

Goodly Die Casting Co., Ltd

www.goodly-dc.com

*Hongshiqiao Industrial Estate, Longping Road,
Fenggang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China*

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The Company



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Location Map



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Company Details

Goodly is a manufacturing company engaged in the die casting/foundry industry. Started its production on December 2006 with Aluminum and Zinc cast products. Goodly produces die cast component parts ranging from Automobiles to Pumps/Compressors, Marine, Instrumentation/Measuring devices, Power and Hand Tools, Engines (non-automobile), Builder's Hardware/Construction, Electrical, Electronics, Fluid power controls, Telecommunications, Medical equipment, Household appliances, Kitchen equipment and utensils, Souvenir items, and many more

Address: *Hongshiqiao Industrial Estate, Longping Road,
Fenggang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China*

Total Floor Area: 9,100 sq. m. (34,500 sq. ft.)

Office Area: 840 sq. m. (2,800 sq. ft.)

Working Floor Area: 5,700 sq. m. (18,700 sq. ft.)

Available Area for Expansion: 2,600 sq. m. (8,500 sq. ft.)

Population: 420

Engineering Technical Support: 14 Engineers

Quality Engineering Support: 6 Engineers

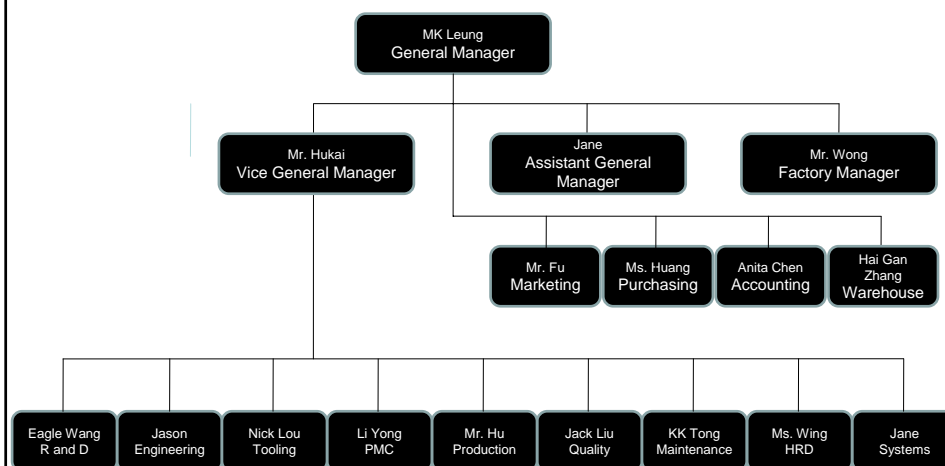
Management to IDL/DL Ratio: 3%

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Our Certifications



Organizational Structure



Mission

Goodly DC produces value-added die cast solutions for a global market. This provides the opportunity for customers to remain competitive.

Focus on Employees

Our focus is based upon relating to our employees as our most valuable assets. We recognize and appreciate their contributions. We communicate regularly by providing trainings, necessary information for them participate actively through the process and provide a better bridge of understanding, unity, transparency and communication . Soliciting inputs and feedbacks makes them feel they are part of the team and from that teamwork builds stronger and robust solutions

Focus on Partnerships

We build partnerships with customers, suppliers and our community based on common goals and Interests Goodly DC is driven by the needs of our customers and are bound to meet the challenges and expectations of our valuable customers.

Focus on Continuous Improvement

Competition is tough and the only way to stay competitive is to make our customers pleased through the efficient use of resources, better planning, drive for advance product and process solutions, streamlining, elimination of non-value added manufacturing practices, people training, equipment and tool upgrade.

Business Philosophy

Building a business depends on building good customer relationships by delivering on our promises and always keeping our customer's needs and viewpoints in the foreground.

We believe that readiness to adapt our resources and capabilities to suit our customer's changing needs should be the basis of that relationship.

To ensure that our efforts to form a working partnership with our customers is successful, we continuously monitor four vital measures of our performance:

- Continuous Improvement
- On-Time Delivery
- Defect-Free Products
- Customer Satisfaction

Think Positive

Customer First

Do Things Right The First Time

Business Philosophy.....continued

Leadership By Example

We build the team by the adage, "Leadership by Example". What we want our team members to do, we will endeavor to accomplish first, ourselves. For example, if we want our network to go out and enroll others, well then - we go ahead and enroll first, i.e. set the example. If we want our team members to achieve the "power pool", well – we carry on and achieve the power pool ourselves first. When we want our team members to become a Diamond distributor, well – we achieve the Diamond rank ourselves first, and on it goes. After achieving our own goal, you don't have to boast, but by your achievement you have led by example and "achievement is the best form of motivation" .

Linking Up

We encourage our team members to "link up" – to the source where they can tap on to a source of higher energy. In a simplified way of explanation, this linking up is to help them remain "charged up" through the weeks and months. In your business, you are likely to encounter resistance, some negativity too. You must have a place to plug in to, to re-charge yourselves. In a deeper way of explanation, linking up is a powerful way of being hooked up. Its being aware of your source, and re-member, and to appreciate, and to be connected to it. We encourage our team to link up.

Power Of Words

We encourage the proper use of words and that we should only **say what we mean** to happen. And that we do what we say we would do. That is to practice being impeccable with our word. Especially to say words that will result in good for ourselves and for others; and never to use words that will harm and hurt others. Use words that will uplift others not tear down others. This is extremely powerful, and very important in our team. You got to honor your words.

Business Philosophy.....continued

Goals Setting

A foundational stone of being successful in our business is to have set goals. Goals that we have set will give us the direction to go, and to attract the results. We are creators of our results, and our choice of goals determines what results we achieve.

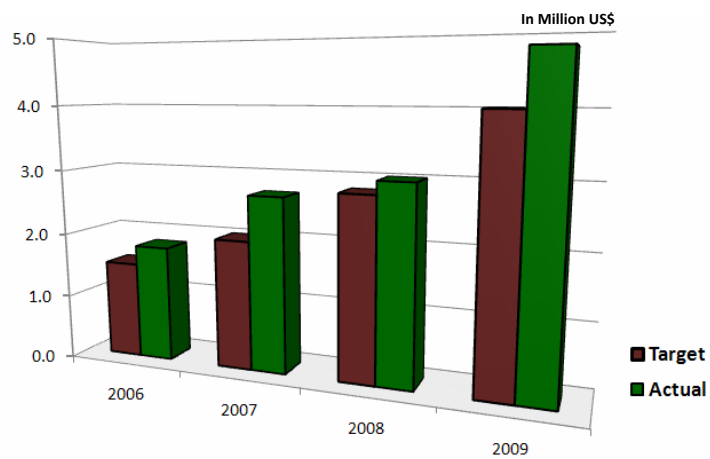
Growth

We believe it is the most natural thing for our team members is to GROW. To grow in all important areas of life. To live meaningfully by facing and overcoming challenges, and growing to be the best person you can be. We look for, encourage and expect this. And we will provide the platform for growth.

Company Milestone

- *December 2006* - *The Rise of Goodly Die Casting*
- *May 2007* - *ISO9001:2000 Certified*
- *May 2008* - *Plant Expansion*
- *September 2008* - *TS16949:2002 Certified*
- *September 2008* - *ERP Commencement Commencement*
- *October – December 2008* - *QCC Unfolds*
- *January – April 2009* - *Cost Intensive Activities*
- *March 2009* - *Goodly DC International*
- *May – August 2009* - *Implementation of Cost Intensive Drives*
- *September – November 2009* - *Management of Cost Intensive Drives*
- *September 2009* - *ISO9001:2008 and TS16949:2009 Upgrade*
- *October 2009* - *Tooling Capability Expansion*
- *October 2009* - *Goodly Precision*
- *From Feb – Jun 2010* - *Head Towards ISO14001:2004 and OHSAS18001:2007*

Turnover



Our Products

Audio Acoustics (Telecoms, Electronics)



Coffee Maker Components



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Our Products.....continued



Auto Parts



CNC Flight Vehicle Parts



Monitor Parts



Fluid Controls



Distributor Parts



Auto Parts



Telecommunications



Food Equipment



Heat Exchangers
(Medical)



Copier Parts



Electronic Accessories



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Our Customers



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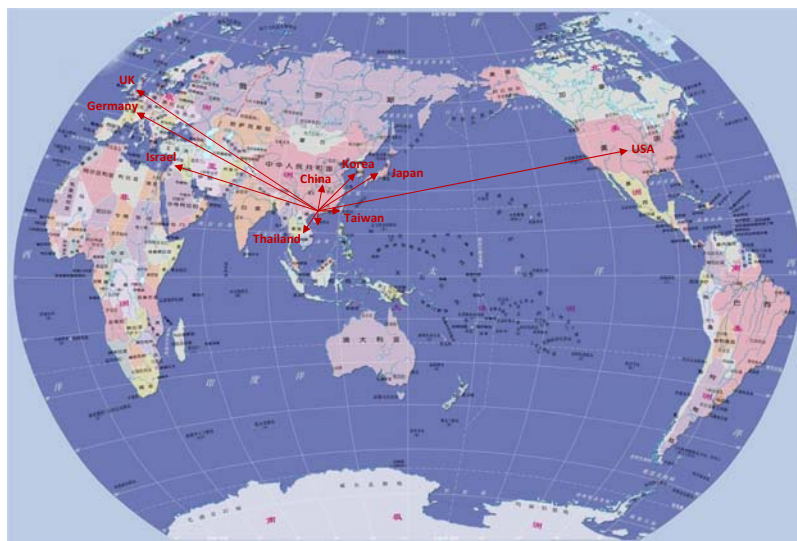


北方奔驰

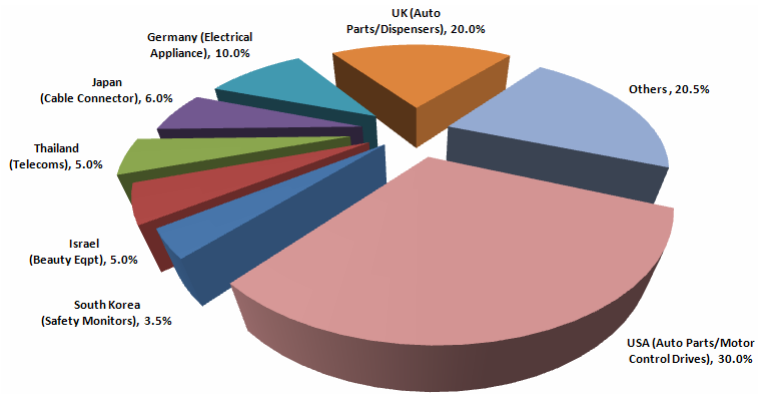


比安电气(深圳)有限公司
BI Electric(Shenzhen)Company Ltd

Our Market



Our Market.....continued



Technical Capabilities

Aluminum Die Casting, Capacity/Year: 1300 tons

- 1 - 650 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber
- 1 - 400 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber
- 1 - 350 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber(Toshiba)
- 1 - 330 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber
- 1 - 200 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber
- 1 - 160 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber
- 1 - 125 Ton Aluminum Cold Chamber(Frech)

- 3 - 50 Ton Hydraulic Trimming Press
- 1 - Band Saw

Raw Materials Commonly Used: ADC1 A360 LM24
 ADC10 A380
 ADC12



Technical Capabilities.....continued

Zinc Die Casting, Capacity/Year: 850 tons

- 1 - 168 Ton Zinc Hot Chamber
- 2- 138 Ton Zinc Hot Chamber
- 1 - 125 Ton Zinc Hot Chamber(Frech)
- 1 - 40 Ton Zinc Hot Chamber(HISHINUMA)
- 1 - 20 Ton Zinc Hot Chamber(HISHINUMA)

Raw Materials Commonly Used: Zinc #2
Zinc #3
Zinc #5

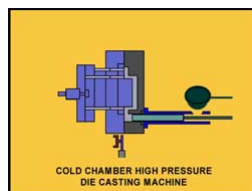


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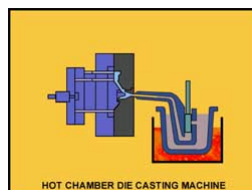
Technical Capabilities.....continued

Die Casting is a versatile process for producing engineered metal parts by forcing molten metal under high pressure into reusable steel molds. These molds, called dies, can be designed to produce complex shapes with a high degree of accuracy and repeatability. Parts can be sharply defined, with smooth or textured surfaces, and are suitable for a wide variety of attractive and serviceable finishes.

Die castings are among the highest volume, mass-produced items manufactured by the metalworking industry, and they can be found in thousands of consumer, commercial and industrial products. Die cast parts are important components of products ranging from automobiles to toys, electrical, electronics, fluid power controls, telecommunications, heat exchanger



Cold Chamber machines are used for alloys such as aluminum and other alloys with high melting points. The molten metal is poured into a "cold chamber," or cylindrical sleeve, manually by a hand ladle or by an automatic ladle. A hydraulically operated plunger seals the cold chamber port and forces metal into the locked die at high pressures.

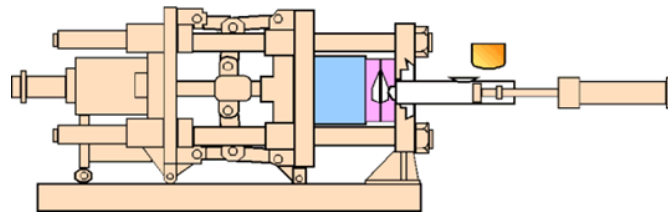
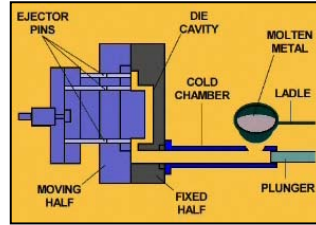
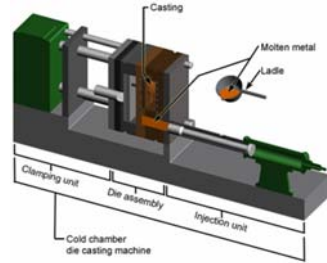


Hot Chamber machines are used primarily for zinc, copper, magnesium, lead and other low melting point alloys that do not readily attack and erode metal pots, cylinders and plungers. The injection mechanism of a hot chamber machine is immersed in the molten metal bath of a metal holding furnace. The furnace is attached to the machine by a metal feed system called a gooseneck. As the injection cylinder plunger rises, a port in the injection cylinder opens, allowing molten metal to fill the cylinder. As the plunger moves downward it seals the port and forces molten metal through the gooseneck and nozzle into the die cavity. After the metal has solidified in the die cavity, the plunger is withdrawn, the die opens and the casting is ejected.

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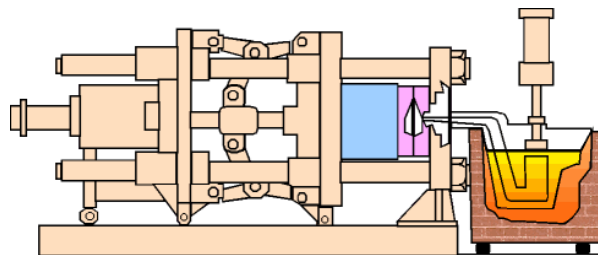
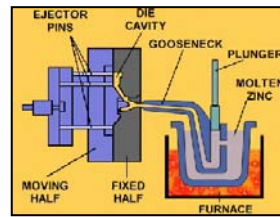
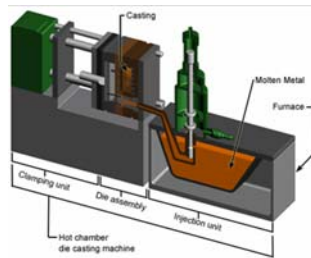
Technical Capabilities.....continued

Cold Chamber Die Casting



Technical Capabilities.....continued

Hot Chamber Die Casting



Technical Capabilities.....continued

The Advantages of Die Casting

Die Casting is an efficient, economical process offering a broader range of shapes and components than any other manufacturing technique. Parts have long service life and may be designed to complement the visual appeal of the surrounding part. Designers can gain a number of advantages and benefits by specifying die cast parts.

High-Speed Production - Die casting provides complex shapes within closer tolerances than many other mass production processes. Little or no machining is required and thousands of identical castings can be produced before additional tooling is required.

Dimensional Accuracy and Stability - Die casting produces parts that are durable and dimensionally stable, while maintaining close tolerances. They are also heat resistant.

Strength and Weight - Die cast parts are stronger than plastic injection moldings having the same dimensions. Thin wall castings are stronger and lighter than those possible with other casting methods. Plus, because die castings do not consist of separate parts welded or fastened together, the strength is that of the alloy rather than the joining process.

Multiple Finishing Techniques - Die cast parts can be produced with smooth or textured surfaces, and they are easily plated or finished with a minimum of surface preparation.

Simplified Assembly - Die castings provide integral fastening elements, such as bosses and studs. Holes can be cored and made to tap drill sizes, or external threads can be cast.

Technical Capabilities.....continued

Die Casting Applications:

Die cast parts are important components of products ranging from:

- Automobiles to toys,
- Pumps/Compressors,
- Marine,
- Instrumentation/Measuring devices,
- Power and Hand Tools,
- Engines (non-automobile),
- Builder's Hardware/Construction
- Electrical,
- Electronics,
- Fluid power controls,
- Telecommunications,
- Medical equipment,
- Aviation,
- Household appliances,
- Kitchen equipment and utensils,
- Sports equipment,
- Souvenir items,
- and many more

Technical Capabilities.....continued

Die Casting Process

The basic die casting process consists of injecting molten metal under high pressure into a steel mold called a die. Die casting machines are typically rated in clamping tons equal to the amount of pressure they can exert on the die. Machine sizes range from 400 tons to 4000 tons. Regardless of their size, the only fundamental difference in die casting machines is the method used to inject molten metal into a die.

The two methods are hot chamber or cold chamber. A complete die casting cycle can vary from less than one second for small components weighing less than an ounce, to two-to-three minutes for a casting of several pounds, making die casting the fastest technique available for producing precise non-ferrous metal parts.

Die Casting vs. Other Processes

Die Casting vs. Plastic Molding - Die casting produces stronger parts with closer tolerances that have greater stability and durability. Die cast parts have greater resistance to temperature extremes and superior electrical properties.

Die Casting vs. Sand Casting - Die casting produces parts with thinner walls, closer dimensional limits and smoother surfaces. Production is faster and labor costs per casting are lower. Finishing costs are also less.

Die Casting vs. Permanent Mold - Die casting offers the same advantages versus permanent molding as it does compared with sand casting.

Die Casting vs. Forging - Die casting produces more complex shapes with closer tolerances, thinner walls and lower finishing costs. Cast coring holes are not available with forging.

Die Casting vs. Stamping - Die casting produces complex shapes with variations possible in section thickness. One casting may replace several stampings, resulting in reduced assembly time.

Die Casting vs. Screw Machine Products - Die casting produces shapes that are difficult or impossible from bar or tubular stock, while maintaining tolerances without tooling adjustments. Die casting requires fewer operations and reduces waste and scrap.

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Technical Capabilities.....continued

Die Casting Alloys

Die casting alloys are normally non-ferrous and there is a large number available with a wide range of physical and mechanical properties covering almost every conceivable application a designer might require.

Aluminum and Zinc are the most widely used. Followed by magnesium, zinc-aluminum (ZA) alloys, copper, tin and lead.

Zinc, Lead and Tin based alloys are classified as low melting point metals because they turn melt at less than 725 deg. F (385 deg. C).

Zinc-Aluminum (ZA) alloys have a slightly higher melting range of 800 deg. F to 900 deg. F (426 deg. C to 482 deg. C) range.

Aluminum and Magnesium alloys are considered to be moderate melting point alloys, being cast in the 1150 deg. F to 1300 deg. F (621 deg. C to 704 deg. C) range.

Copper alloys are considered to be high melting point alloys, over 1650 deg. F (899 deg. C).

Low melting point alloys are cast in hot chamber machines.

Intermediate and high melting point alloys are cast in cold chamber machines.

Aluminum Alloys

Aluminum die casting alloys (Table 1) are lightweight, offer good corrosion resistance, ease of casting, good mechanical properties and dimensional stability. Although a variety of aluminum alloys can be die cast from primary or recycled metals, most designers select a standard alloy listed below. Special alloys for special applications are available but their use usually involves significant cost premiums:

A360 - Selected for best corrosion resistance and pressure tightness.

A380 - The most common and cost effective of all die casting alloys. Provides the best combination of utility and cost.

A383 and A384 - These alloys are a modification of 380. Both provides better die filling but with a moderate sacrifice in mechanical Properties such as toughness.

A390 - Selected for special applications where high strength, fluidity and wear-resistance/bearing properties are required.

A413 (A13) - Used for pressure tightness and fluidity

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Table 1
ALUMINUM DIE CASTING ALLOYS
(Composition, Properties & Characteristics)

ALLOY	A360	A380	A383	A384	A390	A413 (A13)
COMPOSITION (% max or range)						
Silicon	9-10	7.5-9.5	9.5-11.5	10.5-12	16-18	11-13
Iron	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Copper	0.6	3-4	2-3	3-4.5	4-5	1.0
Manganese	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.35
Magnesium	0.4-0.6	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.45-0.65	0.10
Nickel	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.10	0.50
Zinc	0.50	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.50
Tin	0.15	0.35	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.15
Titanium	—	—	—	—	0.20	—
Total others	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.25
Aluminum	Bal	Bal	Bal	Bal	Bal	Bal
PROPERTIES						
Ultimate tensile strength (ksi)	46	47	45	48	40.5	42
Tensile yield strength (ksi)	24	23	22	24	35	19
Elongation (% in 2" G.L.)	3.5	3.5	3.5	1-2.5		3.5
Hardness (HB)	75	80	80		85	120
Shear strength (ksi)	26	27	25			29
Charpy impact strength (ft. lb.—unnotched)	4.2	3.5				2.0
Fatigue strength (ksi) (limit @ 500 million cycles)	18	20	19	20		20
Density (lb./in. ³)	0.095	0.098	0.097	0.098	0.099	0.096
Melting range (°F) approx.	1035-1105	1000-1100	960-1080	960-1080	945-1200	1065-1080
Specific heat (Btu/lb.°F)	0.23	0.23				
Coefficient of thermal expansion (in./in./°F)	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.7	10.3
Thermal conductivity (Btu/inhr.°F)	65.3	55.6	55.6	56	78.6	67.7
Electrical conductivity (% IACS)	29	31	23	23	25	31
Modulus of elasticity (10 ³ psi)	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.9	10.3
CHARACTERISTICS (1=most desirable; 4=least desirable)						
Resistance to Hot Cracking	2	2	-	2	-	1
Pressure Tightness	1	2	2	2	-	1
Polishing	3	3	-	3	-	4
Fluidity	2	2	1	1	-	1
Corrosion Resistance	3	4	3	4	-	2
Machine-ability	2	2	2	3	-	4
Strength at Elev. Temp.	3	2	2	1	-	2
Anti-Die Soldering Tend.	3	1	2	2	-	2
Electroplating	1	1	-	2	-	3
Anodizing Appearance	4	4	-	4	-	4

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Technical Capabilities.....continued

Zinc Alloys

Zinc-based alloys (Table 2) are the easiest to die cast. Ductility is high and impact strength is excellent, making these alloys suitable for a wide range of products. Zinc alloys can be cast with thin walls and excellent surface smoothness making preparation for plating and painting relatively easy. It is essential that only high purity (99.99+%) zinc metal be used in the formulation of alloys. Low limits on lead, tin and cadmium, ensure the long-term integrity of the alloy's strength and dimensional stability.

Zinc – Aluminum (ZA) Alloys

ZA alloys represent a new family of zinc-based materials that contain higher aluminum content than standard zinc alloys. These alloys provide high strength characteristics plus high hardness and good bearing properties (Table 2). Thin wall castability characteristics and die life are similar to zinc alloys. ZA-8 is recommended for hot chamber die casting. ZA-12 and ZA-27 must be cast by the cold chamber die casting process. All ZA alloys offer similar creep properties and are superior to standard zinc alloys.

ZA-8 - Provides strength, hardness and creep properties.

ZA-12 - Provides excellent bearing properties with strength and hardness characteristics between ZA-8 and ZA-27. Good dimensional stability properties and somewhat better castability than ZA-27.

ZA-27 - Offers the highest mechanical properties of the ZA family and is therefore recommended when maximum performance is required.

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Table 2
ZINC DIE CASTING ALLOYS
(Composition, Properties and Characteristics)

ALLOY	Zinc #3	Zinc #5	Zinc #7	ZA-8	ZA-12	ZA-27
COMPOSITION (% max or range)	3.5-4.3	3.5-4.3	3.5-4.3	8-8.8	10.5-	25-28
Aluminum						
Copper	0.25	0.75-1.25	0.25	0.8-1.3	0.5-1.25	2-2.5
Magnesium	0.02-0.05	0.03-0.06	0.005-0.020	0.015-0.030	0.15-0.30	0.10-0.20
Iron	0.100	0.100	0.075	0.10	0.075	0.10
Lead	0.005	0.005	0.0030	0.004	0.004	0.004
Cadmium	0.004	0.004	0.0020	0.003	0.003	0.003
Tin	0.003	0.003	0.0010	0.002	0.002	0.002
Nickel	—	—	0.005-0.020	—	—	—
Zinc	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
PROPERTIES						
Ultimate tensile strength (ksi)	40	48	41	54	58.5	61
Tensile yield strength (ksi)	—	—	—	42	46	53
Elongation (% in 2" (55 mm))	10	7	13	6-10	4-7	1-3
Hardness (HB)	82	91	80	95-110	95-115	105-125
Shear strength (ksi)	31	38	—	35	37	42
Charpy impact strength (ft. lb.—unnotched)	43	48	43	31	21	3
Fatigue strength (ksi) (limit @ 500 million cycles)	6.9	8.2	—	7.5	15	25
Density (lb./in. ³)	0.24	0.24	0.247	0.227	0.218	0.181
Melting range (°F)	718-728	717-727	718-728	707-759	710-810	708-903
Specific heat (Btu/lb.°F)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.104	0.107	0.125
Coefficient of thermal expansion (in./in./°F)	15.2	15.2	15.2	12.9	13.4	14.4
Thermal conductivity (Btu/inhr.°F)	65.3	62.9	65.3	66.3	67.1	72.5
Electrical conductivity (% IACS)	27.0	26.0	27.0	27.7	28.3	29.7
Modulus of rupture (10 ⁶ psi)	95,000	105,000	—	—	—	—
Modulus of elasticity (10 ⁶ psi)	—	—	—	10.2	10.3	10.3
Die shrinkage (in./in.)	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.0075	0.008
CHARACTERISTICS (1=most desirable; 4=least desirable)						
Resistance to Hot Cracking	1	1	1			
Pressure Tightness	1	1	1			
Polishing	1	1	1			
Fluidity	1	2	1			
Corrosion Resistance	1	1	1			
Machinability	1	1	1			
Strength at Elev. Temp.	4	4	4			
Anti-Die Soltering Tend.	1	1	1			
Electroplating	1	1	1			
Anodizing Appearance	-	-	-			

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Technical Capabilities.....continued

Choosing the Proper Alloy

Each of the metal alloys available for die casting offer particular advantages for the completed part.

Zinc - The easiest alloy to cast, it offers high ductility, high impact strength and is easily plated. Zinc is economical for small parts, has a low melting point and promotes long die life.

Aluminum - This alloy is lightweight, while possessing high dimensional stability for complex shapes and thin walls. Aluminum has good corrosion resistance and mechanical properties, high thermal and electrical conductivity, as well as strength at high temperatures.

Magnesium - The easiest alloy to machine, magnesium has an excellent strength-to-weight ratio and is the lightest alloy commonly die cast.

Copper - This alloy possesses high hardness, high corrosion resistance and the highest mechanical properties of alloys cast. It offers excellent wear resistance and dimensional stability, with strength approaching that of steel parts.

Lead and Tin - These alloys offer high density and are capable of producing parts with extremely close dimensions. They are also used for special forms of corrosion resistance

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Technical Capabilities.....continued

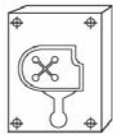
Die Construction

Dies, or die casting tooling, are made of alloy tool steels in at least two sections, the fixed die half, or cover half, and the ejector die half, to permit removal of castings. Modern dies also may have moveable slides, cores or other sections to produce holes, threads and other desired shapes in the casting. Sprue holes in the fixed die half allow molten metal to enter the die and fill the cavity. The ejector half usually contains the runners (passageways) and gates (inlets) that route molten metal to the cavity. Dies also include locking pins to secure the two halves, ejector pins to help remove the cast part, and openings for coolant and lubricant.

When the die casting machine closes, the two die halves are locked and held together by the machine's hydraulic pressure. The surface where the ejector and fixed halves of the die meet and lock is referred to as the "die parting line." The total projected surface area of the part being cast, measured at the die parting line, and the pressure required of the machine to inject metal into the die cavity governs the clamping force of the machine.

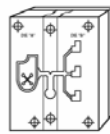
There are four types of dies:

1. Single cavity to produce one component

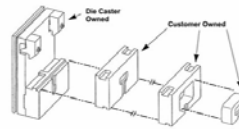


Single-Cavity Die

3. Unit die to produce different parts at one time

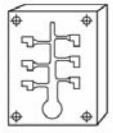


Unit Die



4. Combination die to produce several different parts for an assembly.

2. Multiple cavity to produce a number of identical parts



Multiple-Cavity Die

3. Unit die to produce different parts at one time

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Technical Capabilities.....continued

CNC Machining Department

- 6 - CNC Milling Machines
- 3 - CNC Turning Machines



Technical Capabilities.....continued

Plastic Injection

2 – 60 Ton Plastic Injection Machines
Maker: Haitian



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Technical Capabilities.....continued

Vacuum Impregnation System (Sealing Equipment)



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Technical Capabilities.....continued

Deburring, Drilling Tapping, Milling and Assembly Department

- 7 - De-burring Lines
- 25 - Tap and Drill Standard Machines
- 1 - Hydraulic Trimming Press
- 2- Pneumatic Trimming Press
- 2 - Table Lathe Machines
- 2 - Milling Machines
- 10 - Arbor Presses
- 5 - Sanders
- 2 - Full Check and Packing Lines



Technical Capabilities.....continued

Surface Finishing Department

- 2 - Ultrasonic Cleaning Machine
- 1 - High-Temp Painting System with Linear Oven
- 2 - Low -Temp Painting System with Fixed Oven
- 5 - Vibratory Polishing Machines
- 3 - Sand Blasting Machines
- 55 - Rotary Polishing Machines



Technical Capabilities.....continued

Precision Tooling

Capacity/Year: 240 mold tool sets

- Various Milling Machines
- EDM Machines
- Lathes
- Surface Grinders
- Radial Drills
- Welding
- Metal Sawing Machine
- CNC machines



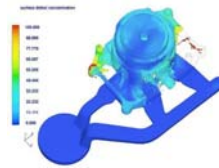
Technical Capabilities.....continued

Tool Design / Engineering Department

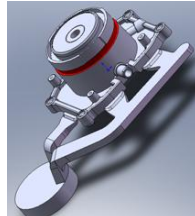
1 - DC-CAL Software for casting parametric calculation



1 - Flow 3D Software for casting stimulation



1 - Data Casting Software for gating design



- 2D/3D Softwares
- Solidworks
- Pro-E
- Unigraphics

Technical Capabilities.....continued

Metrology/Quality Department

1 Brown & Sharp Coordinate Measuring Machine CMM Global Classic 5.7.5
1 Schut Coordinate Measuring Machine CMM
Measurement Profile Projector
Roughness Tester
Height Gage
Gage Blocks
Micrometers
Vernier Calipers
Color Recognition System
Tension Gauge
Scratch Tester



Outsourced

**Electroplating,
Stamping**

Up Ahead

- *Continue to reform and innovate*
- *6 Sigma benchmarking*
- *Gear up towards ISO14000 certification*
- *Gear up towards Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Specification 18001:2007*
- *Explore more new foreign trade businesses*
- *Create Research and Development (R and D) fro new product development*
- *Expand on OEM business*
- *Public Listing*

Thank You