

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	522287
Report Date :	28.07.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	MICRO POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS LLC
Registered Office :	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, De, 19808
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	01.23.2007
Legal Form :	Limited Liability Company
Line of Business :	The Subject Develops Measurement and Inspection Systems, and Aftermarket Services for Tire and Automotive Industries.
No. of Employees :	250

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

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Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,



MIRA INFORM PRIVATE LIMITED
605, Palmspring, Near D'Mart, Link Road,
Malad (West), Mumbai - 400 064. INDIA
Tel : 91-22-40448000 (44 lines)
Fax : 91-22-40448045 / 40448046
E-mail : mira@mirainform.com
info@mirainform.com
Website : <http://www.mirainform.com>
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through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

In December 2012, the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA

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STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name	MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC
Trade Name	MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC
ID	ID
ID Details	4289686
Creation Date	1928
Incorporation Date	1/23/2007
Legal Address	251 LITTLE FALLS DRIVE, WILMINGTON, NEW CASTLE, DE, 19808, USA
Operative Address	555 Mondial Parkway Streetsboro, OH 44241-4510 United States
Telephone	330-541-9100
Fax	330-541-9111
Legal Form	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
E-Mail	micropoise.techsupport@ametec.com
Registered In	DELAWARE
Website	www.micropoise.com
Contact Staff	Mr. Steve Harris - Chief Executive Officer
Activity	250 SIC Code: 3559, Special Industry Machinery, NEC NAICS Code: 333249, Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA	

HISTORY

History	The company was founded in 1928 and is headquartered in Streetsboro, Ohio.
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC operates as a subsidiary of: AIP/MPM Holdings, Inc. United States

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

Service/Product Description

Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC develops measurement and inspection systems, and aftermarket services for tire and automotive industries. It offers modular tire measurement systems for passenger/light truck tires; X-ray systems for passenger, truck, bus, and heavy duty tires; tire and wheel uniformity machines to measure force variation, run out, and sidewall appearance in tire and wheel assemblies; tire and wheel dynamic balance machines to measure tire and wheel assemblies; and geometry measurement systems for analysis of the tire sidewall and tire tread width areas. The company also provides aftermarket services for the tire, and tire and wheel assembly industries; training, machine rebuild, electronics and tooling repair, and tire testing services; and spare parts, tools, upgrade kits, and consumables.

Sales

Wholesale

Operations Area

National and International

Imports From

CHINA

Export To

PERU

Employees

250 employees

Payments with Suppliers

Regular

BRANDS

Brand

MICRO POISE

AMETEK

Comments

-

-

CLIENTS

Name of Client

Compañia Goodyear Del Peru Sa

Country

PERU

Comments

-

Comments

It serves customers through sales representatives in China, the United States, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Mexico, Australia, Turkey, South America, Indonesia, Malaysia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Japan, South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Tanzania.

SUPPLIERS

Supplier Name

Tianjin Bei Ning Luo Ke

Technology

Micro-Poise Industrial Equipment

(Beijing) Co., Ltd.

Country

CHINA

CHINA

Comments

-

-

Comments

-

LOCATION

Headquarters

555 Mondial Parkway Streetsboro, OH 44241-4510
United States

Branches

It has locations in Streetsboro, Ohio and Troy,
Michigan.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange

NO

Capital

NA

Shareholders (%)

The company does not disclose information on
shareholders. The following information has been
provided by private sources:
Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC operates as
a subsidiary of:
AIP/MPM Holdings, Inc.
United States

Management

The company's ultimate parent is:
AMETEK INC
1100 Cassatt Road
Berwyn, PA 19312
United States
Mr. Steve Harris - Chief Executive Officer
Susan Arner - Facilities And Logistics Manager
Steven Pownell - Buyer
Denise Yaworsky - Assistant Controller

Subsidiary Companies

No subsidiary companies were found.

Related Companies

The company has several sister companies. Some of
them are:

Akron Standard Bestry (Guangzhou) Measurement
Equipment Co., Ltd. - China

Micro-Poise Measurement Systems Europe GmbH -
Germany

QM China Holding Inc. - Delaware

Micro-Poise Industrial Equipment (Beijing) Ltd. - China

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description

We attach the parent's last financial statements. The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:

Year/Currency

USD 2017

Sales

105.500.000

Money Flow

Normal

IMPORT FOB DOLLAR

Year

There are not Import Fob Dollar informed

Amount

EXPORT FOB DOLLAR

Year

There are not Export Fob Dollar informed

Amount

LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits

No records found.

Trademarks

MP MICROPOISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS LLC
Tire/wheel dynamic balancing machines for testing balance of tires and wheels and other circular or rotative members and...
Owned by: MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC
Serial Number: 77178130

MICROPOISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS LLC
Tire/wheel dynamic balancing machines for testing balance of tires and wheels and other circular or rotative members and...
Owned by: MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC
Serial Number: 77178100

MP
Tire/wheel dynamic balancing machines for testing balance of tires and wheels and other circular or rotative members and...
Owned by: MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC
Serial Number: 77178133

Patents Registered

AKROMARK

Hot stamp marking machine component for tire balancing and uniformity machines to mark tire uniformity and balance measurements...

Owned by: MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC

Serial Number: 77621840

AKRODYNE

Dynamic balancing machines for testing and correcting the balance of tires, wheels and tire wheel assemblies for land vehicles...

Owned by: MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC

Serial Number: 78665894

Torque measurement device for measuring torque on rotatable shafts at high speeds

Patent number: 7698959

Abstract: A torque measuring device for measuring the torque of a rotatable shaft. A sensing unit senses the torque on the rotatable shaft. The sensing unit is disposed on the outer surface of the rotatable shaft. A reporting unit is configured to report the torque applied to the rotatable shaft to a central control unit. The reporting unit is mounted at an end of the rotatable shaft.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 7, 2008

Date of Patent: April 20, 2010

Assignee: Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC

Inventors: Steve Raymond, Douglas Baker

Tire uniformity testing system having a testing station for changing rim sets

Patent number: 9261434

Abstract: An apparatus for changing rim sets at a testing station of a tire uniformity testing system that includes a storage unit for storing a plurality of rim set assemblies. A transfer arm is reciprocally movable and includes a gripper mechanism for gripping a rim set assembly and moving it from a storage position to a position at which rims forming part of the rim set assembly are aligned with opposed spindles at the testing station. The rim set assembly includes a bracket having structure engageable by the transfer arm and at least one of the rims forming part of the assembly includes a locking member rotatable

between a first position and a second position. The bracket includes a structure for immobilizing the rim to inhibit relative rotation between the rim and the bracket and further includes a lever mechanism for moving the locking member from its first position to its second position in order to engage retaining members forming part of the bracket.

Type: Grant

Filed: November 22, 2011

Date of Patent: February 16, 2016

Assignee: Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC

Inventors: James Wollbrinck, Richard R. Matuszny, Barry Cargould, Peter Williams

Tire balancing apparatus

Patent number: 7448267

Abstract: A machine and method for performing balancing measurements on a tire or tire/wheel assembly that includes a structure defining spaced apart tire centering and tire testing positions. A first conveyor moves a tire to a centering position where a shuttle assembly is operative to center the tire and, after it has been centered, engages the tire and effects the transfer of the tire from the centering station to a testing station. The shuttle assembly includes a pair of grippers that move towards and away from each other, in a lateral direction in order to engage the tire. The first conveyor permits movement of the tire in a lateral direction; whereas it substantially resists relative movement between the tire and conveyor in the longitudinal direction, i.e., the direction of movement of the conveyor.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 11, 2005

Date of Patent: November 11, 2008

Assignee: Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC

Inventors: Thomas D. Williams, Steve Haydu, Ronald Jan Hall, Steve Watson, Bill Shaffer, Neal Nehrenz, James Beebe

Drive shaft adaptor and coupling

Patent number: 9309929

Abstract: An apparatus and method for connecting a drive shaft end to a vehicle drive flange of the type that has six equally spaced, axially directed threaded bores. The apparatus includes a yoke member defining a pair of ears for receiving pin members defined by the drive shaft. The yoke member has at



MIRA INFORM PRIVATE LIMITED
 605, Palmspring, Near D'Mart, Link Road,
 Malad (West), Mumbai - 400 064. INDIA
 Tel : 91-22-40448000 (44 lines)
 Fax : 91-22-40448045 / 40448046
 E-mail : mira@mirainform.com
 info@mirainform.com
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least four equally spaced apart axial through bores that are alignable with four of the bores in the drive flange. Fasteners extending through the through bores are threadably received by the aligned drive flange bores and clamp the yoke member to the drive flange. At least one, but preferably two, drive pins are threadably received by two of the six drive flange bores and include portions that are received by associated bores in the yoke member and are preferably sized to tightly fit the bores in a torque transmitting relationship.

Type: Grant
 Filed: May 1, 2013
 Date of Patent: April 12, 2016
 Assignee: Micro-Poise Measurement Systems, LLC
 Inventor: Steve L. Raymond
 No records found.

Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

No records found.

OFAC Sanctions List Search

The company is not listed in the OFAC Sanctions List.

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1928, MICRO-POISE MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS, LLC is an organization in the Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing Industry headquartered in Streetsboro, Ohio. The company has 250 regular employees and generates an estimated \$105.3 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly importing from China. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts
Payments
Cash Flow
State

Controlled
Regular
Normal
Active

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MIRA INFORM PRIVATE LIMITED
605, Palmspring, Near D'Mart, Link Road,
Malad (West), Mumbai - 400 064. INDIA
Tel : 91-22-40448000 (44 lines)
Fax : 91-22-40448045 / 40448046
E-mail : mira@mirainform.com
info@mirainform.com
Website : <http://www.mirainform.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcheck.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

INTERVIEW

First Name
Position
Comments

John
Sales

He confirmed the name of the company, the address of the headquarters and location, the date of creation of the company, the approximate number of employees and the name of the President.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 68.90
UK Pound	1	INR 89.99
Euro	1	INR 79.98
USD	1	INR 68.65

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	PRI
Report Prepared by :	PRN

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)