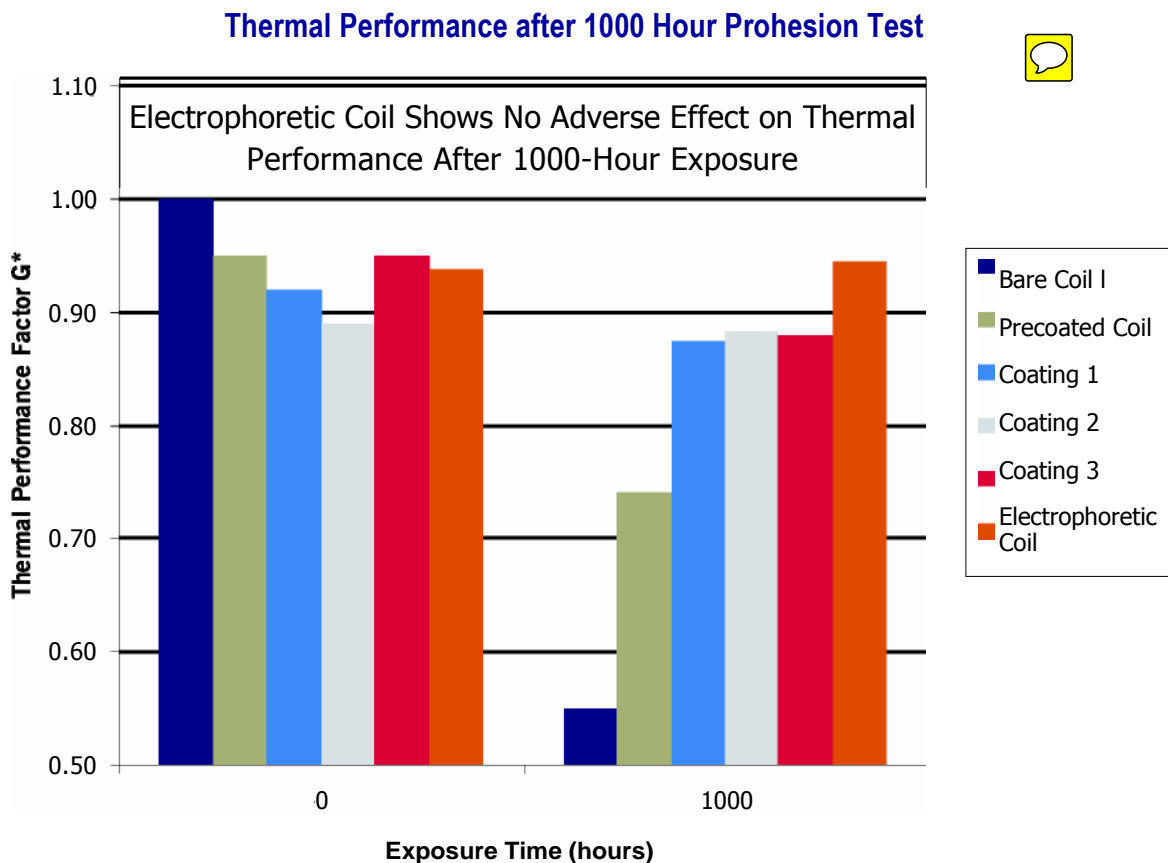


Prohesion™ Cycle Test Results Comparison

The corrosion performance of a baseline bare coil, a pre-coated coil, three (3) post-coated coils and an electrophoretically coated coil have been evaluated through Prohesion testing. This test subjects the coil to cyclical exposure to highly corrosive solutions and regulated drying time to simulate severely corrosive environmental conditions. After 1000 hours of cyclical exposure, the corrosion performances of the coils were evaluated by visual examination and through heat transfer measurement.

The heat transfer performance factor G^* is used to evaluate the thermal performance of the coils. The G^* factor shows a change in implied performance for a coil compared to a baseline coil's new implied performance. The higher G^* value, the better the thermal performance. The chart shows the thermal performance results after exposure for 1000 hours. It can be seen that the electrophoretic coated coil has the best performance for this type exposure. The other coil coatings fall well short of its performance.



Resistance to Prohesion: ASTM G 85-94 Annex A5

Scope and Field of Application

This is a version of the standard salt spray test, B-117, and is generally regarded as giving a better correlation with outdoor exposure results. The test method was developed by British Rail and Mebon Paints and the term Prohesion is derived from a key concept of this development namely, **Protection is Adhesion**.

There are no pass/fail criteria defined in the standards. This is a matter of agreement between the parties concerned.