



Kodak Highlights

February 1979

In this issue:

- Corporate reorganization
- Kodak in South Africa
- 1978 sales and earnings



Contents

- 3 Corporate reorganization
 - 4 New products
 - 5 1978 sales and earnings
 - 8 Capital expansion budget
 - 10 Good demand for motion picture film
 - 12 Kodak in South Africa
 - 15 Management changes
 - 15 News snaps
 - 15 Coupon to eliminate extra mailings,
update address
-

On the cover

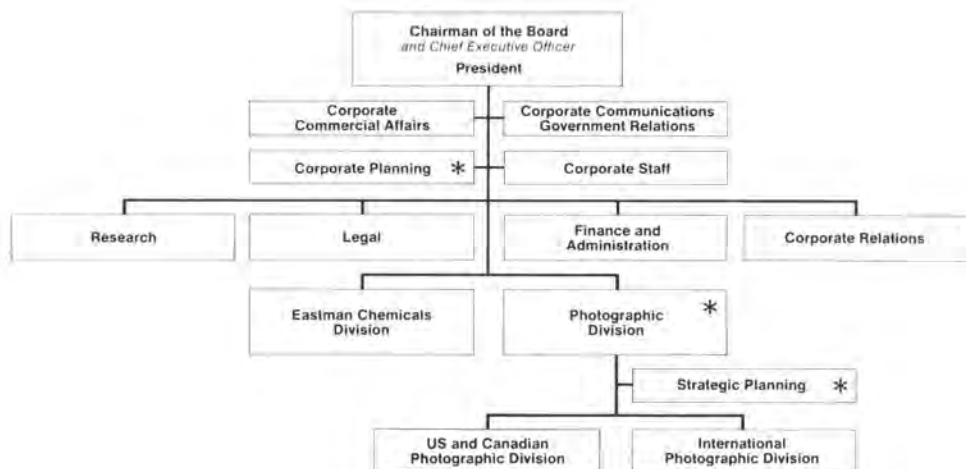
One of more than 350,000 entries in the 1978 Kodak International Newspaper Snapshot Awards (KINSA) was this photo by Bob Ross entered through the *Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise*. Kodak sponsors the annual contest to stimulate interest in picture-taking. Some 128 newspapers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico participated in the contest during the past year.

Kodak, Ektaprint, X-Omat, Polymatic, Eastman, Epolene, Eastobond, Ektasolve, Estron, Kodapak, Myvatex, and Mighty Soft are trademarks.

Kodak Highlights is published quarterly for shareowners and others with an interest in the company.

February 1979/Volume 32/No. 1

© Eastman Kodak Company, 1979



Kodak Consolidates Photo Divisions; Puts Emphasis on Corporate Planning

A major realignment of Kodak operating units went into effect January 1, 1979 as the U.S. and Canadian Photographic Division was consolidated with the International Photographic Division to form a new Photographic Division.

The reorganization emphasizes long-range business plans and development of corporate strategy. Offices for corporate planning and photographic strategic planning have been established.

A major factor leading to the new structure is the increasingly international character of Kodak business, according to Walter A. Fallon, chairman and chief executive officer. His announcement notes that since the International Photographic Division was formed in 1969, its sales have more than doubled. Almost half of these have come from products made in the U.S. About 80 percent of sales are based on more than 25,000 photographic products manufactured in some 20 locations worldwide.

"The situation, the relationships and the opportunity to further improve our operational efficiency make this merger of domestic and international interests both logical and timely," Fallon stated.

General manager of the new Photographic Division is Colby H. Chandler, who will continue as Kodak president.

In explaining the functions of the new

corporate and photographic planning directors, Fallon emphasized the need of large and diverse organizations like Kodak to give definition and scope to the planning function and to assign planning responsibility as clearly as possible.

A director of corporate planning reports directly to the chief executive officer, assisting in the development of corporate strategy, the evaluation of business opportunities outside traditional lines, and the analysis of how the plans of the photographic and chemical divisions fit into the overall Kodak organization.

The director of photographic strategic planning reports to the general manager of the Photographic Division. This director acts as a link between photographic research, manufacturing, and marketing. International and interdisciplinary in scope, the function involves assessments of opportunity and evaluation of business plans supporting efforts in photographic markets.

"The organizational changes . . . represent continuing evolution, and progress towards a future bright with business promise," Fallon stated. "Their purpose is clear: To enable us to capitalize fully on the opportunities we see ahead, for the benefit of employees, shareowners and others to whom we have an obligation as a leading member of the corporate community."

New Products from Kodak

Kodak Ektaprint copier-duplicators will include appealing new accessories before the year-end.

A document positioner to permit semi-automated copying of multi-weight and size documents will be employed on Kodak Ektaprint 100 and 150 copier-duplicators. The new document positioner models are designed to expand customer walk-up use and increase the overall versatility of the successful Ektaprint copier-duplicator family of products.

Development work is continuing on a sorting device to complement the new Ektaprint copier-duplicator products. Commercial availability of the two models and the sorter is expected late this year.

Kodak Ektaprint 100 and 150 copiers duplicate at a rate of 4,200 pages an hour. Present configurations provide automatic cycling of originals to provide collated copies, plus jogging, stapling and stacking of these copied sets at the same speed. Units are now available in more than 100 U.S. cities as well as major Canadian cities.

Other Kodak products recently announced include:

New x-ray film processor. Incorporating the latest in electronic control devices, the Kodak RP X-Omat processor, model M8, is the newest of the company's distinguished line of 90-second processors. It incorporates a number of features—including automatic controls—which make it versatile, energy-efficient and cost-effective for processing all sizes of x-ray film. For example, the electronic circuitry computes the film area and controls a pump that automatically delivers the correct amount of fixer and developer replenisher to the processing tanks.

Graphic arts products. Kodak has announced its entry into the market for pre-mixed chemicals used in small processors of RC phototypesetting papers. The Kodak 63/24 chem pack is designed for use with tabletop processors that hold up to two gallons of chemicals. Less expensive than similar chemicals currently available in the marketplace, the chem pack contains two gallons of developer and replenisher and two



A Kodak representative demonstrates the new RP X-Omat, model M8, x-ray film processor at a recent trade show.

gallons of fixer.

Also introduced was a new Kodak Polymatic plate processor with chemical-saving features and a built-in heater for high-temperature plate processing.

Additional design features include two Cubitainer[®] units for holding fresh and spent chemicals, plate processing in as little as three minutes, and automatic dispensing of exact quantities of developer. The high-capacity processor is recommended for use with the Kodak Polymatic litho plate LP.

A new film for use with laser scanners, its sensitivity matches the color output of the argon laser, also is available. Kodak laser scanner film 2567 is recommended for use only with laser scanners and offers high resolution for reproducing extremely small and very sharp highlight dots.

A new, low-cost silver recovery device designed for small-volume users of film processors is now available from Kodak. The 3.5-gallon recovery cartridge makes it possible and profitable to retrieve silver in situations where small volume or infrequent use made installation of larger units impractical. Properly used, the small-size cartridge can capture 90 percent or more of the potentially recoverable silver from processing units.

Eastman Kodak Company Reports Record Sales and Earnings for 1978

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 20—Eastman Kodak Company, citing exceptionally strong customer demand in the fourth quarter and throughout the year, reported record sales and earnings for 1978.

Walter A. Fallon, chairman, and Colby H. Chandler, president, reported a 40 percent increase in net earnings for the year on an 18 percent gain in sales, which passed the \$7 billion level. Net earnings increased 47 percent in the fourth quarter and sales were ahead 23 percent.

Consolidated worldwide sales for 1978 were \$7.01 billion (vs. \$5.97 billion a year ago). Net earnings totaled \$902.3 million in 1978 (vs. \$643.4 million the year before). These earnings were equal to \$5.59 per share for the year (vs. \$3.99 per share for 1977).

Fourth quarter sales worldwide were \$2.31 billion (vs. \$1.88 billion in the fourth quarter of 1977). Net earnings of \$331.4 million (vs. \$226.1 million) were equal to \$2.05 per share for the quarter (vs. \$1.40).

The Kodak executives, in a joint statement, commented on results for the year:

“Record sales and earnings made 1978 an outstanding year for Eastman Kodak Company. Demand arising from a strong economy was enhanced by the appeal of many new products and services, with substantial gains in unit volume as the consequence. Improvements in the company’s effectiveness were coupled with this larger business base to produce sharply higher earnings. By many measures, it was the best year in Kodak’s long history.”

Photographic Division

U.S. & Canadian Photographic Division: “Sales of \$4.04 billion were 19 percent ahead of the 1977 full-year total of \$3.39 billion. Most of the increase was due to increased unit volume throughout the year as each markets division reported substantially higher sales. Consumer product sales advanced on the strength of growing acceptance of Kodak instant cameras and film and sharply higher demand for traditional still film and cameras. Sales of business systems were up substantially in both the micrographic and copy product lines. Higher demand was also reflected in good sales gains for professional and finishing products, especially color papers. Sales of motion picture and audiovisual products moved up with strong increases in color negative and print films as the principal source. Sales of health sciences and graphics products also reflected good gains. Fourth quarter sales of \$1.44 billion by US&CPD were up 24 percent.

International Photographic Division: “Abroad, sales of \$2.38 billion were 21 percent higher than the 1977 total (\$1.96 billion). Increased unit volume was the major source of the gain, with higher demand reported in Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere. For the fourth quarter, IPD sales increased 26 percent to \$673.7 million.

Eastman Chemicals Division

“Good demand contributed substantially to 1978 sales of \$1.53 billion, a gain of 11 percent from \$1.37 billion reported for 1977. Higher unit shipments accounted for most of the gain in sales. Chemicals sales remained strong during the year. Plastics sales were well ahead of 1977, while moderate increases were reported for fibers sales. Sales by ECD gained 18 percent in the fourth quarter to a total of \$503.2 million.”

Outlook

“The U.S. economy was stronger than expected through the end of last year and into early 1979. Here at home, the rate of economic expansion is expected to slow in the months ahead. Abroad, growth should continue at rates comparable to those of last year. Kodak is well positioned to operate in this economic climate. Sales of photographic products, chemicals, plastics and fibers are expected to increase again, though at a slower rate. Concerning earnings, it would be unreasonable to expect increases comparable to those we achieved in 1978. Nevertheless, we do anticipate that Kodak will perform well in the new year. In summary, we look forward to 1979 as a year of continued growth.”

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

Eastman Kodak Company and Subsidiary Companies

	Fourth Quarter Ended		For the Year Ended	
	Dec. 31, 1978 (17 Weeks)	Dec. 25, 1977 (16 Weeks)	Dec. 31, 1978 (53 Weeks)	Dec. 25, 1977 (52 Weeks)
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share figures)				
Sales				
Sales to: Customers in the United States	\$1,452,261	\$1,189,504	\$4,081,765	\$3,506,979
Customers outside the United States	865,114	691,194	2,931,158	2,460,007
TOTAL SALES	<u>2,317,375</u>	<u>1,880,698</u>	<u>7,012,923</u>	<u>5,966,986</u>
Costs				
Cost of goods sold	1,278,590	1,118,690	4,000,464	3,615,664
Sales, advertising, distribution, and administrative expenses	445,340	362,992	1,366,948	1,162,844
Total costs and expenses	<u>1,723,930</u>	<u>1,481,682</u>	<u>5,367,412</u>	<u>4,778,508</u>
Earnings				
EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS	593,445	399,016	1,645,511	1,188,478
Interest income	32,347	15,179	76,144	42,096
Interest expense	5,527	4,404	18,754	18,911
Other income and (charges)	(2,341)	(2,145)	(21,617)	(10,715)
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	617,924	407,646	1,681,284	1,200,948
Provision for United States, foreign, and other income taxes	286,500	181,500	779,000	557,500
NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 331,424</u>	<u>\$ 226,146</u>	<u>\$ 902,284</u>	<u>\$ 643,448</u>
Average number of common shares outstanding				
			161,376	161,370
Net earnings per share	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.40	\$ 5.59	\$ 3.99
Supplemental information:				
Provision for depreciation	\$ 111,064	\$ 96,403	\$ 342,148	\$ 322,666
Research and development expenses included in cost of goods sold	\$ 124,458	\$ 106,488	\$ 338,850	\$ 351,097
Companies operating outside the U.S.:				
Sales	\$ 802,983	\$ 640,007	\$2,735,047	\$2,280,310
Earnings from operations	131,187	75,009	411,375	265,626
Net earnings	69,384	39,742	219,638	121,331
Exchange losses and the effect of translation of net monetary assets	\$ 4,800	\$ 5,500	\$ 19,400	\$ 14,300
Cash dividends declared	\$ 161,379	\$ 145,236	\$ 376,008	\$ 338,879
Per common share	\$ 1.00	\$.90	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.10
Capital expenditures	\$ 162,014	\$ 126,669	\$ 442,467	\$ 425,624
Cash and marketable securities			\$1,379,463	\$ 957,893
Net current assets			\$2,436,919	\$1,953,281
Number of shareowners at close of year			250,853	247,803

Kodak Budgets \$609 Million for Capital Additions

Eastman Kodak Company will increase worldwide capital expenditures by \$167 million in 1979, with \$609 million budgeted for improvements and additions to facilities.

Planned expenditures include \$425 million for the Photographic Division (\$301 million in the U.S. and Canada and \$124 million abroad) and \$184 million for the Eastman Chemicals Division.

Walter A. Fallon, chairman and chief executive officer, commented:

"Kodak's capital budget for the coming year reflects continued emphasis on improvements and additions that will increase our operational effectiveness. Projects include those that will increase capacity or improve efficiency in the manufacture of sensitized goods, photographic products, and chemicals.

"We will continue to spend substantial amounts to provide for new and improved products, to increase our capacity for the recovery of costly raw materials, and to advance projects for the protection of the environment."

Capital improvements totaled \$442 million in 1978.

Major *Photographic Division* 1979 projects in Rochester include:

Continued improvement of film, paper and chemical manufacturing facilities; increased capacity for coating photographic paper; added capacity for silver recovery; construction of a storage facility at Kodak Apparatus Division; projects related to the manufacture of copier and instant photographic products; and continued work on projects to protect the environment.

Other U.S. and Canadian Photographic Division projects outside of Rochester include improvements of manufacturing at Kodak Colorado and Kodak Canada.

Capital projects at International Photographic Division units include completion of distribution facilities in Norway, Brazil and Australia. Units in Europe, Latin America and Australia will continue projects to expand sensitized goods capacity.

Major projects for *Eastman Chemicals Division* include:

At Texas Eastman Company in Longview,



Capital expansion at Kodak Apparatus Division includes efficient manufacturing processes, such as bulge forming to mold polyurethane material to specified shapes and sizes.

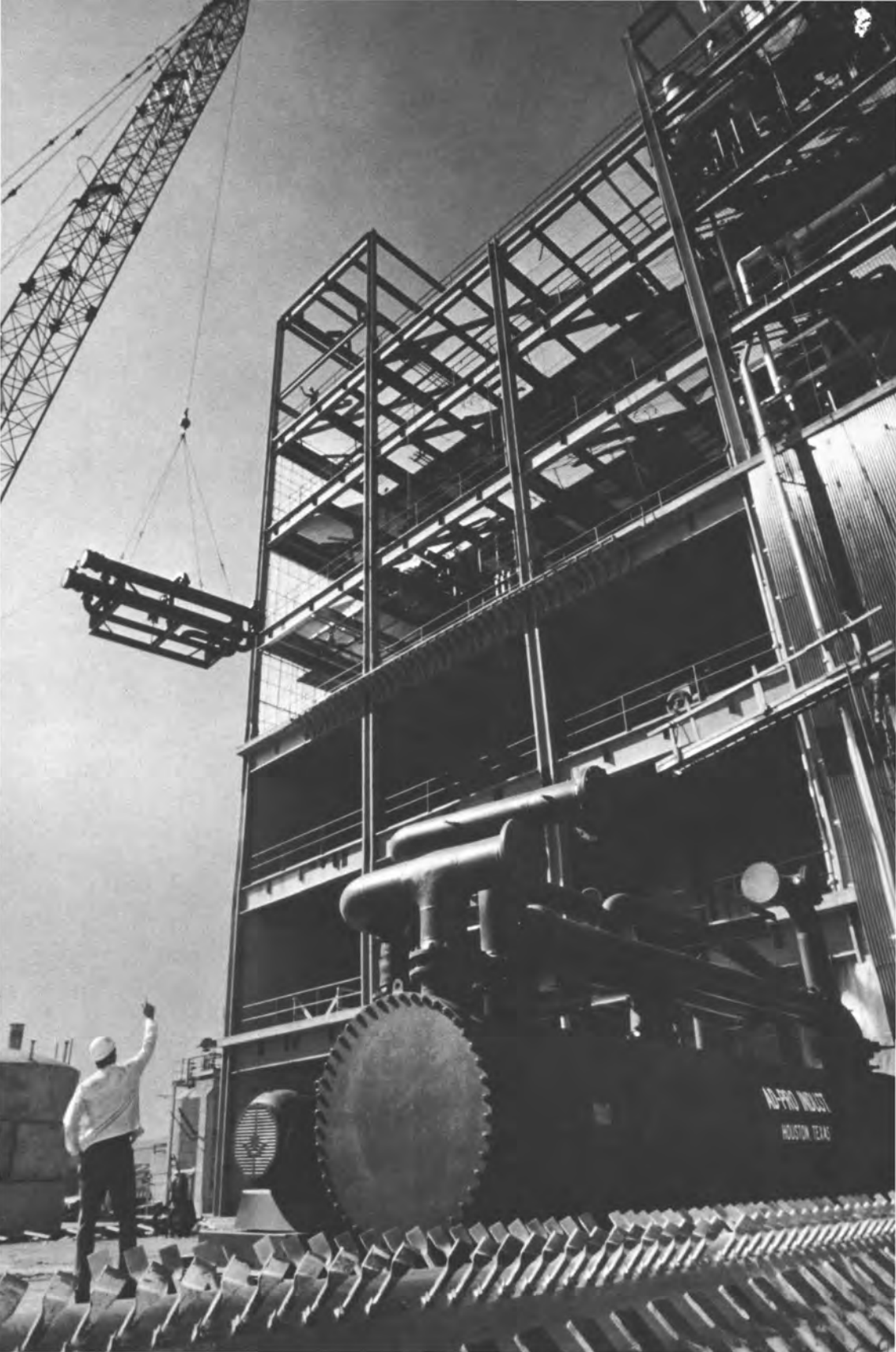
Tex.—Continuation of projects to expand production of oxo-aldehydes and derivatives, Epolene waxes, Eastobond adhesives, and Ektasolve glycol ethers; and the installation of new coal-fired boilers.

At Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn.—Expansion of production capacities for Estron filter tow and Kodapak polyester bottle polymer; completion of laboratory facilities for photographic and high-technology chemicals; and completion of several environmental projects.

At Carolina Eastman Co., Columbia, S.C.—Completion of a coal-fired boiler and installation of new polymer handling systems.

At Arkansas Eastman Co., Batesville, Ark.—Further expansion of production facilities for organic chemicals and various environmental projects.

Additions at Tennessee Eastman Company include this production facility for a plastic used in the manufacture of soft drink bottles.





Film use is growing for movies and for prime-time TV programming.

Producers Turn to Film for TV's Second Season

Mid-season television replacement programming on film rather than videotape and a resurgence of special film effects in theatrical motion pictures resulted in record film production levels in the entertainment industry for the second consecutive year.

The midseason adjustments in prime-time network TV programming in early 1979 resulted in a four-hour-a-week gain for shows produced on film, according to Kenneth Mason, vice president and general manager, Motion Picture and Audiovisual Markets Division. "This midseason gain in film programs made for television during the production season is the equivalent of two feature films a week," he said. The filmed programs were replacements for those broadcast live or recorded on videotape.

About 87 percent of all network prime-time programs are now produced on film. This includes 41.5 hours of regularly scheduled series and 16 hours of mini-series, compared to 8.5 hours of videotaped and "live" programs.

Mason outlined some of the reasons for film's appeal to television producers: the development of improved color negative and laboratory films, the availability of mobile cameras, dollies and related equip-

ment, faster lenses, and cooler and more compact lighting. "These factors have both lowered the cost and further expanded the creative options of entertainment film production for both television and theaters."

Hollywood production facilities and labs are working at full capacity and employment has been at peak levels. In addition, a record amount of filming has been done in New York, while other production centers are thriving in Florida, Texas, South Carolina and Utah.

In 1979, producers will continue to aim for multi-million dollar returns on "blockbuster" movies, some of which use special effects photography, Mason related. The impact of box-office successes like "Star Wars" and "Close Encounters of a Third Kind" have led to special effects films such as "Superman" and TV's "Battlestar Galactica." The result: a half dozen special film effects companies have opened in Hollywood during the last year. "They are bound to have an increasing impact upon the industry," he said.

Eastman color negative film is bulk shipped to major motion picture production companies.



Kodak in South Africa— Progress Review

Public interest in the operations of U.S. companies in South Africa has been increasing. Kodak has received a number of inquiries, and we have responded by providing information covering our policies and programs in South Africa. For the benefit of all shareowners, a summary of those programs and policies follows.

Sales Policies and Operations

Our South African business is centered on photo products and services used in business, industry, education, science, health, entertainment, communications, etc.

Kodak does not now and will not as a matter of company policy sell photographic equipment or supplies to any agency of the South African government for its passbook system. In compliance with the laws of the United States, Kodak will not sell products to the South African military or police. Our procedures in South Africa are designed to ensure insofar as possible that direct customers adhere to these policies, and we have no indication of any contrary practices.

Kodak South Africa is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company which does no manufacturing, but markets, services and distributes Kodak products throughout that country. Kodak (South Africa) (Pty.) Limited has been operating in South Africa since 1913.

There are company locations in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein. The business of Kodak's South African operation accounts for less than one half of one percent of worldwide sales.

As of December 1978, out of Kodak's worldwide employment of some 124,800, Kodak South Africa had 467 full-time employees, about 53 percent of whom were non-white. The composition of employees by race is: black—101; colored—139; Asian—7; white—220.

Withdrawal

Kodak has on a number of occasions made known its abhorrence of apartheid. However, we do not believe that withdrawal of Kodak from South Africa will serve any useful purpose. On the contrary, withdrawal would prove harmful to our employees and would eliminate an opportunity to work for peaceful change.

Prominent black leaders in South Africa have noted that disinvestment by U.S. firms would hurt blacks more than any other group. Black employees of Kodak South Africa echo these beliefs. They urge Kodak to stay.

It is important to point out that with-

drawal may be an impractical and impotent policy for many U.S. companies. Kodak assets, for example, would most likely be acquired at bargain prices by South African investors or by other photographic companies who also do business there, and it is possible that sale proceeds could not be repatriated to the U.S.

Investment Plans

We recognize that the political, social, and economic fabric of South Africa has been subject to increasing strains and the resultant uncertainties have been associated with an economic recession. Among other results, that has had an adverse effect on Kodak's business in South Africa and has made additional investment unlikely.

It is apparent that the root source of South Africa's social and economic problems lies in the system of apartheid. We are hopeful that a solution that is fair to all the people of South Africa can ultimately be achieved by that nation. Until significant progress has been made, Kodak's best interests would not be served by considering expansion of productive facilities in South Africa.

The Sullivan Principles

In order to underscore our commitment to aiding our non-white employees, we are a signator of the principles enunciated by the Reverend Leon Sullivan. These six principles focus on desegregation of work facilities, equal employment practices, equal pay policies, training programs, promotional opportunities, and the quality of life outside the workplace.

There is no doubt that our endorsement of these principles has helped us accelerate the pace of change within our South African company. These principles are in harmony with Kodak's own industrial relations policies, and they underscore our opposition to racial discrimination in any form. We believe that these are meaningful and positive steps for our non-white employees and their families in South Africa. They demonstrate our commitment to stay in South Africa to work in a constructive manner for change.

Employment Policies

Company policy requires Kodak's wage, salary, and benefits programs to be adminis-

tered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It has been our long-standing policy in all areas where Kodak units are located to pay salaries equal to or exceeding those in the community for similar work performed under comparable conditions requiring essentially the same responsibility, experience, effort and skill. Employment programs and policies are continually reviewed in South Africa as they are in every Kodak-related unit. In South Africa, these policies are communicated to employees through their management and through multi-racial Kodak Representative Committees.

Salaries

In administering the pay program, no distinction is made between staff on grounds of race, sex, or any factor other than performance. The policy is applied to staff in all grade levels. In other words, there is a single salary curve for all employees, and the company follows the principle of equal pay for equal work. All employees are salaried and salaries are reviewed at least annually.

Kodak South Africa uses the "supplemental living level" of the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa as a standard for guidance in establishing its minimum wage level. The use of a formal standard for establishing a minimum level first took place in 1971. In addition, specialists from U.S. headquarters regularly visit Kodak South Africa (and all other Kodak units) to review salary levels.

Benefits Program

The cost of benefits for employees at Kodak South Africa in 1978 is about 44.4 cents in benefits for every payroll dollar. The following plans apply to all employees except for the benefits noted that are primarily for non-white staff.

- a. education for employees
- b. education for children of employees
- c. health insurance for employees
- d. health insurance for dependents of employees
- e. legal aid
- f. loans for home purchase or for home improvement
- g. pension plan
- h. sick leave

- i. disability insurance
- j. life insurance
- k. vacation leave
- l. transportation assistance

A number of benefits apply principally to non-white staff. These include:

- a. Home improvement loans: provided to employees who live in municipal townships to help them improve the quality of their housing.
- b. Housing deposit loans: to assist employees in paying the deposit when allocated a house by a local authority.
- c. Subsidized schooling: the company pays on behalf of black staff the cost of school fees and books required for the education of their children in primary and secondary schools.
- d. Subsidized transport: in May 1977 our Johannesburg warehouse was moved from the city center to a suburb; since then, the additional transportation costs for our black staff have been met by the company.

Training and Promotion

Training and promotion are two areas which receive careful and continuing attention. All members of the staff of Kodak South Africa are regularly appraised by their supervisors, and decisions on promotion are based solely on performance.

Training is recognized by many employees as the means to broaden the scope of their careers. The major effort at Kodak South

Africa has been to provide training from in-company sources. Such training is learner-paced and may include on-the-job guidance to improve performance against known objectives. Examples of such training are manual dexterity skills, communications, telephone orders, computer operations, camera repair, selling, basic supervisory techniques, and numerous skills related to jobs in the film processing laboratories or warehouse operations.

With regard to external training, black, colored and white staff have attended management and/or supervisory training programs and are actively undertaking work with supervisory and/or group leader responsibility at the Cape Town distribution center, camera repair department, Johannesburg laboratory and Johannesburg warehouse. The emphasis in these programs is placed on job instruction and analysis.

The company has various forms of on-the-job training and specialized in-house programs, and also uses external sources such as the National Development and Management Foundation and the College for Advanced Technical Education.

Although Kodak is a small factor in the South African economy, we are attempting to provide additional training and education assistance for our non-white employees in order to improve their opportunities for advancement. We believe this is not only sound citizenship, but sound economics as well.

MORE Than Your Share? If you receive multiple copies of Kodak shareowner publications, including the annual report and HIGHLIGHTS, in your household and wish to avoid duplication, you can do so by completing the form below and returning it to our transfer agent, Lincoln First Bank of Rochester, P.O. Box 1250, Rochester, N.Y. 14603. A separate form should be completed and returned for each account for which you do not wish to receive Kodak shareowner publications.

Name of Shareowner _____

Shareowner Account Number _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Signature _____

(sign name exactly as it appears on stock certificate)



Smale



Piercy

Management Changes

John G. Smale, president and member of the board of directors of Procter & Gamble Company, was named to the Kodak board at the November 1978 meeting. He has been a Procter & Gamble director since 1972 and was elected president of the company in 1974. He is chairman of the board of trustees for Kenyon College and chairman of the United Negro College Fund campaign organization.

Lowrie G. Piercy has been appointed general comptroller in the finance and administration division. He joined Kodak in 1943 and has served as assistant manager of the Kodak Office tax department, general auditor, and manager of consolidation accounting. In 1974, he was named an assistant comptroller of the company.

News Snaps

■ Kodak filed its initial brief in its appeal in the Berkey Photo litigation on January 30, 1979 with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, New York City.

The brief addresses the issues in the litigation and then discusses the conduct of the trial and the constitutionality of the antitrust laws as applied to the case. The schedule in the Court of Appeals provides time for Berkey Photo to respond, and then oral argument may be heard sometime after late April.

■ The final four volumes of the "Encyclopedia of Practical Photography" are now available at photo stores. The 14-volume set, covering topics from A & B Roll Editing to Zoo Photography, is the only alphabetical, thoroughly indexed and cross-referenced photographic encyclopedia on the market. Production of the series was a joint effort between Eastman Kodak and Photographic Book Publishing Company, Inc. (AMPHOTO). A total of 3,252 photos, drawings, charts, and tables—most of them full color—illustrate the set, which retails at a list price of \$159.95. Individual volumes list: \$11.95.

KODAK HIGHLIGHTS
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
343 STATE STREET
ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14650

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage Paid
Eastman Kodak Company



Product improvements serving customer needs are a continuing goal at Kodak. A new powdered, water-dispersible bread softener for the baking industry—developed by the Eastman Chemicals Division—has unique properties which provide convenience and cost savings for bakers.

CC5-79F