitive and violated federal law in four battery separator markets in North America. In an Order filed with the Initial Decision on February 22, Judge Chappell ordered Polypore to divest Microporous to an FTC-approved buyer within six months after the divestiture provisions of the Order become final. Judge Chappell also ruled that a 2001 joint marketing agreement between Polypore and a rival battery separator manufacturer illegally divided up the markets for particular types of battery separators in North America, and ordered Polypore to amend the agreement to terminate and declare null and void the covenant not to compete. Finally, the Judge dismissed a separate allegation that Polypore engaged in exclusionary conduct in specific battery separator markets. In December of 2010, the Commission voted to uphold in large part the March 2010 Initial Decision by Chief ALJ Judge Chappell who had found that Polypore's February 2008 acquisition of Microporous Products L.P. violated the antitrust laws by reducing competition in four North American markets for flooded lead-acid battery separators. Polypore subsequently filed a petition for review of the Commission's Decision and Order in the US court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. The 11th Circuit set oral argument for the week of January 23, 2012.

12. 0810079 - Flow International Corporation / Omax Corp 7 /10/2008 Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment

<http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0810079/index.shtm>

The Commission challenged Flow International Corporation's proposed \$109 million acquisition of rival waterjet manufacturer OMAX Corporation. Both corporations develop, manufacture, and sell computerized waterjet cutting systems which use pressurized water mixed with abrasive garnet particles to cut various materials, including steel and stone. The proposed acquisition would have united the two largest competitors in the market for the manufacture and sale of computerized waterjet cutting systems and allowed Flow to exercise market power and increase prices. Furthermore, the Commission charged that entry would be very unlikely because OMAX received two broad patents relating to the control systems for waterjet cutting systems. The Commission approved a consent agreement requiring OMAX to grant any request for a royalty-free license for its controller patents.

13. 0610281 - Compagnie de Saint-Gobain / Owens Corning 10/26/2007 Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment

<http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0610281/index.shtm>

The Commission remedied competitive problems raised by Owens Corning's proposed acquisition of glass fiber reinforcements and composite fabric assets 8 from Compagnie de Saint Gobain. The investigation involved cooperation among staff of the FTC, the European Commission, and Mexico's Federal Competition Commission. After staff from the competition agencies raised antitrust concerns, the parties modified their agreement to exclude Saint Gobain's glass fiber reinforcement assets in the U.S. and certain assets in Europe. The Commission's consent order addressed additional competitive problems in the highly concentrated North American market for continuous filament mat, which is used in the production of non-electrical laminate, marine parts and accessories, and other products. The order requires Owens Corning to divest sufficient U.S. continuous filament mat facilities, assets, and intellectual property to enable the buyer effectively to produce and sell the products in competition with the new Owens Corning/Saint Gobain joint venture.

14. 0510007 - Cemex S.A. de C.V. / RMC Group, PLC 2 /14/2005 Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment

<http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/0510007/0510007.shtm>

Cemex S.A. agreed to settle concerns stemming from its proposed \$5.8 billion acquisition of RMC Group PLC. Under terms of the proposed consent order, Cemex will divest RMC's five ready-mix concrete plants in the Tucson, Arizona area, at no minimum price to a Commission- approved buyer.

15. 0110194 - Libbey, Inc. / Anchor Hocking 1 /14/2002 Merger - Part III Administrative Complaint with Federal Injunction

<http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/d9301.shtm>

The Commission authorized staff to seek a preliminary injunction to block Libbey's proposed \$332 million acquisition of Anchor Hocking, a subsidiary of Newell Rubbermaid, Inc., on grounds that the acquisition would substantially lessen competition in the market for soda-lime glassware sold to the food service industry in the United States. A complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on January 14, 2002. The district court granted the Commission's request for an injunction on April 22, 2002. An administrative complaint, issued on May 9, extend the injunction until the conclusion of the administrative proceedings. Pursuant to the delegation of authority, the Commission withdrew the matter from adjudication on July 25, 2002, to consider a proposed consent agreement. A consent order was finalized October 7, 2002.

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16. 0210002 - INA / FAG		12/20/2001	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c4033.shtml
<p>The consent order permits WA's acquisition of FAG Kugelfischer Georg Schufer AG but requires the divestiture of FAG'S cartridge ball screw support bearing business to Aktiebolaget SKF within 20 business days after the consummation of the INAJFAG transaction. According to the complaint issued with the consent order, the acquisition, as planned, would create a monopoly in the market worldwide.</p>			
17. 0110015 - Chicago Bridge & Iron		10/25/2001	Merger - Part III Administrative Complaint http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/d9300.shtml
<p>On January 25, 2008 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld a Commission order requiring Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., N.V. and its United States subsidiary ("CB&I") to divest assets acquired from Pitt-Des Moines, Inc. used in the business of designing, engineering and building field-erected cryogenic storage tanks. In its 2005 order, the Commission had ruled that CB&I's acquisition of these assets in 2001, during a pending FTC investigation, would likely result in a substantial lessening of competition or tend to create a monopoly in four markets for industrial storage tanks in the United States, in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act and Section 5 of the FTC Act. The court endorsed the Commission's findings, based on an extensive review of many years of bidding data, that the merged firms controlled over 70 percent of the market, and that new entry was unlikely given the high entry barriers based on the incumbents' reputation and control of skilled crews</p> <p>On January 7, 2005 the Commission upheld in part the ruling of an administrative law judge that Chicago Bridge & Iron's acquisition of the Water Division and the Engineered Construction Division of Pitt-Des Moines, Inc. created a near-monopoly in four separate markets involving the design and construction of various types of field-erected specialty industrial storage tanks in the United States. In an effort to restore competition as it existed prior to the merger, the Commission ordered Chicago Bridge to reorganize the relevant product business into two separate, stand-alone, viable entities capable of competing in the markets described in the complaint and to divest one of those entities within six months. On June 27, 2004, an administrative law judge upheld the complaint and ordered the divestiture all of the assets acquired in the acquisition. In December 2004, the Commission approved an interim consent order prohibiting Chicago Bridge & Iron from altering the assets acquired from Pitt-Des Moines, Inc. except "in the ordinary course of business." These assets included but were not limited to real property; personal property; equipment; inventories; and intellectual property. In an administrative complaint issued on October 25, 2001, the Commission challenged the February 2001 purchase of the Water Division and Engineered Construction Division of Pitt-Des Moines, Inc. alleging that the acquisition significantly reduced competition in four separate markets involving the design and construction of various types of field-erected specialty industrial storage tanks in the United States. The initial decision filed June 27, 2003 upheld the complaint.</p>			
18. 0010186 - Svedala Industri AB / Metso Corp		9 /7 /2001	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c4024.shtml
<p>Metso settled charges that if its acquisition of Svedala Industries AB were allowed to proceed as planned, competition would be lessened in four rock processing equipment markets: primary gyratory crushers; jaw crushers; cone crushers; and grinding mills. The firms agreed to divest Metso's worldwide primary gyratory crusher and grinding mill businesses and Svedala's worldwide jaw crusher and cone crusher businesses. The three crusher businesses would be purchased by Sandvik AB, a Swedish corporation; the grinding mill business would be purchased by Outokumpu of Finland. Metso and Svedala are the two largest suppliers of rock processing equipment in the world.</p>			
19. 0010112 - Lafarge S.A. / Blue Circle Industries		6 /18/2001	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c4014.shtml
<p>The consent order required the divestiture of Blue Circle Industries PLC's cement business serving the Great Lakes region of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and New York; its cement business in the Syracuse, New York; and its lime business in the southeast United States. These divestitures settled antitrust concerns stemming from Lafarge's proposed merger with Blue Circle. The two firms are market leaders in the industry for cement and lime.</p>			
20. 9910301 - Dow Chemical Co.		2 /5 /2001	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3999.shtml
<p>Dow settled antitrust concerns relating to its proposed merger with Union Carbide Corporation. Dow agreed to divest and license intellectual property necessary to the production of linear low-density polyethylene -an ingredient used in premium plastic products such as trash bags and sealable food pouches -to BP Amoco plc.</p>			
21. 0010197 - The Valspar Corporation / Lilly		12/19/2000	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3995.shtml
<p>Final order permitted Valspar's acquisition of Lilly Industries, Inc., but requires Valspar to divest its mirror coatings business to Spraylet Corporation. Mirror coatings are applied to the back of a piece of glass in order to produce a mirror.</p>			

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22. 0010100 - Unocal Corp. / Agrium Inc.	9 /29/2000	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3981.shtm
A consent order requires Agrium to divest a deepwater terminal near Portland, Oregon, an up water terminal in central Washington and other assets settling charges concerning its proposed acquisition of the nitrogen fertilizer business of Union Oil Company of California. Agrium and Unocal are the leading producers in the Northwest of nitrogen fertilizer – anhydrous ammonia, urea and UAN 32% solution – ingredients used for plant growth.			
23. 9910281 - RHI AG / Global	12/30/1999	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c4005.shtm
A consent order permits the acquisition of Global Industrial Technologies, Inc. and requires the divestiture of two refractories manufacturing facilities – Global’s Hammond, Indiana and Marelán, Quebec plants – to Resco Products, Inc. According to the complaint, the proposed acquisition would create the largest producer of refractories in North America with dominant positions in the magnesia - carbon brick refractory market and in the high alumina brick refractory market. Refractories are used to line furnaces in many industries that involve the heating or containment of solids, liquids, or gases at high temperatures.			
24. 9910167 - MacDermid, Inc. / Polyfibron Tec	12/22/1999	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3911.shtm
A consent order permits MacDermid’s acquisition of Polyfibron Technologies, Inc. and requires the divestiture, among other things, of Polyfibron’s liquid photopolymer business to Chemence Inc. According to the complaint, the acquisition would result in a monopoly in the production, distribution and sale of liquid and solid photopolymer in North America. Photopolymers are used to make flexographic printing plates.			
25. 9910240 - Precision Castparts Corp.	11/10/1999	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3904.shtm
A final order requires the divestiture of large titanium stainless steel and large nickel-based superalloy production assets (structural cast metals used in the manufacture of aerospace components) to settle antitrust concerns stemming from its acquisition of Wyman-Gordon Company. The order requires Precision Castparts to divest Wyman-Gordon's titanium foundry in Albany, Oregon and Wyman- Gordon's Large Cast Parts foundry in Groton, Connecticut.			
26. 9810327 - Howard M. Meyers	5 /14/1999	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/9810327.shtm
The Commission reached a preliminary settlement that would have permitted the acquisition of Pacific Dunlop GNB Corporation and required the divestiture of GNB's secondary smelter to Gopher resources, Inc. The parties abandoned the transaction during the 60-day public comment period.			
27. 9910040 - ABB AG	1 /11/1999	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3867.shtm
ABB divested the Analytical Division of Elsag Bailey Process Automation N.V. to Siemens Corporation settling antitrust concerns that the acquisition of Elsag would substantially reduce competition in the market for process gas chromatographs and process mass spectrometers, analytical instruments used to measure the chemical composition of a gas or liquid used in petrochemical refining, pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing, and pulp and paper processing.			
28. 9810161 - LaFarge S.A.	10/16/1998	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3852.shtm
As a result of plans to acquire Holnam, Inc.'s Seattle cement plant, and other cement assets in Washington State, Lafarge entered into an illegal agreement that would reduce competition by restricting its cement distribution in the Puget Sound area. The consent order requires LaFarge to restructure the sales agreement with Holnam to delete the production penalty clause.			
29. 9810060 - Monier Lifetile LLC	9 /22/1998	Merger - Part III Administrative Complaint	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/d9290.shtm
An administrative complaint charged that the Monier joint venture formed by concrete roofing tile manufacturing division of Boral Ltd. and LaFarge SA could significantly diminish competition in areas of the Southwest and Florida. A consent order issued May 19, 1999 requires Monier to divest production facilities in Casa Grande, Arizona; Corona, California; and Fort Lauderdale, Florida.			

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30. 9810111 - Nortek Inc.	7 /27/1998	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3831.shtm
The consent order permits Nortek's acquisition of NuTone, Inc., its closest competitor, but requires its divestiture of M&S, the second largest seller of hard-wired residential intercoms in the United States.			
31. 9810173 - Global Industries Technologies	6 /26/1998	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/9810173.shtm
According to the complaint issued with the final order, Global's proposed acquisition of AP Green Industries, Inc. would combine the two largest domestic producers of glass-furnace silica refractories. Global agreed to divest Green's silica refractories to Robert R. Worthen and Dennis R. Williams and to two companies controlled by them -Utah Refractories Company and Worthen and Williams, L.L.C.			
32. 9710039 - Fastline Publications, Inc.	5 /4 /1998	Nonmerger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3819.shtm
Fastline settled charges that it deprived consumers of the benefits of competition among farm equipment dealers when the publisher entered into agreements with the dealers to ban price advertising for new equipment in an attempt not to disclose those dealers who offered discounted prices. The consent order prohibits such practices in the future.			
33. 9810011 - Federal-Mogul / T&N	3 /5 /1998	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3836.shtm
Federal-Mogul agreed to divest the thinwall bearings assets, Glacier Vandervell Bearings Group, it acquires in its takeover of T&V plc to a Commission-approved buyer. The complaint alleged that the acquisition would increase the likelihood of coordinated anticompetitive conduct between Federal-Mogul and the remaining competitors in the market for thinwall engine bearings, used to separate component parts in the engines of cars, trucks and heavy equipment.			
34. 9510006 - Container Board Mfrs	2 /26/1998	Nonmerger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3806.shtm
Consent order prohibits Stone Container from manipulating the market for linerboard, a corrugated box component, to effect future price increases; encouraging its competitors to support a coordinated price increase in the industry; and engaging in other joint pricing actions that involve thud-party sales in the market			
35. 9610106 - Insilco Corp	8 /26/1997	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3783.shtm
Insilco agreed to divest two aluminum tube mills acquired in its acquisition of Helima-Helvetion International, Inc. to settle antitrust concerns that the acquisition would substantially reduce competition in the markets for welded-seam aluminum radiator and charged air cooler tubing in North America.			
36. 9610085a MABEG-Mahle / Metal Leve	2 /27/1997	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/ca9610085ddc.shtm
Consent order settles charges that the acquisition of Metal Leve S.A. would result in Mahle becoming a monopolist in the research, development, manufacture and sale of articulated pistons used in heavy duty diesel engines and requires divestiture of Metal Leve's U.S. piston business within 10 days of the final consent order.			
37. 9010061a Waterous Co.	6 /7 /1996	Nonmerger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment	http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3693.shtm
Waterous and Hale Products, Inc. agreed to settle charges that for more than 50 years they sold fire pumps on an exclusive basis to fire truck manufacturers in an attempt to allocate the customers each would serve, thereby making it more difficult for other pump makers to enter the market. The two consent orders prohibit each company from enforcing any requirement that fire truck manufacturers refrain from purchasing mid-ship mounted fire pumps from any other company, or that they purchase or sell only the relevant Waterous or Hale pumps.			

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38. 9510096 - Saint Gobain / Carborundum	2 /26/1996	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/os/caselist/c3673.shtm
Consent order preserves competition in the production and sale of certain refractory products and hot surface igniters. The order permits the acquisition of The Carborundum Company but requires divestiture of Carborundum's Monofrax fused cast refractories business in New York, its hot surface igniter business in Puerto Rico, and its silicon carbide refractories business in New Jersey to Commission approved acquirers.		
39. 9510091 - IL Tool Works Inc.	2 /1 /1996	Merger - Consent Order Accepted for Comment http://www.ftc.gov/opa/1996/02/illtool.shtm
Final order preserves competition in the manufacture and sale of industrial power sources and industrial engine drives. The order permits the acquisition of Hobart Brothers Company but requires the divestiture of Hobart's assets, businesses and technology relating to industrial power sources and industrial engine drives to Prestolite Electric Incorporated within one month after the order becomes final. The order also prohibits Illinois Tool from manufacturing products in the relevant market under the Hobart name for seven years.		