Curtiss-Wright Surface Technologies to Open Third Asian Operating Facility

IN ORDER TO SUPPORT the fast emerging aerospace, defence, power generation and general industrial markets within the region, Curtiss-Wright Surface Technologies (CWST) is delighted to announce the opening of an operating facility in the Bangalore area of India. Our initial services in Bangalore will include the same high quality controlled shot peening as CWST currently supplies to North American and European OEM’s and their subtier machining vendors; and will be expanded as requirements dictate to encompass shot peen forming, engineered coatings, thermal spray and analytical services.

Our new Indian operating facility will be an important and critical addition to the local supply chain within India and will also provide a platform for further expansion of CWST’s locations and services throughout Asia.

CWST opened its first Asian operating facility in 2009 providing controlled shot peening and engineered coatings within the Suzhou area of China, close to Shanghai. This was closely followed by a second Chinese facility based in the Tianjin region, close to Beijing, supporting the local aerospace and automotive manufacturing supply chain business. Tianjin is fast becoming one of the largest evolving vehicle production centres within the region. CWST has already seen an increasing demand for its range of critical treatments and services in other areas of Asia and has recently added laser peening technology to the list of available processes to its operations centre based in Singapore.

The Indian aerospace industry is one of the fastest-growing aerospace markets in the world, including civil and military aviation and space and this has attracted major global aerospace companies to the area. There is also a significant planned expansion of India’s power plants over the next five years in order to meet the greater demands for energy as manufacturing expands within the region. Boeing has projected a demand for 1,450 new commercial aircraft worth $175 billion over the next 20 years. In the near term, India’s defence budget has been set at $40 billion for the 2013 -2014 financial year, with a large proportion of this specifically earmarked to modernise their forces by acquiring new assets, including combat aircraft and Boeing helicopters. In addition, commercial aviation expenditure, assuming current demand remains unaffected, is expected to be in the region of $25 billion. These factors will drive more growth in this area.

Many of the West’s main OEM’s are moving their manufacturing and sub-contract work to India to take advantage of local government support, relatively lower costs, availability of talent, the capabilities of its information technology firms and its location between the major markets in East Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Our aerospace customer portfolio includes the prime OEM’s and R&O’s in the West covering airframe, aero-engine, undercarriage and actuator systems. Our other main markets include transportation, power generation, oil and gas, medical and other general industrial industries where pushing component performance to the limit is critical to reducing maintenance costs and downtime.

CWST currently has a network of over 72 facilities in North America, Europe and Asia to meet the logistical requirements of our customers and is a business unit of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation (CW:NYSE) who provide highly engineered products and services to the motion control, flow control and material processing industries.

The history of Curtiss-Wright Corporation started over 100 years ago when the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, founded by Orville and Wilbur Wright, and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, founded by Glen Curtiss, merged to form the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. In 1929, it founded the China National Aviation Corporation, based in Shanghai, in partnership with the Chinese government. The China National Aviation Corporation played a significant role in the history of modern India and China by pioneering the famous routes over the Himalaya Mountains (the Hump) between India and China which during World War II became the only source of outside supply for China.