UMTRI UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Supra Companies, Supra Clear Armor™ creates a chemical covalent-bond. A chemical covalent-bond means that the coating actually shares electrons with molecules in the Windshield/Glass itself, therefore becoming a part of the Windshield/Glass. Chemical Covalent-bonds are approximately 10 times stronger than hydrogen-bridge bonds, which are generally used in most other water-repellent coatings. This is what makes the Supra Clear Armor™ product so uniquely effective. Supra Clear Armor™ contains more of the key proprietary ingredients to maintain Supra Clear Armor's™ Advantage as the Industry Leader (Highest Quality / Best Performance at an affordable price) for "Optimum Visibility"* for top performance use Reload™ when cleaning Windshields/Glass.

Research has shown that independent studies done by the University of Michigan shows how important it is with reaction time strengthen durability added by a hydrophobic coating such as Supra Clear Armor™ will dramatically improve driving and safety. Tests have shown that our improved process has a remarkably low coefficient of friction when the glass is wet. When the glass is wet it is by far the most dangerous period, meaning potential for damage. The formula of the coefficient contractual angle of untreated glass is anywhere from 13 to 15 percent. When Supra Clear Armor™ is applied measuring 106 percent versus other applied coatings at 80 to 90 percent depending upon the environment. The higher the percent the higher the water repellency of the surface. Therefore, shows Supra Clear Armor™ Supra Nano-Technology which seals the surface of the windshield/glass which bonds the atoms of the treated surface of the molecular structure of the windshield/glass.

Coefficient of Friction with Glass Indentor Wet – Untreated Glass 0.82/Supra Clear Armor 0.13

To make the test results for coefficient of friction useful, we have used a formula that translates the data into the force required to cause damage to the surface. Assume that a load of 10 lbs. has been placed on the rider under static conditions, and that this is the lowest load that caused cracking (no dragging). Using the formula we now calculate the load that would cause cracking to occur when the rider is dragged across the sample.

Load Required to Damage Surface – Untreated Glass 0.37/Supra Clear Armor 4.00

Note that when comparing wet versus wet friction calculations indicate that it would take more than 10 times the load (4 lbs. versus .37 lbs.) to cause damage on your treated sample versus the untreated.

In other words, the weight of a debris particle required to crack a piece of glass that has been treated with Supra Clear Armor™ would need to be 10 times heavier than the weight required to crack an untreated piece of glass.