

BAIRNCO CORP /DE/
Form 10-Q
August 06, 2003

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY EXCHANGE REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **July 5, 2003**

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-8120

BAIRNCO CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **13-3057520**

(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employer

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incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

300 Primera Boulevard, Suite 432, Lake Mary, FL 32746

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(407) 875-2222

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No _____

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes _____ No

**(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDING DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS)**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes___ No_____

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS)

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

7,472,939 shares of Common Stock Outstanding as of **July 28, 2003**.

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Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995

Certain of the statements contained in this Quarterly Report (other than the financial statements and statements of historical fact), including, without limitation, statements as to management expectations and beliefs presented under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based upon management's expectations and belief concerning future developments and their potential effect upon the Corporation. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with management's expectations or that the effect of future developments on the Corporation will be those anticipated by management.

The Corporation wishes to caution readers that the assumptions which form the basis for forward-looking statements with respect to or that may impact earnings for the year ended December 31, 2003 and thereafter include many factors that are beyond the Corporation's ability to control or estimate precisely. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, changes in US or international economic or political conditions, such as the general level of economic activity, inflation or fluctuations in interest or foreign exchange rates; disruptions in operations due to labor disputes; the costs and other effects of legal and administrative cases and proceedings, settlements and investigations; the market demand and acceptance of the Corporation's existing and new products; changes in the pricing of the products of the Corporation or its competitors; the impact of competitive products; the impact on production output and costs from the availability of energy sources and related pricing; changes in the market for raw or packaging materials which could impact the Corporation's manufacturing costs; changes in the product mix; the loss of a significant customer or supplier; production delays or inefficiencies; the ability to achieve anticipated revenue growth, synergies and other cost savings in connection with acquisitions or reorganizations; the costs and other effects of complying with environmental regulatory requirements; and losses due to natural disasters where the Corporation is self-insured.

While the Corporation periodically reassesses material trends and uncertainties affecting the Corporation's results of operations and financial condition in connection with its preparation of management's discussion and analysis contained in its quarterly reports, the Corporation does not intend to review or revise any particular forward-looking statement referenced herein in light of future events.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5, 2003 AND JUNE 29, 2002
 (Unaudited)

	2003	2002
Net Sales	\$ 38,294,000	\$ 41,632,000
Cost of sales	27,815,000	29,315,000
Gross Profit	10,479,000	12,317,000
Selling and administrative expenses	9,463,000	10,264,000
Operating Profit	1,016,000	2,053,000
Interest expense, net	174,000	279,000
Income before Income Taxes	842,000	1,774,000
Provision for income taxes	261,000	550,000
Net Income	\$ 581,000	\$ 1,224,000

Earnings per Share of Common Stock (Note 2):

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Basic	\$	0.08	\$	0.17
Diluted	\$	0.08	\$	0.17
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding:				
Basic		7,435,000		7,330,000
Diluted		7,452,000		7,336,000
Dividends per Share of Common Stock	\$	0.05	\$	0.05

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JULY 5, 2003 AND JUNE 29, 2002
(Unaudited)

	2003	2002
Net Sales	\$ 78,266,000	\$ 78,249,000
Cost of sales	56,207,000	55,341,000
Gross Profit	22,059,000	22,908,000
Selling and administrative expenses	19,556,000	19,595,000
Operating Profit	2,503,000	3,313,000
Interest expense, net	373,000	552,000
Income before Income Taxes	2,130,000	2,761,000
Provision for income taxes	660,000	856,000
Net Income	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 1,905,000
Earnings per Share of Common Stock (Note 2):		
Basic	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26
Diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	7,392,000	7,329,000
Diluted	7,400,000	7,335,000
Dividends per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5, 2003 AND JUNE 29, 2002

(Unaudited)

Note 3

	2003	2002
Net income	\$ 581,000	\$ 1,224,000
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	687,000	748,000
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,268,000	\$ 1,972,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JULY 5, 2003 AND JUNE 29, 2002

(Unaudited)

Note 3

	2003	2002
Net income	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 1,905,000
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	735,000	608,000
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,205,000	\$ 2,513,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JULY 5, 2003 AND DECEMBER 31, 2002

	Unaudited 2003	2002
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 961,000	\$ 705,000
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$1,436,000 and \$1,295,000, respectively	24,040,000	22,732,000
Inventories	25,875,000	24,882,000
Deferred income taxes	4,229,000	4,910,000
Other current assets	4,259,000	3,779,000
Total current assets	59,364,000	57,008,000
Plant and equipment, at cost	114,927,000	110,096,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(76,623,000)	(72,628,000)
Plant and equipment, net	38,304,000	37,468,000
Cost in excess of net assets of purchased businesses, net	14,192,000	13,276,000
Other assets	7,125,000	7,832,000
	\$ 118,985,000	\$ 115,584,000
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' INVESTMENT		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 1,116,000	\$ 1,200,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	5,600,000	7,000,000
Accounts payable	10,580,000	9,855,000
Accrued expenses	12,357,000	15,103,000
Total current liabilities	29,653,000	33,158,000
Long-term debt	25,264,000	19,547,000

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Deferred income taxes	8,958,000	9,258,000
Other liabilities	2,065,000	2,105,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders Investment:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	--	--
Common stock, par value \$.01, 30,000,000 shares authorized, 11,510,808 shares issued	121,000	114,000
Paid-in capital	50,898,000	50,197,000
Retained earnings	35,297,000	34,567,000
Unearned Compensation	(644,000)	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)-		
Currency translation adjustment	2,160,000	1,425,000
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of \$24,000 tax	(42,000)	(42,000)
Treasury stock, at cost, 4,037,869 shares	(34,745,000)	(34,745,000)
Total stockholders investment	53,045,000	51,516,000
	\$ 118,985,000	\$ 115,584,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JULY 5, 2003 AND JUNE 29, 2002

(Unaudited)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 1,905,000
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by		
Operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,021,000	4,157,000
Loss (gain) on disposal of plant and equipment	10,000	(13,000)
Deferred income taxes	356,000	1,800,000
Change in current assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(862,000)	(984,000)

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(Increase) decrease in inventories	(558,000)	476,000
(Increase) in other current assets	(454,000)	(916,000)
Increase in accounts payable	539,000	528,000
(Decrease) in accrued expenses	(2,562,000)	(923,000)
Other	680,000	182,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,640,000	6,212,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(3,702,000)	(1,970,000)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	47,000	50,000
Payment for purchased businesses	(1,828,000)	(127,000)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(5,483,000)	(2,047,000)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net (decrease) in short-term debt	(2,825,000)	(3,571,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	10,414,000	5,500,000
Long-term debt repayments	(3,500,000)	(4,582,000)
Payment of dividends	(1,107,000)	(1,099,000)
Exercise of stock options	30,000	25,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,012,000	(3,727,000)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
	87,000	64,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	256,000	502,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	705,000	756,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 961,000	\$ 1,258,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAIRNCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JULY 5, 2003

(Unaudited)

(1)

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated condensed financial statements include the accounts of Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries (Bairnco or the Corporation) after the elimination of all material intercompany accounts and transactions.

The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for interim financial reporting. Certain financial information and note disclosures which are normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although management believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. Management believes the financial statements include all adjustments of a normal and recurring nature necessary to present fairly the results of operations for all interim periods presented.

The quarterly financial statements should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2002 audited consolidated financial statements. The consolidated results of operations for the quarter and six month period ended July 5, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year.

New Accounting Pronouncements:

In June 2001, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS No. 143 establishes accounting standards for recognition and measurement of a liability for an asset retirement obligation and the associated retirement cost. The adoption of SFAS No. 143 by the Corporation, effective January 1, 2003, had no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2002, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 142 provides for the non-amortization of goodwill. Goodwill is now subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment, performed on January 1st of each year, by applying a fair-value based test. Other intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives (other than indefinite life assets). Other intangible assets with indefinite lives are subject to a lower of cost or market impairment test. Annual impairment testing of goodwill, and other indefinite lived intangible assets could result in more volatility in reported income, as impairment losses could occur irregularly

and in varying amounts.

The Corporation used the expected present value of future cash flows for estimating the fair value of its reporting units. The adoption of SFAS No. 142 eliminated approximately \$0.5 million of annual goodwill amortization expense beginning January 1, 2002.

The change in the carrying amount of cost in excess of net assets of purchased businesses (goodwill) for the six month period ended July 5, 2003 is as follows:

	<u>Arlon Segment</u>	<u>Kasco Segment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, January 1, 2003	\$ 6,381,000	\$ 6,895,000	\$13,276,000
Impact of contingent consideration earnout (Note 5)	297,000	--	297,000
Impact of MOX-Tape ⁰ acquisition	472,000		472,000
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on foreign goodwill		--	147,000
		147,000	147,000
Balance, July 5, 2003	\$ 7,150,000	\$ 7,042,000	\$14,192,000

Effective January 1, 2002, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Disposal or Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*. SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121 and requires that one accounting impairment model be used for long-lived assets to be held and used and to be disposed of by sale, whether previously held and used or newly acquired, and broadens the presentation of discontinued operations to include more disposal transactions. The adoption of SFAS No. 144 had no impact on the results of operations and financial position of the Corporation for the six month periods ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections as of April 2002*. With the rescission of SFAS No. 4, gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt should be classified as extraordinary items only if they meet the criteria in APB Opinion No. 30. SFAS No. 145 amends SFAS No. 13 to require that certain lease modifications that have economic effects similar to sale-leaseback transactions be accounted for in the same manner as sale-leaseback transactions. SFAS No. 145 also makes technical corrections to existing pronouncements. The provisions of SFAS No. 145 shall be applied for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 145 effective January 1, 2003 had no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 addresses the financial accounting and reporting for the costs associated with exit or disposal activities. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Corporation adopted SFAS No. 146 effective January 1, 2003. SFAS No. 146 would have had no impact on the financial statements for the quarter and six month period ended June 29, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. This interpretation provides for expanded disclosures and initial recognition and measurement requirements for guarantors, and its adoption, effective January 1, 2003, had no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. This interpretation addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities, and its adoption, effective January 1, 2003 had no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*. The statement establishes standards for classifying and measuring as liabilities certain financial instruments that embody obligations of the issuer and have characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 must be applied immediately to instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of SFAS No. 150 had no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

Vendor Rebates - The Corporation accounts for vendor volume rebates in accordance with the guidance of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 02-16, *Accounting by a Customer for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor*. Vendor rebates or refunds of a specified amount of cash consideration that are payable only upon achieving a specified cumulative level of purchases, are accounted for as a reduction of cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

(2)

Earnings per Common Share

Earnings per share data is based on net income and not comprehensive income. Computations of earnings per share for the quarters and six-month periods ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002 are included as Exhibit 11.1 and Exhibit 11.2 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Basic earnings per common share were computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share include the effect of all dilutive stock options.

(3)

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes net income as well as certain other transactions shown as changes in stockholders investment. For the quarters and six-month periods ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002, Bairnco's comprehensive income includes net income plus the change in net asset values of foreign divisions as a result of translating the local currency values of net assets to US dollars at varying exchange rates. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of foreign currency translation adjustments and minimum pension liability adjustments. There are currently no tax expenses or benefits associated with the foreign currency translation adjustments.

(1)

Accounting for Derivatives

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. The statement is intended to result in more consistent reporting of contracts as either freestanding derivative instruments subject to SFAS 133 in its entirety, or as hybrid instruments with debt host contracts and embedded derivative features. SFAS 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, and hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 149 is expected to have no impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

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(5)

Acquisitions

Viscor:

On January 10, 2001, Bairnco purchased selected net assets ("Viscor") of Viscor, Inc. Viscor's engineered, coated products include transfer adhesives, single and double-coated foam and film tapes, and other custom coated products. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase and was financed with long-term debt. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of net assets acquired by approximately \$0.4 million.

The terms of Viscor's asset purchase agreement provide for additional consideration to be paid by Bairnco if Viscor's results of operations exceed certain targeted levels. Such additional consideration will be paid semi-annually in cash and is recorded when earned, by the achievement of certain targeted levels for the preceding six month period, as additional goodwill. The maximum amount of contingent consideration is approximately \$4.5 million payable over the 5-year period ended December 31, 2005. The Corporation recorded additional goodwill of \$297,000 as a result of contingent consideration earned during the six-month period ended July 5, 2003.

MOX-Tape⁰:

On May 23, 2003, Bairnco purchased the MOX-Tape⁰ brand of products, including inventory and related equipment, from Flexfab Horizons International, Inc., (Flexfab) of Hastings, Michigan. MOX-Tape⁰ products consist of un-reinforced and reinforced silicone, self-fusing tapes used in a broad range of applications and markets, including high temperature electrical and mechanical insulation for the military, aerospace, automotive, utility and power generation markets. The business has been moved to Arlon's Bear, Delaware plant. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and was financed through available borrowings under Bairnco's line of credit and a \$400,000, non-interest bearing note payable to Flexfab, payable in \$100,000 installments over the next four years. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired based on the fair market value of the assets at the date of acquisition. Based on the preliminary purchase price allocation, the purchase price exceeded the fair value of net assets acquired by approximately \$0.5 million. Pro forma earnings for the six months ended July 5, 2003, including the MOX-Tape⁰ product line, were not material to the Corporation.

(6)

Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following as of July 5, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

	2003	2002
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 5,507,000	\$ 5,611,000
Work in process	7,275,000	7,090,000
Finished goods	13,093,000	12,181,000
Total inventories	\$ 25,875,000	\$ 24,882,000

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(7)

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of July 5, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

	2003	2002
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,596,000	\$ 1,739,000
Income taxes	271,000	288,000
Insurance	2,913,000	3,367,000
Litigation	2,701,000	4,780,000
Other accrued expenses	4,876,000	4,929,000
Total accrued expenses	\$ 12,357,000	\$ 15,103,000

Accrued expenses-litigation: The Corporation accrues for the estimated costs to defend existing lawsuits, claims and proceedings where it is probable that it will incur such costs in the future. These non-discounted accruals are management's best estimate of the most likely cost to defend the litigation based on discussions with counsel. Such estimates are reviewed and evaluated in light of ongoing experiences and expectations and could substantially exceed the current best estimates which would have a material impact on the results of operations of the period in which the change in estimate was recorded. Any changes in estimates from this review process are reflected in operations currently.

In the fourth quarter of 1998, Bairnco recorded a \$7,500,000 pre-tax provision for litigation costs. After recognition of related tax benefits, the litigation provision reduced net income in 1998 by \$4.7 million or approximately \$.54 diluted earnings per common share. In the fourth quarter of 2000, Bairnco recorded an additional \$1,000,000 pre-tax provision for litigation costs. After recognition of related tax benefits, the litigation provision reduced net income in 2000 by \$640,000 or approximately \$.09 diluted earnings per common share. In the third quarter of 2001, Bairnco recorded a \$6,200,000 pre-tax provision for litigation costs. After recognition of related tax benefits, the litigation provision reduced net income in 2001 by \$3,968,000 or approximately \$0.54 per share. An additional \$4.0 million pre-tax provision for litigation costs was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002. After recognition of related tax

benefits, the litigation provision reduced net income in 2002 by \$2,640,000 or approximately \$.36 per share. The litigation provisions added to the existing reserves for asbestos-related litigation expenditures due to changes in the estimates to defend the Transaction Lawsuit (refer to Part II, Item 1, *Legal Proceedings*, of this filing). Through July 5, 2003, approximately \$17.2 million of the litigation reserve had been spent. The remaining reserves are included in accrued expenses in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet.

Accrued expenses-insurance: The Corporation's US insurance programs for general liability, automobile liability, workers compensation and certain employee related health care benefits are effectively self-insured. Claims in excess of self-insurance levels are fully insured. Accrued expenses-insurance represents the estimated costs of known and anticipated claims under these insurance programs. The Corporation provides reserves on reported claims and claims incurred but not reported at each balance sheet date based upon the estimated amount of the probable claim or the amount of the deductible, whichever is lower. Such estimates are reviewed and evaluated in light of emerging claim experience and existing circumstances. Any changes in estimates from this review process are reflected in operations currently.

(8)

Stock Incentive Plan

Stock Options:

The Corporation accounts for stock options under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25), under which no compensation expense has been recognized. In October 1995, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, which is effective for years beginning after December 15, 1995. SFAS No. 123 established financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans. The statement defines a fair value based method of accounting for an employee stock option or similar equity instrument and encourages all entities to adopt that method of accounting for all of their stock compensation plans. However, it also allows an entity to continue to measure compensation costs for those plans using the intrinsic value based method of accounting prescribed by APB No. 25, but requires pro-forma disclosure of net income and earnings per share for the effects on compensation expense had the accounting guidance for SFAS No. 123 been adopted.

On December 31, 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure*. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition to SFAS No. 123's fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to require disclosure of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation on reported earnings in interim financial statements. The disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 are applicable to all companies with stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002.

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The Corporation adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 as of December 31, 2002. In preparing these disclosures, the Corporation determined the values using the Black-Scholes model based on the following assumptions:

	For the Quarter Ended	
	July 5, 2003	June 29, 2002
Expected Life	7.3 years	5.5 years
Volatility	27.5%	27.9%
Risk-free interest rate	4.5%	4.5%
Dividend yield	3.33%	3.31%

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Had SFAS No. 123 been implemented, the Corporation's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the amounts indicated below for the quarters and six-month periods ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002, respectively:

	Quarter Ended July 5, 2003	Quarter Ended June 29, 2002	Six Months Ended July 5, 2003	Six Months Ended June 29, 2003
Net Income:				
As reported	\$ 581,000	\$ 1,224,000	\$ 1,470,000	\$ 1,905,000
Pro forma	\$ 569,000	\$ 1,213,000	\$ 1,446,000	\$ 1,882,000
Basic Earnings per Share:				
As reported	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26
Pro forma	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26
Diluted Earnings per Share:				
As reported	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26
Pro forma	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.26

Restricted Stock Award Program:

During the second quarter 2003, with the approval of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee), the Corporation established a restricted stock award program under the Bairnco Corporation 2000 Stock

Incentive Plan. The program provides long-term incentive rewards to key members of the senior management team to further ensure their retention as employees and the linkage of their performance to the long-term performance of the Corporation. Under this new program, the Committee granted 133,000 shares of restricted stock to officers and several key senior management members during the second quarter. Under the terms of the restricted stock agreements, each employee must remain employed by the Corporation for a period of 5 years from the date of grant in order for the restricted stock to vest and the restrictions to be lifted. If employment is terminated prior to vesting for any reason other than death, disability or retirement, all restricted stock shall be forfeited immediately and returned to the Corporation.

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(9)

Reportable Segment Data

Bairnco's segment disclosures are prepared in accordance with SFAS No. 131. There are no differences to the 2002 annual report in the basis of segmentation or in the basis of measurement of segment profit or loss included herein.

Financial information about the Corporation's operating segments for the quarters and six-month periods ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002 as required under SFAS No. 131 is as follows:

	<u>Quarters</u>		<u>Six Month Periods</u>	
	Net Sales	Operating Profit (Loss)	Net Sales	Operating Profit (Loss)
<u>July 5, 2003</u>				
Arlon	\$ 28,487,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 58,042,000	\$ 4,225,000
Kasco	9,807,000	67,000	20,224,000	102,000
Headquarters	--	(851,000)	--	(1,824,000)
	\$ 38,294,000	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 78,266,000	\$ 2,503,000
<u>June 29, 2002</u>				
Arlon	\$ 32,263,000	\$ 3,099,000	\$ 60,279,000	\$ 5,126,000
Kasco	9,369,000	37,000	17,970,000	4,000
Headquarters	--	(1,083,000)	--	(1,817,000)
	\$ 41,632,000	\$ 2,053,000	\$ 78,249,000	\$ 3,313,000

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The total assets of the segments as of July 5, 2003 and December 31, 2002 are as follows:

	2003	2002
Arlon	\$ 74,871,000	\$ 71,790,000
Kasco	29,949,000	29,744,000
Headquarters	14,165,000	14,050,000
	\$ 118,985,000	\$ 115,584,000

(10)

Contingencies

Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries are defendants in certain legal actions that are discussed more fully in Note 7 and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Part II, Item 1, *Legal Proceedings*, and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of this filing.

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Item 2:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL

CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements and related notes and with Bairnco's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Bairnco Corporation is a diversified multinational company that operates two distinct businesses under the names Arlon and Kasco.

Engineered materials and components are designed, manufactured and sold under the Arlon brand identity to electronic, industrial and commercial markets. These products are based on common technologies in coating, laminating, polymers and dispersion chemistry. Arlon's principal products include high performance materials for the printed circuit board industry, cast and calendered vinyl film systems, custom-engineered laminates, and calendered and extruded silicone rubber insulation products used in a broad range of industrial, consumer and commercial products.

Replacement products and services are manufactured and distributed under the Kasco name principally to retail food stores and meat, poultry and fish processing plants throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. The principal products include replacement band saw blades for cutting meat, fish, wood and metal, and on site maintenance services primarily in the meat and deli departments. Kasco also distributes equipment to the food industry in Canada and France. These products are sold under a number of brand names including Kasco in the United States and Canada, Atlantic Service in the United Kingdom, and Bertram & Graf and Biro in Continental Europe.

Comparison of Second Quarter 2003 to Second Quarter 2002

Sales in the second quarter 2003 were \$38,294,000, a decrease of 8.0% from \$41,632,000 in 2002. Arlon's sales were down 11.7% from last year. There were widespread and varying declines in all markets served, with the most significant decreases in Arlon's sales resulting from the continued softening in the wireless telecommunications and domestic graphics markets. Kasco's sales increased 4.7% as compared to the second quarter last year. The increase was totally as a result of the positive impact on Kasco's foreign sales of the currency translation effect of the weakened US dollar versus the British Pound and the Euro. Kasco's North American sales were flat with the second quarter 2002.

Gross profits decreased 14.9% to \$10,479,000 from \$12,317,000 due to the reduced sales, even lower production volumes to reduce inventories, and selected reduced pricing to meet individual competitive actions. Compared to 2002, gross profits were also negatively impacted by \$455,000 of expenses associated with the consolidation of Arlon's industrial engineered coated products businesses. The gross profit margin as a percent of sales decreased to 27.4% from 29.6%.

Selling and administrative expenses decreased 7.8% to \$9,463,000 from \$10,264,000 as the Corporation continues to manage its expenses down in light of reduced sales. As a percent of sales, selling and administrative expenses were 24.7% in both 2003 and 2002.

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Interest expense decreased to \$174,000 in 2003 as compared to \$279,000 in 2002 due to lower average outstanding debt and lower average interest rates in the second quarter 2003 versus 2002.

The effective tax rate for both the quarters ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002 was 31.0%.

Net income decreased 52.5% to \$581,000 as compared to \$1,224,000 in the second quarter of 2002. Diluted earnings per common share decreased 52.9% to \$.08 from \$.17 as a result of decreased earnings.

During the second quarter of 2003, further productivity improvement and cost reduction programs were implemented at Kasco and Arlon which should begin to positively impact the results of operations in the third quarter of 2003.

Comparison of First Six Months 2003 to First Six Months 2002

Sales for the first half of 2003 were up slightly to \$78,266,000 from \$78,249,000 in 2002 as Kasco's sales increased from the impact of the weakened US dollar.

Gross profit decreased 3.7% to \$22,059,000 from \$22,908,000 in the first half of 2002 due primarily to reduced Arlon sales and \$668,000 of expenses associated with the consolidation of Arlon's industrial engineered coated products businesses. The gross profit margin as a percent of sales decreased to 28.2% from 29.3%.

Selling and administrative expenses decreased slightly from \$19,595,000 to \$19,556,000 and includes costs for new engineering and development hires related to the new industrial engineered coated products facility in San Antonio, Texas. As a percent of sales, selling and administrative expenses was 25.0% in both 2003 and 2002.

Net interest expense decreased to \$373,000 as compared to \$552,000 in the first half of 2002 due to debt reductions and lower average interest rates.

Net income decreased 22.8% to \$1,470,000 from \$1,905,000 and diluted earnings per common share decreased 23.1% to \$.20 from \$.26 in 2002.

Dividend

The second quarter cash dividend of \$.05 per share was paid on June 27, 2003 to stockholders of record on June 9, 2003.

Restricted Stock Award Program

During the second quarter 2003, with the approval of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee), the Corporation established a restricted stock award program under the Bairnco Corporation 2000 Stock Incentive Plan. The program provides long-term incentive rewards to key members of the senior management team to further ensure their retention as employees and the linkage of their performance to the long-term performance of the Corporation. Under this new program, the Committee granted 133,000 shares of restricted stock to officers and several key senior management members during the second quarter. Under the terms of the restricted stock agreements, each employee must remain employed by the Corporation for a period of 5 years from the date of grant in order for the restricted stock to vest and the restrictions to be lifted. If employment is terminated prior to vesting for any reason other than death, disability or retirement, all restricted stock shall be forfeited immediately and returned to the Corporation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At July 5, 2003, Bairnco had working capital of \$29.7 million compared to \$23.9 million at December 31, 2002. The increase in accounts receivable reflects the increased sales during the latter half of the second quarter 2003 versus that of the fourth quarter 2002. Inventories increased as there was some inventory build for the anticipated sales increase in the second quarter, typically the strongest sales quarter, which did not occur. Accrued expenses are down with the payment of legal fees and the fourth quarter 2002 dividend which was accrued at yearend and paid during the first quarter 2003.

During the first six months of 2003 Bairnco repurchased no shares of its common stock on the open market. The Board has authorized management to continue its stock repurchase program subject to market conditions and capital requirements of the business.

At July 5, 2003, Bairnco's total debt outstanding was \$31,980,000 compared to \$27,747,000 at the end of 2002. The increase was driven by capital expenditures associated with the new industrial engineered coated products facility in San Antonio, Texas, and the acquisition of the MOX-Tape⁰ product line. At July 5, 2003 approximately \$24.0 million was available for borrowing under the Corporation's secured revolving credit agreement, as amended (the "Credit Agreement"). In addition, approximately \$4.5 million was available under various short-term domestic and foreign uncommitted credit facilities.

Bairnco made \$1,784,000 of capital expenditures during the second quarter of 2003 bringing the total capital expenditures for the first half of 2003 to \$3,702,000. Total capital expenditures for 2003 are expected to approximate \$6.5 million.

Cash provided by operating activities plus the amounts available under the existing credit facilities are expected to be sufficient to fulfill Bairnco's anticipated cash requirements in 2003.

Acquisition

On May 23, 2003, Bairnco purchased the MOX-Tape[®] brand of products, including inventory and related equipment, from Flexfab Horizons International, Inc., (Flexfab) of Hastings, Michigan. MOX-Tape products consist of un-reinforced and reinforced silicone, self-fusing tapes used in a broad range of applications and markets, including high temperature electrical and mechanical insulation for the military, aerospace, automotive, utility and power generation markets. The business has been moved to Arlon's Bear, Delaware plant. The acquisition expands Arlon's self-fusing silicone tapes product line with the addition of the reinforced tapes. The acquisition has been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and was financed through available borrowings under Bairnco's line of credit and a \$400,000, non-interest bearing note payable to Flexfab, payable in \$100,000 installments over the next four years.

Litigation

In the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, it was noted that on March 14, 2003 the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the Court) granted the motions of Bairnco and other defendants for summary judgment in the Transactions Lawsuit (refer to Part II, Item 1, *Legal Proceedings*, of this filing). On April 14, 2003, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The notice of appeal references both the final judgment entered based on the Court's summary judgment ruling and also all of the Court's earlier rulings in the case. The appellate court has set a schedule, subject to adjustment, that calls for the appeal to be fully briefed and heard by the court not sooner than mid-November 2003.

Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries are defendants in a number of legal actions and proceedings that are discussed in more detail in Part II, Item 1, *Legal Proceedings*, of this filing. Management of Bairnco believes that the disposition of these actions and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated results of operations or the financial position of Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries as of July 5, 2003.

Industrial Consolidation

During the first quarter 2003, the Board approved a plan for the consolidation of its industrial engineered coated products businesses in a new leased facility in San Antonio, Texas. The goal is to create a critical business size with a focused management, development, engineering and production team in one location which is more responsive to our customers requirements and to the development of new products, and is more cost effective. The first stage of the plan, which includes the closure of our East Providence, Rhode Island facility, is expected to result in relocation, closing and new facility expenses of approximately \$1.5 million plus \$2.5 million of capital expenditures, to be incurred during 2003.

For the second quarter \$356,000 of relocation and closing expenses were incurred plus \$784,000 of capital expenditures were made in connection with the plan. For the first half of 2003, \$640,000 of relocation and closing expenses were incurred plus \$1,783,000 million of capital expenditures were made in connection with the plan. In addition to the relocation and closing expenses, there were ongoing operating expenses incurred at the new facility of \$203,000 during the second quarter of 2003. A total of 22 plant employees are expected to be terminated as a result of the plan. Through July 5, 2003, \$37,000 of severance costs had been accrued and 4 plant employees had been given notice of their termination date. The accrued severance costs were charged to cost of sales in the consolidated statement of operations during the first quarter ended April 5, 2003.

Business Outlook

No recovery is expected in the wireless communications market for the remainder of 2003. Other served markets are expected to move with the U.S. industrial economy. Management expects new products and applications to start to make positive contributions during the third quarter 2003. The US dollar is not expected to strengthen.

Continuous improvement programs are ongoing and new product development programs will be maintained to grow the businesses and meet the needs of our customers. During the second quarter of 2003, the Corporation implemented several additional productivity improvement and cost reduction programs at Kasco and Arlon which should begin to positively impact the results of operations in the third quarter of 2003.

The industrial engineered coated products plant consolidation program and attendant expenses will continue in the third quarter and are expected to be in the range of \$400,000 to \$500,000 plus an additional \$750,000 of capital related expenditures.

Contrary to historical seasonal patterns, at this point third quarter results are expected to show an improvement over the second quarter just ended.

Bairnco management plans to continue managing all spending and investments prudently to balance the need for short-term profitability and cash generation while supporting the long-term growth of its businesses.

Bairnco management is not aware of any adverse trends that would materially affect the Corporation's financial position.

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Item 3:

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Impact of Interest Rates

The interest on the Corporation's bank debt is floating and based on prevailing market interest rates. For market rate based debt, interest rate changes generally do not affect the market value of the debt but do impact future interest expense and hence earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors remain unchanged. A theoretical one-percentage point change in market rates in effect on July 5, 2003 would change interest expense and hence change net income of the Corporation by approximately \$221,000 per year.

The following table summarizes the principal cash flows of the Corporation's financial instruments outstanding at July 5, 2003, categorized by type of instrument and by year of maturity. There have been no changes in market risk factors for the quarter ended July 5, 2003.

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Short Term Debt	1,116	-	-	-	1,116	1,116
Note Payable (zero-interest)	100	100	100	100	400	376
Long Term Debt:						
Term Loan (interest at 2.50%)	2,500	6,000	-		8,500	8,500
Revolving line of credit (interest ranging from 2.1875% to 3.3125%)						

- - 21,988 21,988 21,988

Effect of Inflation

General inflation has had minimal impact on Bairnco's operating results in the last three years. Sales prices and volumes have been more strongly influenced by specific market supply and demand and by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations than by inflationary factors.

Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The Corporation's sales denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars were approximately 19.3% and 19.1%, respectively, of total sales for the quarter and six-month period ended July 5, 2003. Net assets maintained in a functional currency other than U.S. dollars at July 5, 2003 were approximately 15.0% of total net assets. The effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates have not historically been significant to the Corporation's operations or net assets.

Item 4:

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CAO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls or Internal Controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, we believe that our Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls provide reasonable assurances that the objectives of our control system are met.

Quarterly Evaluation of the Company's Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls

a)

Within the 90-day period prior to the date of this report, the Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Controller, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Controller concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Corporation (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Corporation's Exchange Act filings.

b)

There have been no significant changes in the Corporation's internal controls or in other factors which could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date the Corporation carried out its evaluation.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1:

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Bairnco and its subsidiaries are among the defendants in a lawsuit (the Transactions Lawsuit) brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the District Court). As set forth below, in a series of decisions now on appeal, the District Court has dismissed the Transactions Lawsuit in its entirety.

Plaintiffs in the Transactions Lawsuit effectively seek to hold Bairnco and others liable, on a variety of legal theories, for liabilities associated with asbestos-containing products manufactured by Keene Corporation ("Keene"), Bairnco's former subsidiary. The plaintiffs are the trustees of the Keene Creditors Trust (the KCT), a successor in interest to Keene. In the Transactions Lawsuit complaint, the trustees of the KCT allege that certain sales of assets by Keene to other subsidiaries of Bairnco were fraudulent conveyances and otherwise in violation of state law, as well as being in violation of the civil RICO statute, 18 U.S.C. Section 1964. The complaint seeks compensatory damages of \$700 million, interest, punitive damages, and trebling of the compensatory damages pursuant to civil RICO.

At the outset of the case, Bairnco and the other defendants made motions to dismiss and for summary judgment (the threshold motions). In a series of decisions in 1998 and 1999, the District Court dismissed plaintiffs' civil RICO claims; dismissed 14 of the 21 defendants named in the complaint; and partially granted defendants' motions for summary judgment on statute of limitations grounds.

The parties then conducted discovery. Following the conclusion of discovery, Bairnco and the other defendants filed motions to exclude the testimony of plaintiffs' proposed expert witnesses on the valuation of the transferred businesses as well as plaintiffs' proposed expert on the business purpose of the challenged transactions. Bairnco and the other defendants also filed motions for summary judgment, seeking dismissal of the case. On January 28, 2003, the District Court issued a decision granting defendants' motions to exclude plaintiffs' experts. On March 14, 2003, the District Court issued a decision granting all defendants' motions for summary judgment and dismissing all remaining claims. On April 14, 2003, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The notice of appeal references both the final judgment entered based on the District Court's summary judgment ruling and also all of the District Court's earlier rulings in the case. The appellate court has set a schedule, subject to adjustment, that calls for the appeal to be fully briefed and heard by the court not sooner than mid-November 2003.

Keene was spun off from Bairnco in 1990, filed for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in 1993, and emerged from Chapter 11 pursuant to a plan of reorganization approved in 1996 (the Keene Plan). The Keene Plan provided for the creation of the KCT, and transferred the authority to prosecute the Transactions Lawsuit from the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Keene (which initiated the lawsuit in the Bankruptcy Court in 1995) to the KCT. An injunction entered pursuant to the Keene Plan further provided that only the KCT, and no other entity, can sue Bairnco on account of damages caused by a Keene asbestos-containing product. Therefore, although a number of other asbestos-related personal injury and property damage cases against Bairnco based on Keene's liabilities nominally remain pending in courts around the country, the injunction bars such claims and Bairnco's liability, if any, will be finally determined in the Transactions Lawsuit.

Bairnco also is the defendant in a separate action by the KCT (the NOL Lawsuit), also pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in which the KCT seeks the exclusive benefit of tax refunds attributable to the carryback by Keene of certain net operating losses (NOL Refunds), notwithstanding applicable tax sharing agreements between Keene and Bairnco. (As with the Transactions Lawsuit, the NOL Lawsuit was commenced during Keene's Chapter 11 case and, pursuant to the Keene Plan, the KCT became the plaintiff in the lawsuit and the lawsuit was moved from the Bankruptcy Court to the District Court.) Pending resolution of the NOL Lawsuit, any refunds actually received are to be placed in escrow. Through July 5, 2003, approximately \$28.5 million of NOL Refunds had been received and placed in an interest-bearing escrow account. There can be no assurance whatsoever that resolution of the NOL Lawsuit will result in the release of any portion of the NOL Refunds to

Bairnco. The NOL Lawsuit and the Transactions Lawsuit were consolidated by the District Court for purposes of discovery. By order of the District Court entered on April 16, 2003, the NOL Lawsuit has been placed on the court's "suspense docket" - i.e., it will not be actively litigated - pending resolution of the appeal in the Transaction Lawsuit.

Bairnco and its Arlon subsidiary previously were among the defendants in a third action by the KCT (the Properties Lawsuit), commenced December 8, 1998 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Through the Properties Lawsuit, the KCT sought a declaratory judgment that it owns certain patents and real property purchased by Arlon from Keene in 1989, based on the allegations that technical title to these assets was not conveyed at the time of the sale and that no proof of claim specifically referencing these assets was filed during Keene's Chapter 11 case. In an answer and counterclaims, Bairnco and Arlon denied the KCT's claims and requested a declaratory judgment that full title to the patents and real property in question in fact was transferred to Arlon at the time of the 1989 asset sale. By agreement, the case between the KCT and Bairnco and Arlon was dismissed without prejudice, with the proviso that the issues raised in the Properties Lawsuit complaint would be resolved in the Transactions Lawsuit.

Management believes that Bairnco (including its subsidiaries) has meritorious defenses to all claims or liability purportedly derived from Keene and that it is not liable, as an alter ego, successor, fraudulent transferee or otherwise, for the asbestos-related claims against Keene or with respect to Keene products.

Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries are defendants in a number of other actions. Management of Bairnco believes that the disposition of these other actions, as well as the actions and proceedings described above, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated results of operations or the financial position of Bairnco Corporation and its subsidiaries as of July 5, 2003.

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Item 2:

CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

Item 3:

DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4:

SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the second quarter of 2003.

Item 5:

OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Item 6(a):

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 11.1 - Calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share for the Quarters ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002.

Exhibit 11.2 - Calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share for the Six Months ended July 5, 2003 and June 29, 2002.

Exhibit 31.1 Certification of Luke E. Fichthorn III pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 Certification of Lawrence C. Maingot pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002

Exhibit 32.1 Certification of Luke E. Fichthorn III pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002

Exhibit 32.2 Certification of Lawrence C. Maingot pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Bairnco has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BAIRNCO CORPORATION

Luke E. Fichthorn, III

Luke E. Fichthorn, III

Chairman &

Chief Executive Officer

Lawrence C. Maingot

Lawrence C. Maingot Controller &

Chief Accounting Officer

DATE: July 31, 2003

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EXHIBITS

TO FORM 10-Q

FOR QUARTER ENDED

July 5, 2003

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