

Malaysian Aerospace Services, Inc.
Form S-4/A
July 19, 2007

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 18, 2007

Registration No. 333-144366

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1
to

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

TransDigm Inc.
TransDigm Group Incorporated
Subsidiary Guarantors Listed on Schedule A Hereto

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TransDigm Inc.
Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

34-1750032
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3728
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

1301 East 9th Street, Suite 3710
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 706-2939

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

W. Nicholas Howley
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
TransDigm Group Incorporated
1301 East 9th Street, Suite 3710
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 706-2939

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

Steven J. Gartner, Esq.
Cristopher Greer, Esq.
Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

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(212) 728-8000

**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:
As soon as practicable following the effective date of this Registration Statement.**

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(6) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class Of Securities to Be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(1)
7 ³ / ₄ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	\$300,000,000	100%	\$300,000,000	\$9,210(2)
Guarantees(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee under Rule 457(f) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Previously paid.
- (3) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, no separate fee is payable for the guarantees.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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SCHEDULE A

CHAMPION AEROSPACE LLC

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

58-2623644

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1230 OLD NORRIS ROAD

LIBERTY, SC 29657

(864) 843-1162

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

ADAMS RITE AEROSPACE, INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

CALIFORNIA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

95-4056812

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

4141 NORTH PALM STREET

FULLERTON, CA 92835

(714) 278-6500

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

MARATHONNORCO AEROSPACE, INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

74-2707437

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

8301 IMPERIAL DRIVE

WACO, TX 76712

(254) 776-0650

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

AVIONIC INSTRUMENTS LLC

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

13-2666109

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1414 RANDOLPH AVENUE

AVENEL, NEW JERSEY 07001-2402

(732) 388-3500

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

SKURKA AEROSPACE INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

20-2042650

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

4600 CALLE BOLERO, P.O. BOX 2869

CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA 93011-2869

(805) 484-8884

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

CDA INTERCORP LLC

(Name as specified in its charter)

FLORIDA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

59-1285683

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

450 GOOLSBY BLVD.

DEERFIELD, FLORIDA 33442

(954) 698-6000

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

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AVIATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

04-3750236

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1301 EAST 9TH STREET, SUITE 3710

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

(216) 706-2939

(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of principal executive offices)

TRANSICOIL LLC

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

26-0084182

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

9 IRON BRIDGE DRIVE

COLLEGEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 19426

(484) 902-1100

(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of principal executive offices)

AVTECH CORPORATION

(Name as specified in its charter)

WASHINGTON

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

91-0761549

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

3400 WALLINGFORD AVENUE NORTH

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98103

(206) 695-8000

(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of principal executive offices)

MALAYSIAN AEROSPACE SERVICES, INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

20-4894903

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

1301 EAST 9TH STREET, SUITE 3710

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

(216) 706-2939

(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of principal executive offices)

AEROCONTROLEX GROUP, INC.

(Name as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3728

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

26-0379798

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

313 GILLET STREET

PAINESVILLE, OHIO 44077

(440) 352-6182

(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of principal executive offices)

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated July 18, 2007.

PROSPECTUS

TransDigm Inc.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE

**Up to \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 7³/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014
registered under the Securities Act of 1933 for
any and all outstanding 7³/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014
that were issued on February 7, 2007**

We are offering to exchange new registered 7³/₄% senior subordinated notes due 2014, which we refer to herein as the "exchange notes," for all of our outstanding unregistered 7³/₄% senior subordinated notes due 2014 that were issued on February 7, 2007, which we refer to herein as the "original notes." We refer herein to the exchange notes and the original notes, collectively, as the "notes."

The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2007, unless extended.

The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions that we may waive.

All outstanding original notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer will be exchanged for the exchange notes.

Tenders of outstanding notes may be withdrawn at any time before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer.

We believe that the exchange of original notes for exchange notes should not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

The terms of the exchange notes to be issued are substantially identical to the terms of the original notes, except that the exchange notes will not have transfer restrictions and you will not have registration rights.

If you fail to tender your original notes, you will continue to hold unregistered securities and it may be difficult for you to transfer them.

There is no established trading market for the exchange notes, and we do not intend to apply for listing of the exchange notes on any securities exchange or market quotation system.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 19 for a discussion of matters you should consider before you participate in the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2007.

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This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us that is not included or delivered with this prospectus. We will provide this information to you at no charge upon written or oral request directed to Chief Financial Officer, TransDigm Inc., 1301 East 9th Street, Suite 3710, Cleveland, Ohio 44114 (telephone number (216) 706-2939). In order to ensure timely delivery of this information, any request should be made by _____, 2007, five business days prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer.

No dealer, salesperson or other individual has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this prospectus in connection with the exchange offer. If given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implications that there has not been any change in the facts set forth in this prospectus or in our affairs since the date hereof.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. The letter of transmittal accompanying this prospectus states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of the exchange notes received in exchange for original notes where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the expiration of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resales. See "Plan of Distribution."

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

This prospectus contains summaries of the terms of certain agreements that we believe to be accurate in all material respects. However, we refer you to the actual agreements for complete information relating to those agreements. All summaries of such agreements contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus are qualified in their entirety by this reference. To the extent that any such agreement is attached as an exhibit to this registration statement, we will make a copy of such agreement available to you upon request.

The notes will be available in book-entry form only. The notes exchanged pursuant to this prospectus will be issued in the form of one or more global certificates, which will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, and registered in its name or in the name of Cede & Co., its nominee. Beneficial interests in the global certificates will be shown on, and transfer of the global certificates will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants. After the initial issuance of the global certificates, notes in certificated form will be issued in exchange for global certificates only in the limited circumstances set forth in the indenture, dated as of June 23, 2006 and supplemented as of November 2, 2006, February 7, 2007 and June 29, 2007, or the Indenture, governing the notes. See "Book-Entry, Delivery and Form."

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED, 1955, AS AMENDED, WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and in documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus carefully, including the financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before you decide to participate in the exchange offer. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those discussed in the "Risk Factors" and other sections of this prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to "we," "us," "our" and "the Company" refer to TransDigm Group Incorporated, TransDigm Inc. and its subsidiaries.

As more fully described below under the heading "Financing Transactions," on February 7, 2007, we completed the acquisition of Aviation Technologies, Inc., or ATI, and related financing transactions. The acquisition of ATI and the related financing transactions are sometimes collectively referred to in this prospectus as the "Financing Transactions." Except as the context otherwise requires, all pro forma data gives effect to the Financing Transactions.

We and ATI have historically reported our financial results based on different fiscal year-ends. References to the Company's "fiscal year" mean the year ending or ended September 30. For example, "fiscal year 2006" or "fiscal 2006" means the period from October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. However, references to ATI's fiscal year mean the year ending or ended December 31.

Our Company

We believe we are a leading global designer, producer and supplier of highly engineered aircraft components for use on nearly all commercial and military aircraft in service today. Our business is well diversified due to the broad range of products we offer to our customers. Some of our more significant product offerings, substantially all of which are ultimately provided to end-users in the aerospace industry, include ignition systems and components, gear pumps, mechanical/electro-mechanical actuators and controls, NiCad batteries/chargers, power conditioning devices, hold-open rods and locking devices, engineered connectors, engineered latches and cockpit security devices, lavatory hardware and components, specialized AC/DC electric motors, aircraft audio systems, specialized cockpit displays and specialized valving. Each of these product offerings consists of many individual products that are typically customized to meet the needs of a particular aircraft platform or customer.

For fiscal year 2006, we generated net sales of \$435.2 million and net income of \$25.1 million. In addition, for fiscal year 2006, our EBITDA was \$134.3 million, or 30.9% of net sales, our EBITDA As Defined was \$194.4 million, or 44.7% of net sales, and our capital expenditures were \$8.4 million, or 1.9% of net sales. For the twenty-six week period ended March 31, 2007, we generated net sales of \$267.1 million and net income of \$41.8 million. In addition, during the same period, our EBITDA was \$117.4 million, or 44.0% of net sales, our EBITDA As Defined was \$124.5 million, or 46.6% of net sales, and our capital expenditures were \$4.2 million, or 1.6% of net sales.

As described in more detail below, on February 7, 2007, we completed the Financing Transactions. For the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2006, our pro forma net sales would have been \$540.1 million and our pro forma net income would have been \$16.4 million. In addition, for the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2006, our pro forma EBITDA would have been \$160.9 million, or 29.8% of pro forma net sales, and our pro forma EBITDA As Defined would have been \$228.5 million, or 42.3% of pro forma net sales. For the twenty-six week period ended March 31, 2007, our pro forma net sales would have been \$304.9 million and our pro forma net income would

have been \$23.6 million. During this same period, our pro forma EBITDA would have been \$102.8 million, or 33.7% of pro forma net sales, and our pro forma EBITDA As Defined would have been \$136.0 million, or 44.6% of pro forma net sales.

We estimate that over 90% of our net sales for fiscal year 2006 were generated by proprietary products for which we own the design. In addition, for fiscal year 2006, we estimate that we generated approximately 75% of our net sales from products for which we are the sole source supplier. The ATI business has similar characteristics, with approximately 90% of its net sales for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 being generated by its proprietary products, and approximately 85% of its net sales during this period being generated from products for which it is the sole source supplier.

Most of our products generate significant aftermarket revenue. Once our parts are designed into and sold as original equipment on an aircraft, we generate net sales from recurring aftermarket consumption over the life of that aircraft. This installed base and our sole source provider position typically generate a long-term stream of aftermarket revenues over the estimated 30-year life of an individual aircraft. We estimate that approximately 60% of our net sales in fiscal year 2006 were generated from aftermarket sales, the vast majority of which come from the commercial and military aftermarkets. These aftermarket revenues have historically produced a higher gross margin and been more stable than sales to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs. Similarly, we estimate that approximately 50% of ATI's net sales for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 were generated from aftermarket sales.

We provide components for a large, diverse installed base of aircraft and, therefore, we are not overly dependent on any single airframe. For example, we estimate that sales to support any single OEM airframe production requirement did not exceed 4% of our net sales for fiscal year 2006, and sales to support any single aftermarket airframe platform did not exceed 5% of our net sales for this same period.

Organizational and Related Matters

Organizational Matters

TransDigm Inc. was formed in July 1993 in connection with the acquisition of certain companies from IMO Industries Inc. TransDigm Group Incorporated, or TD Group, was formed in July 2003 at the direction of Warburg Pincus Private Equity VIII, L.P., or Warburg Pincus, to facilitate the acquisition of TransDigm Holding Company, or TransDigm Holdings. On July 22, 2003, TD Acquisition Corporation, a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of TD Group, was merged with and into TransDigm Holdings with TransDigm Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. Contemporaneously with the completion of that merger, a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of TD Acquisition Corporation was merged with and into TransDigm Inc., with TransDigm Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation. These mergers are sometimes referred to in this prospectus as the "Mergers." Upon the completion of the Mergers, TransDigm Holdings became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TD Group, and TransDigm Inc. continued to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of TransDigm Holdings. In an effort to simplify our organizational structure, on June 26, 2006, TransDigm Holdings was merged with and into TransDigm Inc., with TransDigm Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation. TransDigm Holdings did not conduct any operations and did not have any significant assets other than its ownership interest in TransDigm Inc. Accordingly, as of the date of this prospectus, TransDigm Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TD Group.

Intercompany Transactions

As a result of the acquisitions that we have made over the past several years, our organizational structure included numerous legal entities. In June 2007, we underwent a comprehensive restructuring

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in an effort to simplify our organizational structure, streamline our tax compliance activities and achieve certain state tax savings. We effected the following intercompany transactions in June 2007:

The assets of the AeroControlex Group division of TransDigm Inc. were transferred to AeroControlex Group, Inc., a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of TransDigm Inc.;

West Coast Specialties, Inc. was merged with and into Avtech Corporation with Avtech Corporation continuing as the surviving corporation;

Christie Electric Corp. was merged with and into MarathonNorco Aerospace, Inc. with MarathonNorco Aerospace, Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation;

ZMP, Inc. was merged with and into Adams Rite Aerospace, Inc. with Adams Rite Aerospace, Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation;

DAC Realty Corp. was merged with and into Avionic Instruments LLC with Avionic Instruments LLC continuing as the surviving entity;

Sweeney Engineering Corp. was merged with and into TransDigm Inc. with TransDigm Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation; the Sweeney assets were then transferred to AeroControlex Group, Inc. along with the other assets of the AeroControlex Group division of TransDigm Inc. as described above;

Avionic Instruments Inc. was converted into a Delaware limited liability company;

Champion Aerospace Inc. was converted into a Delaware limited liability company;

Transicoil Corp. was converted into a Delaware limited liability company; and

CDA InterCorp was converted into a Florida limited liability company.

In June 2007, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and the senior secured credit facility of TransDigm Inc., or the senior secured credit facility, AeroControlex Group, Inc. entered into a supplemental indenture and a joinder agreement pursuant to which it became a guarantor in respect of the obligations of TransDigm Inc. under the Indenture and the senior secured credit facility.

TD Group's Public Offerings

On March 20, 2006, certain of TD Group's stockholders and certain members of our management sold an aggregate of 12,597,756 shares of TD Group's common stock in an underwritten initial public offering, or the initial public offering, at a price of \$21.00 per share. TD Group did not offer any shares of common stock for sale in the initial public offering and it did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders. TD Group's common stock is listed on The New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the trading symbol "TDG."

On May 25, 2007, certain of TD Group's stockholders and certain members of our management sold an aggregate of 11,500,000 shares of TD Group's common stock in an underwritten public offering at a public offering price of \$35.25 per share. As a result of this offering, as of May 25, 2007, TD Group is no longer a "controlled company" for the purposes of the NYSE listing requirements.

Industry and Market Overview

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We primarily compete in the commercial and military aerospace industry. The commercial aftermarket, where we have historically derived the largest percentage of our net sales, has generally been more stable and has exhibited more consistent growth compared to the commercial OEM market, which has historically exhibited cyclical swings due to changes in production rates for new aircraft. We believe that over any extended period, commercial aftermarket revenue is driven primarily by the number of miles flown by paying customers of commercial airlines, which is known in the industry and

referred to in this prospectus as revenue passenger miles, or RPMs, and by the size and age of the worldwide aircraft fleet.

Historically, aftermarket and OEM sales in the military sector tend to follow defense spending. Military aftermarket revenue is driven primarily by the operational tempo of the military, while military OEM revenue is driven primarily by spending on new systems and platforms.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe our key competitive strengths include:

Large and Growing Installed Product Base with Aftermarket Revenue Stream. We provide components to a large and growing installed base of aircraft to which we supply aftermarket products. We estimate that our products are installed on more than 40,000 commercial transport, regional transport, military and general aviation fixed wing turbine aircraft and over 15,000 rotary wing aircraft.

Diversified Revenue Base. We believe that our diversified revenue base reduces our dependence on any particular product, platform or market segment and has been a significant factor in maintaining our financial performance. Our products are installed on almost all of the major commercial aircraft platforms now in production, including the Boeing 737, 747, 757, 767 and 777, the Airbus A300/310, A319/20/21 and A330/340, the Bombardier CRJ's and Challenger, the Embraer RJ's, the Cessna Citation family, the Raytheon Premier and Hawker and most Gulfstream airframes. Military platforms include aircraft such as the Boeing C-17, F-15 and F-18, the Lockheed Martin C-130J and F-16, the Northrop Grumman E2C (Hawkeye), the Joint Strikefighter and the Blackhawk, Chinook and Apache helicopters. We expect to continue to develop new products for military and commercial applications. For example, we have been certified to provide, and expect to receive additional certifications to provide, a range of components for the new Boeing 787 and Airbus A380 and A400M.

Significant Barriers to Entry. We believe that the niche nature of our markets, the industry's stringent regulatory and certification requirements, the large number of products that we sell and the investments necessary to develop and certify products create barriers to entry for potential competitors. We believe that because we strive to deliver products that meet or exceed our customers' expectations and performance standards, our customers have a reduced incentive to certify another supplier because of the cost and time of the certification process. In addition, concerns about safety and the indirect costs of flight delays if products are unavailable or undependable make our customers hesitant to switch to new suppliers.

Strong Cash Flow Generation. We have generated strong recurring operating cash flow as a result of our historically high margins and low capital expenditure requirements. We believe that our high margins are the result of the value we provide to our customers through our engineering, service and manufacturing capabilities, our focus on proprietary and high margin aftermarket business, our ability to generate profitable new business and our ability to consistently realize productivity savings. For fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, our EBITDA As Defined margins were 44.7%, 43.9% and 46.3%, respectively. In addition, our low recurring capital expenditure requirements, which have historically been approximately 2% of net sales per year, coupled with our consistent installed revenue base, have historically provided us with a stable stream of cash flows.

Consistent Track Record of Financial Success and Strong Growth. From fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 2006, our net sales grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate, or CAGR, of 19.4%, and during this same period our EBITDA As Defined grew at a CAGR of 28.2%.

Value-Driven Management Team with a Successful Track Record. Our operations are managed by a very experienced, value-driven management team with a proven record of growing our business organically, reducing overhead, rationalizing costs and integrating acquisitions. In the aggregate, our

management team owns approximately 11.7% of TD Group's common stock on a fully diluted basis, assuming the exercise of outstanding stock options.

Our Business Strategy

Our business strategy is made up of two key elements: (1) a value-driven operating strategy focused around our three core value drivers; and (2) a selective acquisition strategy.

Value-Driven Operating Strategy. Our three core value drivers are:

Obtaining Profitable New Business. We attempt to obtain profitable new business by using our technical expertise, application skill and our detailed knowledge of our customer base and the individual niche markets in which we operate. We develop reliable, high value-added products that meet our customers' specific new application requirements and/or solve problems with current applications. We have regularly been successful in identifying and developing both aftermarket and OEM products to drive our growth. We work closely with OEMs, airlines and other end users to identify components that are not meeting their performance or reliability expectations. We then attempt to develop products that meet or exceed their expectations. For example, Airbus S.A.S. selected us to design the security bolting system that has been installed on all Airbus cockpit doors to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration, or the FAA, and European regulatory requirements adopted after the events of September 11, 2001. In addition, we have been selected to design and produce the flight deck audio system for the Boeing 787 aircraft.

Improving Our Cost Structure. We attempt to make improvements to our cost structure through detailed attention to the cost of each of the products that we offer and our organizational structure, with a focus on reducing the cost of each. By maintaining this detailed focus across each area of our company, we have been able to consistently improve our overall cost structure through all phases of the market cycles of the aerospace industry.

Providing Highly Engineered Value-Added Products to Customers. We focus on the engineering, manufacturing and marketing of a broad range of highly engineered niche products that we believe provide value to our customers. We have been consistently successful in communicating to our customers the value of our products. This has generally enabled us to price our products to fairly reflect the value we provide and the resources required to do so.

Selective Acquisition Strategy. We selectively pursue the acquisition of proprietary component businesses when we see an opportunity to create value through the application of our three core value-driven operating strategies. The aerospace industry, in particular, remains highly fragmented, with many of the companies in the industry being small private businesses or small non-core operations of larger businesses. We have significant experience among our management team in executing acquisitions and integrating acquired businesses into our company and culture, having successfully acquired and integrated 19 businesses and/or product lines since our formation in 1993.

Financing Transactions

On February 7, 2007, we completed the acquisition of ATI, which resulted in ATI becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of TransDigm Inc. Stockholders of ATI received cash in exchange for their shares of ATI. The aggregate purchase price paid by TransDigm Inc. in connection with the acquisition was \$430.1 million, which included the amounts paid by TransDigm Inc. in connection with the repayment of ATI's outstanding indebtedness and the transaction expenses of ATI.

ATI serves the aerospace and defense marketplace with a proprietary, sole source, custom engineered product offering through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Avtech Corporation and Transicoil LLC. Avtech Corporation has been an industry leader in the design, development and manufacture of

electronic systems for the aerospace industry, focusing on audio and power systems, cabin and other lighting products and power control products. Transicoil LLC focuses on developing and manufacturing products involving micro-mechanics and sophisticated electronics primarily for aerospace and defense applications, including liquid crystal and other cockpit displays, clocks, motors and related components and instruments. We believe that the acquisition of ATI will expand our existing positions in aerospace motors and electrical power applications as well as open up a new growth platform in flight deck and cabin electronics products.

ATI sells a significant amount of proprietary products with substantial aftermarket content. Approximately 90% of ATI's net sales for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 were generated from proprietary products and approximately 50% of ATI's net sales during this period were related to the aftermarket. In addition, approximately 80% of ATI's net sales for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 came from the commercial sector, with the remaining 20% of such net sales coming from the military sector. ATI has a diversified revenue base with its products installed on almost all of the major commercial platforms now in production, including the Boeing 737, 747, 757, 767 and 777, the Airbus A300/310, A319/20/21, the Bombardier CRJs and Challenger and the Embraer RJs, which reduces its dependence on any particular product or platform. In addition, ATI services most of the military platforms that we currently serve.

We financed the ATI acquisition through additional borrowings under the senior secured credit facility, the issuance of the original notes and the use of a portion of our available cash balances. On January 25, 2007, we entered into an amendment to the senior secured credit facility which provided for, among other things, an additional term loan of \$130 million. In addition, on February 7, 2007, we issued and sold \$300 million of the original notes. The original notes were issued under the Indenture pursuant to which we previously issued \$275 million in aggregate principal amount of our 7³/₄% senior subordinated notes due 2014, or the 2006 notes. The original notes and the 2006 notes are sometimes collectively referred to in this prospectus as the "senior subordinated notes." We used the net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the original notes, together with the net proceeds from the borrowing under the additional term loan under the senior secured credit facility and a portion of our existing cash balances, to fund our acquisition of ATI and to pay related transaction expenses.

SUMMARY OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

On February 7, 2007, we completed an offering of \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7³/₄% senior subordinated notes due 2014, which we refer to herein as the "original notes," in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. In connection with the offering of the original notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement, dated as of February 7, 2007, with the initial purchasers of the original notes. In the registration rights agreement, we agreed to offer our new 7³/₄% senior subordinated notes due 2014, which will be registered under the Securities Act, and which we refer to herein as the "exchange notes," in exchange for the original notes. The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement. We also agreed to deliver this prospectus to the holders of the original notes. In this prospectus, we refer to the original notes and the exchange notes collectively as the "notes." You should read the discussions under the headings "Prospectus Summary Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Notes" and "Description of the Exchange Notes" for information regarding the exchange notes.

The Exchange Offer

This is an offer to exchange \$1,000 in principal amount of the exchange notes for each \$1,000 in principal amount of original notes. The exchange notes are substantially identical to the original notes, except that the exchange notes generally will be freely transferable. Based upon interpretations by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, set forth in no actions letters issued to unrelated third parties, we believe that you can transfer the exchange notes without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act if you:

acquire the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business;

are not and do not intend to become engaged in a distribution of the exchange notes;

are not an "affiliate" (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of ours;

are not a broker-dealer (within the meaning of the Securities Act) that acquired the original notes from us or our affiliates; and

are not a broker-dealer (within the meaning of the Securities Act) that acquired the original notes in a transaction as part of its market-making or other trading activities.

If any of these conditions are not satisfied and you transfer any exchange note without delivering a proper prospectus or without qualifying for a registration exemption, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. See "The Exchange Offer Purpose of the Exchange Offer."

Registration Rights Agreement

Under the registration rights agreement, we have agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to consummate the exchange offer or cause the original notes to be registered under the Securities Act to permit resales. If we are not in compliance

with our obligations under the registration rights agreement, liquidated damages will accrue on the original notes in addition to the interest that otherwise is due on the original notes. If the exchange offer is completed on the terms and within the time period contemplated by this prospectus, no liquidated damages will be payable on the original notes. The exchange notes will not contain any provisions regarding the payment of liquidated damages. See "The Exchange Offer Liquidated Damages."

Minimum Condition

The exchange offer is not conditioned on any minimum aggregate principal amount of original notes being tendered in the exchange offer.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2007, unless we extend it.

Exchange Date

We will accept original notes for exchange at the time when all conditions of the exchange offer are satisfied or waived. We will deliver the exchange notes promptly after we accept the original notes.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Our obligation to complete the exchange offer is subject to certain conditions. See "The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer." We reserve the right to terminate or amend the exchange offer at any time prior to the expiration date upon the occurrence of certain specified events.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw the tender of your original notes at any time before the expiration of the exchange offer on the expiration date. Any original notes not accepted for any reason will be returned to you without expense as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Procedures for Tendering Original Notes

See "The Exchange Offer How to Tender."

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

We believe that the exchange of the original notes for the exchange notes should not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and holders will not recognize any taxable gain or loss as a result of such exchange.

Effect on Holders of Original Notes

If the exchange offer is completed on the terms and within the period contemplated by this prospectus, holders of original notes will have no further registration or other rights under the registration rights agreement, except under limited circumstances. See "The Exchange Offer Other."

Holders of original notes who do not tender their original notes will continue to hold those original notes. All untendered, and tendered but unaccepted original notes, will

continue to be subject to the transfer restrictions provided for in the original notes and the Indenture.

To the extent that original notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market, if any, for the original notes could be adversely affected. See "Risk Factors Risks Associated with the Exchange Offer You may not be able to sell your original notes if you do not exchange them for registered exchange notes in the exchange offer," " Your ability to sell your original notes may be significantly more limited and the price at which you may be able to sell your original notes may be significantly lower if you do not exchange them for registered exchange notes in the exchange offer" and "The Exchange Offer Other."

Appraisal Rights

Holders of original notes do not have appraisal or dissenters' rights under applicable law or the Indenture. See "The Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer."

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., the trustee under the Indenture, is serving as the exchange agent in connection with this exchange offer.

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF THE EXCHANGE NOTES

Issuer	TransDigm Inc.
Exchange Notes	\$300,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 7 ³ / ₄ % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014.
Maturity Date	July 15, 2014.
Interest	7 ³ / ₄ % per annum, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15.
Guarantees	The exchange notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several and senior subordinated basis, by TD Group, our parent company, and, other than immaterial subsidiaries, all of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries. Our foreign subsidiaries will not guarantee the exchange notes. As of the date of this prospectus, we have only two foreign subsidiaries, which have minor assets and liabilities.
Ranking	<p>The exchange notes will be our unsecured senior subordinated obligations. The exchange notes and guarantees will rank:</p> <p>junior to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including any borrowings under the senior secured credit facility;</p> <p>equally with any of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness; and</p> <p>senior to any of our and the guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness.</p> <p>As of March 31, 2007, the exchange notes would rank junior to approximately \$780 million of senior indebtedness, all of which is secured, excluding amounts that may be drawn under the revolving credit line under the senior secured credit facility, which would all rank senior to the exchange notes.</p>
Optional Redemption	We may redeem the exchange notes at any time and from time to time on or after July 15, 2009 in whole or in part in cash at the redemption prices described in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. We may also redeem the exchange notes at any time and from time to time prior to July 15, 2009 in whole or in part at a make-whole redemption price described in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, at any time and from time to time prior to July 15, 2009, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at the redemption price described in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, provided that (i) at least \$150.0 million of the aggregate principal amount of the notes remain outstanding immediately after the occurrence of each such redemption and

(ii) each such redemption occurs within 90 days after the date of the related equity offering. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Optional Redemption."

Change of Control

If a change of control event occurs, each holder of exchange notes will have the right to require us to purchase all or a portion of its exchange notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the exchange notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Change of Control."

Certain Covenants

The Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries to:

incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;

pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase capital stock or redeem or repurchase subordinated debt;

make investments;

sell assets;

enter into agreements that restrict distributions or other payments from restricted subsidiaries to TransDigm Inc.;

incur or suffer to exist liens securing indebtedness;

consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

create unrestricted subsidiaries; and

engage in certain business activities.

These limitations are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions, including a qualification that, upon the achievement of a specified financial threshold, will remove most of the limitations on the ability of TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries to pay distributions on or redeem or repurchase capital stock, repurchase subordinated debt or make investments. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Certain Covenants."

Covenant Suspension

At any time when the notes are rated investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's and no default has occurred and is continuing under the Indenture, TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries will not be subject to many of the foregoing covenants. However, if TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries are not subject to such covenants and on any subsequent date, one or both of such rating agencies withdraws its investment grade ratings assigned to the notes or downgrades the rating assigned to the notes below an investment grade rating or if a default or event

of default occurs and is continuing, then TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries will again become subject to such covenants. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Certain Covenants."

In addition, subject to certain exceptions, if either TransDigm Inc. or TD Group is acquired by an entity that has received an investment grade rating from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's and that files current and periodic reports with the SEC, the requirement in the Indenture that either TransDigm Inc. or TD Group file current and periodic reports with the SEC will be suspended. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Certain Covenants."

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer.

Trustee

The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. is the trustee for the holders of the exchange notes.

Governing Law

The exchange notes, the Indenture and the other documents for the offering of the exchange notes are governed by the laws of the State of New York.

For additional information about the exchange notes, see the section of this prospectus entitled "Description of the Exchange Notes."

Regulatory Approvals

Other than the federal securities laws, there are no federal or state regulatory requirements that we must comply with and there are no approvals that we must obtain in connection with the exchange offer.

Risk Factors

Participating in the exchange offer involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the information under "Risk Factors" and all other information included in this prospectus before participating in the exchange offer.

Principal Offices

Our executive offices are located at 1301 East 9th Street, Suite 3710, Cleveland, Ohio 44114 and our telephone number is (216) 706-2939. Our website address is <http://www.transdigm.com>. Our website and the information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website are not part of this prospectus.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

TD Group was formed in July 2003 under the name TD Holding Corporation to facilitate the consummation of the Mergers. TD Group does not have any operations other than through its ownership of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth summary historical consolidated financial and other data of TD Group for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, which have been derived from TD Group's audited consolidated financial statements. The following table also sets forth summary historical consolidated financial and other data of TD Group as of March 31, 2007 and for the twenty-six week periods ended March 31, 2007 and April 1, 2006, which have been derived from TD Group's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Separate historical financial information for TransDigm Inc. is not presented since TD Group has no operations or assets separate from its investment in TransDigm Inc. and since the exchange notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several and senior subordinated basis, by TD Group and, other than immaterial subsidiaries, all direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries of TransDigm Inc.

On July 9, 2004, TransDigm Inc. acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Avionic Instruments, Inc. On December 31, 2004, Skurka Aerospace Inc., or Skurka, acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Skurka Engineering Company. On January 28, 2005, TransDigm Inc. acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Fluid Regulators Corporation. On June 30, 2005, Skurka acquired an aerospace motor product line from Eaton Corporation. On May 1, 2006, Skurka acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Electra-Motion, Inc. On June 12, 2006, TransDigm Inc. acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Sweeney Engineering Corp. On October 3, 2006, TransDigm Inc. acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of CDA InterCorp. On February 7, 2007, TransDigm Inc. completed the merger with ATI, resulting in ATI becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of TransDigm Inc. The results of operations of the acquired entities, businesses and product line are included in TD Group's consolidated financial statements from the date of each of the acquisitions.

We present in this prospectus certain financial information based on our EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined. Neither EBITDA nor EBITDA As Defined is a measurement of financial performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, and neither of these financial measures should be considered an alternative to net income or operating cash flows determined in accordance with GAAP, and our calculation of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined may not be comparable to the calculation of similarly titled measures reported by other companies. While we believe that the presentation of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined will enhance an investor's understanding of our operating performance, the use of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined as analytical tools has limitations and you should not consider either of them in isolation, or as a substitute for an analysis of our results of operations as reported in accordance with GAAP. For a reconciliation of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined to net income and for a description of the manner in which management uses these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate our business, the economic substance behind management's decision to use these non-GAAP financial measures, the material limitations associated with the use of these non-GAAP financial measures and the manner in which management compensates for these limitations and the reasons why management believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors, please refer to footnotes 4 and 5 below.

The information presented below should be read together with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements

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and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. All amounts set forth below are in thousands, except per share data.

	Fiscal Years Ended September 30,			Twenty-Six Week Period Ended April 1, 2006	Twenty-Six Week Period Ended March 31, 2007
	2004	2005	2006	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$ 300,703	\$ 374,253	\$ 435,164	\$ 208,416	\$ 267,147
Gross profit ⁽¹⁾	136,505	184,270	221,290	105,720	138,705
Operating expenses:					
Selling and administrative	31,201	38,943	48,309	25,516	26,707
Amortization of intangibles	10,325	7,747	6,197	3,266	5,010
Refinancing costs ⁽²⁾			48,617		
Income from operations ⁽¹⁾	94,979	137,580	118,167	76,938	106,988
Interest expense, net	74,675	80,266	76,732	39,181	40,396
Income before income taxes	20,304	57,314	41,435	37,757	66,592
Income tax provision	6,682	22,627	16,318	14,499	24,743
Net income	\$ 13,622	\$ 34,687	\$ 25,117	\$ 23,258	\$ 41,849
Net earnings per share:					
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.93
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.87
Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding:					
Basic	44,193	44,202	44,415	44,228	44,872
Diluted	46,300	46,544	47,181	46,893	47,897
					As of March 31, 2007
					(unaudited)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents				\$ 64,795	
Working capital ⁽³⁾					237,422
Total assets					1,968,104
Long-term debt, including current portion					1,357,968
Stockholders' equity					412,193

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	Fiscal Years Ended September 30,			Twenty-Six	Twenty-Six
	2004	2005	2006	Week Period Ended April 1, 2006	Week Period Ended March 31, 2007
				(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Other Financial Data:					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 111,139	\$ 80,695	\$ 3,058	\$ (61,072)	\$ 55,400
Investing activities	(77,619)	(20,530)	(35,323)	(3,831)	(479,910)
Financing activities	(3,924)	(4,442)	(10,739)	(6,941)	428,088
Depreciation and amortization	18,303	16,956	16,111	8,152	10,428
Capital expenditures	5,416	7,960	8,350	3,831	4,205
Other Data:					
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 113,282	\$ 154,536	\$ 134,278	\$ 85,090	\$ 117,416
EBITDA, margin ⁽⁶⁾	37.7%	41.3%	30.9%	40.8%	44.0%
EBITDA As Defined ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 139,084	\$ 164,240	\$ 194,437	\$ 92,916	\$ 124,546
EBITDA As Defined, margin ⁽⁶⁾	46.3%	43.9%	44.7%	44.6%	46.6%

(1) Gross profit and income from operations include the effect of charges relating to purchase accounting adjustments to inventory associated with the acquisition of various businesses and a product line during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 of \$0.2 million, \$1.5 million and \$18.5 million, respectively, and the twenty-six week periods ended March 31, 2007 and April 1, 2006 of \$2.5 million and \$0, respectively.

(2) Represents costs incurred in connection with the refinancing transactions completed in June 2006, including the premium paid to redeem the 8³/₈% senior subordinated notes of TransDigm Inc. of \$25.6 million, the write off of debt issue costs of \$22.9 million and other expenses of \$0.1 million.

(3) Computed as total current assets less total current liabilities.

(4) EBITDA represents earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA As Defined represents EBITDA plus, as applicable for the relevant period, inventory purchase accounting adjustments, acquisition integration costs, non-cash compensation and deferred compensation costs, one-time special bonus payments made to members of our management in November 2005, certain acquisition earnout costs, certain other non-cash and non-recurring expenses and certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with our financing activities and TD Group's initial public offering.

We present EBITDA because we believe it is a useful indicator of our operating performance. Our management believes that EBITDA is useful to investors because it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, income tax expense and depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon, among other things, accounting methods, book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets are acquired. We also believe EBITDA is useful to our management and investors as a measure of comparative operating performance between time periods and among companies as it is reflective of changes in pricing decisions, cost controls and other factors that affect operating performance.

Our management uses EBITDA As Defined to review and assess our operating performance and management team in connection with our employee incentive programs, the preparation of our annual budget and financial projections. Our management also believes that EBITDA As Defined is useful to investors because the revolving credit facility under the senior secured credit facility requires compliance, on a pro forma basis, with a first lien leverage ratio, which is measured based

on our Consolidated EBITDA. The senior secured credit facility defines Consolidated EBITDA in the same manner as we have defined EBITDA As Defined.

Although we use EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined as measures to assess the performance of our business and for the other purposes set forth above, the use of these non-GAAP financial measures as analytical tools has limitations, and you should not consider any of them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported in accordance with GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

none of these measures reflects the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest payments, on our indebtedness;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and none of these measures reflects any cash requirements for such replacements;

the omission of the substantial amortization expense associated with our intangible assets further limits the usefulness of these measures;

none of these measures includes the payment of taxes, which is a necessary element of our operations; and

EBITDA As Defined excludes the cash expense we have incurred to integrate acquired businesses into our operations, which is a necessary element of certain of our acquisitions.

Because of these limitations, EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. Management compensates for these limitations by not viewing EBITDA or EBITDA As Defined in isolation, and specifically by using other GAAP measures, such as net income, net sales and operating profit, to measure our operating performance. Neither EBITDA nor EBITDA As Defined is a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and neither should be considered as an alternative to net income or cash flow from operations determined in accordance with GAAP, and our calculation of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined may not be comparable to the calculation of similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

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(5)

The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA and EBITDA As Defined to net income:

	Fiscal Years Ended September 30,			Twenty-Six	Twenty-Six
	2004	2005	2006	Week Period Ended April 1, 2006	Week Period Ended March 31, 2007
				(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net income	\$ 13,622	\$ 34,687	\$ 25,117	\$ 23,258	\$ 41,849
Add:					
Depreciation and amortization	18,303	16,956	16,111	8,152	10,428
Interest expense, net	74,675	80,266	76,732	39,181	40,396
Income tax provision	6,682	22,627	16,318	14,499	24,743
EBITDA	113,282	154,536	134,278	85,090	117,416
Add:					
Inventory purchase accounting adjustments ^(a)	18,471	1,493	200		2,464
Acquisition integration costs ^(b)	1,162	1,363	1,032	380	1,479
Non-cash compensation and deferred compensation costs ^(c)	6,169	6,848	988	(1,382)	2,460
One-time special bonus payments ^(d)			6,222	6,222	
Acquisition earnout costs ^(e)			450	224	425
Refinancing costs ^(f)			48,617		
Non-recurring IPO expenses ^(g)			2,650	2,382	
Other non-cash, non-recurring expenses ^(h)					302
EBITDA As Defined	\$ 139,084	\$ 164,240	\$ 194,437	\$ 92,916	\$ 124,546

- (a) Represents the portion of the purchase accounting adjustments to inventory associated with the acquisitions of various businesses and a product line by TransDigm that were charged to cost of sales when the inventory was sold.
- (b) Represents costs incurred to integrate businesses and a product line into our operations and facility relocation costs.
- (c) Represents the expenses recognized by us under our stock compensation plans and our deferred compensation plans. The amount reflected above for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 and the twenty-six week period ended April 1, 2006 includes (i) a reversal of previously recorded amounts charged to expense of \$3.8 million, resulting from the termination of two of our deferred compensation plans during such periods and (ii) expense recognized by us under a new deferred compensation plan adopted by us during such periods.
- (d) Represents the aggregate amount of one-time special bonuses paid on November 10, 2005 to members of our management.
- (e) Represents the amount recognized for the potential earnout payment to Howard Skurka pursuant to the terms of the retention agreement entered into with him in connection with Skurka's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Skurka Engineering Company in December 2004.
- (f) Represents costs incurred in connection with the refinancing transactions completed in June 2006, including the premium paid to redeem the 8³/₈% senior subordinated notes of TransDigm Inc. of \$25.6 million, the write off of debt issue costs of

\$22.9 million and other expenses of \$0.1 million.

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- (g) Represents non-recurring costs and expenses incurred by TD Group related to its initial public offering.
 - (h) Represents the write-down of certain property to its fair value that has been reclassified as held for sale in fiscal 2007.
- (6) The EBITDA margin represents the amount of EBITDA as a percentage of net sales. The EBITDA As Defined margin represents the amount of EBITDA As Defined as a percentage of net sales.

RISK FACTORS

Participating in the exchange offer involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before you decide to participate in the exchange offer. Any of the following risks, as well as other risks and uncertainties, could harm the value of the notes directly, or our business and financial results and thus indirectly cause the value of the notes to decline. The risks described below are not the only ones that could impact our company or the value of the notes. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. As a result of any of these risks, known or unknown, you may lose all or part of your investment in the notes.

Risks Relating to the Notes

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and could harm our ability to react to changes in our business and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our indebtedness, including the notes.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2007, our total indebtedness was approximately \$1,358.0 million (including premium received, net of amortization, in connection with the issuance of the original notes), which was approximately 76.7% of our total capitalization. In addition, we may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. For example, as of March 31, 2007, we had \$198.4 million of unused commitments under our revolving loan facility. Although the senior secured credit facility and the Indenture contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness incurred in compliance with these qualifications and exceptions could be substantial. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our substantial leverage would increase.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to investors. For example, it could:

increase our vulnerability to general economic downturns and industry conditions;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and other general corporate requirements;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have less debt; and

limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in the documents governing our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds, make investments and incur liens.

Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that currently anticipated cost savings and operating improvements will be realized on schedule or at all or that future borrowings will be available to us under the senior secured credit facility or otherwise in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness. If we cannot service our debt, we will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital investments, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our debt or seeking additional equity capital.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control and any failure to meet our debt service obligations could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness, including the notes and amounts borrowed under the senior secured credit facility, and to fund our operations, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that currently anticipated cost savings and operating improvements will be realized on schedule or at all or that future borrowings will be available to us under the senior secured credit facility or otherwise in amounts sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness, including the notes and amounts borrowed under the senior secured credit facility, or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we cannot service our debt, we will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital investments, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our debt or seeking additional equity capital. We cannot assure you that any of these remedies could, if necessary, be effected on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments, the Indenture and the senior secured credit facility may restrict us from adopting any of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness on acceptable terms and would otherwise adversely affect the notes.

See "Description of the Exchange Notes."

Repayment of our debt, including the notes, is dependent on cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries own a significant portion of our assets and conduct a significant portion of our operations. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the notes, is dependent, to a significant extent, on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are guarantors of the notes, our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the Indenture limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the notes.

The terms of the senior secured credit facility and the Indenture may restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions.

The senior secured credit facility and the Indenture contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on TD Group, TransDigm Inc. and its subsidiaries (in the case of the senior secured credit facility) and TransDigm Inc. and its subsidiaries (in the case of the Indenture) and may limit their ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interests. The senior secured credit facility and Indenture include covenants restricting, among

other things, the ability of TD Group, TransDigm Inc. and its subsidiaries (in the case of the senior secured credit facility) and TransDigm Inc. and its subsidiaries (in the case of the Indenture) to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;
- pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase our capital stock or redeem or repurchase our subordinated debt;
- make investments;
- sell assets;
- enter into agreements that restrict distributions or other payments from our restricted subsidiaries to us;
- incur or suffer to exist liens;
- consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- create unrestricted subsidiaries; and
- engage in certain business activities.

A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the senior secured credit facility or the Indenture. If any such default occurs, the lenders under the senior secured credit facility and the holders of the notes may elect to declare all outstanding borrowings, together with accrued interest and other amounts payable thereunder, to be immediately due and payable. The lenders under the senior secured credit facility also have the right in these circumstances to terminate any commitments they have to provide further borrowings. In addition, following an event of default under the senior secured credit facility, the lenders under that facility will have the right to proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure the debt, which includes our available cash, and they will also have the right to prevent us from making debt service payments on the notes. If the debt under the senior secured credit facility or the notes were to be accelerated, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full the notes and our other debt.

Many of the covenants in the Indenture will not be applicable during any period when the notes are rated investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's and no default has occurred and is continuing.

Many of the covenants contained in the Indenture will not be applicable during any period when the notes are rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's and no default has occurred and is continuing. These covenants restrict, among other things, the ability of TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries to incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, to pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase capital stock or redeem or repurchase subordinated debt, sell assets, consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets and enter into certain other transactions. There can be no assurance that the notes will ever be rated investment grade, or that if they are rated investment grade, that the notes will maintain such ratings. However, suspension of these covenants will allow TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries to engage in certain actions that would not have been permitted while these covenants were in force, and the effects of any such actions that TransDigm Inc. and its restricted subsidiaries take while these covenants are not in force will be permitted to remain in place even if the notes are subsequently downgraded below investment grade and the covenants are reinstated.

Your right to receive payments on the notes will be subordinated to the borrowings under the senior secured credit facility and possibly all of our future borrowings. Further, the guarantees of the notes are junior to all of the guarantors' existing senior indebtedness and possibly to all of the guarantors' future borrowings.

The notes and the guarantees rank behind all of our and the guarantors' existing senior indebtedness, including the senior secured credit facility, and will rank behind all of our and the guarantors' future borrowings, in each case, except any future indebtedness that expressly provides that it ranks equal with, or junior in right of payment to, the notes and the guarantees, as applicable. As of March 31, 2007, the notes and the guarantees would have been subordinated to approximately \$780 million of outstanding senior debt. In addition, as of March 31, 2007, approximately \$198.4 million of borrowings were available under the revolving loan facility under the senior secured credit facility, subject to compliance with the covenants and conditions to borrowings under the senior secured credit facility, which borrowings would be senior to the notes and the guarantees. We also may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness, including senior indebtedness, in the future.

As a result of this subordination, upon any distribution to our creditors or the creditors of the guarantors in a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or the guarantors or our or their property, the holders of our senior debt and the senior debt of the guarantors will be entitled to be paid in full and in cash before any payment may be made with respect to the notes or the guarantees.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or the guarantors, holders of the notes will participate with the trade creditors and all other holders of our and the guarantors' senior subordinated indebtedness in the assets remaining after we and the guarantors have paid all of the senior indebtedness. However, because the Indenture requires that amounts otherwise payable to holders of the notes in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding be paid to holders of senior indebtedness instead, holders of the notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of trade payables or other unsecured, unsubordinated creditors in any such proceeding. In any of these cases, we and the guarantors may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors, and holders of the notes may receive less, ratably, than the holders of senior indebtedness.

The notes are not secured by our assets or those of the guarantors, and the lenders under the senior secured credit facility will be entitled to remedies available to a secured lender, which gives them priority over you to collect amounts due to them.

In addition to being subordinated to all our existing and future senior debt, the notes and the guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets or any of the assets of the guarantors. Our obligations under the senior secured credit facility are secured by, among other things, a first priority pledge of all of TransDigm Inc.'s and its subsidiaries' capital stock (subject to exceptions specified in the facility), substantially all of our assets and substantially all of the assets of the guarantors. If we become insolvent or are liquidated, or if payment under the senior secured credit facility or in respect of any other secured indebtedness is accelerated, the lenders under the senior secured credit facility or holders of other secured indebtedness will be entitled to exercise the remedies available to a secured lender under applicable law (in addition to any remedies that may be available under documents pertaining to the senior secured credit facility or other secured debt). Upon the occurrence of any default under the senior secured credit facility (and even without accelerating the indebtedness under the senior secured credit facility), the lenders may be able to prohibit the payment of the notes and guarantees either by limiting our ability to access our cash flow or under the subordination provisions contained in the Indenture. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Ranking Subordination; Payment of Notes."

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws permit a court to void the notes and the guarantees, and if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes.

Our issuance of the notes and the issuance of the guarantees by the guarantors may be subject to review under federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes if a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization case or a lawsuit, including circumstances in which bankruptcy is not involved, were commenced at some future date by, or on behalf of, our unpaid creditors or unpaid creditors of the guarantors. While the relevant laws may vary from state to state, under such laws the issuance of the notes and the guarantees and the application of the proceeds therefrom will be a fraudulent conveyance if (1) we issued the notes and the guarantees with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or (2) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing either the notes or a guarantee, and, in the case of clause (2) only, one of the following is true:

we or any of the guarantors were or was insolvent, or rendered insolvent, by reason of such transactions;

we or any of the guarantors were or was engaged in a business or transaction for which our or the applicable guarantor's assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

we or any of the guarantors intended to, or believed that we or it would, be unable to pay debts as they matured.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes or a guarantee was a fraudulent conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the notes or such guarantee or subordinate the notes or such guarantee to presently existing and future indebtedness of ours or of the applicable guarantor, or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to the notes or such guarantee. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent conveyance occurred, you may not receive any payment on the notes.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon the governing law. Generally, an entity would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred indebtedness:

the sum of its debts was greater than the fair value of all its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on its existing debts and liabilities as they become due; or

it cannot pay its debts as they become due.

A court would likely find that a subsidiary guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for its subsidiary guarantee if the subsidiary guarantor did not substantially benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the notes. Each subsidiary guarantee contains a provision intended to limit the subsidiary guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the incurrence of obligations under its subsidiary guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer. This provision may not be effective to protect the subsidiary guarantees from being voided under fraudulent transfer laws.

An active trading market for the exchange notes may not develop.

The exchange notes are a new issue of securities and there is no established trading market for the exchange notes. We do not intend to apply to list the exchange notes for trading on any securities exchange or to arrange for quotation on any automated dealer quotation system.

As a result of this and the other factors listed below, an active trading market for the exchange notes may not develop, in which case the market price and liquidity of the exchange notes may be adversely affected.

In addition, you may not be able to sell your exchange notes at a particular time or at a price favorable to you. Future trading prices of the exchange notes will depend on many factors, including:

our operating performance and financial condition;

our prospects or the prospects for companies in our industry generally;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the notes;

the market for similar securities; and

prevailing interest rates.

Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused volatility in prices. It is possible that the market for the exchange notes will be subject to disruptions. A disruption may have a negative effect on you as a holder of the exchange notes, regardless of our prospects or performance.

Although the initial purchasers of the original notes have advised us that they intend to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so. The initial purchasers may also discontinue any market making activities at any time, in their sole discretion, which could further negatively impact your ability to sell the exchange notes or the prevailing market price at the time you choose to sell.

We may not be able to fulfill our repurchase obligations in the event of a change of control.

Except in limited circumstances specified in the Indenture, upon the occurrence of any change of control, we will be required to make a change of control offer to repurchase the notes. Upon the occurrence of a change of control, we would also be required to repay all of the indebtedness outstanding under the senior secured credit facility. Also, as the senior secured credit facility will generally prohibit us from purchasing any notes, if we do not repay all borrowings under the senior secured credit facility first or obtain the consent of the lenders thereunder, we will be prohibited from purchasing the notes upon a change of control.

In addition, if a change of control occurs, there can be no assurance that we will have available funds sufficient to pay the change of control purchase price for any of the notes that might be delivered by holders of the notes seeking to accept the change of control offer and, accordingly, none of the holders of the notes may receive the change of control purchase price for their notes. Our failure to make the change of control offer or to pay the change of control purchase price when due would result in a default under the Indenture. See "Description of the Exchange Notes Events of Default."

Risks Associated with the Exchange Offer

You may not be able to sell your original notes if you do not exchange them for registered exchange notes in the exchange offer.

If you do not exchange your original notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, your original notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer as stated in the legends on the original

notes. In general, you may not offer, sell or otherwise transfer the original notes in the United States unless they are:

registered under the Securities Act;

offered or sold under an exemption from the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; or

offered or sold in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

Currently, we do not anticipate that we will register the original notes under the Securities Act. Except for limited instances involving the initial purchasers or holders of original notes who are not eligible to participate in the exchange offer or who receive freely transferable exchange notes in the exchange offer, we will not be under any obligation to register the original notes under the Securities Act under the registration rights agreement or otherwise. Also, if the exchange offer is completed on the terms and within the time period contemplated by this prospectus, no liquidated damages will be payable on your original notes.

Your ability to sell your original notes may be significantly more limited and the price at which you may be able to sell your original notes may be significantly lower if you do not exchange them for registered exchange notes in the exchange offer.

To the extent that original notes are exchanged in the exchange offer, the trading market for the original notes that remain outstanding may be significantly more limited. As a result, the liquidity of the original notes not tendered for exchange in the exchange offer could be adversely affected. The extent of the market for original notes will depend upon a number of factors, including the number of holders of original notes remaining outstanding and the interest of securities firms in maintaining a market in the original notes. An issue of securities with a similar outstanding market value available for trading, which is called the "float," may command a lower price than would be comparable to an issue of securities with a greater float. As a result, the market price for original notes that are not exchanged in the exchange offer may be affected adversely to the extent that original notes exchanged in the exchange offer reduce the float. The reduced float also may make the trading price of the original notes that are not exchanged more volatile.

There are state securities law restrictions on the resale of the exchange notes.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain jurisdictions, the exchange notes may not be offered or resold by any holder, unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in such jurisdictions or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and the requirements of such exemption have been satisfied. Currently, we do not intend to register or qualify the resale of the exchange notes in any such jurisdictions. However, generally an exemption is available for sales to registered broker-dealers and certain institutional buyers. Other exemptions under applicable state securities laws also may be available.

Some holders who exchange their original notes may be deemed to be underwriters.

If you exchange your original notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you may be deemed to have received restricted securities and, if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

We will not accept your original notes for exchange if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures and, as a result, your original notes will continue to be subject to existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell your original notes.

We will issue exchange notes as part of the exchange offer only after a timely receipt of your original notes, a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your original notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive your original notes, letter of transmittal and other required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will not accept your original notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of original notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of original notes, we will not accept your original notes for exchange. See "The Exchange Offer."

Risks Related to Our Business

Future terrorist attacks may have a material adverse impact on our business.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, passenger traffic on commercial flights was significantly lower than prior to the attacks and many commercial airlines reduced their operating schedules. Overall, the terrorist attacks resulted in billions of dollars in losses to the airline industry. Any future acts of terrorism and any military response to such acts could result in further acts of terrorism and additional hostilities, including possible retaliatory attacks on sovereign nations, as well as financial, economic and political instability. While the precise effects of any such terrorist attack, military response or instability on our industry and our business is difficult to determine, it could result in further reductions in the use of commercial aircraft. If demand for new aircraft and spare parts decreases, demand for certain of our products would also decrease.

Our business is sensitive to the number of flight hours that our customers' planes spend aloft, the size and age of the worldwide aircraft fleet and our customers' profitability. These items are, in turn, affected by general economic conditions.

Our business is directly affected by, among other factors, changes in RPMs, the size and age of the worldwide aircraft fleet and, to a lesser extent, changes in the profitability of the commercial airline industry. RPMs and airline profitability have historically been correlated with the general economic environment, although national and international events also play a key role. For example, RPMs declined primarily as a result of increased security concerns among airline customers following the events of September 11, 2001. In addition, in recent years, the airline industry has been severely affected by the downturn in the global economy, higher fuel prices, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, epidemic and the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. As a result of the substantial reduction in airline traffic resulting from these events, the airline industry incurred, and some in the industry continue to incur, large losses and financial difficulties. Some carriers have also parked or retired a portion of their fleets and have reduced workforces and flights. During periods of reduced airline profitability, some airlines may delay purchases of spare parts, preferring instead to deplete existing inventories. If demand for new aircraft and spare parts decreases, there would be a decrease in demand for certain of our products.

Our sales to manufacturers of large aircraft are cyclical, and a downturn in sales to these manufacturers may adversely affect us.

Our sales to manufacturers of large commercial aircraft, which accounted for approximately 15% of our net sales in fiscal year 2006, have historically experienced periodic downturns. In the past, these sales have been affected by airline profitability, which is impacted by, among other things, fuel and labor costs, price competition, downturns in the global economy and national and international events,

such as the events of September 11, 2001. Prior downturns have adversely affected our net sales, gross margin and net income.

We rely heavily on certain customers for much of our sales.

Our two largest customers for fiscal year 2006 were Honeywell International Inc. and Aviall, Inc. (a distributor of commercial aftermarket parts to airlines throughout the world). These customers accounted for approximately 10% and 9%, respectively, of our net sales in fiscal year 2006. Our top ten customers for fiscal year 2006 accounted for approximately 48% of our net sales. In addition, during the second half of fiscal 2006, The Boeing Company acquired Aviall, Inc. During fiscal 2006, The Boeing Company accounted for approximately 7% of our net sales, and therefore its acquisition of Aviall, Inc. increases our reliance on The Boeing Company as a customer. Honeywell International Inc. and The Boeing Company are also significant customers of ATI, accounting for approximately 7% and 19%, respectively, of ATI's net sales for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and as a result of our acquisition of ATI, our reliance on these two customers has increased.

We generally do not have guaranteed future sales of our products. Further, we enter into fixed price contracts with some of our customers, so we bear the risk of cost overruns.

As is customary in our business, we do not generally have long-term contracts with most of our aftermarket customers and, therefore, do not have guaranteed future sales. Although we have long-term contracts with many of our OEM customers, some of those customers may terminate these contracts on short notice and, in many other cases, our customers have not committed to buy any minimum quantity of our products. In addition, in certain cases, we must anticipate the future volume of orders based upon the historic purchasing patterns of customers and upon our discussions with customers as to their anticipated future requirements, and this anticipated future volume of orders may not materialize.

We also have entered into multi-year, fixed-price contracts with some of our OEM customers, pursuant to which we have agreed to perform the work for a fixed price and, accordingly, realize all the benefit or detriment resulting from any decreases or increases in the costs of making these products. Sometimes we accept a fixed-price contract for a product that we have not yet produced, and this increases the risk of cost overruns or delays in the completion of the design and manufacturing of the product. Most of our contracts do not permit us to recover increases in raw material prices, taxes or labor costs, although some contracts allow renegotiation to address certain material adverse changes.

U.S. military spending is dependent upon the U.S. defense budget.

The U.S. Department of Defense, or the DOD, budget has generally increased for each fiscal year from fiscal year 1997 to the budget for fiscal year 2007, and, based on the Bush Administration's current Future Year Defense Program, the DOD budget is expected to continue to increase modestly through fiscal year 2010. However, future DOD budgets after fiscal year 2007 could be negatively impacted by several factors, including but not limited to the U.S. Government's budget deficits, spending priorities, the cost of sustaining the U.S. military presence in Iraq and Afghanistan and possible political pressure to reduce U.S. Government military spending, each of which could cause the DOD budget to remain unchanged or to decline. A significant decline in U.S. military expenditures in the future could result in a reduction in the amount of our products sold to the various agencies and buying organizations of the U.S. Government.

We are subject to certain unique business risks as a result of supplying equipment and services to the U.S. Government. In addition, government contracts contain unfavorable termination provisions and are subject to modification and audit.

Companies engaged in supplying defense-related equipment and services to U.S. Government agencies are subject to business risks specific to the defense industry. These risks include the ability of the U.S. Government to unilaterally:

suspend us from receiving new contracts pending resolution of alleged violations of procurement laws or regulations;

terminate existing contracts;

reduce the value of existing contracts; and

audit our contract-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs.

Most of our U.S. Government contracts can be terminated by the U.S. Government either for its convenience or if we default by failing to perform under the contract. Termination for convenience provisions provide only for our recovery of costs incurred or committed, settlement expenses and profit on the work completed prior to termination. Termination for default provisions provide for the contractor to be liable for excess costs incurred by the U.S. Government in procuring undelivered items from another source.

On contracts where the price is based on cost, the U.S. Government may review our costs and performance, as well as our accounting and general business practices. Based on the results of such audits, the U.S. Government may adjust our contract-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs. In addition, under U.S. Government purchasing regulations, some of our costs, including most financing costs, amortization of intangible assets, portions of research and development costs, and certain marketing expenses may not be subject to reimbursement.

Approximately 7% of our net sales in fiscal year 2006 were to the U.S. Government through various agencies and buying organizations.

In addition to these U.S. Government contract risks, we are at times required to obtain approval from U.S. Government agencies to export our products. Additionally, we are not permitted to export some of our products. A determination by the U.S. Government that we failed to receive required approvals or licenses could eliminate or restrict our ability to sell our products outside the United States, and the penalties that could be imposed by the U.S. Government for failure to comply with these laws could be significant.

Certain of our divisions and subsidiaries have been subject to a pricing review by the DOD Office of the Inspector General.

Five of our divisions and subsidiaries have been subject to a DOD Office of the Inspector General review of our records for the purpose of determining whether the DOD's various buying offices negotiated "fair and reasonable" prices for spare parts purchased from those five divisions and subsidiaries in fiscal years 2002 through 2004. On April 19, 2006, the Inspector General issued its final report dated February 23, 2006 and made public a redacted version of the report. The report recommends (i) that the Defense Logistics Agency request that those five subsidiaries and divisions voluntarily refund, in the aggregate, approximately \$2.6 million for allegedly overpriced parts and (ii) that Defense Logistics Agency contracting officers reevaluate their procedures for determining the reasonableness of pricing for sole source spare parts purchased from those divisions and subsidiaries and seek to develop Strategic Supplier Alliances with those divisions and subsidiaries.

Our position has been, and continues to be, that our pricing has been fair and reasonable and that there is no legal basis for the amount suggested as a refund by the Inspector General in its report. In response to the report, we offered reasons why we disagree with the Inspector General's overall analysis and why computations related to a voluntary refund contained in the report fail to consider key data, such as actual historical sales. If the Defense Logistics Agency requests a voluntary refund from any of our divisions or subsidiaries, we would consider such a request under the circumstances existing at that time.

In February 2006, the Defense Logistics Agency made a request to initiate discussions regarding future pricing and developing an acquisition strategy that would mutually strengthen our business relationship with the Defense Logistics Agency. The parties have discussed future purchasing but negotiations regarding Strategic Supplier Alliances have not commenced, but will likely occur at a later date. As a result of those negotiations, it is possible that the divisions and subsidiaries subject to the pricing review will enter into Strategic Supplier Alliances with the Defense Logistics Agency. It is likely that in connection with any Strategic Supplier Alliance, the Defense Logistics Agency will seek prices for parts based on cost. It is also possible that the DOD may seek alternative sources of supply for such parts. The entry into Strategic Supplier Alliances or a decision by the DOD to pursue alternative sources of supply for parts we currently provide could reduce the amount of revenue we derive from, and the profitability of certain of our supply arrangements with, certain agencies and buying organizations for the U.S. Government.

Our business may be adversely affected if we would lose our government or industry approvals or if more stringent government regulations are enacted or if industry oversight is increased.

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States and in other countries. In order to sell our components, we and the components we manufacture must be certified by the FAA, the DOD and similar agencies in foreign countries and by individual manufacturers. If new and more stringent government regulations are adopted or if industry oversight increases, we might incur significant expenses to comply with any new regulations or heightened industry oversight. In addition, if material authorizations or approvals were revoked or suspended, our business would be adversely affected.

We are dependent on our highly trained employees and any work stoppage or difficulty hiring similar employees could adversely affect our business.

Because our products are complicated and highly engineered, we depend on an educated and trained workforce. There is substantial competition for skilled personnel in the aircraft component industry, and we could be adversely affected by a shortage of skilled employees. We may not be able to fill new positions or vacancies created by expansion or turnover or attract and retain qualified personnel.

As of March 31, 2007, we had approximately 2,000 employees. Approximately 6% of our employees were represented by the United Steelworkers Union, approximately 4% were represented by the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America and approximately 4% were represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Collective bargaining agreements between us and these labor unions expire in April 2008, November 2008 and May 2009, respectively. Although we believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory, we cannot assure you that we will be able to negotiate a satisfactory renewal of these collective bargaining agreements or that our employee relations will remain stable. Because we maintain a relatively small inventory of finished goods, any work stoppage could materially and adversely affect our ability to provide products to our customers.

Our business is dependent on the availability of certain components and raw materials from suppliers.

Our business is affected by the price and availability of the raw materials and component parts that we use to manufacture our components. Our business, therefore, could be adversely impacted by factors affecting our suppliers (such as the destruction of our suppliers' facilities or their distribution infrastructure, a work stoppage or strike by our suppliers' employees or the failure of our suppliers to provide materials of the requisite quality), or by increased costs of such raw materials or components if we were unable to pass along such price increases to our customers. Because we maintain a relatively small inventory of raw materials and component parts, our business could be adversely affected if we were unable to obtain these raw materials and components from our suppliers in the quantities we require or on favorable terms. Although we believe in most cases that we could identify alternative suppliers, or alternative raw materials or component parts, the lengthy and expensive FAA and OEM certification processes associated with aerospace products could prevent efficient replacement of a supplier, raw material or component part.

We could incur substantial costs as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws and regulations.

Our operations and facilities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations that govern, among other things, discharges of pollutants into the air and water, the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, and the remediation of contamination. We could incur substantial costs, including clean-up costs, fines and sanctions and/or third party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws, relevant common law or the environmental permits required for our operations.

Pursuant to certain environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of a contaminated site may be held liable for the entire cost of investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous materials, whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of any hazardous materials. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials may also be held liable for such costs related to a disposal or treatment site, regardless of whether the affected site is owned or operated by them. Contaminants have been detected at some of our present and former sites, principally in connection with historical operations, and investigations and/or clean-ups have been undertaken by us or by former owners of the sites. We also receive inquiries and notices of potential liability with respect to offsite disposal facilities from time to time. Although we are not aware of any sites for which material obligations exist, the discovery of additional contaminants, the imposition of additional clean-up obligations or the initiation of suits for personal injury or damages to property or natural resources could result in significant liability.

Failure to successfully and efficiently integrate ATI into our operations may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

As described above, on February 7, 2007, we completed the acquisition of ATI. The integration of ATI into our operations will be a significant undertaking and will require significant attention from our management team. The acquisition involves the integration of two companies that previously operated independently. This integration is a complex, costly and time-consuming process and we cannot assure you that this process will be successful. In addition, the integration of ATI into our operations will require significant one-time costs for tasks such as site visits and audits and may be difficult to execute, and we cannot guaranty or accurately estimate these costs at this time. Additional integration challenges include, among other things:

persuading our employees and employees of ATI that the business cultures are compatible, maintaining morale, and integrating key employees;

incorporating new facilities into our business operations, including ATI's operations in Malaysia;

integrating systems; and

maintaining our standards, controls, procedures and policies.

If we are not able to successfully overcome these integration challenges, we may not achieve the benefits we expect from the ATI acquisition.

We intend to pursue future acquisitions. Our business may be adversely affected if we cannot consummate acquisitions on satisfactory terms, or if we cannot effectively integrate acquired operations.

A significant portion of our growth has occurred through acquisitions. Any future growth through acquisitions will be partially dependent upon the continued availability of suitable acquisition candidates at favorable prices and upon advantageous terms and conditions. We intend to pursue acquisitions that we believe will present opportunities consistent with our overall business strategy. However, we may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates to purchase or may be unable to acquire desired businesses or assets on economically acceptable terms. In addition, we may not be able to raise the capital necessary to fund future acquisitions. In addition, acquisitions involve risks that the businesses acquired will not perform in accordance with expectations and that business judgments concerning the value, strengths and weaknesses of businesses acquired will prove incorrect.

We regularly engage in discussions with respect to potential acquisition and investment opportunities. If we consummate an acquisition, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly. Future acquisitions could result in the incurrence of additional debt and contingent liabilities and an increase in interest and amortization expenses or periodic impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets as well as significant charges relating to integration costs.

In addition, we may not be able to successfully integrate any business we acquire into our existing business. The successful integration of new businesses depends on our ability to manage these new businesses and cut excess costs. The successful integration of future acquisitions may also require substantial attention from our senior management and the management of the acquired business, which could decrease the time that they have to service and attract customers and develop new products and services. In addition, because we may actively pursue a number of opportunities simultaneously, we may encounter unforeseen expenses, complications and delays, including difficulties in employing sufficient staff and maintaining operational and management oversight.

We have recorded a significant amount of intangible assets, which may never generate the returns we expect.

Our acquisitions have resulted in significant increases in identifiable intangible assets and goodwill. As of March 31, 2007, identifiable intangible assets, which primarily include trademarks, trade names, trade secrets, license agreements and technology, were approximately \$340.0 million, representing approximately 17.3% of our total assets. As of March 31, 2007, goodwill recognized in accounting for the Mergers, the acquisition of ATI and other recent acquisitions was approximately \$1,218.9 million, representing approximately 61.9% of our total assets. We may never realize the full value of our identifiable intangible assets and goodwill, and to the extent we were to determine that our identifiable intangible assets and our goodwill were impaired within the meaning of applicable accounting regulations, we would be required to write-off the amount of any impairment.

We face significant competition.

We operate in a highly competitive global industry and compete against a number of companies, including divisions of larger companies, some of which have significantly greater resources than we do, and therefore may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products than we can. Competitors in our product lines are both U.S. and foreign companies and range in size from

divisions of large public corporations to small privately held entities. We believe that our ability to compete depends on high product performance, consistent high quality, short lead-time and timely delivery, competitive pricing, superior customer service and support and continued certification under customer quality requirements and assurance programs. We may have to adjust the prices of some of our products to remain competitive.

We could be adversely affected if one of our components causes an aircraft to crash.

Our operations expose us to potential liabilities for personal injury or death as a result of the failure of an aircraft component that we have designed, manufactured or serviced. While we maintain liability insurance to protect us from future products liability claims, in the event of product liability claims our insurers may attempt to deny coverage or any coverage we have may not be adequate. We also may not be able to maintain insurance coverage in the future at an acceptable cost. Any liability not covered by insurance or for which third party indemnification is not available could result in significant liability to us.

In addition, a crash caused by one of our components could damage our reputation for quality products. We believe our customers consider safety and reliability as key criteria in selecting a provider of aircraft components. If a crash were to be caused by one of our components, or if we were to otherwise fail to maintain a satisfactory record of safety and reliability, our ability to retain and attract customers may be materially adversely affected.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus contain both historical and forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements including, in particular, the statements about our plans, objectives, strategies and prospects regarding, among other things, our financial condition, results of operations and business. We have identified some of these forward-looking statements with words like "believe," "may," "will," "should," "expect," "intend," "plan," "predict," "anticipate," "estimate" or "continue" and other words and terms of similar meaning. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations about future events affecting us and are subject to uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Many factors mentioned in our discussion in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, including the risks outlined under "Risk Factors," will be important in determining future results. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we do not know whether our expectations will prove correct. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties, including those described under "Risk Factors" and those discussed in other documents we file with the SEC which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Since our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements, we cannot give any assurance that any of the events anticipated by these forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our business, results of operations and financial condition. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under federal securities laws.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of exchange notes in the exchange offer. The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the original notes tendered in exchange for the exchange notes. Accordingly, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any change in our indebtedness.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges:

Predecessor			Fiscal Years Ended September 30,			Pro Forma Twelve-Month Period Ended September 30, 2006	Twenty-Six Week Period Ended April 1, 2006	Twenty-Six Week Period Ended March 31, 2007	Pro Forma Twenty-Six Week Period Ended March 31, 2007	
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002	October 1, 2002 Through July 22, 2003 (Closing Date of the Mergers)⁽²⁾	July 8, 2003 (Date of Formation) Through September 30, 2003⁽²⁾	2004	2005	2006					
(unaudited)										
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽¹⁾	2.3x	(2)	(2)	1.3x	1.7x	1.5x	1.2x	2.0x	2.6x	1.7x

(1) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of earnings before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, amortization of debt issuance costs and the portion (approximately 33%) of rental expense that management believes is representative of the interest component of rental expense.

(2) Earnings were insufficient by \$110,670,000 and \$9,729,000 to cover fixed charges for the period from October 1, 2002 through July 22, 2003 (the closing date of the Mergers) and for the period from July 8, 2003 (date of formation) through September 30, 2003, respectively.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose of the Exchange Offer

On February 7, 2007, we offered the original notes in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, the original notes may not be reoffered, resold or otherwise transferred in the United States, unless so registered or unless an exemption from the Securities Act registration requirements is available. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into with the initial purchasers of the original notes, we and the guarantors agreed, for the benefit of holders of the original notes, to:

no later than 180 days after February 7, 2007 file a registration statement with the SEC with respect to a registered offer to exchange the original notes for exchange notes that will be issued under the same indenture, in the same aggregate principal amount as and with terms that are identical in all material respects to the original notes, except that they will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions; and

use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act within 270 days after February 7, 2007; and

consummate the exchange offer within 310 days after the February 7, 2007.

For each original note tendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, we will issue to the holder of such original note an exchange note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered original note. Interest on each exchange note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the original note surrendered in exchange therefor, or, if no interest has been paid on such original note, from the date of its original issue.

Under existing SEC interpretations, the exchange notes will be freely transferable by holders other than our affiliates after the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act if the holder of the exchange notes represents to us in the exchange offer that it is acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of its business, that it has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes and that it is not an affiliate of ours, as such terms are interpreted by the SEC; *provided, however*, that broker-dealers, or Participating Broker-Dealers, receiving exchange notes in the exchange offer will have a prospectus delivery requirement with respect to resales of such exchange notes. The SEC has taken the position that Participating Broker-Dealers may fulfill their prospectus delivery requirements with respect to exchange notes (other than a resale of an unsold allotment from the original sale of the original notes) with the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement.

Under the registration rights agreement, we are required to allow Participating Broker-Dealers and other persons, if any, with similar prospectus delivery requirements to use the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement in connection with the resale of such exchange notes for 180 days following the effective date of such registration statement (or such shorter period during which Participating Broker-Dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus).

A holder of original notes (other than certain specified holders) who wishes to exchange such original notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer will be required to represent that any exchange notes to be received by it will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business and that at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer it has no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the exchange notes and that it is not an "affiliate" of ours, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, or if it is an affiliate, that it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes, where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See "Plan of Distribution."

Shelf Registration Statement

In the event that:

- (1) because of any change in law or in applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC, we are not permitted to effect the exchange offer;
- (2) we do not consummate the exchange offer within 310 days of February 7, 2007;
- (3) an initial purchaser notifies us following consummation of the exchange offer that original notes held by it are not eligible to be exchanged for exchange notes in the exchange offer; or
- (4) certain holders are not eligible to participate in the exchange offer, or certain holders participate in the exchange offer but do not receive freely tradeable securities on the date of the exchange,

then, we will, subject to certain exceptions,

(x) promptly file a shelf registration statement, or the Shelf Registration Statement, with the SEC covering resales of the original notes or the exchange notes, as the case may be;

(y) (A) in the case of clause (1) above, use our reasonable best efforts to cause the Shelf Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act on or prior to the 270th day after February 7, 2007 and (B) in the case of clause (2), (3) or (4) above, use our reasonable best efforts to cause the Shelf Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act on or prior to the 60th day after the date on which the Shelf Registration Statement is required to be filed; and

(z) We have agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to keep the Shelf Registration Statement effective for a period of two years from February 7, 2007 or such shorter period that will terminate when all of the securities covered by the Shelf Registration Statement (A) have been sold pursuant thereto or (B) are no longer restricted securities under Rule 144 of the Securities Act.

We will, in the event a Shelf Registration Statement is filed, among other things, provide to each holder for whom such Shelf Registration Statement was filed copies of the prospectus which is a part of the Shelf Registration Statement, notify each such holder when the Shelf Registration Statement has become effective and take certain other actions as are required to permit unrestricted resales of the original notes or the exchange notes, as the case may be. A holder selling such original notes or exchange notes pursuant to the Shelf Registration Statement generally would be required to be named as a selling security holder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with such sales and will be bound by the provisions of the registration rights agreement that are applicable to such holder (including certain indemnification obligations).

Liquidated Damages

We will pay additional cash interest on the original notes and exchange notes, subject to certain exceptions, upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (1) if we fail to file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC on or prior to August 6, 2007;

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(2) if obligated to file the Shelf Registration Statement as provided above, we fail to file the Shelf Registration Statement with the SEC on or prior to the 60th day, or the Shelf Filing Date, after the date on which the obligation to file a Shelf Registration Statement arises;

(3) if the exchange offer registration statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to November 5, 2007 or, if obligated to file a Shelf Registration Statement as provided above, a Shelf Registration Statement is not declared effective by the SEC on or prior to November 5, 2007;

(4) if the exchange offer is not consummated on or before the 40th day after the exchange offer registration statement is declared effective;

(5) if obligated to file the Shelf Registration Statement as provided above, the Shelf Registration Statement is not declared effective on or prior to the 60th day after the Shelf Filing Date; or

(6) after the exchange offer registration statement or the Shelf Registration Statement, as the case may be, is declared effective, such registration statement thereafter ceases to be effective or usable due to the reasons specified in the registration rights agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

Each such event referred to in the preceding clauses (1) through (6) is referred to herein as a Registration Default. Additional cash interest on the original notes and exchange notes will be payable from and including the date on which any such Registration Default shall occur to but excluding the date on which all Registration Defaults have been cured.

The rate of the additional interest will be \$0.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for the first 90-day period immediately following the occurrence of a Registration Default, and such rate will increase by an additional \$0.05 per week per \$1,000 principal amount of notes with respect to each subsequent 90-day period until all Registration Defaults have been cured, up to a maximum additional interest rate of 1.0% per annum. We will pay such additional interest on regular interest payment dates. Such additional interest will be in addition to any other interest payable from time to time with respect to the original notes and the exchange notes.

We will be entitled to consummate the exchange offer on the expiration date, provided that we have accepted all original notes previously validly tendered in accordance with the terms set forth in this prospectus and the applicable letter of transmittal.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Termination; Amendments

The exchange offer expires on the expiration date. The expiration date is 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2007, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend the period during which the exchange offer is open, in which event the expiration date is the latest time and date on which the exchange offer, as so extended by us, expires. We reserve the right to extend the exchange offer at any time and from time to time prior to the expiration date by giving written notice to The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as the exchange agent, and by timely public announcement communicated in accordance with applicable law or regulation. During any extension of the exchange offer, all original notes previously tendered pursu