

WHIRLPOOL CORP /DE/
Form S-4
September 29, 2005

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2005

Registration No. 333-[]

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

3630
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

38-1490038
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022-2692
(269) 923-5000**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Daniel F. Hopp, Esq.
Senior Vice President, Corporate Affairs and General Counsel
Whirlpool Corporation
2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022-2692
(269) 923-5000

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

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403 West Fourth Street, North
Newton, Iowa 50208
(641) 792-7000

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Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019-6188
(212) 403-1000

Approximate Date of Commencement of the Proposed Sale to the Public: At the effective time of the merger of Whirlpool Acquisition Co., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant, with and into Maytag Corporation, which shall occur as soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement and the satisfaction or waiver of all conditions to closing of such merger.

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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(b) 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(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share(2)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	12,233,109	N/A	\$642,282,010	\$75,597

- (1) The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock to be registered pursuant to this Registration Statement is based on (i)(a) 80,019,433 outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$1.25 per share, of Maytag Corporation ("Maytag") as of September 1, 2005, and (b) 7,484,928 shares of Maytag common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options to purchase shares of Maytag common stock and (ii) the maximum exchange ratio of 0.1398 of a share of the Registrant's common stock for each share of Maytag common stock pursuant to the merger described herein.
- (2) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rules 457(f)(1) and 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The proposed maximum aggregate offering price is the market value of the approximate number of shares of Maytag common stock to be cancelled in the merger (calculated as set forth in note (1) above) in respect of the stock portion of the merger consideration. Therefore, the proposed maximum aggregate offering price is equal to (i) 87,504,361, the number of shares of Maytag common stock to be cancelled in the merger, multiplied by (ii) \$7.34 (which is the difference between (a) the market value per share of Maytag common stock, based on the average of the high and low trading prices of Maytag common stock on September 23, 2005 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, which was \$17.84, and (b) the \$10.50 in cash to be paid by the Registrant for each outstanding share of Maytag common stock pursuant to the merger described herein).

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 that specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.

The information on this proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Whirlpool may not distribute and issue the shares of Whirlpool common stock being registered pursuant to this registration statement until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is declared effective. This proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and Whirlpool is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

403 WEST FOURTH STREET, NORTH
NEWTON, IOWA 50208

, 2005

Dear Stockholders:

I am pleased to invite you to a special meeting of stockholders of Maytag Corporation to be held on _____, 2005, at _____, local time, at the Sodexo Marriott Conference Center auditorium, 600 North Second Avenue West, Newton, Iowa. At the special meeting, our stockholders will be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 22, 2005, by and among Whirlpool Corporation, Whirlpool Acquisition Co., and Maytag Corporation.

The merger agreement provides for, among other things, the merger of Whirlpool Acquisition with and into Maytag, referred to as the merger. If the merger is completed, Maytag will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool and Maytag common stock will no longer be publicly traded. Upon completion of the merger, you will be entitled to receive for each share of Maytag common stock you own \$10.50 in cash and between 0.1144 and 0.1398 of a share of Whirlpool common stock, depending on the volume weighted average trading prices of Whirlpool common stock per share on the New York Stock Exchange during a twenty trading day period ending shortly prior to completion of the merger. The formula for determining the appropriate fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in exchange for each share of Maytag common stock is set forth in detail in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

Maytag common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "MYG." Whirlpool common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "WHR." We urge you to obtain current market quotations for Maytag and Whirlpool common stock.

The Maytag board of directors has determined that the merger agreement is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Maytag and its stockholders. **Accordingly, the Maytag board has unanimously approved the merger agreement and recommends that you vote "FOR" the adoption of the merger agreement at the special meeting. The Maytag board also unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.**

We cannot complete the merger unless holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock vote to adopt the merger agreement. Whether or not you plan to be present at the special meeting, you may submit your proxy in the following three ways:

you may sign and return your proxy as soon as possible in the enclosed self-addressed envelope so that your shares will be voted;

you may submit your proxy through the Internet; or

you may submit your proxy by telephone.

Details for submitting your proxy through each of the above methods are outlined in the enclosed proxy card. Your vote is very important. If you do not submit your proxy or vote at the meeting, it will have the same effect as voting "against" the merger.

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We encourage you to read the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus carefully because it explains the proposed merger, the documents related to the merger, and other related matters. **In particular, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 27 of this proxy statement/prospectus.** You can also obtain other information about Maytag and Whirlpool from documents each party has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sincerely,

Ralph F. Hake

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in the merger, or determined if this proxy statement/prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated _____, 2005, and is first being mailed to stockholders of Maytag on or about _____, 2005.

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
AND
PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS**

A special meeting of stockholders of Maytag Corporation will be held at _____, local time, on _____, 2005 at the Sodexo Marriott Conference Center auditorium, 600 North Second Avenue West, Newton, Iowa. The purpose of the meeting will be:

1. to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 22, 2005, by and among Whirlpool Corporation, Whirlpool Acquisition Co., and Maytag, as it may be amended from time to time; and
2. to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting of stockholders or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Only those persons who are holders of Maytag common stock at the close of business on _____, 2005, the record date for the special meeting, will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. Each stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share of Maytag common stock held on the record date. If you own shares through a broker or other nominee and you want to have your vote counted, you must instruct your broker or nominee to vote.

The Maytag board of directors unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" the adoption of the merger agreement at the special meeting. Adoption of the merger agreement will require the affirmative vote of Maytag stockholders representing a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding on the record date.

The Maytag board also unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting. Authorizing the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such matters or to adjourn or postpone the special meeting will require the affirmative vote of Maytag stockholders representing a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock present and entitled to vote at the special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Patricia J. Martin
Secretary

Date: _____, 2005

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please promptly complete, sign, date and mail the enclosed form of proxy. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience. You may also submit your proxy through the Internet or by phone. Details are outlined in the enclosed proxy card. If you hold your shares through a broker or other nominee, you may also be able to submit your proxy through the Internet or by telephone in accordance with the instructions your broker or nominee provides. Returning a signed proxy will not prevent you from attending the meeting and voting in person, if you wish to do so.

If you plan to attend the meeting, bring your admission card, which is attached to the back of your proxy card or, if you receive your proxy electronically, bring a copy of the "Special Meeting Notification" E-mail that you received that contained your account number. If your shares are held in the name of a broker, trust, bank or other nominee you should bring a proxy or letter from the broker, trustee, bank, or nominee confirming your beneficial ownership of the shares.

You should not send your stock certificates with your proxy card. If the merger is completed, you will be sent instructions regarding the surrender of your stock certificates.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about Whirlpool and Maytag from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this proxy statement/prospectus. For a listing of documents incorporated by reference, please see the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders Documents Incorporated by Reference" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. This information is available to you without charge. You can obtain the documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus through the Securities and Exchange Commission at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can also obtain copies of these documents by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company, at the following addresses and telephone numbers:

Whirlpool Corporation

Whirlpool's Investor Relations Department
2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022
Attention: Secretary
Telephone: (269) 923-5000

Maytag Corporation

Maytag's Investor Relations Department
403 West Fourth Street, North
Newton, Iowa 50208
Attention: Secretary
Telephone: (641) 792-7000

Please contact Whirlpool or Maytag, as applicable, no later than _____, 2005 in order to ensure timely delivery of the documents in advance of the special meeting. The exhibits to these documents will generally not be made available unless they are specifically incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

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ANNEXES

Annex A	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 22, 2005, by and among Whirlpool, Whirlpool Acquisition Co. and Maytag.
Annex B	Opinion of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC
Annex C	Appraisal Rights under Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law
Annex D	Financial Projection Reconciliations
Annex E	Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements and Related Notes

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement/prospectus contains statements referring to Whirlpool or Maytag that are not historical facts and are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may be made directly in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the Annexes attached to this proxy statement/prospectus and made part of this proxy statement/prospectus, and may include statements regarding the period following completion of the merger. These statements are intended to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

These forward-looking statements are based on current projections about operations, industry conditions, financial condition, and liquidity. Words such as "may," "will," "should," "plan," "predict," "potential," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "believe," "may impact," "on track," and words and terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance, the merger, or our businesses, identify forward-looking statements. You should note that the discussion of Whirlpool's and Maytag's reasons for the merger and the description of Maytag's financial advisor's opinion, as well as other portions of this proxy statement/prospectus, contain many forward-looking statements that describe beliefs, assumptions, and estimates as of the indicated dates and those forward-looking expectations may have changed as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections, or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. Those statements are not guarantees and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results could differ materially and adversely from these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

Maytag may be unable to obtain the Maytag stockholder approval required for the merger;

Maytag and Whirlpool may be unable to obtain regulatory approvals required for the merger, or the process of obtaining required regulatory approvals may delay the merger or result in the imposition of conditions that could have a material adverse effect on Whirlpool or Maytag or cause the parties to abandon the merger;

conditions to completion of the merger may not be satisfied or the merger agreement may be terminated prior to completion of the merger;

Maytag and Whirlpool may be unable to achieve the full extent of expected cost savings or it may take longer than expected to achieve those cost savings;

the merger may involve unexpected costs or unexpected liabilities;

the credit ratings of Maytag or Whirlpool and their respective subsidiaries may be different from what the parties expect;

the businesses of Maytag and Whirlpool may suffer as a result of uncertainty surrounding the merger;

the industry may be subject to future regulatory or legislative actions that could adversely affect Maytag and Whirlpool; and

Maytag and Whirlpool may be adversely affected by other United States or foreign economic, business, and/or competitive factors.

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other factors that would preclude Maytag and Whirlpool from realizing the predictions made in the forward-looking statements. Maytag and Whirlpool operate in a continually changing business environment and new factors emerge from time to time. Maytag and Whirlpool cannot predict such factors or assess the impact, if any, of such

factors on their respective financial positions or results of operations. Accordingly, Maytag stockholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, or where specified, the date of Maytag's financial advisor's opinion.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the merger or other matters addressed in this proxy statement/prospectus and attributable to Whirlpool, Maytag, or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, neither Whirlpool nor Maytag undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or the date of Maytag's financial advisor's opinion or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

About the Merger

Q: What am I voting on?

A: Whirlpool is proposing to acquire Maytag. You are being asked to vote to adopt the agreement and plan of merger, dated as of August 22, 2005, among Maytag, Whirlpool, and Whirlpool Acquisition Co., referred to as the merger agreement, through which Whirlpool Acquisition, a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool, will merge with and into Maytag. Upon completion of the merger, Maytag will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool and Maytag common stock will no longer be publicly traded. You are also being asked to authorize the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Q: What happened to the Triton merger?

A: On August 12, 2005, Maytag announced that the Maytag board of directors had decided to withdraw its recommendation of the then-pending \$14.00 per share cash merger with Triton Acquisition Holding Co., the acquisition vehicle formed by an investor group led by Ripplewood Holdings LLC, in light of the fact that a binding irrevocable offer to acquire Maytag for consideration valued at \$21.00 per Maytag share (consisting of \$10.50 in cash and a fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock determined as discussed below) submitted by Whirlpool on August 10, 2005 constituted a "superior company proposal" as defined in the merger agreement, dated as of May 19, 2005, among Maytag, Triton Acquisition Holding Co. and Triton Acquisition Co., referred to as the Triton agreement. On August 22, 2005, following the making of additional determinations as required by the Triton agreement, Maytag terminated the Triton agreement and entered into the merger agreement. As required by the Triton agreement, Maytag paid to Triton Acquisition Holding Co. a termination fee of \$40 million. In accordance with the terms of the Whirlpool offer, Whirlpool reimbursed Maytag for the \$40 million termination fee.

Q: What will I receive in exchange for my Maytag shares?

A: Under the terms of the merger agreement, each share of Maytag common stock that you own will be exchanged for (a) \$10.50 in cash and (b) between 0.1144 and 0.1398 of a share of Whirlpool common stock. In this proxy statement/prospectus, we refer to the fraction of Whirlpool common stock to be issued for each share of Maytag common stock as the "exchange ratio." The exchange ratio will be determined by reference to the average of the volume weighted average trading prices per share of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive full trading days ending on the second trading day prior to the effective time of the merger, which we refer to as the "reference price."

The exchange ratio will adjust to ensure that the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive will be equal to \$10.50 divided by the reference price so long as the reference price is between \$75.1039 and \$91.7937. If the reference price is less than \$75.1039, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust, and you will receive 0.1398 of a share of Whirlpool common stock for each share of Maytag common stock that you own. If the reference price is greater than \$91.7937, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust, and you will receive 0.1144 of a share of Whirlpool common stock for each share of Maytag common stock that you own.

The number of shares of Whirlpool common stock you will receive in the merger will equal the number, rounded

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down to the nearest whole number, determined by multiplying the exchange ratio by the number of shares of Maytag common stock you own.

You will not receive any fractional shares of Whirlpool common stock in the merger. Instead, you will be entitled to receive cash, without interest, for any fractional share of Whirlpool common stock you might otherwise have been entitled to receive, based on a portion of the proceeds from the sale of all fractional shares in the market.

Q: Can the value of the Whirlpool common stock portion of the merger consideration change between now and the time the merger is completed?

A: Yes. The value of the Whirlpool common stock portion of the merger consideration can change. The fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in exchange for each Maytag share in the merger will have a fixed value of \$10.50, based on the reference price, so long as the reference price is between \$75.1039 and \$91.7937. However, the market value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive may be greater or less than \$10.50, as the trading price of Whirlpool common stock on the date of the merger may be greater or less than the reference price used to determine the exchange ratio. If the reference price is less than \$75.1039 or greater than \$91.7937, the exchange ratio will become fixed at the lower or upper reference price, respectively, and the market value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you will receive in the merger will decrease or increase as the trading price of Whirlpool's common stock decreases or increases.

There can be no assurance as to the market price of Whirlpool common stock at any time prior to the completion of the merger or at any time thereafter. Stockholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for Whirlpool common stock and Maytag common stock.

Q: Will I be taxed on the consideration that I receive in exchange for my Maytag shares?

A: We expect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of Whirlpool common stock you receive and your adjusted tax basis in your Maytag common stock surrendered in the merger. Generally, if you have held your shares for more than one year, you will recognize any gain as long-term capital gain.

The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

For more information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see the section entitled "Merger Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 79 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: What vote is required to adopt the merger agreement?

A: In order for the merger agreement to be adopted, holders of a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding on the record date for the special meeting must vote "**FOR**" the adoption of the merger agreement. Each share of Maytag common stock is entitled to one vote. Maytag has no other voting securities outstanding.

Abstentions from voting and "broker non-votes" are not considered affirmative votes and therefore will have the same practical effect as a vote "against" the merger.

Q: What does the Maytag board of directors recommend?

A: The board of directors of Maytag unanimously recommends that Maytag stockholders vote "**FOR**" adoption of the merger agreement.

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The Maytag board also unanimously recommends that you vote "**FOR**" the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting,

including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting. To review the board's reasons for recommending the merger agreement, please see the section entitled "The Merger Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 59 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: **Will I have the right to have my shares appraised if I dissent from the merger?**

A: Yes, you will have appraisal rights. If you wish to exercise your appraisal rights, you must not vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and you must strictly follow the other requirements of Delaware law. A summary of the requirements you must meet in order to exercise your appraisal rights can be found in the section entitled "Appraisal Rights for Maytag Stockholders" beginning on page 81 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The relevant section of Delaware law is reproduced and attached as *Annex C* to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: **When do you expect to complete the merger?**

A: We are working to complete the merger as promptly as practicable. We expect the merger to be completed as early as the first quarter of 2006, following approval from Maytag stockholders at the special meeting and receipt of required regulatory approvals. For further information regarding regulatory approvals necessary for completion of the merger, please see the section entitled "The Merger Regulatory Matters Relating to the Merger" beginning on page 78 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: **What benefits will management receive in connection with the merger?**

A: Certain executive officers of Maytag have agreements with Maytag that provide for enhanced severance benefits if the executive's employment is terminated subject to certain conditions following the merger. The severance benefits generally consist of the payment of two or three times the executive's annual salary plus bonus amounts, continued coverage under Maytag's welfare plans for two or three years, and enhanced retirement benefits. The executive officers have also been awarded certain performance-based awards which will be deemed to have been fully earned and will be paid out upon completion of the merger. The disposition of the executive's stock options and restricted stock units will be the same as for other recipients of such awards.

Additionally, executives will become vested in certain credits to their accounts under Maytag's deferred compensation plan. For further information regarding the benefits management will receive in connection with the merger, please see the section entitled "The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: **What are the principal risks relating to the merger?**

A: The anticipated benefits of combining Whirlpool and Maytag may not be realized fully or in a timely manner. Whirlpool may incur higher costs than expected in connection with the integration. The merger may result in a loss of trade customers and partners, at least in the short term. Whirlpool and Maytag must obtain several regulatory approvals and consents to complete the merger, which, if delayed, not granted, or granted with conditions, may jeopardize or postpone the merger, result in additional expense, or reduce the anticipated benefits of the transaction. These and other risks are explained in the section entitled "Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Merger" beginning on page 27 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: **As a holder of options to purchase Maytag common stock, Maytag restricted stock units, or Maytag deferred stock units, what will I receive in the merger?**

A: Each option to purchase Maytag common stock will be assumed by Whirlpool, subject generally to the same terms and conditions

as previously applicable to the option, and will be converted automatically into an option to purchase shares of Whirlpool common stock pursuant to a formula more fully described in the merger agreement. All outstanding shares of Maytag common stock issued under Maytag nonqualified benefit plans that are subject to forfeiture risk will fully vest as a result of the completion of the merger and be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration. All restrictions on restricted stock units will lapse and the restricted stock units will be exchanged for a cash payment calculated in accordance with a formula more fully described in the merger agreement. For a summary of the merger agreement, please see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement" beginning on page 84 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

About the Special Meeting

Q:
When and where is the special meeting?

A:
The Maytag special stockholder meeting will take place on _____, 2005, at _____, local time, and will be held at the Sodexo Marriott Conference Center auditorium, 600 North Second Avenue West, Newton, Iowa.

Q:
Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A:
All stockholders who own Maytag common stock at the close of business on _____, 2005, referred to as the record date, will be entitled to receive notice of the special meeting and to vote the shares of Maytag common stock that they hold on that date at the special meeting, or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Q:
Who can attend the special meeting?

A:
All stockholders as of the record date, or their legally authorized proxies named in the proxy card, may attend the meeting, and each may be accompanied by one guest. Seating, however, is limited. Cameras, recording devices, and other electronic devices will not be permitted at the meeting. If you plan to attend the meeting, please bring your admission card, which is attached to the back of your proxy card. An admission card is required for admission to the meeting. If you receive your proxy electronically, bring a copy of the "Special Meeting Notification" E-mail. If your shares are held in the name of a broker, trust, bank or other nominee, you should bring a proxy or letter from the broker, trustee, bank or nominee confirming your beneficial ownership of the shares.

What do I need to do now?

A:
After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the information incorporated by reference, please mail your signed proxy card in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible so that your shares may be represented at the special meeting. You may also vote your shares by telephone, using a toll-free number, or by accessing the Internet. Votes by telephone or the Internet must be received by _____, local time, on _____, 2005. Your proxy card contains instructions for using these services.

Q:
What if I do not vote, do not fully complete my proxy card or fail to instruct my broker?

A:
It is very important for you to vote. If you do not submit a proxy or provide your broker with instruction on how to vote your "street name" shares, and you do not vote by telephone, the Internet or in person at the special meeting, the effect will be the same as if you voted "against" the adoption of the merger agreement. If you submit a signed proxy without specifying the manner in which you would like your shares to be voted, your shares will be voted "**FOR**" the adoption of the merger agreement. However, if your shares are held in "street name" and you do not instruct your broker how to vote your shares, your broker will not vote your shares, which is referred to as a broker non-vote. A broker non-vote will

have the same effect as voting "against" the adoption of the merger agreement. You should follow the directions provided by your broker regarding how to instruct your broker to vote your shares in order to ensure that your shares will be voted at the special meeting.

Q:
Can I change my vote after I have delivered my proxy?

A:
Yes. You may change your vote at any time before the vote takes place at the special meeting, except for, among other things, revocation of proxies delivered by telephone or through the Internet, which must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. (Eastern Time) on _____, 2005. To change your vote, you may submit a new proxy card by mail or submit a new proxy by telephone or the Internet, provided that such new proxy is timely, or send a signed written notice to the Secretary of Maytag stating that you would like to revoke your proxy. You may also change your vote by attending the special meeting and voting in person; however, simply attending the special meeting without voting will not revoke an earlier proxy. However, if you elect to vote in person at the special meeting and your shares are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, you must bring to the meeting a legal proxy from the broker, bank or other nominee authorizing you to vote the shares. For additional information regarding revocability of proxies, please see the section entitled "The Special Meeting of Maytag Stockholders Voting of Proxies; Revocability of Proxies" beginning on page 35 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:
Why is it important for me to vote?

A:
We cannot complete the merger without Maytag stockholders holding a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding on the record date for the special meeting voting in favor of adoption of the merger agreement.

Q:
Will a proxy solicitor be used?

A:
Yes. Maytag has engaged Innisfree M&A Incorporated to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the special meeting and Maytag estimates that it will pay Innisfree a fee of approximately \$12,500 and will reimburse it for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in connection with the solicitation.

Q:
Should I send in my stock certificates now?

A:
No. After we complete the merger, Computershare Shareholder Services, Inc., acting as the exchange agent, will send you instructions explaining how to surrender your shares of Maytag common stock for the merger consideration. **Please do not send in your stock certificates with your proxy.**

Available Information

Q:
What is this document?

A:
Maytag's board of directors is using this document to solicit proxies from the holders of Maytag common stock for use at the Maytag special meeting, where holders of Maytag common stock will be asked, among other things, to vote upon adoption of the merger agreement. In addition, Whirlpool is sending this document to Maytag stockholders as a prospectus in connection with the issuance of shares of Whirlpool common stock in exchange for shares of Maytag common stock in the merger.

Q:
Where can I find more information about Maytag?

A:
Maytag files reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The filings are available to the public at the Commission's website <http://www.sec.gov>. Maytag's website, <http://www.maytagcorp.com>, has copies of these filings as well under the heading "Financial Center." Maytag common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MYG" and you may inspect Maytag's Securities and Exchange Commission filings at the Commission's public reference

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facilities at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington D.C. 20549 or at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange. For a more detailed

description of the information available, please see the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q:

Where can I find more information about Whirlpool?

A:

Whirlpool files reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The filings are available to the public at the Commission's website <http://www.sec.gov>. Whirlpool's website, <http://www.whirlpoolcorp.com>, has copies of these filings as well under the heading "Investors." Whirlpool common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WHR" and you may inspect Whirlpool's Securities and Exchange Commission filings at the Commission's public reference facilities at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington D.C. 20549 or at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange. For a more detailed description of the information available, please see the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

SUMMARY OF THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

This summary highlights information from this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. Accordingly, Whirlpool and Maytag encourage you to carefully read this entire document, including the Annexes, and the documents which are incorporated by reference. You may obtain a copy of the documents that Whirlpool and Maytag have incorporated by reference without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. We have included page references in this summary to direct you to more complete descriptions of the topics presented in this summary.

The Companies

Maytag Corporation ("Maytag")

403 West Fourth Street, North
Newton, Iowa 50208
(641) 792-7000

Maytag, a producer of home and commercial appliances, was incorporated in 1925 under the laws of Delaware. Maytag operates in two business segments: home appliances and commercial products. The home appliances segment manufactures, sells, and services laundry products, dishwashers, refrigerators, cooking appliances, and floor care products. These products are sold primarily to major national retailers and independent retail dealers in North America and targeted international markets primarily under the Maytag®, Amana®, Hoover®, Jenn-Air®, and Magic Chef® brand names. The home appliances segment also services floor care products manufactured by Maytag. Maytag's commercial products segment manufactures and sells commercial cooking equipment under the Jade® brand name and vending equipment under the Dixie-Narco® brand name. These products are primarily sold to distributors, soft drink bottlers, restaurant chains and dealers in North America and targeted international markets.

Whirlpool Corporation ("Whirlpool")

2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022
(269) 923-5000

Whirlpool, a global manufacturer and marketer of major home appliances, was incorporated in 1955 under the laws of Delaware as the successor to a business that traces its origin to 1898. Whirlpool operates in four geographic segments: North America (61% of revenues in 2004), Europe (23% of revenues in 2004), Latin America (13% of revenues in 2004), and Asia (3% of revenues in 2004). Whirlpool manufactures and markets a full line of major home appliances and related products, including laundry appliances, refrigeration and room air conditioning equipment, cooking appliances, dishwashers, and mixers and other small household appliances.

Whirlpool markets and distributes major home appliances in North America primarily under the Whirlpool®, KitchenAid®, Roper®, Inglis®, Acros®, and Supermatic® brand names primarily to retailers, distributors, and builders. KitchenAid® portable appliances, such as mixers, are sold directly to retailers. In Europe, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool® and Bauknecht® brand names. In Latin America, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool®, Brastemp®, Consul®, and Eslabon de Lujo® brand names. In Asia, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool® and KitchenAid® brand names. Some products are sold by Whirlpool to other manufacturers and retailers for resale under those manufacturers' and retailers' respective brand names. Whirlpool has manufacturing facilities in North America, Europe, Latin America, and Asia.

Structure of the Merger (see page 84)

On August 22, 2005, Maytag, Whirlpool, and Whirlpool Acquisition entered into an agreement and plan of merger, which is the legal document governing the proposed merger. Under the terms of the merger agreement, Whirlpool Acquisition will merge with and into Maytag, with Maytag continuing as the surviving corporation. Whirlpool Acquisition is a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool, formed for the purpose of effecting the merger. Upon completion of the merger, Maytag will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool and Maytag common stock will no longer be publicly traded.

The merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as *Annex A*. We strongly urge Maytag stockholders to carefully read the merger agreement in its entirety. For a summary of the merger agreement, please see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement" beginning on page 84 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Merger Consideration (see page 84)

If the merger is completed, each share of Maytag common stock that you own will be exchanged for (a) \$10.50 in cash and (b) between 0.1144 and 0.1398 of a share of Whirlpool common stock. In this proxy statement/prospectus, we refer to this fraction of Whirlpool common stock to be issued for each share of Maytag common stock as the "exchange ratio." The exchange ratio will be determined by reference to the average of the volume weighted average trading prices per share of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the 20 consecutive full trading days ending on the second trading day prior to completion of the merger. We refer to this average as the "reference price" and we refer to these 20 trading days as the "reference price determination period." The merger agreement provides that:

The exchange ratio will adjust upward or downward to ensure that the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive for each share of Maytag common stock that you own will be equal to \$10.50 divided by the reference price so long as the reference price is between \$75.1039 and \$91.7937. However, the market value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive in the merger may be greater or less than \$10.50, as the trading price of Whirlpool common stock on the date of the merger may be greater or less than the reference price used to determine the exchange ratio.

If the reference price is less than \$75.1039, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust upward, and you will receive 0.1398 of a share of Whirlpool common stock for each share of Maytag common stock that you own. This means that the value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you will receive will be below \$10.50 to the extent the reference price is below \$75.1039.

If the reference price is greater than \$91.7937, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust downward, and you will receive 0.1144 of a share of Whirlpool common stock for each share of Maytag common stock that you own. This means that the value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you will receive will be above \$10.50 to the extent the reference price is above \$91.7937.

Set forth below is a table showing a range of hypothetical reference prices along with the corresponding exchange ratio and the aggregate number of shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued to Maytag stockholders that would result from that exchange ratio. This table is for illustrative purposes only. The actual prices and volumes at which shares of Whirlpool common stock trade during the reference price determination period will establish the actual reference price and therefore the actual exchange ratio. The actual reference price and the actual exchange ratio may differ from the

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examples below because the exchange ratio will not be determinable until the second trading day before completion of the merger.

Hypothetical Reference Prices	Exchange Ratio	Aggregate Number of Shares of Whirlpool Common Stock to be Issued(1)
≤ 75.10	0.1398	12,233,109
79.00	0.1329	11,629,329
83.00	0.1265	11,069,301
87.00	0.1207	10,561,776
≥ 91.79	0.1144	10,010,498

(1)

The number of shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in the merger is based on (a) 80,019,433 shares of common stock, par value \$1.25 per share, of Maytag, outstanding as of September 1, 2005 and (b) 7,484,928 shares of Maytag common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options to purchase shares of Maytag common stock.

The number of shares of Whirlpool common stock you will receive in the merger will equal the number, rounded down to the nearest whole number, determined by multiplying the exchange ratio by the number of shares of Maytag common stock you own.

You will not receive any fractional shares of Whirlpool common stock in the merger. Instead, you will be entitled to receive cash, without interest, for any fractional share of Whirlpool common stock you might otherwise have been entitled to receive, based on a portion of the proceeds from the sale of all fractional shares in the market.

All shares of Maytag common stock owned by Maytag, Whirlpool, or Whirlpool Acquisition will be cancelled and cease to exist at the effective time of the merger and no consideration will be delivered or deliverable in exchange for those shares.

Treatment of Maytag Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards (see page 85)

If the merger is completed, each option to purchase Maytag common stock not already vested will become vested and fully exercisable. Each stock option that remains outstanding will cease to be a right to acquire shares of Maytag common stock, and will thereafter be an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to the stock option under the relevant Maytag equity plan under which it was issued and the agreement evidencing the grant of the stock option prior to the merger, the number (rounded to the nearest whole number) of shares of Whirlpool common stock determined by multiplying (a) the number of shares of Maytag common stock subject to the stock option immediately prior to the merger by (b) two times the exchange ratio. The exercise price or base price per share of Whirlpool common stock subject to any such stock option at and after the merger will be an amount (rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) equal to (a) the exercise price or base price per share of Maytag common stock subject to such stock option prior to the merger divided by (b) two times the exchange ratio.

Each Maytag restricted stock unit or performance unit will fully vest and be settled for a cash payment equal to \$10.50 plus (a) the exchange ratio multiplied by (b) the closing price of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the effective date of the merger. Each award granted under Maytag's Performance Incentive Award Plan and Maytag's Executive Economic Profit Plan will vest and be settled in cash (based on a per share valuation equal to \$10.50 plus (a) the exchange ratio multiplied by (b) the closing price of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the effective date of the merger) at the effective time of the merger at 100% of the target award as set forth in the award agreement and the merger agreement.

Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors (see page 59)

After careful consideration, Maytag's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, and determined that the merger agreement is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Maytag and its stockholders. Maytag's board of directors unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" the adoption of the merger agreement at the special meeting. Maytag's board of directors also unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Maytag's Reasons for the Merger (see page 59)

The Maytag board of directors has determined that the merger agreement is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Maytag and its stockholders and unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the adoption of the merger agreement.

For a summary of the factors considered by the Maytag board in making its decision to approve the merger agreement and recommend its adoption to the Maytag stockholders, please see the section entitled "The Merger Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 59 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Opinion of Maytag's Financial Advisor (see page 61)

Lazard Frères & Co. LLC has delivered its opinion, dated August 22, 2005, to the Maytag board of directors that as of that date, and based upon and subject to various factors, assumptions and limitations set forth therein, the consideration to be paid to the holders of Maytag common stock in the merger was fair to such holders from a financial point of view. A copy of the opinion is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as *Annex B*. Maytag stockholders are urged to read the Lazard opinion in its entirety. **Lazard provided its opinion for the information and assistance of Maytag's board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger consideration, and the opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger. The Lazard opinion is not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote with respect to the merger or any related matters.**

Whirlpool's Reasons for the Merger (see page 74)

For a summary of the anticipated benefits to Whirlpool of the merger, please see the section entitled "The Merger Whirlpool's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

These anticipated benefits depend on numerous factors, including the ability to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for the merger in a timely manner, and on other uncertainties described under the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 27 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Special Meeting of Maytag Stockholders (see page 34)

The special meeting will be held on _____, 2005, at _____, local time, at the Sodexo Marriott Conference Center auditorium, 600 North Second Avenue West, Newton, Iowa.

Matters to be Considered

You will be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the merger agreement. You will also be asked to consider and vote upon the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on any other matters that properly come before the meeting of stockholders or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including any procedural matters in connection with the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Record Date

If you own shares of Maytag common stock at the close of business on _____, 2005, referred to as the record date, you will be entitled to vote at the special meeting. You have one vote for each share of Maytag common stock owned on the record date. As of September 1, 2005, there were approximately 22,100 stockholders of record of Maytag common stock, as shown on the records of Maytag's transfer agent.

Required Votes

Adoption of the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding on the record date for the special meeting. Authorizing the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on any other matters that properly come before the meeting of stockholders or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including any procedural matters in connection with the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting, will require the affirmative vote of Maytag stockholders representing a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock present and entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Voting by Proxy

If you are a registered stockholder (that is, if you hold your Maytag common stock in certificate form) or if you own Maytag common stock through your participation in Maytag's Employee Discount Stock Purchase Plan or Maytag's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, you may submit your proxy by returning the enclosed proxy card, or by telephone or through the Internet by following the instructions included with the enclosed proxy card.

If you participate in the Maytag Corporation Salary Savings Plan (401(k)) and/or the Maytag Corporation Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), you may direct the trustee how to vote the number of shares of Maytag common stock that are credited to your account as of _____, 2005, the record date. You can direct the trustee by completing and returning your proxy card or by telephone or through the Internet in accordance with the instructions provided with respect to the 401(k)/ESOP. All voting instructions for your 401(k)/ESOP account, whether by mail, telephone or Internet, must be received no later than _____, 2005, in order to be processed in a timely manner.

If you hold your shares through a broker or other nominee, you should follow the separate voting instructions, if any, provided by the broker or other nominee with the proxy statement. Your broker or nominee may provide proxy submission through the Internet or by telephone. Please contact your broker or nominee to determine how to vote.

Revocability of Proxy

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted, except as otherwise described below. If you have not voted through your broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy before it is voted by:

filing a written notice of revocation which is dated a later date than your proxy with Maytag's Secretary;

submitting a duly executed proxy bearing a later date;

submitting a new proxy by telephone or through the Internet at a later time, but not later than 11:59 p.m. (Eastern Time) on _____, 2005, or the day before the meeting date, if the special meeting is adjourned or postponed; or

voting in person at the special meeting.

To change your proxy with respect to shares held in your 401(k) or ESOP account, you can submit a later-dated proxy card or submit a proxy again by telephone or through the Internet. The last instruction given to the trustee prior to the deadline described above will be final, and you cannot change or revoke that instruction or vote in person at the meeting.

Simply attending the special meeting will not constitute revocation of a proxy. If your shares are held in street name, you should follow the instructions of your broker or nominee regarding revocation of proxies. If your broker or nominee allows you to submit a proxy by telephone or the Internet, you may be able to change your vote by submitting a proxy again by telephone or the Internet.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger (see page 74)

In considering the Maytag board's recommendations, Maytag stockholders should be aware that some officers, directors, and other key employees of Maytag have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, those of Maytag stockholders generally, including the following:

All current executive officers and certain former executive officers who continue to be employees of Maytag are party to agreements that provide for change of control severance benefits in the event of certain qualifying terminations of employment in connection with or following the merger. The estimated aggregate cash severance benefit under these agreements, assuming all executives and covered employees incurred a qualifying termination of employment on December 31, 2005, would be \$26,556,700. The change of control agreements also include a "tax gross-up" arrangement for executives who are subject to the excise tax under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to as the Code. If the executive is subject to excise taxes due to the change of control payments under Section 280G of the Code, Maytag must pay the executive a full gross-up payment. However, if the executive's change of control payments are below a certain threshold (approximately 3.3 times his base amount), the payments may instead be reduced so as to avoid the assessment of an excise tax under Section 280G of the Code.

Maytag's executive officers and certain former executive officers who continue to be employees of Maytag participate in various Maytag equity plans under which stock options, restricted stock units and performance awards have been granted. Under the plans, completion of the merger will constitute a change of control. Upon completion of the merger:

all outstanding options not already vested (a total of 390,322 options) will vest and become exercisable. The options will remain exercisable for shares of Whirlpool common stock following the merger in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan documents and award agreements;

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the restrictions on all performance units will lapse and be settled for a cash payment to be determined, in part, based on the price of Whirlpool common stock at the effective time of the merger; and

the target payout opportunity under all outstanding long-term cash incentive awards will be deemed to have been fully earned for the entire performance period and such awards will become fully vested and settled for a cash payment aggregating \$6,588,500 (assuming the merger occurred on September 1, 2005).

Under Maytag's deferred compensation plan, executive officers may defer base salary and various bonus amounts. Additionally, executives may be eligible for certain employer matching credits in an amount equal to 10% of the value of the deferral (subject to vesting conditions). Under the deferred compensation plans, completion of the merger will constitute a change of control and the credits, aggregating \$58,267, will fully vest.

Maytag's executive officers and directors will be entitled to continued indemnification and insurance coverage under the merger agreement.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (see page 78)

The merger will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

Conditions to the Merger (see page 98)

Before the merger is completed, a number of conditions must be satisfied or waived (to the extent permitted by law). These include:

adoption of the merger agreement by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock;

termination or expiration of the applicable waiting period (or any extension) under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended;

the obtaining or making of any consents and filings required to be made prior to the closing of the merger under any antitrust laws, the absence of which would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag or Whirlpool or result in a criminal violation;

the absence of any legal prohibitions against the merger;

the approval for listing on the New York Stock Exchange of the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued as contemplated in the merger agreement;

the continued accuracy of Maytag's and Whirlpool's representations and warranties;

the performance by each of Maytag and Whirlpool of its obligations under the merger agreement; and

the absence of a material adverse effect on Maytag or Whirlpool.

Regulatory Matters Relating to the Merger (see page 78)

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and related rules, referred to as the HSR Act, the merger cannot be completed until the expiration of a waiting period that follows the filing of notification forms by both parties to the transaction with the Federal Trade Commission and Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Whirlpool and Maytag submitted their respective notification and report forms on September 6, 2005. We expect that the requirements of the HSR Act may be satisfied so that the merger can be

completed as early as the first quarter of 2006.

In addition, Whirlpool and Maytag have submitted or will submit merger notification filings to foreign regulatory authorities in Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Germany.

Termination (see page 100)

Maytag or Whirlpool may agree in writing to terminate the merger agreement at any time without completing the merger, even after Maytag's stockholders have adopted it. The merger agreement may also be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the merger under specified circumstances, including:

by either party, if the merger is not completed by December 31, 2006, unless the failure is the result of a willful and material breach of the merger agreement by the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement;

by either party, if any governmental entity issues a final order preventing the merger;

by either party, if Maytag stockholders fail to adopt the merger agreement at the special meeting;

by either party, if the other party to the merger agreement has breached or failed to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants, the breach would give rise to a failure of a condition to the terminating party's obligation to close and the breach cannot be or has not been cured by December 31, 2006 (provided that the party seeking termination is not then in willful and material breach of any representation, warranty or covenant);

by Whirlpool, if Maytag's board of directors has (a) withdrawn or modified, or publicly proposed to withdraw or modify, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the merger in a manner adverse to Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition, (b) failed to recommend to Maytag stockholders that they adopt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, or (c) approved or recommended, or publicly proposed to approve or recommend, any company takeover proposal (as defined in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus);

by Whirlpool, if Maytag has notified Whirlpool that its board of directors has determined that a company takeover proposal is a superior company proposal (as defined in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and that the failure to withdraw or modify its recommendation would be inconsistent with the Maytag board of directors' fiduciary duties under applicable law; and

by Maytag, if prior to receipt of the Maytag stockholder approval, Maytag's board of directors has received a superior company proposal (as defined in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and the board of directors of Maytag and Maytag have satisfied each of the prerequisite steps for terminating the agreement described in clause (e) of the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Termination" beginning on page 100 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Termination Fees and Reimbursement Obligations (see page 101)

Maytag must (a) pay Whirlpool a termination fee of \$60 million and (b) reimburse Whirlpool for its payment of \$40 million to Maytag to reimburse Maytag for payment of a termination fee under the Triton agreement, if the merger agreement is terminated because:

Whirlpool terminates the merger agreement for any of the reasons described in the fifth and sixth bullets of the section entitled " Termination" above;

After the date of the merger agreement and prior to the termination of the merger agreement,

- (a) any person makes a proposal (i) for a merger or other business combination involving Maytag, (ii) for the issuance by Maytag of over 40% of its equity securities as consideration for the assets or securities of another person, or (iii) to acquire over 40% of the equity securities or assets of Maytag, or amends such a proposal made prior to the date of the merger agreement;
- (b) the merger agreement is terminated as a result of (i) the failure of the merger to occur prior to December 31, 2006 (and prior to such termination Maytag has breached or failed to perform any of its covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement), (ii) Maytag's stockholders failure to adopt the merger agreement at a duly held meeting of the stockholders and prior to such Maytag stockholder meeting a proposal described in clause (a) is publicly announced, or (iii) Maytag's material breach of its representations or covenants under the merger agreement such that the applicable condition would not be satisfied, and such breach cannot be cured by December 31, 2006 (provided that Whirlpool is not then in willful and material breach of the merger agreement); and
- (c) prior to the twelve-month anniversary of the termination, Maytag enters into a definitive agreement or consummates a transaction contemplated by a proposal described in clause (a).

Maytag terminates the merger agreement for the reason described in the last bullet of the section entitled " Termination" above in connection with its receipt of a superior company proposal.

Under the merger agreement, Maytag must pay Whirlpool a termination fee of \$60 million within five business days of termination, if the merger agreement is terminated by reason of Maytag knowingly breaching its obligations described in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus (unless such breach has only an immaterial effect on Whirlpool). In the event that, prior to the twelve-month anniversary of the termination, Maytag enters into a definitive agreement or consummates a transaction described in (a) above, Maytag must also reimburse Whirlpool for its payment of \$40 million to reimburse Maytag for payment of a termination fee under the Triton agreement.

Whirlpool must pay Maytag a termination fee of \$120 million if any governmental entity issues a final order preventing the merger as violative of any antitrust law and certain other conditions are met. In addition, Whirlpool must indemnify Maytag for up to \$15 million for the payment of retention bonuses to specified Maytag employees upon certain termination events.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (see page 79)

We expect that the merger will be a fully taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, Maytag stockholders will generally recognize gain or loss as a result of the merger equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of Whirlpool stock received in the merger and the stockholders' adjusted tax basis in the Maytag common stock surrendered in the

merger. Generally, if a stockholder has held the shares for more than one year, any gain will be characterized as long-term capital gain. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

For more information concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see the section entitled "The Merger Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger" beginning on page 79 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Tax matters are very complicated and the consequences of the merger to any particular Maytag stockholder will depend on that stockholder's particular facts and circumstances. Maytag stockholders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine their own tax consequences from the merger.

Restrictions on the Ability to Sell Whirlpool Common Stock (see page 80)

All shares of Whirlpool common stock you receive in connection with the merger will be freely transferable unless you are considered an "affiliate" of either Maytag or Whirlpool for the purposes of the Securities Act at the time the merger agreement is submitted to Maytag stockholders for adoption, in which case you will be permitted to sell the shares of Whirlpool common stock you receive in the merger only pursuant to an effective registration statement or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. This proxy statement/prospectus does not register the resale of stock held by affiliates and the merger agreement does not obligate Whirlpool to file a registration statement for this purpose.

Appraisal Rights for Maytag Stockholders (see page 81)

Under Delaware law, if you do not vote for adoption of the merger agreement and you comply with other statutory requirements of the Delaware General Corporation Law, you may elect to receive, in cash, the judicially determined fair value of your shares of stock in lieu of the merger consideration provided for under the merger agreement.

Merely voting against the merger will not protect your rights to an appraisal, which requires all the steps provided under Delaware law. Requirements under Delaware law for exercising appraisal rights are described in the section entitled "Appraisal Rights for Maytag Stockholders" beginning on page 81 of this proxy statement/prospectus. The relevant section of Delaware law regarding appraisal rights is reproduced and attached as *Annex C* to this proxy statement/prospectus.

If you vote for the merger, you will waive your rights to seek appraisal of your shares of Maytag common stock under Delaware law.

Market Price and Dividend Information (see page 26)

Both Whirlpool and Maytag common stock trade on the New York Stock Exchange. Whirlpool is listed under the trading symbol "WHR" and Maytag is listed under the trading symbol "MYG." On July 15, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of Whirlpool's initial non-binding proposal to acquire Maytag for consideration valued at \$17.00 per share of Maytag common stock, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$69.99 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$15.45 per share. On August 9, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of Whirlpool's binding offer, which is embodied in the merger agreement, to acquire Maytag for consideration valued at \$21.00 per share of Maytag common stock, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$83.03 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.64 per share. On August 19, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$81.83 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.71 per share.

On September 28, 2005, the most recent practicable date prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$74.13 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.02 per share.

Surrender of Stock Certificates (see page 85)

Following the effective time of the merger, a letter of transmittal will be mailed to all holders of Maytag common stock containing instructions for surrendering their certificates. Certificates should not be surrendered until the letter of transmittal is received, fully completed, and returned as instructed in the letter of transmittal.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Maytag

On August 31, 2005, Maytag announced that Lester Crown, a Maytag board member since 1989, had resigned from Maytag's board, effective August 30, 2005. Mr. Crown resigned to fulfill other professional and personal obligations.

On September 19, 2005, Maytag announced that its results for the third quarter and full-year 2005 will be significantly lower than the guidance previously provided by Maytag due to, among other things, higher costs negatively impacting performance. Maytag stated that the burden of its high manufacturing overhead, increasing distribution and fuel expenses, and rising raw material costs are the primary drivers of these cost increases. Maytag also stated that excess manufacturing capacity is still one of Maytag's biggest issues impacting earnings.

Maytag also announced on September 19, 2005 that it expects to report a loss before any restructuring charges in the third quarter. Due to the current business performance and uncertainty associated with the manufacturing restructuring, Maytag announced that it will no longer provide any earnings guidance.

Maytag further announced on September 19, 2005 that, given the expectation that the merger with Whirlpool may not close prior to the first quarter of 2006, Maytag has decided to move forward to complete the new asset-based \$600 million five-year, senior secured revolving credit facility contemplated by the commitment letter previously announced by Maytag in June 2005 and which expires on December 30, 2005. The new facility will replace Maytag's current \$300 million credit facility and is expected to be completed early in the fourth quarter of 2005.

On September 27, 2005, Maytag announced in conjunction with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission a voluntary recall of approximately 5,000 front-loading washing machines sold from April through May 2005. This action was taken to address the product issue referenced in the section entitled "The Merger Background of the Merger" beginning on page 40 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In the second quarter of 2005, Maytag established a reserve for the estimated expenses associated with this matter. The supplier of the product has reimbursed Maytag for the majority of its expenses to date arising from the recall and Maytag does not expect this matter to have a material impact on its future financial performance.

Whirlpool

Based on its assessment of the current environment, Whirlpool continues to expect full-year 2005 earnings per share of \$5.90 to \$6.10 and cash provided by operating activities of approximately \$860 million.

Whirlpool is currently investigating a supplier-related quality and potential product safety problem that may affect up to 3.5 million appliances manufactured between 2000 and 2002. Whirlpool currently estimates that its potential cost from this matter ranges from \$0 to \$235 million, depending upon whether it is determined that some or all of the appliances must be repaired or replaced, whether the cost of any such corrective action is borne initially by Whirlpool or the supplier, and, if initially borne by Whirlpool, whether Whirlpool will be successful in recovering its costs from the supplier. In addition, Whirlpool could incur other costs arising out of this matter, which cannot currently be estimated but could be material.

**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA
OF WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION**

We are providing the following information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. The selected historical financial data in the table below for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 were derived from Whirlpool's unaudited consolidated financial statements. The data for the five years ended December 31, 2004 were derived from Whirlpool's audited consolidated financial statements. This information is only a summary. You should read it together with Whirlpool's historical financial statements and related notes contained in quarterly and annual reports and other information Whirlpool has filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders Documents Incorporated by Reference" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In the opinion of Whirlpool's management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial data for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 have been reflected therein. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

	Six months ended June 30		Year ended December 31				
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
(in millions, except per share data)							
Statement of Operations Data:							
Net sales	\$ 6,764	\$ 6,271	\$ 13,220	\$ 12,176	\$ 11,016	\$ 10,343	\$ 10,325
Cost of products sold	\$ 5,344	\$ 4,858	\$ 10,358	\$ 9,423	\$ 8,473	\$ 7,925	\$ 7,838
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,035	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,087	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,639	\$ 1,651
Operating profit(1)	\$ 371	\$ 412	\$ 758	\$ 830	\$ 692	\$ 306	\$ 807
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 182	\$ 207	\$ 406	\$ 414	\$ 262	\$ 34	\$ 367
Per share of common stock:							
Diluted earnings from continuing operations	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.96	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.91	\$ 3.78	\$ 0.50	\$ 5.20
Dividends	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.36
As of June 30 As of December 31							
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Balance Sheet Data:							
Working capital	\$ 682	\$ 366	\$ 529	\$ 276	\$ (178)	\$ 209	\$ (66)
Total assets	\$ 8,198	\$ 7,569	\$ 8,181	\$ 7,361	\$ 6,631	\$ 6,967	\$ 6,902
Long-term debt	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,134	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,295	\$ 795
Stockholders' equity	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,301	\$ 739	\$ 1,458	\$ 1,684

- (1) Restructuring and special operating charges were \$22 million in 2004, \$14 million in 2003, \$161 million in 2002, and \$212 million in 2001.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF MAYTAG CORPORATION

The selected historical financial data in the table below for the six months ended July 2, 2005 and July 3, 2004 were derived from Maytag's unaudited consolidated financial statements. The data for the five years ended January 1, 2005 were derived from Maytag's audited consolidated financial statements. This information is only a summary. You should read it together with Maytag's historical financial statements and related notes contained in the quarterly and annual reports and other information Maytag has filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in to this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders Documents Incorporated by Reference" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus. In the opinion of Maytag's management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial data for the six months ended July 2, 2005 and July 3, 2004 have been reflected therein. Operating results for the six months ended July 2, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

	Six months ended		Year ended(1)				
	July 2, 2005	July 3, 2004	January 1, 2005(2)	January 3, 2004(3)	December 28, 2002(4)	December 29, 2001(5)	December 31, 2000(6)
(in millions, except per share data)							
Statement of Operations							
Data:							
Net sales	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,371	\$ 4,722	\$ 4,792	\$ 4,666	\$ 4,185	\$ 3,892
Cost of sales	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,012	\$ 4,061	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,661	\$ 3,320	\$ 2,906
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 213	\$ 265	\$ 507	\$ 555	\$ 578	\$ 566	\$ 506
Operating income	\$ 44	\$ 30	\$ 40	\$ 228	\$ 359	\$ 289	\$ 440
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11	\$ (2)	\$ (9)	\$ 114	\$ 191	\$ 162	\$ 216
Per share of common stock:							
Diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.12)	\$ 1.45	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.63
Dividends	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.72
	As of			As of			
	July 2, 2005	July 3, 2004	January 1, 2005(2)	January 3, 2004(3)	December 28, 2002(4)	December 29, 2001(5)	December 31, 2000(6)
Balance Sheet Data:							
Working capital	\$ 398	\$ 373	\$ 535	\$ 321	\$ 160	\$ 306	\$ 105
Total assets	\$ 3,019	\$ 3,084	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,024	\$ 3,104	\$ 3,131	\$ 2,647
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 788	\$ 871	\$ 973	\$ 875	\$ 739	\$ 932	\$ 445
Total notes payable and long-term debt	\$ 977	\$ 1,095	\$ 979	\$ 971	\$ 1,113	\$ 1,214	\$ 808
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ (77)	\$ 44	\$ (75)	\$ 66	\$ 42	\$ 24	\$ 22

(1) The twelve months ended January 3, 2004 consisted of 53 weeks; all other years in this table consisted of 52 weeks.

(2) Operating income includes restructuring and related charges of \$70 million, a charge of \$10 million for goodwill impairment, a charge of \$34 million for front-load washer litigation, and a gain of \$10 million on the sale of property. The after-tax impact of the restructuring and related charges of \$47 million, goodwill impairment of \$10 million, front-load washer litigation charges of \$23 million, and the gain of \$8 million on the sale of property are all included in loss from continuing operations. Loss from continuing operations also includes a \$7 million after-tax charge for an adverse judgment on a pre-acquisition distributor lawsuit.

- (3) Operating income includes restructuring and related charges of \$65 million and a charge of \$11 million for asset impairment. The after-tax charge associated with restructuring of \$44 million and the after-tax charge for asset impairment of \$8 million are both included in earnings from continuing operations. Earnings from continuing operations also includes a \$7 million after-tax charge for loss on investment.
- (4) Operating income includes a \$67 million restructuring charge associated with the closing of Maytag's refrigeration plant located in Galesburg, Illinois and an \$8 million gain on the sale of a distribution center. The after-tax gain on the distribution center of \$6 million and the after-tax restructuring charge of \$44 million associated with the refrigeration plant closing are both included in earnings from continuing operations. Application of the nonamortization provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 resulted in an increase in operating income and earnings from continuing operations of approximately \$10 million for the years after 2001. 2003 and 2002 include a full year of net sales from Amana that was acquired effective August 1, 2001. Maytag integrated Amana activities within its existing appliance organization during 2002 and Amana net sales in 2002 and thereafter are no longer distinguishable. Subsequent to the Amana acquisition, beginning in 2002, merchandising programs, brand and product activities were combined and any subsequent data would not be comparable to the 2001 information.
- (5) Operating income includes restructuring charges of \$10 million associated with a salaried workforce reduction. The after-tax restructuring charge of \$6 million is included in earnings from continuing operations. Earnings from continuing operations also include a charge of \$7 million for loss on investment and a one-time tax credit of \$42 million. 2001 includes the net sales of Amana of \$295 million from the date of its acquisition, August 1, 2001.
- (6) Operating income includes charges of \$40 million associated with terminated product initiatives, asset write-downs and severance costs related to management changes. The after-tax charge of \$25 million is included in earnings from continuing operations. Earnings from continuing operations also includes a charge of \$18 million (\$11 million after-tax) for loss on investment.

SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which means the assets and liabilities of Maytag will be recorded, as of completion of the merger, at their respective fair values and added to those of Whirlpool. For a more detailed description of purchase accounting, please see the section entitled "The Merger Accounting Treatment of the Merger" beginning on page 78 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information presented below reflects the purchase method of accounting and is for illustrative purposes only. The selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information may have been different had the companies actually been combined. The selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect the effect of asset dispositions, if any, or revenue, cost or other operating synergies that may result from the merger. **You should not rely on the selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies been combined during the periods presented or the future results that may be achieved after the merger.**

The following selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and related notes attached as *Annex E* to this proxy statement/prospectus.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(in millions, except per share data)		
Statement of Operations Data:		
Net sales	\$ 9,132	\$ 17,891
Cost of products sold	\$ 7,247	\$ 14,013
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,457	\$ 2,978
Operating profit	\$ 406	\$ 771
Net earnings	\$ 170	\$ 347
Per Common Share Data:		
Basic earnings from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$ 2.22	\$ 4.48
Diluted	\$ 2.18	\$ 4.39
Dividends	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.72
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	76.9	77.5
Diluted	78.0	79.0
As of June 30, 2005		
(in millions)		
Balance Sheet Data:		
Total assets	\$ 13,713	
Working capital	\$ 925	
Long-term debt	\$ 2,651	
Stockholders' equity	\$ 2,566	

UNAUDITED COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

The following table sets forth selected historical per share information of Whirlpool and Maytag and unaudited combined per share information after giving effect to the merger between Whirlpool and Maytag, under the purchase method of accounting, assuming that 10.1 million shares of Whirlpool common stock had been issued in exchange for all outstanding shares of Maytag common stock on a fully diluted basis. You should read this information in conjunction with the selected historical financial information of Whirlpool and Maytag, included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, and the historical financial statements of Whirlpool and Maytag and related notes that are incorporated in this document by reference. The unaudited pro forma combined per share information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and accompanying notes attached as *Annex E* to this proxy statement/prospectus. For Whirlpool, the historical per share information is derived from audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, and unaudited financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2005. For Maytag, the historical per share information is derived from audited financial statements as of and for the year ended January 1, 2005, and unaudited financial statements as of and for the six months ended July 2, 2005. The unaudited pro forma Whirlpool per share equivalents are calculated by combining the Whirlpool historical share amounts with pro forma amounts from Maytag, assuming an exchange ratio of 0.1258 which is based on the weighted average trading price of \$83.4488 per share for Whirlpool common stock on August 12, 2005.

The unaudited pro forma combined per share information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of Whirlpool and Maytag would have been had the companies been combined during the periods presented or to project Whirlpool's and Maytag's results of operations that may be achieved after the merger.

	As of and For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2005/ July 2, 2005	As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2004/ January 1, 2005
Whirlpool Historical Per Share of Common Stock:		
Basic Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 2.73	\$ 6.02
Diluted Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 2.69	\$ 5.90
Book Value Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 25.32	\$ 23.31
Cash Dividends Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.72
Maytag Historical Per Share of Common Stock:		
Basic Earnings (loss) from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.12)
Diluted Earnings (loss) from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.12)
Book Value (deficit) Per Share of Common Stock	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.95)
Cash Dividends Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.72
Pro Forma Combined Per Share of Whirlpool Common Stock:		
Basic Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 2.22	\$ 4.48
Diluted Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 2.18	\$ 4.39
Book Value Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 32.90	
Cash Dividends Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.72
Pro Forma Combined Per Share of Maytag Equivalent Common Stock:		
Basic Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.56
Diluted Earnings from Continuing Operations Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.55
Book Value Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 4.14	
Cash Dividends Per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.22

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

Comparative Stock Prices and Dividends

Whirlpool common stock and Maytag common stock are each listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols "WHR" and "MYG," respectively. The following table sets forth, for the respective fiscal periods of Whirlpool and Maytag indicated, the high and low trading prices per share of Whirlpool common stock and Maytag common stock as reported in Bloomberg Financial Markets. The table also sets forth the quarterly cash dividends per share declared by Whirlpool with respect to its common stock and by Maytag with respect to its common stock.

For the quarterly period ended	Whirlpool Common Stock			Maytag Common Stock		
	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
March 31, 2002	\$ 79.80	\$ 61.85	\$ 0.34	\$ 45.75	\$ 29.83	\$ 0.18
June 30, 2002	\$ 78.20	\$ 63.45	\$ 0.34	\$ 47.94	\$ 41.25	\$ 0.18
September 30, 2002	\$ 66.36	\$ 44.79	\$ 0.34	\$ 42.87	\$ 22.20	\$ 0.18
December 31, 2002	\$ 55.99	\$ 39.23	\$ 0.34	\$ 31.78	\$ 18.84	\$ 0.18
March 31, 2003	\$ 57.92	\$ 42.80	\$ 0.34	\$ 30.70	\$ 17.90	\$ 0.18
June 30, 2003	\$ 65.66	\$ 48.41	\$ 0.34	\$ 27.10	\$ 18.60	\$ 0.18
September 30, 2003	\$ 71.95	\$ 62.25	\$ 0.34	\$ 28.38	\$ 23.36	\$ 0.18
December 31, 2003	\$ 73.35	\$ 65.52	\$ 0.34	\$ 28.65	\$ 24.15	\$ 0.18
March 31, 2004	\$ 80.00	\$ 66.60	\$ 0.43	\$ 31.57	\$ 26.46	\$ 0.18
June 30, 2004	\$ 70.98	\$ 61.05	\$ 0.43	\$ 32.21	\$ 22.73	\$ 0.18
September 30, 2004	\$ 68.88	\$ 58.15	\$ 0.43	\$ 24.57	\$ 17.47	\$ 0.18
December 31, 2004	\$ 69.77	\$ 54.53	\$ 0.43	\$ 21.39	\$ 15.30	\$ 0.18
March 31, 2005	\$ 71.25	\$ 61.53	\$ 0.43	\$ 21.15	\$ 13.30	\$ 0.18
June 30, 2005	\$ 74.05	\$ 60.78	\$ 0.43	\$ 16.21	\$ 9.21	\$ 0.09
Through September 23, 2005	\$ 85.70	\$ 69.01	\$ 0.43	\$ 19.97	\$ 15.36	\$ 0.09

On July 15, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of Whirlpool's initial non-binding proposal to acquire Maytag for consideration valued at \$17.00 per share of Maytag common stock, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$69.99 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$15.45 per share. On August 9, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of Whirlpool's increased binding offer, embodied in the merger agreement, to acquire Maytag for consideration valued at \$21.00 per share of Maytag common stock, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$83.03 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.64 per share. On August 19, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$81.83 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.71 per share. On September 28, 2005, the most recent practicable date prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, Whirlpool common stock closed at \$74.13 per share and Maytag common stock closed at \$18.02 per share.

Number of Maytag Stockholders

As of September 1, 2005, there were approximately 22,100 stockholders of record of Maytag common stock, as shown on the records of Maytag's transfer agent.

Shares Held by Certain Stockholders

Adoption of the merger agreement by Maytag's stockholders requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding as of the record date. As of September 1, 2005, approximately 1.06% of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock were held by directors and executive officers of Maytag and their affiliates. As of September 1, 2005, none of the directors and executive officers of Whirlpool or their affiliates owned any shares of Maytag common stock. Although the directors of Maytag are not party to any voting agreements and do not have any obligations to vote in favor of the merger agreement, they have indicated their intention to vote their outstanding shares of Maytag common stock for the adoption of the merger agreement.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information included and incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should carefully read and consider the following factors in evaluating the proposals to be voted on at the special meeting of Maytag stockholders. Please also refer to the additional risk factors identified in the periodic reports and other documents of Whirlpool and Maytag incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus and listed in the section entitled "Additional Information for Stockholders Documents Incorporated by Reference" beginning on page 113 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to the Merger

Maytag will be subject to business uncertainties and contractual restrictions while the merger is pending.

Uncertainty about the effect of the merger on employees and customers may have an adverse effect on Maytag and consequently on Whirlpool. These uncertainties may impair Maytag's ability to retain and motivate key personnel until the merger is completed, and could cause customers and others that deal with Maytag to defer purchases or other decisions concerning Maytag, or to seek to change existing business relationships with Maytag. If key employees depart because of uncertainty about their future roles and the potential complexities of integration, the combined company's business following the merger could be harmed. In addition, the merger agreement restricts Maytag from making certain acquisitions and taking other specified actions without the consent of Whirlpool until the merger occurs. These restrictions may prevent Maytag from pursuing attractive business opportunities that may arise prior to the completion of the merger. Please see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants" beginning on page 88 of this proxy statement/prospectus for a description of the restrictive covenants applicable to Maytag.

Because the market price of Whirlpool common stock may fluctuate, you cannot be certain of the precise value of the merger consideration you will receive in the merger.

You cannot be certain of the precise value of the merger consideration to be received at closing. If the merger is completed, you will be entitled to receive, for each share of Maytag common stock that you own, \$10.50 in cash plus a fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock equal to an exchange ratio based on the reference price during the reference price determination period. The exchange ratio will adjust to ensure that the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive will be equal to \$10.50 divided by the reference price so long as the reference price is between \$75.1039 and \$91.7937. However, the market value of that fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you receive may be greater or less than \$10.50, as the trading price of Whirlpool common stock on the date of the merger may be greater or less than the reference price used to determine the exchange ratio. If the reference price is less than \$75.1039, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust upward. This means that the value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you will receive will be below \$10.50 to the extent the reference price is below \$75.1039. If the reference price is greater than \$91.7937, the exchange ratio will no longer adjust downward. This means that the value of the fraction of a share of Whirlpool common stock you will receive will be above \$10.50 to the extent the reference price is above \$91.7937. The formula for calculating the exchange ratio is set forth in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration" beginning on page 84 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The prices of Maytag common stock and Whirlpool common stock at the closing of the merger may vary from their respective prices on the date the merger agreement was signed, on the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, and on the date of the special meeting. For example, (a) during 2004 and during the first eight months of 2005, the trading prices of Maytag common stock on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a low sale price of \$9.21 per share to a high sale price of \$32.21 per share and (b) during 2004 and during the first eight months of 2005, the trading prices of Whirlpool common

stock on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a low sale price of \$54.53 per share to a high sale price of \$85.70 per share. These variations may be the result of various factors, including:

changes in the business, operations or prospects of Whirlpool, Maytag or the combined company;

governmental, regulatory and/or litigation developments;

market assessments as to whether and when the merger will be completed;

the timing of completion of the merger; and

general stock market, economic and political conditions.

The exchange ratio may not be determined until after the date of the special meeting. Therefore, at the time of the special meeting you may not know the precise value of the merger consideration you will receive on the date the merger is completed. You are urged to obtain a current market quotation for Whirlpool common stock.

Failure to integrate Maytag successfully on a timely basis could reduce Whirlpool's profitability and adversely affect its stock price.

Whirlpool expects certain benefits to arise from the merger, including certain operating efficiencies, and expects to incur certain costs in order to attain these benefits. See the section entitled "The Merger Whirlpool's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus. Achievement of these benefits will depend in part upon how and when the businesses of Whirlpool and Maytag are integrated and whether there any additional costs are incurred in connection with such integration. If the anticipated benefits are not realized fully or in a timely manner, Whirlpool's financial results could be adversely affected. Whirlpool's management may be required to dedicate significant time and effort to this integration process, which could divert their attention from other business concerns. The challenges involved in this integration include the following:

the ability to obtain the required approvals of various regulatory agencies in a timely manner, any of which could seek to impose conditions or restrictions on its approval;

addressing any differences in the business cultures of Whirlpool and Maytag;

coordinating and combining international operations, relationships, and facilities; and

retaining key employees and maintaining key employee morale.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively affect the stock price and the future business and financial results of Maytag.

Although Maytag has agreed that its board will, subject to fiduciary exceptions, recommend that stockholders approve the proposal relating to the merger agreement, there is no assurance that this proposal will be approved, and there is no assurance that Whirlpool and Maytag will receive the necessary regulatory approvals or satisfy the other conditions to the completion of the merger. If the merger is not completed for any reason, Maytag will be subject to several risks, including the following:

Maytag may be required to pay and reimburse Whirlpool amounts of up to \$100 million in the aggregate if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances;

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The current market price of Maytag common stock may reflect a market assumption that the merger will occur, and a failure to complete the merger could result in a negative perception by the market of Maytag generally and a resulting decline in the market price of Maytag common stock;

Many costs relating to the merger (such as legal, accounting, and a portion of its financial advisory fees) are payable by Maytag whether or not the merger is completed;

There may be substantial disruption to the business of Maytag and a distraction of its management and employees from day-to-day operations, because matters related to the merger (including integration planning) may require substantial commitments of time and resources, which could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that could have been beneficial; and

Maytag would continue to face the risks that it currently faces as a independent company, as further described in the documents that Maytag has filed with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

In addition, Maytag would not realize any of the expected benefits of having completed the merger. If the merger is not completed, the risks described above may materialize and materially adversely affect Maytag's business, financial results, financial condition, and stock price.

Some of the directors and executive officers of Maytag have interests and arrangements that could have influenced their decisions to support or approve the merger.

The interests of some of the directors and executive officers of Maytag are different from those of Maytag stockholders, and directors and officers of Maytag may have participated in arrangements that are different from, or in addition to, those of Maytag stockholders. For a description of the benefits management will receive in combination with the merger, please see the section entitled "The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The merger agreement limits Maytag's ability to pursue alternatives to the merger.

The merger agreement contains provisions that limit Maytag's ability to pursue alternatives to the merger with Whirlpool. These provisions include a prohibition on Maytag soliciting any proposal or offer for a competing transaction and a requirement that Maytag pay Whirlpool a termination fee of \$60 million and reimburse Whirlpool for the \$40 million that Whirlpool paid to reimburse Maytag for Maytag's payment of \$40 million to terminate the Triton agreement if the merger agreement is terminated in specified circumstances thereafter and an alternative transaction is entered into or completed.

Whirlpool required Maytag to agree to these provisions as a condition to Whirlpool's willingness to enter into the merger agreement. These provisions, however, might discourage a third party that might have an interest in acquiring all of or a significant part of Maytag from considering or proposing that acquisition, even if that party were prepared to pay consideration with a higher per share market price than the current proposed merger consideration. Furthermore, a potential competing acquiror might propose to pay a lower per share price to Maytag stockholders than it would otherwise have proposed to pay because of Maytag's obligation, in connection with termination of the merger agreement, to (i) pay Whirlpool a \$60 million termination fee and (ii) reimburse Whirlpool for its payment to Maytag of \$40 million in connection with Maytag's termination of the Triton agreement.

The price of Whirlpool common stock may be affected by factors different from those affecting the price of Maytag common stock.

Holders of Maytag common stock will receive Whirlpool common stock in the merger and thus will become holders of Whirlpool common stock. Whirlpool's business is different in certain ways from that of Maytag, and Whirlpool's results of operations, as well as the price of Whirlpool common stock, may be affected by factors different from those affecting Maytag's results of operations and the price of

Maytag common stock. The price of Whirlpool common stock may fluctuate significantly following the merger, including fluctuation due to factors over which Whirlpool has no control. For a discussion of Whirlpool's business and Maytag's business and certain factors to consider in connection with their businesses, including risk factors associated with their businesses, see Whirlpool's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and Maytag's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2005, which are incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to Whirlpool and the Combined Company After the Merger

Whirlpool may be unable to successfully integrate the businesses of Maytag on a timely basis and realize the full anticipated benefits of the merger.

The merger involves the integration of two companies that have previously operated independently. As with every merger, there are potential difficulties of combining the companies' businesses. These may include the integration of Maytag's sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, finance, and administrative operations with and into Whirlpool's operations. Whirlpool's process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of one or more of the combined company's businesses and the loss of key personnel. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the merger and the integration of the two companies' operations of these businesses could have an adverse effect on the business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects of Whirlpool after the merger.

Whirlpool expects certain benefits to arise from the merger, including certain cost savings, and expects to incur certain costs in order to attain these benefits. See the section entitled "The Merger Whirlpool's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus. Achievement of these benefits will depend in part upon how and when the businesses of Whirlpool and Maytag are integrated and whether there any additional costs are incurred in connection with such integration. If the anticipated benefits are not realized fully or in a timely manner, or if there are significant additional costs, Whirlpool's financial results could be adversely affected.

Whirlpool's failure to successfully compete in the home appliance industry could adversely affect revenues and decrease earnings.

The home appliance industry is characterized by intense competition. In each segment, there is a growing number of competitors, including an increasing number of foreign-based competitors, some of which have strong consumer brand equity. Several, such as LG, Samsung, and Bosch, are large well-established companies that rank among the Global Fortune 150 and have demonstrated a commitment to North America through competitive imports and North American production. The elements of competition include cost, selling price, distribution and other financial incentives (such as cooperative advertising, co-marketing funds, sales person incentives, volume rebates, and terms), performance, innovation, product features, and quality. In particular, in the past, Whirlpool's competitors, especially global competitors with low-cost sources of supply outside the United States, have aggressively priced their products and/or introduced new products in order to increase market share.

The loss of or decline in sales to any key trade customers, including Sears Holdings Corporation, Lowe's, The Home Depot, and Best Buy, could adversely affect revenues and decrease earnings.

Whirlpool sells to a customer base characterized by sophisticated and powerful trade customers that have significant leverage as buyers over their suppliers. Most of Whirlpool's products are sold through purchase orders and not through long-term contracts, which facilitates its customers' ability to

change volume among suppliers to obtain competitive terms. Whirlpool has been a principal supplier of home appliances to Sears Holdings Corporation for many years. In 2004, approximately 17% of Whirlpool's consolidated net sales of \$13 billion were attributable to Sears. Although no other customer in either of Whirlpool's operating segments accounted for greater than 10% of its consolidated net revenues in 2004 and during the first six months of 2005, other customers may account for more than 10% of Whirlpool's consolidated net sales in future periods. During 2004, approximately 13% of Maytag's consolidated net sales were attributable to Sears and approximately 10% to The Home Depot. The loss of, or a decline in the volume of sales to, Sears, or any other trade customers to which Whirlpool and/or Maytag sell a significant amount of its products, such as Lowe's, The Home Depot, and Best Buy, or any loss of market share by such trade customers or other customers, could adversely affect the combined company's revenues and decrease earnings.

Failure of critical suppliers of parts, components, and manufacturing equipment to deliver sufficient quantities to Whirlpool in a timely and cost-effective manner could have a material adverse effect on Whirlpool's global business.

Whirlpool uses a wide range of materials and components in the global production of its products and uses numerous suppliers to supply materials and components. Whirlpool generally does not have guaranteed supply arrangements with its suppliers. Whirlpool seeks to reduce the risk of production and service interruptions and shortages of key parts by selecting and qualifying alternative suppliers of key parts, monitoring the financial stability of key suppliers, and maintaining appropriate inventories of key parts. Although Whirlpool makes reasonable efforts to ensure that parts are available from multiple suppliers, key parts may be available only from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers. Operations at suppliers' facilities are subject to disruption for a variety of reasons, including work stoppages, fire, earthquake, flooding, or other natural disasters. Such disruption could interrupt Whirlpool's manufacturing. Whirlpool's business could be harmed if it does not receive sufficient parts to meet its production requirements in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Whirlpool's dependence on, and the price of, materials and components could adversely affect profits.

The principal materials used to produce and manufacture Whirlpool's products are steel, oil, plastic resins, and base metals such as copper and zinc. Whirlpool sources materials and components on a global and regional basis, and the prices of those materials and components are susceptible to significant price fluctuations due to supply/demand trends, transportation costs, government regulations and tariffs, changes in currency exchange rates, price controls, the economic climate, and other unforeseen circumstances. During 2004, Whirlpool incurred approximately \$300 million of higher material, components, and oil-related costs. Whirlpool expects increased material and component costs, primarily within North and Latin America, to be in the higher end of the range of \$500 to \$550 million during 2005, primarily due to higher prices for steel and oil-related costs. Effective January 2005, Whirlpool implemented global price increases of approximately 5-10% in most key markets due to the increase in material and oil-related costs. To date, the financial impact of the price increases, along with productivity, has only partially offset the global increases in material and component costs due to the competitiveness of the home appliance industry.

Whirlpool's pension plan and postretirement benefit funding obligations are significant and are affected by factors outside of its control.

Whirlpool and Maytag both sponsor qualified defined benefit pension plans and postretirement benefit programs for eligible employees and retirees. The funding obligations of Whirlpool and Maytag under these plans are governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Whirlpool and Maytag have met their required funding obligations in 2004 for these plans, which currently satisfy minimum funding requirements under ERISA.

Estimates of the amount and timing of the future funding obligations of Whirlpool and Maytag for these pension and postretirement benefit plans are based on various assumptions. These include, among others, the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and health care cost trend rates. These assumptions are subject to change based on stock and bond market returns, interest rates on high quality bonds and medical assets and health care cost trend rates. While Whirlpool and Maytag believe that these assumptions are appropriate given current economic conditions and their actual experience, significant differences in results or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect Whirlpool's and Maytag's pension and other postretirement obligations and related future expense.

Additionally, there are pension reform proposals pending in Congress including, among other things, proposals for new funding targets, an increase in Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premiums, and restrictions on benefit payments to certain employees in situations where the plan fails to meet certain minimum funding thresholds. If these proposals are enacted into law, the funding obligations of Whirlpool and Maytag to their pension plans could be increased.

Whirlpool may be adversely affected by environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

Whirlpool is subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and human health and safety and has incurred and will continue to incur capital and other expenditures to comply with these regulations. Failure to comply with any environmental regulations could subject Whirlpool to future liabilities, fines or penalties, or the suspension of production. If cleanup obligations arise at any of our manufacturing sites or if more stringent environmental laws are imposed in the future, Whirlpool could be adversely affected.

Whirlpool may be adversely affected by product liability claims.

Whirlpool faces an inherent business risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that the use of any of its products results in personal injury or property damage. In the event that any of its products proves to be defective, Whirlpool may be required to recall or redesign such products. Whirlpool maintains insurance against certain product liability claims, but there can be no assurance that such coverage will continue to be available on terms acceptable to Whirlpool or that such coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred. In addition, Whirlpool faces certain class action litigation regarding allegedly defective products that is not covered by insurance. A successful claim brought against Whirlpool in excess of, or outside of, available insurance coverage, or any claim or product recall that results in significant adverse publicity against Whirlpool, may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

Whirlpool is currently investigating a supplier-related quality and potential product safety problem that may affect up to 3.5 million appliances manufactured between 2000 and 2002. Whirlpool currently estimates that its potential cost from this matter ranges from \$0 to \$235 million, depending upon whether it is determined that some or all of the appliances must be repaired or replaced, whether the cost of any such corrective action is borne initially by Whirlpool or the supplier, and, if initially borne by Whirlpool, whether Whirlpool will be successful in recovering its costs from the supplier. In addition, Whirlpool could incur other costs arising out of this matter, which cannot currently be estimated but could be material.

A deterioration in labor relations could have a material effect on Whirlpool's global business, financial condition or results of operations.

As of September 1, 2005, Whirlpool had approximately 68,000 employees. Approximately 64% of its employees at its global plants are represented by various labor unions with separate collective bargaining agreements. Whirlpool's current collective bargaining agreements generally have 3 year

terms. Due to the large number of collective bargaining agreements, Whirlpool is periodically in negotiations with certain of the unions representing its employees. Whirlpool cannot assure you that it will not, at some point, be subject to work stoppages by some of its employees and, if such events were to occur, that there would not be a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, or results of operations. Further, Whirlpool cannot assure you that it will be able to renew the various collective bargaining agreements on the same or similar terms, or at all, which could affect its business, financial condition or results of operation.

Whirlpool's intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of its products, services, and brands.

Whirlpool's design, manufacturing know-how, and patent and trademark rights are significant assets for Whirlpool. There are events outside Whirlpool's control that pose a threat to its intellectual property rights. The efforts Whirlpool has taken to protect its proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective. Any significant impairment of Whirlpool's intellectual property rights could harm its business. Also, protecting Whirlpool's intellectual property rights may be costly and time consuming.

Whirlpool may suffer losses as a result of foreign currency fluctuations.

The value of Whirlpool's earnings and cash flows from its foreign operations are affected by changes in the functional currencies of those operations. Whirlpool translates its income statement and balance sheet into U.S. dollars at each measurement date. If the U.S. dollar had been 10% stronger in 2004, Whirlpool's consolidated revenue would have been lower by approximately \$550 million, or 4.2% of the reported \$13.2 billion of revenue and Whirlpool's operating profit would have been lower by approximately \$29 million, or 3.8%, of the reported \$758 million of operating profit. If the U.S. dollar had been 10% weaker in 2004, a positive impact of approximately the same magnitude would have resulted in revenue and operating profit. Whirlpool uses currency forwards and options to manage its foreign currency transaction exposures but does not directly hedge its translation exposures.

Whirlpool has risks associated with its global operations.

Whirlpool currently conducts operations in North America (61% of revenues in 2004), Europe (23% of revenues in 2004), Latin America (13% of revenues in 2004), and Asia (3% of revenues in 2004) and will likely pursue additional international opportunities. Whirlpool's global operations are subject to the customary risks of operating in an international environment, including the potential imposition of trade or foreign exchange restrictions, tariff and other tax increases, fluctuations in exchange rates, inflation, and unstable political situations. Whirlpool's global operations could also be subject to natural disasters and other business disruptions, which could harm Whirlpool's future revenue and financial condition and increase its costs and expenses.

Conducting business outside the United States subjects Whirlpool to various risks, including changing economic, legal and political conditions, work stoppages, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, terrorist activities directed at U.S. companies, armed conflicts, and unexpected changes in the United States and the laws of other countries relating to tariffs, trade restrictions, transportation regulation, foreign investments, and taxation.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF MAYTAG STOCKHOLDERS

This proxy statement/prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies from the holders of Maytag common stock by the Maytag board of directors for use at the special meeting of Maytag stockholders. The purpose of the special meeting is for you to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the merger agreement. A copy of the merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as *Annex A* and made part of this proxy statement/prospectus.

This proxy statement/prospectus is first being furnished to Maytag stockholders on or about _____, 2005.

Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

The special meeting will be held on _____, 2005 at _____, local time, at the Sodexo Marriott Conference Center auditorium, 600 North Second Avenue West, Newton, Iowa.

Matters to be Considered at the Special Meeting

The purpose of the meeting will be:

1. to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 22, 2005, by and among Whirlpool Corporation, Whirlpool Acquisition Co., and Maytag, as it may be amended from time to time; and
2. to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting of stockholders or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Board Recommendation

Maytag's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, and determined that the merger agreement is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Maytag and its stockholders. Maytag's board recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" adoption of the merger agreement at the special meeting. Maytag's board also unanimously recommends that stockholders vote "**FOR**" the authorization of the proxies named in the proxy card to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

Record Date and Quorum

The holders of record of Maytag common stock as of the close of business on _____, 2005 will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting. As of September 1, 2005, there were approximately 22,100 stockholders of record of Maytag common stock, as shown on the records of Maytag's transfer agent for such shares.

The holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock on the record date, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum for purposes of the special meeting. A quorum is necessary to hold the special meeting. Any shares of Maytag common stock held in treasury by Maytag or by any of its subsidiaries are not considered to be outstanding for purposes of determining a quorum. Abstentions and "broker non-votes" will be treated as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. Once a share is represented at the special meeting, it will be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum at the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, unless the holder is present solely to object at the beginning of

the special meeting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. However, if a new record date is set for the adjourned or postponed special meeting, then a new quorum will have to be established.

Vote Required

Each outstanding share of Maytag common stock on the record date entitles the holder to one vote at the special meeting. Completion of the merger requires, among other conditions, the adoption of the merger agreement by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock outstanding on the record date. In order for your shares of Maytag common stock to be included in the vote, you must submit your proxy for your shares by returning the enclosed proxy card, or by telephone or through the Internet by following the instructions included with your proxy card, or you must vote in person at the special meeting. If you hold your shares through a broker or other nominee, you may receive separate voting instructions with the proxy statement. Your broker or nominee may provide proxy submission through the Internet or by telephone. Please contact your broker or nominee to determine how to vote.

Because the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock is needed to adopt the merger agreement, the failure to submit your proxy or vote in person will have the same effect as a vote "against" the adoption of the merger agreement. Abstentions and broker non-votes also will have the same effect as a vote "against" the adoption of the merger agreement. Accordingly, the Maytag board of directors urges stockholders to complete, date, sign and return the accompanying proxy card, or to submit a proxy by telephone or through the Internet by following the instructions included with your proxy card, or, in the event you hold your shares through a broker or other nominee, by following the separate voting instructions received from your broker or nominee.

Voting of Proxies; Revocability of Proxies

Each copy of this document mailed to Maytag stockholders is accompanied by a form of proxy and a self-addressed envelope.

If you are a registered stockholder (that is, if you hold your Maytag common stock in certificate form) or if you own Maytag common stock through your participation in Maytag's Employee Discount Stock Purchase Plan and/or Maytag's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, you should either complete and return the proxy card accompanying this document, or submit a proxy by telephone or through the Internet by following the instructions included with your proxy card, in each case, to ensure that your vote is counted at the special meeting, or at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, regardless of whether you plan to attend the special meeting.

If you participate in the Maytag Corporation Salary Savings Plan (401(k)) and/or the Maytag Corporation Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), you may direct the trustee how to vote the number of shares of Maytag common stock that are credited to your account as of _____, 2005, the record date. You can direct the trustee by completing and returning your proxy card or by telephone or through the Internet, in accordance with the instructions provided with respect to the 401(k)/ESOP. All voting instructions for your 401(k)/ESOP account, whether by mail, telephone or Internet, must be received no later than _____, 2005 in order to be processed in a timely manner. Your voting instructions will be kept confidential. If you do not return your proxy card, or, if you do not submit voting instructions by telephone or through the Internet, the trustee will vote the shares in your 401(k)/ESOP account in the same proportion as the shares voted by other participants.

If you hold your shares through a broker or other nominee, you should follow the separate voting instructions, if any, provided by the broker or other nominee with the proxy statement. Your broker or

nominee may provide proxy submission through the Internet or by telephone. Please contact your broker or nominee to determine how to vote.

You can revoke your proxy at any time before the vote is taken at the special meeting, except as otherwise described below. If you have not voted through your broker or other nominee, you may revoke your proxy before the proxy is voted by:

filing written notice of revocation with Maytag's Secretary, which is dated a later date than the proxy;

submitting a duly executed proxy bearing a later date;

submitting a new proxy by telephone or through the Internet at a later time, but not later than 11:59 p.m. (Eastern Time) on _____, 2005 or the day before the meeting date, if the special meeting is adjourned or postponed; or

voting in person at the special meeting; however, simply attending the special meeting without voting will not revoke an earlier proxy.

To change your proxy with respect to shares held in your 401(k)/ESOP account, you can submit a later dated proxy card or submit a proxy again by telephone or through the Internet. The last instruction given to the trustee prior to the deadline for submission of instructions described above is final, and you cannot change or revoke that instruction or vote in person at the meeting.

To submit a written notice of revocation or other communications about revoking your proxy, or to request a new proxy card, you should write to:

Maytag Corporation
403 West Fourth Street, North
Newton, Iowa 50208
Attention: Secretary

If your shares of Maytag common stock are held in street name, you should follow the instructions of your broker or nominee regarding the revocation of proxies. If your broker or nominee allows you to submit a proxy by telephone or the Internet, you may be able to change your vote by submitting a proxy again by the telephone or the Internet.

All shares represented by valid proxies we receive through this solicitation, and not revoked, will be voted in accordance with your instructions on the proxy card. If you vote your shares of Maytag common stock through the telephone or the Internet, your shares will be voted at the special meeting as instructed.

If you make no specification on your proxy card as to how you want your shares voted before signing and returning it, your proxy will be voted "FOR" adoption of the merger agreement. The Maytag board of directors is presently unaware of any other matters that may be presented for action at the special meeting. However, if other matters do properly come before the special meeting, or at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, we intend, with respect to proxies that make no specification as to, or proxies that vote in favor of, the proposal with respect to the proxies, in their discretion, being authorized to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider and vote upon any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting, the shares represented by properly submitted proxies will be voted, or not voted, by and at the discretion of the persons named as proxies on the proxy card. However, proxies that indicate a vote "against" adoption of the merger agreement will not be voted in favor of any adjournment of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional votes in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement.

Stockholders should NOT send stock certificates with their proxy cards. If the merger is completed, stockholders will be mailed a transmittal form promptly following the completion of the merger with instructions on how to exchange their Maytag common stock certificates.

Effects of Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Absent specific instructions from the beneficial owner of shares, brokers may not vote shares of Maytag common stock with respect to the adoption of the merger agreement, any other matters that may properly come before the special meeting, or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. For purposes of determining adoption of the merger agreement, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote "against" the merger agreement.

If you do not return your proxy card, or, if you do not submit a proxy by telephone or through the Internet, the trustee under the 401(k) and/or ESOP will vote the shares in your 401(k) and/or ESOP account in the same proportion as the shares voted by other plan participants.

Expenses of Solicitation

All fees and expenses incurred in connection with the printing, mailing and filing of this proxy statement/prospectus to solicit proxies for the special meeting will be paid or reimbursed by Whirlpool. In addition to solicitation by mail, directors, officers and regular employees of Maytag or its subsidiaries may solicit proxies from stockholders by telephone, telegram, e-mail, personal interview or other means. Whirlpool and Maytag currently expect not to incur any costs beyond those customarily expended for a solicitation of proxies in connection with a merger agreement. Directors, officers and employees will not receive additional compensation for their solicitation activities, but may be reimbursed for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with the solicitation. Brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies, fiduciaries, custodians, and other nominees have been requested to forward proxy solicitation materials to their customers and such nominees will be reimbursed for their reasonable out of pocket expenses. Maytag will also reimburse its transfer agent and ADP Investor Communication Services for their reasonable out of pocket expenses. Maytag has engaged Innisfree M&A Incorporated to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the meeting and Maytag estimates it will pay them a fee of approximately \$12,500, and will reimburse them for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in connection with such solicitation.

Adjournments and Postponements

Although it is not currently expected, the special meeting may be adjourned or postponed for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. Any adjournment may be made without notice, other than by an announcement made at the special meeting. The officer of Maytag presiding at the special meeting or a majority of the shares of Maytag common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting may adjourn the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present. Any signed proxies received by Maytag will be voted in favor of an adjournment in these circumstances, although a proxy voted "against" adoption of the merger agreement will not be voted in favor of an adjournment for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. Any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies will allow the Maytag stockholders who have already sent in their proxies to revoke them at any time prior to their use at the special meeting as adjourned or postponed, provided that, such revocation is in compliance with the instructions (including as to timing) set forth in the section entitled " Voting of Proxies; Revocability of Proxies" beginning on page 35 of this proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed proxy card, and provided, further that if you participate in the 401K/ESOP, any revocation or other instruction must be given to the trustee at least three days prior to the date of the special meeting as adjourned or postponed.

Householding

Some banks, brokers, and other nominee record holders may be participating in the practice of "householding" proxy statements and annual reports. This means that only one copy of this proxy statement/prospectus may have been sent to multiple stockholders in your household. Maytag will promptly deliver a separate copy of this proxy statement/prospectus to you if you write or call Maytag at the following address or phone number: Maytag Corporation, 403 West Fourth Street, North, Newton, Iowa 50208, Attention: Shareholder Relations, Telephone: (641) 787-8584.

The matters to be considered at the special meeting are of great importance to holders of Maytag common stock. Accordingly, you are strongly urged to read and carefully consider the information presented in this proxy statement/prospectus, and to complete, date, sign, and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope or submit your proxy by telephone or the Internet.

Stockholders should not send any stock certificates at this time. A transmittal form with instructions for the surrender of stock certificates for Maytag common stock will be mailed to you as soon as practicable after completion of the merger.

THE MERGER

This section of the proxy statement/prospectus describes material aspects of the merger. While Whirlpool and Maytag believe that the description covers the material terms of the merger and the related transactions, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus, the attached Annexes, and the other documents to which this proxy statement/prospectus refers, for a more complete understanding of the merger. The agreement and plan of merger, not this summary, is the legal document which governs the merger.

General

Maytag's board of directors is using this document to solicit proxies from the holders of Maytag common stock for use at the Maytag special meeting, where holders of Maytag common stock will be asked to vote upon adoption of the merger agreement. In addition, Whirlpool is sending this document to Maytag stockholders as a prospectus in connection with the issuance of shares of Whirlpool common stock in exchange for Maytag common stock in the merger.

The Companies

The merger agreement provides for the merger of Whirlpool Acquisition with and into Maytag. Upon completion of the merger, Maytag will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool and Maytag common stock will no longer be publicly traded.

Maytag. Maytag, a producer of home and commercial appliances, was incorporated in 1925 under the laws of Delaware. Maytag operates in two business segments: home appliances and commercial products. The home appliances segment manufactures, sells, and services laundry products, dishwashers, refrigerators, cooking appliances, and floor care products. These products are sold primarily to major national retailers and independent retail dealers in North America and targeted international markets primarily under the Maytag®, Amana®, Hoover®, Jenn-Air®, and Magic Chef® brand names. The home appliances segment also services floor care products manufactured by Maytag. Maytag's commercial products segment manufactures and sells commercial cooking equipment under the Jade® brand name and vending equipment under the Dixie-Narco® brand name. These products are primarily sold to distributors, soft drink bottlers, restaurant chains and dealers in North America and targeted international markets.

Whirlpool. Whirlpool, a global manufacturer and marketer of major home appliances, was incorporated in 1955 under the laws of Delaware as the successor to a business that traces its origin to 1898. Whirlpool operates in four geographic segments: North America (61% of revenues in 2004), Europe (23% of revenues in 2004), Latin America (13% of revenues in 2004), and Asia (3% of revenues in 2004). Whirlpool manufactures and markets a full line of major home appliances and related products, including laundry appliances, refrigeration and room air conditioning equipment, cooking appliances, dishwashers, and mixers and other small household appliances.

Whirlpool markets and distributes major home appliances in North America primarily under the Whirlpool®, KitchenAid®, Roper®, Inglis®, Acros®, and Supermatic® brand names primarily to retailers, distributors, and builders. KitchenAid® portable appliances, such as mixers, are sold directly to retailers. In Europe, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool® and Bauknecht® brand names. In Latin America, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool®, Brastemp®, Consul®, and Eslabon de Lujo® brand names. In Asia, Whirlpool markets major home appliances primarily under the Whirlpool® and KitchenAid® brand names. Some products are sold by Whirlpool to other manufacturers and retailers for resale under those manufacturers' and retailers' respective brand names. Whirlpool has manufacturing facilities in North America, Europe, Latin America, and Asia.

Whirlpool Acquisition. Whirlpool Acquisition, a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool, was formed by Whirlpool on August 8, 2005 for the sole purpose of effecting the merger. It has not conducted any activities to date other than activities incidental to its formation and in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Background of the Merger

Maytag management, as part of its annual strategic planning process, reviews Maytag's competitive position in the home and commercial appliances industries, industry trends, and strategic initiatives to seek to improve its competitive position. The home appliance industry in which Maytag participates is experiencing increasing competition and pricing pressure driven by new market entrants and a consolidating customer base, as well as higher raw material costs.

Maytag management prepares four categories of information containing plans or forecasts of future performance. These are a Strategic Business Plan, an Annual Business Plan, monthly forecasts of annual performance that refer to actual monthly results plus estimates for remaining months in the year, and publicly announced earnings guidance. For a description of each of these categories, please see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

References to per share earnings forecasts and per share actual results in this "Background of the Merger" section and the section entitled " Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 59 of this proxy statement/prospectus do not reflect U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or "GAAP," and exclude, to the extent applicable, adjustments for restructuring and related costs, goodwill impairment, certain litigation, and gain on the sale of property. For a reconciliation of forecasts and results discussed in this section and the section entitled " Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger" to their U.S. GAAP adjusted amounts, please see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus and *Annex D* attached to this proxy statement/prospectus.

During a February 2004 Maytag board meeting, a director informed the Maytag board that Ripplewood Holdings L.L.C., referred to as Ripplewood, might have an interest in discussing with Maytag an evaluation of the global competitive environment of the home appliance industry. On March 4, 2004, representatives of Ripplewood contacted Mr. Ralph F. Hake, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Maytag, and expressed an interest in discussing potential cooperation between Ripplewood and Maytag regarding strategic developments in the home appliance industry.

On June 9, 2004, Mr. Hake had a conversation with Mr. Timothy C. Collins, Chief Executive Officer of Ripplewood. Mr. Hake and Mr. Collins discussed, among other things, certain aspects of the globalization of the home appliance industry and the potential effects on Maytag. Mr. Hake, based on prior discussions with individual Maytag directors, informed Mr. Collins that Maytag was not interested in pursuing a relationship at that time.

On July 15, 2004, Mr. Hake, Mr. Collins, and other representatives of Ripplewood met at Maytag's headquarters, at Mr. Collins' request, to discuss further Ripplewood's interest in pursuing a relationship with Maytag as an element of Ripplewood's strategy to enter the home appliance industry.

On August 12, 2004, the Maytag board met in executive session to discuss Maytag's financial prospects for 2005 and 2006, industry dynamics affecting Maytag's performance, and Maytag's strategy going forward, including strategic transactions. The Maytag board also discussed the need for management to devote attention to the "One Company" restructuring process, which involves the consolidation of Maytag's Hoover floor care, Maytag Appliances, and corporate organizations. The Maytag board determined that it would not pursue a strategic transaction at that time, but would more fully consider its strategic options as part of its annual planning process in October 2004.

On August 24, 2004, Mr. Hake had another conversation with Mr. Collins during which Mr. Collins expressed Ripplewood's interest in pursuing a transaction with Maytag. Mr. Hake stated that Maytag was not interested in pursuing a transaction at that time, based on discussions at the August 12, 2004 Maytag board meeting.

On September 9, 2004, the Maytag board held a telephonic board meeting at the request of a director to discuss Ripplewood's interest in a transaction with Maytag. After further assessing the financial outlook and competitive developments in the home appliance industry, and Maytag's position in the industry, the Maytag board authorized Mr. Hake and Mr. Howard L. Clark, the lead director of the Maytag board, to invite Mr. Collins to make a presentation to the Maytag board at its October meeting and also authorized the execution of a confidentiality agreement with Ripplewood.

Maytag entered into a confidentiality and standstill agreement with Ripplewood on September 27, 2004. Thereafter, Maytag senior management met with representatives of Ripplewood to discuss Ripplewood's strategy and process, and began to provide certain non-public information about Maytag, including the 2004 "7+5" earnings forecast, meaning the forecast was based upon actual results for the first seven months of 2004 and estimates for the remaining five months of 2004.

On October 13, 2004, the Maytag board held a meeting at which, among other things, senior management presented the 2005 Strategic Business Plan. Maytag senior management noted that the preliminary projected earnings in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan were unacceptably low and that management was engaged in evaluating the projections to identify opportunities for improvement. Following a review of the key assumptions, market conditions, material costs, and other major factors influencing the 2005 Strategic Business Plan, the directors engaged in a general discussion of the information provided. The Maytag board then discussed the global appliances industry and Maytag's strategic options. Thereafter, the meeting was adjourned until the following day.

On October 14, 2004, the Maytag board continued its discussions, including with respect to company strategies. Following the strategy discussions, representatives of Lazard, Maytag's financial advisor, and Maytag's legal advisors joined the meeting. Maytag's legal advisors discussed the fiduciary duties of Maytag's directors. Representatives of Lazard discussed the leveraged buyout market in general, as well as Ripplewood, and other potential financial and strategic buyers. Thereafter, representatives of Ripplewood and Citigroup, one of Ripplewood's potential lenders, joined the meeting and made presentations regarding certain aspects of a potential acquisition of Maytag by Ripplewood. The Maytag board and its legal and financial advisors questioned extensively the representatives of Ripplewood and its potential lenders regarding Ripplewood's ability to engage in such a transaction. After the Ripplewood representatives departed, the Maytag board and its financial and legal advisors further discussed the merits of a potential transaction with Ripplewood. The Maytag board directed management to refine the 2005 Annual Business Plan, rather than the 2005 Strategic Business Plan, for approval by the board, and determined that, after such approval, Maytag management and Lazard would proceed with due diligence by Ripplewood.

On October 26, 2004, Mr. Hake had a conversation with Mr. Collins during which they discussed logistics going forward and the home appliance industry generally.

On October 28, 2004, Maytag formally engaged Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz to act as its legal advisor in connection with a potential acquisition of Maytag.

On November 1, 2004, the Maytag board held a meeting to discuss, among other things, the 2005 Annual Business Plan, discussions with Ripplewood, and strategic initiatives. Maytag management reviewed the forecast range for earnings under the 2005 Annual Business Plan of \$1.60 \$2.25 per share. Maytag management further discussed the risks and opportunities within the plan and focused attention on the projected market share gains and price increases on which the plan was based. After further discussion, the Maytag board approved the 2005 Annual Business Plan, including an earnings forecast of \$2.00 per share, and authorized Maytag management and representatives of Lazard to

proceed with discussions with Ripplewood. On November 3 and 4, 2004, senior management of Maytag and representatives of Lazard met with representatives of Ripplewood and certain of its advisors and potential lenders and provided additional non-public information regarding Maytag, including the 2005 Annual Business Plan.

On November 4, 2004, Maytag formally engaged Lazard Frères & Co. LLC to act as its financial advisor in connection with a variety of financial matters related to strategic alternatives, including a potential sale of Maytag.

During November 2004, Ripplewood and its lenders and advisors met with Maytag senior management and representatives of Lazard and continued to conduct due diligence on Maytag. Maytag senior management continued to provide Ripplewood with non-public information, including the 2004 "9+3" earnings forecast of \$4,792 million net sales and \$0.95 earnings per share. On November 22, 2004, representatives of Lazard provided to Ripplewood Maytag's 2005 Strategic Business Plan, which included certain financial projections. Lazard informed Ripplewood that the financial projections contained in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan were prepared by Maytag management prior to, and were superseded by, those contained in the 2005 Annual Business Plan and that many of the assumptions included in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan no longer applied because they predated certain pricing effects as well as cost actions taken by management. Accordingly, Maytag's board and senior management did not accept the financial projections in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan and instead determined to focus on further development of the 2005 Annual Business Plan. For information on the financial projections included in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan and the assumptions upon which they were based, see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

On December 1, 2004, Mr. Hake had a conversation with Mr. Collins during which they discussed a potential proposal by Ripplewood and the process of moving discussions forward. Maytag also gave Ripplewood its 2004 "10+2" earnings forecast, which reflected \$4,748 million in net sales and \$0.85 in earnings per share.

On December 2, 2004, Ripplewood submitted a written preliminary proposal to acquire Maytag for \$23.50 per share in cash. This proposal represented an 11.8 times multiple of 2005 forecasted earnings of \$2.00 per share as reflected in the 2005 Annual Business Plan. The preliminary proposal was subject to various conditions, including completion of business, legal, accounting, and environmental due diligence. The preliminary proposal also stated that given the nature, amount, and complexity of Maytag's "One Company" restructuring initiatives, there remained areas of due diligence required by Ripplewood's potential lenders, including with respect to the 2005 Annual Business Plan, liquidity requirements, balance sheet matters, sensitivity analysis of sales and margins from changing pricing, advertising, and merchandising, and discussions regarding certain customers concerning pricing and market environment, as well as litigation, environmental, accounting, tax, benefits agreements, and labor agreements and relationships. The preliminary proposal also requested reimbursement of Ripplewood's expenses and a 60-day exclusivity period.

The Maytag board held a meeting on the morning of December 3, 2004 to discuss, among other things, Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal. Maytag's legal advisors again discussed the fiduciary duties of Maytag's directors. The Maytag board thereafter formed a special committee of non-management members (i.e., all directors other than Mr. Hake), with Mr. Clark as chairman, to review, consider, investigate, evaluate, and negotiate a possible transaction involving Maytag and Ripplewood.

Later that morning, the special committee held a meeting to further discuss Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal. Lazard reviewed preliminary valuation considerations and summarized earnings expectations that had been provided by Maytag to Ripplewood. The special committee considered the fact that Maytag had originally provided Ripplewood with the 2004 "7+5"

earnings forecast, which reflected \$4,852 million in net sales and \$1.11 in earnings per share. The reference to \$1.11 in earnings per share was inaccurate because it did not exclude certain charges related to litigation. The correct 2004 "7+5" forecast was \$1.21 in earnings per share and that amount is reconciled to its U.S. GAAP adjusted amount in *Appendix D* attached to this proxy statement/prospectus. The special committee also considered the fact that Maytag had on three successive occasions provided Ripplewood with reduced earnings expectations for 2004 as more of 2004 elapsed. Specifically, Maytag had subsequently, on separate dates, delivered the 2004 "8+4" earnings forecast, which reflected \$4,813 million in net sales and \$1.00 in earnings per share; the 2004 "9+3" earnings forecast which reflected \$4,792 million in net sales and \$0.95 in earnings per share; and, as indicated above, most recently, the 2004 "10+2" earnings forecast which reflected \$4,748 million in net sales and \$0.85 earnings per share. Lazard noted that Ripplewood had stated that it wanted to understand the bridge between these increasingly lowered earnings forecasts and the \$2.00 per share earnings forecast reflected in the 2005 Annual Business Plan.

Representatives of Lazard reviewed various valuation methodologies with the special committee, including (i) discounted cash flows, (ii) present value of future stock price, (iii) historical trading range, (iv) leveraged buy-out analysis, (v) premium-over-market analysis, and (vi) precedent transactions. These valuation methodologies were based on, among other analyses and financial and other projections, four 2005 earnings per share forecasts: \$1.30, \$1.60, \$2.00, and \$2.25. These 2005 earnings per share forecasts, which were prepared by Maytag management, were significantly higher than the 2005 earnings per share forecasts prepared in connection with presentations to the Maytag board on May 11 and 19, 2005, of \$0.56 to \$0.88 (see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and did not reflect subsequent declines in Maytag's business.

At the December 3, 2004 meeting, the special committee discussed the terms of Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal, including the contingent nature of the preliminary proposal and conditional financing, and the risks inherent in proceeding, including the requirement that Maytag management devote substantial time to Ripplewood's due diligence and other requests. The special committee also discussed the challenges facing Maytag and its industry, as well as the plans and proposals that had been developed by Maytag management to address those challenges.

Representatives of Lazard noted that the 2004 "10+2" earnings forecast of \$4,748 million in net sales and \$0.85 in earnings per share, which was less than the 2004 "9+3" earnings forecast of \$4,792 million in net sales and \$0.95 in earnings per share, had been provided to Ripplewood and its potential lenders one day prior to Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal. Accordingly, the Ripplewood proposal and related financing did not likely reflect the 2004 "10+2" earnings forecast. At the special committee's invitation, Mr. Collins, representatives of Ripplewood's potential lenders, Mr. Hake, Mr. George C. Moore, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Maytag, and Mr. Roger K. Scholten, Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Maytag, joined the meeting. The special committee discussed with its advisors and the invitees Ripplewood's and its lenders' need to conduct additional due diligence in view of the 2004 "10+2" earnings forecast. After Maytag management and the Ripplewood invitees left the meeting, the special committee further discussed Ripplewood's preliminary proposal and determined to continue discussions on December 8, 2004.

On December 8, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to further discuss Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal. Representatives of Lazard updated the special committee with respect to recent discussions with Ripplewood, including concerns expressed by Ripplewood about the financing market and the apparent decline in Maytag's business. Representatives of Ripplewood had also stated that if there were any significant delays in the timing of the proposed sale process, Ripplewood would expect to conduct additional due diligence. The special committee discussed with representatives of Lazard the failure of Maytag to meet its earnings forecasts and the reasons for the failure and noted that there appeared to be only a remote chance that Maytag would

achieve at least \$2.00 per share earnings for 2005, a forecast that had been previously communicated to representatives of Ripplewood. The special committee discussed a variety of concerns relating to the per share price set forth in Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal, including the high probability that the price would be decreased by an unknown amount in view of the substantial decrease in Maytag's earnings forecast. The special committee also discussed concerns relating to timing and completion of Maytag's obligations under section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The special committee also considered risks associated with delaying the proposed sale process, including risks relating to the availability of financing for the transaction and decreases in Maytag's stock price and general declines in Maytag's business. The special committee also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of soliciting interest from other potential buyers in light of Maytag's prior solicitations of interest from potential buyers in 2000. The special committee then discussed its desire, were Maytag to sign a transaction agreement with Ripplewood without soliciting other third party interest, to solicit additional interest after signing such agreement.

The special committee discussed, among other things, the uncertainty inherent in the December 2 preliminary proposal, given, among other things, Maytag's most recent operating results and forecasts. The special committee also discussed whether any definitive agreement should provide for an adequate period following signing during which Maytag could solicit additional interest in a transaction involving Maytag. Following discussion with Maytag's advisors, the special committee decided to reject Ripplewood's requests for expense reimbursement and an exclusivity period, to not respond to the per share price set forth in Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal, and to suspend active discussions with Ripplewood until full year results were available, and following required regulatory compliance and other accounting procedures.

On January 28, 2005, Maytag announced fourth quarter 2004 and full year 2004 earnings. Maytag announced 2004 earnings of \$0.88 per share (excluding adjustments for restructuring and related costs, goodwill impairment, certain litigation, and gain on the sale of property), below the analysts' consensus estimate. Maytag also stated that it was lowering its earnings guidance for 2005 as a result of lower revenue generation in fourth quarter 2004 and customer-related announcements made in January 2005, including Maytag's announcement that it would no longer sell Maytag-branded appliances at Best Buy. Maytag revised its 2005 earnings guidance downward from \$1.55 \$1.65 per share to \$1.15 \$1.35 per share (excluding, in each case, adjustments for restructuring and related charges). Also on January 28, 2005, Standard & Poor's downgraded Maytag's long-term debt to BBB-.

On January 31 and February 1, 2005, Maytag senior management and representatives of Lazard met with representatives of Ripplewood and its advisors and potential lenders and discussed due diligence matters, including Maytag's modified 2005 "0+12" net sales forecast of \$5,107 million and the earnings forecast of \$1.45 per share.

On February 2, 2005, Moody's downgraded Maytag's long-term debt to Baa3.

On February 9 and 10, 2005, the Maytag board held a meeting to discuss, among other things, certain strategic issues and earnings information. On February 10, 2005, Maytag management reviewed with the board a 2005 earnings forecast range of \$0.97 to \$1.77 per share, based upon various assumptions, and certain changes to the earnings forecast resulting from, among other things, risks associated with pricing issues, higher costs, and customer-related developments, as well as opportunities associated with pricing issues, cost savings, potential unit volume upside, and currency rates from international operations. Maytag management also advised the Maytag board that it had provided to Ripplewood a modified "0+12" earnings forecast of \$1.45 per share during discussions on January 31 and February 1, 2005.

On February 22, 2005, Ripplewood submitted a written proposal to acquire Maytag for \$17.25 per share in cash. This proposal represented an 11.9 times multiple of 2005 forecasted earnings of \$1.45 per share as reflected in Maytag's modified 2005 "0+12" earnings forecast. The February 22 proposal

noted that the decrease in the per share price from Ripplewood's December 2 preliminary proposal was caused by numerous considerations, including the significant deterioration in Maytag's financial performance, the failure to meet the 2005 "0+12" operating profit forecast by 78% for the month of January 2005, the negative earnings momentum reflected in Maytag's stock price, which had fallen from \$20.37 per share on December 1, 2004 to \$15.57 per share on February 18, 2005, and significant recent issues in Maytag's distribution channel. The proposal was subject to various conditions, including completion of legal, environmental, and accounting due diligence. The February 22 proposal also stated that a weak earnings performance in fourth quarter 2004 and weaker earnings performance in January 2005 had affected its lenders' willingness to provide financing. The proposal noted that further discussions with Maytag management to assist Ripplewood's lenders in understanding the complex dynamics underpinning the recent operating performance of Maytag could result in the lenders having more flexibility in their ability to provide financing. The February 22 proposal included preliminary financing commitments that were subject to various conditions, including due diligence and achievement of a minimum earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or "EBITDA", target for the 12 months ending March 31, 2005.

On February 25, 2005, the Maytag board held a meeting to discuss Ripplewood's February 22 proposal. Mr. Hake summarized recent discussions with Ripplewood and then commented on the terms set forth in Ripplewood's February 22 proposal. Following discussion among the Maytag board, Mr. Collins, other representatives of Ripplewood and its legal advisors and potential lenders were invited to join the board meeting. During Mr. Collins' presentation to the Maytag board, he expressed Ripplewood's continued interest in a transaction with Maytag but described a number of events that had limited the amount of debt financing available for a transaction. Mr. Collins noted that while Ripplewood believed its offer of \$17.25 per share in cash was a fair price, he understood that the Maytag board might believe it to be unattractive to Maytag stockholders. Mr. Collins then stated that Ripplewood would be prepared to increase its offer to as much as \$18.75 per share in cash if its lenders were satisfied with additional diligence on Maytag's earnings for the first quarter of 2005. The Maytag board discussed with Mr. Collins and the other Ripplewood invitees certain aspects of Ripplewood's February 22 proposal. The Ripplewood invitees confirmed that, regardless of their satisfaction with additional due diligence on the first quarter of 2005, the EBITDA target for the 12 months ending March 31, 2005, upon which their financing was conditioned, would continue to apply. After Mr. Collins and the other Ripplewood invitees departed, the Maytag board further discussed Ripplewood's February 22 proposal with Messrs. Hake, Moore, and Scholten.

After Messrs. Hake, Moore, and Scholten departed, the special committee convened a meeting to discuss Ripplewood's proposal. Representatives of Lazard reviewed the terms of the proposal with the special committee and noted that the proportion of equity relative to the total capitalization contemplated by the proposal was low when compared with similar leveraged buyout transactions. Lazard noted that Ripplewood had received Maytag's 2005 earnings forecast of \$1.45 per share during discussions on January 31 and February 1, and the special committee discussed the fact that Maytag failed to achieve the January earnings forecast and would likely fail to achieve the February forecast. Representatives of Lazard then discussed certain valuation methodologies, which were based on, among other analyses and financial and other projections, three 2005 earnings per share forecasts: \$1.15, \$1.30, and \$1.45. These 2005 earnings per share forecasts, which, except for the \$1.15 per share forecast, were prepared by Maytag management, were, as was also the case with the 2005 management forecasts referred to at the December 3, 2004 board meeting, significantly higher than the 2005 earnings per share forecasts prepared in connection with presentations to the Maytag board on May 11 and 19, 2005 of \$0.56 to \$0.88 (see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and did not reflect the subsequent decline in Maytag's business. Lazard also reviewed with the special committee data indicating that Maytag's earnings performance had failed to meet management earnings forecasts beginning in 2003. After discussions with Lazard, the special committee noted that it was unlikely that Maytag would achieve the EBITDA targets for the 12 months

ending March 31, 2005 required by Ripplewood's potential lenders. Lazard and the special committee also discussed the likely effect of Maytag's dividend policy on Maytag's stock price.

The special committee discussed certain challenges facing Maytag, including Maytag's difficulty in accurately forecasting its future performance and adverse industry conditions, as well as Maytag's successes, including recent additions to management and cost reductions. The special committee considered that continued discussions with Ripplewood and its potential lenders and the due diligence process were time-consuming and posed a likelihood of distracting key management from operational issues. The special committee particularly noted that the financing for the February 22 proposal was expressly conditioned on Maytag achieving a certain EBITDA level for the 12 months ending March 31, 2005 which the Maytag board considered unlikely, that the prospective increase in the February 22 proposal was therefore even more remote and that there were significant risks to Maytag in announcing a transaction not likely to be completed. Following further deliberation, the special committee determined, by a vote of eight in favor and two opposed, that the terms of the February 22 proposal were not sufficiently attractive to warrant pursuing a transaction with Ripplewood and determined to discontinue discussions with Ripplewood at that time.

During the first week of April 2005, representatives of Ripplewood contacted representatives of Lazard to request an opportunity to discuss a revised proposal to acquire Maytag. Following authorization from Mr. Clark, representatives of Ripplewood met with representatives of Lazard to discuss Ripplewood's revised proposal. The Ripplewood representatives indicated that Ripplewood would be able to arrange "asset backed" or "secured" financing and that they envisioned a transaction that would afford the Maytag stockholders \$19.00 per share in cash. Mr. Clark instructed Lazard to advise representatives of Ripplewood that Maytag would consider such a proposal, which was still subject to substantial due diligence, at the next regularly scheduled Maytag board meeting, that Maytag would announce first quarter earnings on April 22, and that Ripplewood should deliver a draft merger agreement and draft financing commitments in order for Maytag to ascertain and negotiate the other terms of Ripplewood's proposal.

On April 11, 2005, Ripplewood's legal advisors delivered to Maytag's legal advisors a draft merger agreement and preliminary commitment letters from its potential lenders. During April and early May 2005, Maytag's legal advisors engaged in negotiations of a merger agreement with Ripplewood's legal advisors and participated in negotiations of financing commitments with Ripplewood's lenders.

On April 21, 2005, the Maytag board held a telephonic meeting to discuss, among other things, Maytag's first quarter performance. Maytag management reviewed the first quarter results and discussed that they no longer believed that Maytag would be able to achieve the 2005 earnings guidance announced on January 28, 2005 or the 2005 earnings forecast discussed at the February 10, 2005 Maytag board meeting. Maytag management further reviewed with the Maytag board that earnings per share for the full year were expected to be between \$0.56 and \$0.88 per share. Maytag senior management stated that Maytag could reach the high end of the expected earnings per share range if Maytag increased unit sales of major appliances and gained market share. The Maytag board considered that Maytag had failed to achieve prior earnings forecasts and questioned whether the forecast adequately reflected anticipated raw material and fuel costs. After further consideration, the Maytag board strongly recommended that Maytag not announce guidance at the high end of management's earnings expectations, and instead recommended a range of \$0.55 to \$0.65 per share. The Maytag board also discussed retiree medical plan changes, a labor relations update, refinancing plans, and certain procedural matters related to Maytag's discussions with Ripplewood.

On April 22, 2005, Maytag announced first quarter 2005 earnings of \$0.14 per share (excluding adjustments for restructuring and related charges), below the analysts' consensus estimate. Maytag stated that the lower-than-expected realization from its pricing actions, as well as higher fuel and energy-related raw material costs, had prompted Maytag to revise its 2005 earnings guidance downward

from \$1.15 \$1.35 per share to \$0.55 \$0.65 per share. Also on April 22, 2005, Standard & Poor's further downgraded Maytag's long-term debt from BBB- to BB+.

On April 26, 2005, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to review the status of discussions with Ripplewood. Mr. Hake reviewed Maytag's earnings guidance announced on April 22, 2005 and stated that, in his view, it would take two to three years for Maytag to achieve an earnings turnaround. Representatives of Lazard reviewed with the special committee the discussions with Ripplewood, including the conditionality of Ripplewood's prior proposals. Maytag's legal advisors discussed certain terms of the draft merger agreement and financing commitments. Following deliberations, the special committee authorized Maytag senior management and representatives of Lazard to continue due diligence with Ripplewood by providing further non-public information about Maytag and to continue contract negotiations.

From April 26 through May 4, 2005, Maytag senior management and representatives of Lazard met with representatives of Ripplewood and its advisors and potential lenders to complete business due diligence. Ripplewood's legal and accounting advisors also met with Maytag management at Maytag's headquarters to complete legal, environmental, and accounting due diligence.

On April 27, 2005, Mr. Hake provided the other directors with a written update on the status of the due diligence process. Mr. Hake informed the other directors that Ripplewood had advised that it intended to submit a revised proposal only after its potential lenders had received approval from their respective credit committees.

On April 27, 2005, Moody's further downgraded Maytag's long-term debt from Baa3 to Ba2.

On April 29, 2005, Maytag senior management and representatives of Lazard met with representatives of Ripplewood and its advisors and potential lenders and discussed due diligence matters. During the meeting, Mr. Hake stated that it was probable that Maytag would achieve earnings of \$0.88 per share, as reflected in the modified 2005 "3+9" earnings forecast, and that he was confident that Maytag would achieve the publicly announced guidance of 2005 earnings per share of \$0.55 to \$0.65.

On May 4, 2005, representatives of Lazard discussed the potential terms of Ripplewood's revised proposal with representatives of Ripplewood. Thereafter, Lazard informed Ripplewood that the special committee had requested that Ripplewood submit its best and final offer.

Also on May 4, 2005, Mr. Hake delivered to the special committee a presentation that was prepared by Mr. Hake and the Maytag finance team. The presentation set forth three five-year financial projections: a "high case," "base case" and "low case." For information on these financial projections and the assumptions upon which they were based, please see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus. Ripplewood did not receive these projections until after the signing of the merger agreement.

On May 5, 2005, Ripplewood submitted a written proposal to acquire Maytag for \$14.00 per share in cash. This proposal represented approximately a 25.0 times to 15.9 times multiple of 2005 forecasted earnings of \$0.56 to \$0.88 per share as reflected in the modified 2005 "3+9" earnings forecast presented to Maytag's board of directors on April 21, 2005. Ripplewood's May 5 proposal noted that the decrease in the per share price from Ripplewood's February 22 proposal was caused by numerous considerations, including that Maytag had experienced significant deterioration in its core business fundamentals as well as its future outlook, evidenced in part by the negative earnings momentum reflected in Maytag's stock price. Ripplewood further stated in its proposal that the decrease in its per share price was also caused in part by continued increasing competition and cost and pricing pressure as lower-cost global entrants continued to displace U.S.-based competitors' products and reduce wholesale pricing, decreased availability of financing for the transaction, and adverse factors affecting the U.S. economy, such as accelerated inflation, partially as a result of higher raw material and energy prices.

On May 10, 2005, the Maytag board held a telephonic meeting to discuss the status of negotiations between Maytag and Ripplewood. Maytag's legal advisors reviewed the status of negotiations with respect to the merger agreement. Lazard noted that Ripplewood's potential lenders had received approval from their respective credit committees. Following discussion of the merger agreement and financing commitments, representatives of Lazard discussed the status of the negotiations with Ripplewood, reviewed the financial terms of the proposed transaction, summarized earnings forecasts for Maytag prepared by management, and discussed certain valuation considerations. The Maytag board discussed Maytag's earnings forecasts and the likelihood of achieving the "base case," "low case," and "high case" reflected in the presentation delivered by Mr. Hake on May 4, 2005. After discussions with Lazard, the Maytag board noted that the terms of Ripplewood's May 5 proposal were more definitive than Ripplewood's prior two proposals. Lazard indicated that, based on its discussions with Ripplewood, the per share price reflected in Ripplewood's May 5 proposal was likely its best and final per share price, though Lazard noted that it would continue to seek a higher price. After further discussion, the meeting was adjourned. Thereafter, Ripplewood stated, in response to Lazard's request, that \$14.00 per share was its best and final price.

On May 11, 2005, the special committee held a meeting to further discuss Ripplewood's May 5 proposal. Maytag's legal advisors reviewed the duties of Maytag's directors and also the terms of the merger agreement. Mr. Hake reviewed with the special committee the five-year financial projections that were prepared by the Maytag finance team and delivered to the special committee on May 4, 2005. Mr. Hake stated that, in his view, it was probable, or that there was a greater than 50% chance, that Maytag would achieve earnings of \$0.88 per share in 2005 as reflected in the "base case" and "high case" projections and that he was confident that Maytag would achieve earnings of \$0.56 per share in 2005 as reflected in the "low case" projections. Mr. Hake further stated that the original 2005 "3+9" earnings forecast, which reflected projected 2005 earnings per share of \$1.36, was not credible because it assumed a substantial increase in earnings per share during the fourth quarter of 2005. As discussed above, on April 29, 2005, Maytag senior management delivered to Ripplewood a modified 2005 "3+9" earnings forecast which modified, among other things, the fourth quarter 2005 forecast and reflected forecasted earnings per share of \$0.56 to \$0.88. Mr. Hake described the assumptions and rationale for each of the three scenarios. Following his presentation, Mr. Hake noted that while Maytag faced challenges and while in his view it could take several years for Maytag to achieve a satisfactory earnings turnaround and while management had recently failed to accurately predict future earnings, it was nevertheless his belief that the \$14.00 per share offer price in Ripplewood's May 5 proposal did not reflect the value of Maytag, and that he would not as a director vote in favor of a transaction with Ripplewood at that price.

Representatives of Lazard again summarized Maytag's earnings forecasts and discussed certain valuation considerations. The special committee discussed Maytag's "base case," "low case," and "high case" earnings forecasts. The special committee again noted that Maytag had consistently failed to achieve its one-year management earnings forecasts beginning in 2003. The special committee also considered that the "high case" was based, among other things, on the assumption that the major appliances industry would grow at 3% per year and that Maytag would hold its share of sales and accordingly achieve increased unit sales of major appliances of 3% to 5% per year. The special committee also noted that Maytag had consistently failed to maintain its share of sales in recent periods and that Maytag had not executed on its strategy for increasing revenue. Following further deliberation, the special committee reached a consensus that it would be imprudent for the special committee to assume that Maytag would achieve the "high case," and that performance was more likely to be realized at a level between the "low case" and the "base case" rather than the high case. For additional information on these financial projections and the assumptions upon which they were made, please see the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The special committee also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of conducting an auction of Maytag. The special committee discussed that Ripplewood could withdraw its proposal or reduce its per share price or Maytag's earnings could continue to decline. The special committee also discussed that the terms of the draft merger agreement allowed Maytag to affirmatively solicit additional interest in a transaction involving Maytag for 30 days following the signing of the agreement and thereafter to continue discussions with other persons or respond to unsolicited proposals under certain circumstances.

The special committee determined that the meeting should be adjourned until later that evening and that Lazard and Maytag's legal advisors should continue negotiations with Ripplewood over three contract points, which were the amount of the quarterly dividend Maytag could pay prior to the closing of the transaction, the amount of the termination fee payable by Maytag under certain circumstances, and the ability of Maytag to refinance its existing credit facility prior to closing of the transaction. During the adjournment representatives of Lazard and Maytag's legal advisors continued negotiations with representatives of Ripplewood's advisors regarding these three contract points.

Later that evening the special committee reconvened to further discuss Ripplewood's May 5 proposal. Upon the commencement of the reconvened meeting, Mr. Hake informed the special committee that during the break he had learned of a product issue that had arisen earlier in the day that could have a potential adverse effect on Maytag's earnings and cash flow, and that further investigation was required before a reasonable judgment could be made. Following discussion, the special committee determined to apprise Ripplewood of the situation and to suspend further consideration of the proposed transaction pending further investigation regarding the product issue. Representatives of Lazard and Maytag's legal advisors so advised Mr. Collins and other representatives of Ripplewood.

From May 11 through May 19, 2005, Maytag's legal advisors continued negotiations of the merger agreement with Ripplewood's legal advisors and participated in negotiations of financing commitments with Ripplewood's lenders.

On May 18, 2005, Mr. Hake submitted a written summary of the status of the product issue investigation to the special committee. Later that morning, Mr. Hake and representatives of Lazard and Maytag's legal advisors discussed the contents of the written summary with representatives of Ripplewood and its advisors.

The special committee met again on May 19, 2005. Mr. Hake and Mr. Scholten discussed the status of the product issue investigation. Maytag's legal advisors noted that the written summary of the status of the investigation delivered to the special committee had been delivered to representatives of Ripplewood and its legal advisors. Mr. Hake then reviewed with the special committee aspects of the Maytag's earnings forecasts, including the potential impact of the product issue, indicating that management was still comfortable with the 2005 earnings guidance of \$0.55 to \$0.65. Maytag's legal advisors stated that no additional material modifications had been made to the merger agreement since the last special committee meeting. While the meeting was in session, representatives of Ripplewood and representatives of Maytag continued to negotiate the parameters of Maytag's ability to enter into financing arrangements prior to closing and the special committee adjourned for a brief recess. During the recess, representatives of Ripplewood and representatives of Maytag agreed on terms under which Maytag could engage in certain financing arrangements. Upon commencement of the reconvened meeting, Lazard reviewed its presentation with the Maytag board and delivered orally its opinion, later confirmed in writing, that as of May 19, 2005, the consideration to be paid to the holders of Maytag common stock in the merger was fair to such holders from a financial point of view. Following further deliberation, and based upon the discussions between the special committee and the Maytag board and their advisors over this period, and other factors, the special committee, which is comprised of all directors other than Mr. Hake, recommended that the Maytag board approve the Triton agreement, the

Triton merger, and the other transactions contemplated by the Triton agreement. Thereafter, the Maytag compensation committee of the board passed resolutions approving changes to certain of Maytag's benefit plans, as contemplated by the Triton agreement, and the Maytag board passed resolutions approving the Triton agreement, the Triton merger, and the other transactions contemplated by the Triton agreement, with eight directors voting in favor, Dr. W. Ann Reynolds and Mr. Hake abstaining, and one director absent. Thereafter, Maytag executed the merger agreement with Triton Acquisition Holding and the amendment to the Maytag rights agreement. Later that evening, Maytag and Ripplewood announced the transaction.

From May 19, 2005 through June 17, 2005, representatives of Lazard and Maytag management contacted 36 parties to determine whether any such parties had an interest in a transaction involving Maytag. Lazard and Maytag management met with several parties and certain parties entered into confidentiality agreements with Maytag. Several parties conducted limited due diligence on Maytag.

On May 31, 2005, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the status of the solicitation of other proposals to acquire Maytag. Representatives of Lazard reviewed with the special committee the parties who had been contacted, and the status of discussions with such parties. The special committee's legal and financial advisors noted that Maytag was considering matching potential strategic bidders with potential financial bidders. The special committee also discussed Maytag stockholder reaction to the announcement of the Triton agreement.

On June 16, 2005, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to further discuss the status of the solicitation of other proposals to acquire Maytag. Representatives of Lazard again reviewed with the special committee the parties who had been contacted, and the status of discussions with such parties.

On June 17, 2005, Maytag received a preliminary non-binding proposal from Bain Capital Partners LLC, Blackstone Capital Partners IV L.P., and Haier America Trading, L.L.C., referred to as Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America, to acquire all outstanding shares of Maytag for \$16.00 per share in cash. The preliminary non-binding proposal stated that completion of due diligence was expected to take 6-8 weeks, and that the proposal was conditioned on, among other things, completion of due diligence, negotiation of a definitive agreement, and receipt of necessary approvals. The proposal contemplated debt financing provided by Merrill Lynch & Co. on terms and conditions to be agreed upon among Merrill Lynch and Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America.

On June 20, 2005, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the status of the solicitation of other proposals to acquire Maytag in general and the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America preliminary proposal in particular. Representatives of Lazard again reviewed with the special committee the parties who had been contacted, and the status of discussions with such parties.

Representatives of Lazard reviewed the financial terms and certain conditions of the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America preliminary proposal and compared those terms to the financial terms of the Triton agreement. The special committee's legal advisors reviewed the terms of the Triton agreement regarding Maytag's ability to respond to solicited and unsolicited proposals to acquire Maytag. The special committee noted that the \$16.00 per share price in the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America preliminary proposal was more favorable than the \$14.00 per share price in the Triton agreement. The special committee discussed with its legal and financial advisors the factors that could affect the completion of a potential transaction with Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America, including, among other things, receipt of debt financing, potential regulatory matters, and potential impact on Maytag's employees and performance. The special committee also discussed the time requested in the preliminary proposal for due diligence. After further discussion, the board of directors determined that the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America preliminary proposal could reasonably be expected to lead to a transaction more favorable from a financial point of view to Maytag's stockholders than the merger with Triton Acquisition Holding, taking into account all the terms and conditions of the proposal and

the terms and conditions of the Triton agreement, and that such a transaction was reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all aspects of the proposal. The special committee then instructed its legal and financial advisors to proceed with due diligence and discussions with respect to the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America proposal. Later that evening, Maytag issued a press released disclosing the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America preliminary proposal.

On June 30, 2005, Maytag announced that Triton Acquisition Holding had subsequently advised Maytag orally that Maytag's continued furnishing of information to and discussions with Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America after 12:01 a.m. on June 18, 2005 gave Triton Acquisition Holding the right to terminate the Triton agreement and receive the \$40 million termination fee in accordance with the terms of the Triton agreement. Triton Acquisition Holding also advised Maytag that Triton Acquisition Holding believed that the process Maytag was engaged in with respect to the Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America proposal was resulting in disruption and uncertainty that is damaging to Triton Acquisition Holding and, in Triton Acquisition Holding's view, was likely to be damaging to Maytag. Triton Acquisition Holding further advised Maytag that Triton Acquisition Holding believed that Maytag could and should accelerate the process with a view toward bringing the process and its damaging consequences to a rapid conclusion, and that Triton Acquisition Holding would continue to monitor the process while reserving all of its rights.

On June 30, 2005, Maytag filed a preliminary proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, recommending that Maytag stockholders vote for the adoption of the Triton agreement.

Maytag also announced that it believed that the Triton agreement gave Maytag the right to furnish information to and engage in discussions with Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America, and that doing so did not give Triton Acquisition Holding a termination right. Maytag also believed that the effects on Triton Acquisition Holding and Maytag referred to by Triton Acquisition Holding had not occurred. Maytag also announced that it intended to pursue its process with Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America as expeditiously as practicable consistent with the fiduciary duties of the Maytag board.

On July 12, 2005, Maytag advised the financial advisors to Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America that: (a) the Securities and Exchange Commission was not reviewing Maytag's preliminary proxy statement, a possibility that was repeatedly discussed with Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America in connection with the Maytag's request that they expedite their diligence accordingly, (b) in accordance with Maytag's obligation under the Triton agreement to hold a stockholder meeting to vote on the merger agreement as soon as practicable, Maytag had scheduled a stockholder meeting for August 19, 2005, with a record date of July 20, 2005, (c) it was in the best interests of Maytag's stockholders, as they considered the Triton agreement, that they have as clear and accurate a picture as possible of where Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America stood with respect to their preliminary proposal, which was then nearly four weeks old, (d) Maytag had furnished, or would furnish shortly thereafter, to Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America all of the information they had requested that was not unduly competitively sensitive and also all of the information that Maytag had given to Ripplewood, and (e) Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America should have all of the information necessary to formulate a definitive proposal and that Maytag expected that diligence would be basically complete by the end of the day on July 22, 2005.

On July 13, 2005, Maytag issued a press release announcing that it had scheduled a special meeting of stockholders to consider and vote upon the Triton agreement for August 19, 2005, and planned to mail definitive proxy materials for the special meeting to its stockholders on or about July 20, 2005. Maytag also announced that it had received notification that the Federal Trade Commission had granted early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act.

On July 17, 2005, Maytag received an unsolicited proposal from Whirlpool to acquire all outstanding shares of Maytag for \$17.00 per share, of which at least 50% would be paid in cash and the balance in shares of Whirlpool common stock. The proposal stated that it was based solely on

publicly available information about Maytag, and was subject to satisfactory completion of due diligence and negotiation of a mutually acceptable definitive merger agreement.

On July 18, 2005, Maytag issued a press release disclosing the Whirlpool proposal.

On July 19, 2005, Maytag received a letter from Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America stating that they had determined not to further pursue the acquisition of Maytag.

Also on July 19, 2005, Triton Acquisition informed Maytag that, in Triton Acquisition's view, the transaction proposed by Whirlpool did not satisfy the prerequisites for Maytag's board making the determination required under the Triton agreement in order to furnish information to, and have discussions with, Whirlpool, including that such transaction was "reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal and other aspects." Triton Acquisition also advised Maytag, as it had done concerning discussions and due diligence between Maytag and Bain, Blackstone, and Haier America, that discussions, negotiations, and/or due diligence between Maytag and Whirlpool would, in Triton Acquisition's view, give Triton Acquisition the right to terminate the Triton agreement.

On July 21, 2005, Maytag's board of directors held a telephonic meeting to discuss the Whirlpool proposal received on July 17, 2005. Following discussion with Maytag's advisors, the board of directors determined that it was unable to determine at that time that the Whirlpool proposal could reasonably be expected to lead to a financially superior transaction that was reasonably capable of being completed, which determination was a prerequisite under the Triton agreement for Maytag to furnish information to, and have discussions and negotiations with, Whirlpool. Following the meeting, Maytag publicly announced the board's determination and stated that the board would continue to evaluate the Whirlpool proposal and that the board had not changed its recommendation of the Triton Acquisition Holding transaction.

On July 22, 2005, Maytag received a revised proposal from Whirlpool to acquire all outstanding shares of Maytag which, among other things, increased by \$1.00 to \$18.00 the total value of the consideration to be paid per Maytag share. The proposal stated that Whirlpool was willing to discuss reasonable mechanisms to address any regulatory concerns Maytag might have, including a reverse break-up fee and payment of the contractual break-up fee to Triton Acquisition Holding upon Maytag's termination of the existing Triton agreement to enter into a definitive merger agreement with Whirlpool, all as a part of the overall value of Whirlpool's revised proposal. The proposal also made clear that Whirlpool's proposal was subject to satisfactory completion of due diligence and negotiation of a mutually acceptable definitive merger agreement. The revised Whirlpool proposal stated that "[Whirlpool] contacted the top 20 trade customers and buying groups, including the top four retailers and top three buying groups that represent 90% of retail appliance sales. To date, we have received 17 letters of support and we expect another on Monday. Two trade customers of the 20 are neutral or supportive, but as a matter of policy are unable to so state in a letter. The proposed transaction is also supported by small and medium sized retailers, as evidenced by the support of NARDA [North American Retail Dealers Association], which represents over 3000 retail storefronts."

On July 24, 2005, the Maytag's board of directors held a telephonic meeting and, following discussion with its advisors, determined that the revised Whirlpool proposal could reasonably be expected to lead to a transaction that was financially superior to Maytag's pending transaction with Triton Acquisition Holding and that was reasonably capable of being completed. Under the Triton agreement, this determination was a prerequisite for Maytag to furnish information to, and have discussions and negotiations with, Whirlpool.

Later on July 24, 2005, Maytag issued a press release disclosing the board's determination. In the release, Maytag stated, among other things, that before providing certain due diligence information to Whirlpool, it would require greater certainty as to various aspects of the Whirlpool proposal, including

the timing of completion, the form of consideration and the valuation of any stock consideration, Whirlpool's due diligence process, and the mechanisms referred to by Whirlpool to address regulatory and other closing risks. Maytag also stated that it believed that its actions were in accord with the Triton agreement and did not give Triton Acquisition any termination rights.

Following the Maytag board's determination described above, Maytag's legal and financial advisors and Whirlpool's legal and financial advisors engaged in discussions regarding a potential Maytag/Whirlpool transaction.

On July 26, 2005, Maytag and Whirlpool entered into a confidentiality and standstill agreement containing provisions with respect to confidentiality of information that one party may determine to furnish to the other party, as well as provisions with respect to solicitation and hiring of each other's employees. In addition, the parties also agreed in the confidentiality agreement to certain standstill provisions, including that, for a period of three years, without the permission of the other party, neither party would take certain actions with respect to the other party, including acquiring or offering to acquire the securities, assets or indebtedness of the other party, participating in any merger, other business combination, recapitalization, restructuring, liquidation or other extraordinary transaction with respect to the other party, participating in any solicitation of proxies or consents to vote any voting securities of the other party, or otherwise influencing the voting of any securities of the other party, forming or participating in any "group" with respect to the other party, acting to seek representation on or to control or influence the management, board of directors or policies of the other party, taking any action that would reasonably be expected to force the other party to make a public announcement regarding any of the matters described above, entering into any discussions or arrangements with any third party with respect to the foregoing, or requesting permission to do any of the foregoing. The parties further agreed that, notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, in the event that Maytag's merger agreement with Triton Acquisition Holding was not adopted by Maytag's stockholders after a vote by Maytag's stockholders at a meeting duly held, or was terminated, then Whirlpool could make proposals to the Maytag board and communicate to Maytag's stockholders regarding such proposals. The parties also agreed that Whirlpool could submit to the Maytag board a proposal to acquire Maytag no later than noon on August 9, 2005, but that following such submission, the standstill provisions would continue to apply, except that if the Maytag board determined that the proposal so submitted by Whirlpool was a "superior company proposal," then nothing in the standstill paragraph would preclude Whirlpool from modifying the terms of such proposal on one or more occasions to increase the value of the per share consideration to be received by Maytag's stockholders under such proposal or to change any other term, provision or condition of such proposal in a manner more favorable to Maytag or its stockholders, provided, however, that (a) there would be no other change in any term, provision or condition of such proposal and (b) such proposal as so modified would remain open and capable of acceptance by Maytag for a period 96 hours plus five business days from the time it is received by Maytag. The standstill provisions did not prevent Whirlpool or Maytag from making any disclosure required by the federal securities laws.

Beginning on July 27, 2005, Maytag permitted Whirlpool to commence limited due diligence on Maytag. Upon receipt of the binding irrevocable offer from Whirlpool on August 8, 2005, Maytag provided Whirlpool with access to additional due diligence.

On July 27, 2005, Maytag's regulatory counsel met in person with Whirlpool's regulatory counsel to discuss the regulatory aspects of a potential combination of Maytag and Whirlpool.

On August 1, 2005, Whirlpool advised Maytag that as of July 31, 2005, (i) of Whirlpool's top 20 trade customers (determined on the basis of revenue from all channels and all products), Whirlpool's top five retail buying groups and NARDA, 22 of the 26 had written letters supporting Whirlpool's proposed acquisition of Maytag and the balance had not indicated opposition and (ii) of the top four major appliance retailers, one had written a letter of support, two had indicated they were not opposed

but as a matter of corporate policy did not write such letters, and the fourth had by policy declined to comment.

Subsequently, on August 1, 2005, the special committee of the Maytag board held a telephonic meeting to receive, among other things, an update on the preliminary negotiations and discussions with Whirlpool and the status of the Triton Acquisition Holding transaction and to discuss potential next steps between August 1, 2005 and August 19, 2005, the date for which a special meeting of Maytag stockholders to vote on the Triton agreement was scheduled. The special committee also discussed with its advisors the effect, if any, that the information obtained during preliminary discussions with Whirlpool and its advisors had on the analysis of the uncertainties related to a Whirlpool/Maytag transaction.

On the night of August 1, 2005, Whirlpool delivered to Maytag a draft merger agreement, which was based substantially on the Triton agreement. Following receipt of the draft merger agreement, Maytag, in order to avoid any potential claim by Triton Acquisition Holding that Maytag did not comply with its covenant to apprise Triton Acquisition Holding of the material terms of any takeover proposal, delivered a copy of the draft merger agreement to Triton Acquisition Holding.

On August 2, 2005, Maytag filed a proxy statement supplement with the SEC, informing Maytag stockholders of the developments described above.

On August 2, 2005, Maytag's legal counsel met with a representative of Whirlpool and Whirlpool's legal advisors to begin to discuss and negotiate the terms and conditions of the merger agreement. From August 2, 2005 through August 8, 2005, Maytag's legal advisors continued to negotiate the merger agreement with Whirlpool's representatives and legal advisors. During that time, for the reason indicated above, Maytag continued to deliver drafts of the merger agreement received from Whirlpool to Triton Acquisition Holding.

On August 7, 2005, Mr. Hake met with Mr. Jeff M. Fetting, the chairman, chief executive officer and president of Whirlpool, together with their respective advisors, at the offices of Whirlpool's legal advisor, to negotiate and discuss certain of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement.

On August 8, 2005, Whirlpool submitted a binding irrevocable offer to acquire Maytag for \$20.00 per share of Maytag common stock, subject to customary conditions including receipt of regulatory approvals. Under that offer, one half of the per share consideration would be paid in cash and the balance in shares of Whirlpool common stock, and the entire transaction would be taxable to Maytag's stockholders. The number of shares of Whirlpool common stock to be paid per share of Maytag common stock would be based on a floating exchange ratio; and the floating exchange ratio would be subject to a collar equal to +/- 10% of the volume weighted average price of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the date Maytag's board of directors initially declared the Whirlpool offer a "superior company proposal." Whirlpool's August 8, 2005 offer stated that, if not accepted by Maytag, it would expire at 5:00 p.m. on August 20, 2005, the day after the date then scheduled for the special meeting of Maytag stockholders to vote on the Triton agreement. Whirlpool's offer included a commitment to pay a "reverse break-up fee" of \$120 million if the proposed Whirlpool/Maytag merger were not to close because regulatory approval was not obtained as well as a commitment to provide up to \$15 million for retention of certain Maytag employees. Following receipt of such binding offer, Maytag delivered a copy of the binding irrevocable offer, including the merger agreement which Whirlpool had executed, to Triton Acquisition Holding.

Later on August 8, 2005, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the terms of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer with its legal and financial advisors.

On August 9, 2005, the special committee held a meeting in person to discuss the terms of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer, including the terms of the proposed merger agreement. During the meeting, the special committee received an update from management regarding Maytag's performance

and the effects that the sales process had had on Maytag's business. The special committee also reviewed the required timing for making a determination with respect to the Whirlpool proposal. The special committee discussed the uncertainties contained in both the proposed Triton Acquisition Holding transaction and the proposed Whirlpool transaction. The special committee discussed, among other things, the effect of discounting both the Triton Acquisition Holding price of \$14.00 per share in cash and the Whirlpool offer price of \$20.00 per share, 50% in cash and the remainder in Whirlpool stock, for their respective uncertainties. The special committee discussed the uncertainties involved in both the proposed Triton Acquisition Holding transaction, including the financing and material adverse effect conditions, and the proposed Whirlpool transaction, principally the regulatory condition. The special committee discussed the numerous assumptions required to calculate a discounted value, including earnings estimates, price/earnings ratio estimates, cost of equity as discount rates, tax rate assumptions, estimated time to closing, expected value of dividends, and, with respect to stock consideration, the estimated future value of such stock consideration. The special committee also discussed the importance of current trading prices as an indication of the value of the Triton Acquisition Holding price and the Whirlpool offer price. The discounted value discussion was in the nature of a review of a hypothetical analysis rather than a discussion of an estimate of predicted value and did not reflect actual probabilities of closing or estimated times to closing assigned by the board. Discounted values for the Triton Acquisition Holding price of \$14.00 per share ranged from a low of \$12.73, assuming, among other things, an 85% probability of closing and no discount for time to closing or failure to obtain stockholder approval, to a high of \$14.00, assuming a 100% probability of closing and no discount for time to closing or failure to obtain stockholder approval. Discounted values for the Whirlpool offer price of \$20.00 per share (as opposed to the \$21.00 per share merger price agreed upon in Maytag's definitive merger agreement with Whirlpool) ranged from a low of \$11.93, assuming, among other things, a 50% probability of closing and a discount for the time value of money assuming 16 months to closing, to a high of \$17.84, assuming a 90% probability of closing and a discount for the time value of money assuming six months to closing. The discounted values of the Whirlpool offer price of \$20.00 per share were calculated assuming, in addition to the assumptions noted above, the low case projections prepared by Maytag's management. See the section entitled " Financial Projections" beginning on page 66 of the proxy statement/prospectus. The special committee noted that Maytag's common stock had traded at prices near the highest, and significantly above the lowest, discounted values of the Whirlpool offer price of \$20.00 per share.

The special committee also considered the uncertainty that a Triton Acquisition Holding transaction would obtain Maytag shareholder approval and invited a representative of Innisfree M&A Incorporated, Maytag's proxy solicitor, to update the special committee about the status of the Triton Acquisition Holding vote. The Innisfree representative informed the special committee of the votes tallied and the percentage voting for and against the Triton agreement. The Innisfree representative stated that the market price of Maytag's common stock had risen in response to the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer of \$20.00 per share (50% in cash and 50% in Whirlpool common stock), and expressed the view that Maytag's stockholders were highly unlikely to approve the Triton Acquisition Holding \$14.00 per share all-cash transaction at the special meeting of Maytag stockholders. The Innisfree representative also discussed with the special committee his view that even if Triton Acquisition Holding were to raise its offer by \$2.00 or \$3.00 per share, it would be very difficult to obtain stockholder approval of the Triton agreement. In that regard, the special committee took note of the fact that under the Whirlpool confidentiality agreement, if Maytag's stockholders voted down the Triton agreement, Whirlpool would be able to make proposals directly to Maytag's board of directors and communicate with Maytag's stockholders about the proposals.

The special committee also heard presentations from its legal advisors, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz and Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton LLP, regarding the regulatory approvals required by a combination between Whirlpool and Maytag.

At the request of Whirlpool, Mr. Fettig and his financial and legal advisors were invited to address the special committee. Mr. Fettig described for the special committee Whirlpool's views regarding the fairness of its offer, and stated that Whirlpool was highly confident, based on the advice of its legal advisors, that a Whirlpool/Maytag transaction would receive the necessary regulatory approvals. In response to questions from the special committee, Mr. Fettig assured the members of the special committee regarding Whirlpool's strong interest in pursuing the proposed transaction. After Mr. Fettig and his advisors left the meeting, the special committee reviewed the terms of the proposed merger agreement with its legal advisors and Lazard reviewed its presentation with the special committee. Whirlpool's advisors then advised Maytag's advisors that Whirlpool would not raise its offer at that point, but would react if Triton Acquisition Holding were to raise its offer.

At the request of Triton Acquisition Holding, representatives and legal advisors of Triton Acquisition Holding were invited to address the special committee. Representatives of Triton Acquisition Holding indicated that Triton Acquisition Holding believed that Whirlpool and Maytag would not obtain the required regulatory approvals for a Whirlpool/Maytag combination.

Triton Acquisition Holding expressed the belief that, if Maytag were to postpone the special meeting of Maytag stockholders from its scheduled date of August 19, 2005, Triton Acquisition Holding and Maytag could successfully solicit and obtain shareholder approval for the Triton Acquisition Holding transaction. To that end, Triton Acquisition Holding verbally offered to amend the Triton agreement to raise the merger consideration to \$15.50 in cash, and indicated that it and its financing sources would eliminate a number of the conditions in the merger agreement that had already been satisfied. Financing was among the remaining conditions. Additionally, Triton Acquisition Holding stated that it and its financing sources were prepared to represent to Maytag that, as of August 9, 2005, neither Triton Acquisition Holding nor its financing sources were aware of anything that had, in and of itself, given rise to a "company material adverse effect" within the meaning of the Triton agreement. Triton Acquisition Holding stated, however, that neither it nor its financing sources were prepared to waive the material adverse effect condition in the Triton agreement or agree that events to date would not be taken into account in determining whether such an effect had taken place prior to the closing. Triton Acquisition Holding's new verbal offer also included an increase in the termination fee payable to Triton Acquisition Holding under the Triton agreement from \$40 million to \$60 million. Triton Acquisition Holding stated that its verbal offer would be withdrawn if Maytag discussed it with any third parties or disclosed it publicly.

Later that evening after the special committee meeting, Maytag representatives nevertheless advised Whirlpool representatives of Triton Acquisition Holding's new verbal offer.

On the morning of August 10, 2005, Mr. Fettig requested a meeting with Mr. Hake and Mr. Clark. At the meeting, Mr. Fettig informed Messrs. Hake and Clark that Whirlpool was prepared to increase its binding irrevocable offer to acquire Maytag to \$21.00 per share (50% in cash and 50% in Whirlpool common stock), subject to customary conditions including receipt of regulatory approvals. Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer stated that, unless it was accepted by Maytag, it would expire at 5:00 p.m. on August 21, 2005. Following such conversation Whirlpool delivered to Maytag its increased offer together with an executed merger agreement, and Messrs. Hake and Clark reported the increased offer to the special committee. The special committee discussed the increased offer and asked regulatory counsel to address the special committee regarding the statements that Triton Acquisition Holding had made the previous evening regarding regulatory risks inherent in a Whirlpool/Maytag combination. On the afternoon of August 10, Maytag gave notice to Triton Acquisition Holding of the receipt of Whirlpool's increased offer. Later that day, representatives of Maytag management and Lazard met with Whirlpool's management to discuss, among other things, Whirlpool's results of operations, financial condition, and other matters relating to Whirlpool's financial performance.

On the afternoon of August 12, 2005, Triton Acquisition Holding's legal advisors contacted Maytag's legal advisors and stated that Triton Acquisition Holding proposed to amend the Triton agreement to provide that the parties to the agreement agree that (A) solely with respect to Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer, (a) the 48-hour notice period required before the Maytag board could determine Whirlpool's offer to be a "superior company proposal" would be deemed to refer to the later of (1) 5:00 p.m. on August 15, 2005, and (2) the time that was 48 hours after the time at which Maytag had complied with the applicable requirements of the Triton agreement with respect to Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 offer, and (b) the five-business day waiting period required before Maytag could terminate the Triton agreement would be deemed to refer to a four-business day period and (B) the special meeting of Maytag stockholders originally scheduled for August 19, 2005 would be postponed until September 8 or 9, 2005.

Later, on August 12, 2005, Maytag's board of directors and special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the terms of Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer, and the terms of Triton Acquisition Holding's proposal to amend the terms of the Triton agreement. During the meeting, Maytag's legal advisors discussed with the special committee and the board of directors Triton Acquisition Holding's proposal to amend its merger agreement with Maytag. Also, during the meeting, Lazard reviewed with the special committee and the board of directors the modifications made to its August 9, 2005 presentation, based on the increase in value of the the proposed Whirlpool merger consideration from \$20.00 to \$21.00 per share (50% in cash and 50% in Whirlpool common stock) and the discussions with Whirlpool management on August 10, and delivered orally its opinion, later confirmed in writing, that as of August 12, 2005, the consideration proposed to be paid to the holders of Maytag's common stock pursuant to Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer was fair to such holders from a financial point of view. Following further deliberations, and based upon the discussions between the special committee and the Maytag board and their advisors over this period, and other factors, the special committee and the Maytag board determined that the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer was more favorable from a financial point of view to the holders of Maytag's common stock than the merger under the Triton agreement, taking into account all the terms and conditions of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer and the Triton agreement (including the proposals by Triton Acquisition Holding to amend the terms of the Triton agreement and the Triton Acquisition Holding merger), and that the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer was reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal, and other aspects of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer. The special committee and the Maytag board also determined that in light of the Whirlpool August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer, it would be inconsistent with the Maytag board's exercise of its fiduciary duty for the Maytag board to fail to withdraw and modify its recommendation of the Triton agreement. The special committee and the Maytag board further determined to withdraw its recommendation of the Triton agreement and to recommend that Maytag's stockholders vote against such Triton agreement. The special committee and the Maytag board also determined, as a result of the Whirlpool August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer and related developments, to postpone the special meeting of Maytag stockholders originally scheduled for Friday, August 19, 2005, to Tuesday, August 30, 2005, in order to permit Maytag to file and distribute supplemental proxy materials and to allow time for adequate dissemination and absorption of information concerning these important developments. Shortly thereafter, Maytag gave notice to Triton Acquisition Holding of the determinations of the Maytag board and the special committee.

Later on August 12, 2005, Maytag received a letter from Whirlpool that, among other things, extended the expiration of the Whirlpool August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable proposal to 12:00 Noon (EST) on Tuesday, August 23, 2005, in light of the various actions and time requirements Maytag had to observe prior to terminating the Triton agreement. Following receipt of the letter, Maytag gave notice to Triton Acquisition Holding of its receipt.

On August 14, 2005, the Maytag board of directors and special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the terms of Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer, as modified by the August 12, 2005 letter from Whirlpool, with its legal and financial advisors. At such meeting, Maytag's board of directors and special committee reconfirmed the determinations made at their August 12, 2005 meeting. On the morning of August 15, 2005, Maytag gave notice to Triton Acquisition Holding of the determinations of the Maytag board and the special committee.

From August 16, 2005 through August 19, 2005, Maytag continued to provide Triton Acquisition Holding certain non-public information about Maytag.

On August 18, 2005, Maytag's regulatory counsel met in person with Whirlpool's regulatory counsel to discuss the regulatory aspects of a potential combination of Maytag and Whirlpool.

The special committee met again on August 22, 2005. Mr. Hake and Mr. Moore reviewed with the special committee aspects of Maytag's financial performance. Maytag's legal advisors stated that no additional modifications had been made to the merger agreement contemplated by Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer. Lazard reviewed its presentation with the Maytag board and delivered orally its opinion, later confirmed in writing, that as of August 22, 2005, the consideration to be paid to the holders of Maytag common stock in the Whirlpool merger was fair to such holders from a financial point of view. The full text of Lazard's opinion is attached as *Annex B* to this proxy statement/prospectus. Following further deliberation, and based upon the discussions between the special committee and the Maytag board and their advisors over this period, and the factors set forth in the section entitled " Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 59 of this proxy statement/prospectus, the special committee, which is comprised of all directors other than Mr. Hake, unanimously recommended that the Maytag board approve the merger agreement, the Whirlpool merger, and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. The Maytag compensation committee of the board passed resolutions approving changes to certain of Maytag's benefit plans, as contemplated by the merger agreement.

Thereafter, during the August 22, 2005 meeting, the Maytag board unanimously passed resolutions (i) determining that Whirlpool's August 10, 2005 binding irrevocable offer, as modified by the August 12, 2005 letter from Whirlpool, was more favorable from a financial point of view to the holders of Maytag's common stock than the merger under the Triton agreement, taking into account all the terms and conditions of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer and the Triton agreement (including the proposals by Triton Acquisition Holding to amend the terms of the Triton agreement and the Triton Acquisition Holding merger), and that the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer was reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal and other aspects of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer, (ii) determining that in light of the Whirlpool binding irrevocable offer, it would be inconsistent with Maytag's board's exercise of its fiduciary duty for Maytag's board to fail to withdraw and modify its recommendation of the Triton agreement, (iii) withdrawing its recommendation of the Triton agreement, (iv) approving the termination of the Triton agreement and the authorizing the payment of the \$40,000,000 fee Triton Acquisition Holding was entitled to receive, (v) canceling the special meeting of Maytag stockholders scheduled for September 9, 2005, (vi) approving the merger agreement, the Whirlpool merger, and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and (vii) approving an amendment to the Maytag rights agreement.

Shortly following the special committee meeting, Maytag gave notice to Triton Acquisition Holding of the determinations of Maytag's board and paid to Triton Acquisition Holding the \$40 million termination fee to which it was entitled. Whirlpool then reimbursed Maytag for the \$40 million termination fee. Thereafter, Maytag executed the merger agreement with Whirlpool and the amendment to the Maytag rights agreement. Later that afternoon, Maytag and Whirlpool announced the transaction.

Recommendation of Maytag's Board of Directors and Maytag's Reasons for the Merger

At its meeting on August 22, 2005, the Maytag board of directors determined that the merger agreement is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Maytag and its stockholders and unanimously approved the merger agreement. Accordingly, the Maytag board recommends that Maytag stockholders vote "**FOR**" adoption of the merger agreement at the special meeting. The Maytag board also recommends that Maytag stockholders vote "**FOR**" the authorization of the proxies to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment named in the proxy card or postponement of the special meeting, including to consider any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting.

In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and to recommend that Maytag stockholders vote to adopt the merger agreement, the Maytag board considered a number of factors, including the following material factors:

the increasingly challenging conditions in the home appliance industry caused in part by increasing globalization, increased customer buying leverage and the ability of large customers to facilitate entry and expansion by global competitors, increased competition and the current and expected impact from lower-cost global entrants as well as increasing fuel and raw material costs;

Maytag special committee's and Maytag board's familiarity with, and presentations by Maytag's management regarding, the business, operations, properties and assets, financial condition, business strategy, and prospects of Maytag (as well as the risks involved in achieving those prospects), the nature of the home appliance industry in which Maytag competes, industry trends, and economic and market conditions, both on a historical and on a prospective basis;

the current and historical market price of Maytag common stock and the value of the \$21.00 merger consideration as compared to the Triton Acquisition Holding merger price of \$14.00 per share;

the financial presentation of Lazard and its opinion that, as of August 22, 2005, the consideration to be paid to the holders of Maytag common stock in the Whirlpool merger was fair to such holders from a financial point of view (see the section entitled "Opinion of Maytag's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 61 of this proxy statement/prospectus);

the fact that a representative from Innisfree advised the special committee that it was unlikely that Maytag's stockholders would vote in favor of the Triton Acquisition Holding transaction;

the fact that Maytag's stockholders would receive a component of Whirlpool common stock as part of the merger consideration which would thus allow Maytag's stockholders to participate in any future growth of the combined company;

the advice of Maytag's legal advisors as to the ability of Whirlpool and Maytag to obtain the regulatory approvals required to close the Whirlpool merger, including the risks of delay or failure to obtain such approval;

the fact that the merger agreement provides the following protections for Maytag in the event that the required regulatory approvals are not obtained prior to December 31, 2006 or the proposed Whirlpool merger is enjoined: (i) Whirlpool will bear the \$40 million termination fee payable to Triton upon termination of the Triton agreement, (ii) under certain circumstances Whirlpool will pay Maytag \$120 million, and (iii) Whirlpool will provide up to \$15 million for retention of certain Maytag employees, and that, moreover, in the event that the merger agreement is terminated, Whirlpool would forego the potential synergies of a Whirlpool/Maytag combination;

the level of efforts that the parties must use under the merger agreement to obtain governmental and regulatory approvals, and the Maytag board's belief, after review with its legal advisors, in the likelihood of the merger being approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities in light of these merger agreement provisions (see the sections entitled "Regulatory Matters Relating to the Merger," "Risk Factors Risks Relating to Whirlpool and the Combined Company After the Merger," and "The Merger Agreement Covenants Reasonable Best Efforts" beginning on pages 78, 30, and 96, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus);

the terms of the merger agreement which provide that under certain circumstances, and subject to certain conditions more fully described in the sections entitled "The Merger Agreement Termination" and "The Merger Agreement Termination Fees and Reimbursement Obligations" beginning on pages 100 and 101, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus, Maytag can furnish information to and conduct negotiations with a third party, terminate the merger agreement, and enter into an agreement relating to a "superior company proposal";

the belief that the \$60 million termination fee and \$40 million reimbursement fee that would be payable in connection with the termination of the merger agreement to enter into a "superior company proposal" was reasonable in the context of break-up fees that were payable in other transactions and would not preclude another party from making a competing proposal;

the significant negative earnings momentum reflected in Maytag's earnings guidance for 2005, which was revised downward on January 28, 2005 from \$1.55 \$1.65 per share to \$1.15 \$1.35 per share and further revised downward on April 22, 2005 to \$0.55 \$0.65 per share (excluding, in each case, adjustments for restructuring and related charges);

the risk that Triton Acquisition Holding and Triton Acquisition and/or their financing sources could take the position that a "company material adverse effect" condition had occurred or would reasonably be expected to occur and accordingly that Triton Acquisition Holding and Triton Acquisition would not be required to complete the Triton merger;

Standard & Poor's downgrade of Maytag's long-term debt on January 28, 2005 to BBB- and further downgrade on April 22, 2005 to BB+, and Moody's downgrade of Maytag's long-term debt on February 2, 2005 to Baa3 and further downgrade on April 27, 2005 to Ba2; and

although the obligations of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition under the merger agreement are conditioned upon a "company material adverse effect" (as defined therein) not having occurred, the merger agreement provides, among other things, that the loss of employees and/or Maytag's failures to meet its initial financial projections or published analysts' forecasts relating to it, or any other amount of revenue on earnings, may not, individually or in the aggregate, be deemed to constitute a "company material adverse effect" (see the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Material Adverse Effect" beginning on page 88 of this proxy statement/prospectus).

The Maytag board also considered potential drawbacks or risks relating to the merger, including the following material risks and factors:

the risks and costs to Maytag if the merger does not close, including the diversion of management and employee attention, employee attrition, and the effect on business and customer relationships;

the interests of Maytag's officers and directors in the merger described in the section entitled "Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" beginning on page 74 of this proxy statement/prospectus;

the restrictions on the conduct of Maytag's business prior to completion of the merger, requiring Maytag to conduct its business in the ordinary course, subject to specific limitations necessary

for asset preservation, which may delay or prevent Maytag from undertaking certain business opportunities that might arise pending completion of the merger;

the requirement that Maytag submit the merger agreement to its stockholders even if the Maytag board modifies or withdraws its recommendation, which could delay or prevent our ability to pursue a superior company proposal if one were to become available;

the possibility that the \$60 million termination fee and \$40 million reimbursement amount payable under specified circumstances may discourage a competing proposal to acquire Maytag; and

the possibility that a regulatory authority may seek to impose conditions on or enjoin or otherwise prevent or delay the merger.

The foregoing discussion addresses the material information and factors considered by the Maytag board of directors in its consideration of the merger. In view of the variety of factors and the amount of information considered, the Maytag board did not find it practicable to, and did not make specific assessments of, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to, the specific factors considered in reaching its determination. The determination was made after consideration of all of the factors as a whole. In addition, individual members of the Maytag board may have given different weights to different factors.

Opinion of Maytag's Financial Advisor

Lazard has delivered to Maytag's board of directors a written opinion, dated August 22, 2005, that, as of that date, and based upon and subject to various factors, assumptions and limitations set forth therein, the consideration to be paid to the holders of Maytag common stock in connection with the Whirlpool proposal was fair to such holders from a financial point of view.

The full text of the Lazard opinion is attached as *Annex B* to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated into this proxy statement/prospectus by reference. The description of the Lazard opinion set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Lazard opinion set forth in *Annex B*. You are urged to read the Lazard opinion in its entirety for a description of the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Lazard in connection with the opinion. Lazard's written opinion is directed to Maytag's board of directors and only addresses the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid in connection with the Whirlpool proposal to holders of Maytag common stock as of the date of the opinion. Lazard's written opinion does not address the merits of the underlying decision by Maytag with respect to the Whirlpool proposal, does not address the relative merits of or consideration offered in any other transaction, including the proposed acquisition of Maytag by Triton Acquisition Holding, as compared to the Whirlpool proposal and is not intended to and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder of Maytag as to how such stockholder should vote with respect to a merger with Whirlpool or any matter relating thereto. Lazard's opinion is necessarily based on economic, monetary, market, and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Lazard as of, the date of the Lazard opinion. Lazard assumes no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on circumstances or events occurring after the date of the opinion. The following is only a summary of the Lazard opinion. You are urged to read the entire opinion.

In the course of performing its review and analyses in rendering its opinion, Lazard:

reviewed the financial terms and conditions of a proposed agreement and plan of merger, dated August 10, 2005, among Maytag, Whirlpool, and Whirlpool Acquisition;

analyzed certain historical business and financial information relating to Maytag and Whirlpool;

reviewed various financial forecasts and other data provided to Lazard by Maytag relating to its businesses, as well as publicly available financial analyst forecasts with respect to the businesses of Whirlpool;

held discussions with members of the senior management of each of Maytag and Whirlpool with respect to the respective businesses and prospects of Maytag and Whirlpool;

reviewed public information with respect to certain other companies in lines of businesses Lazard believed to be generally comparable to the businesses of Maytag and Whirlpool;

reviewed the financial terms of certain business combinations involving companies in lines of businesses Lazard believed to be generally comparable to that of Maytag and Whirlpool, and in other industries generally;

reviewed the historical stock prices and trading volumes of Maytag common stock and Whirlpool common stock; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses, and investigations as Lazard deemed appropriate.

Lazard relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the foregoing information, and did not assume any responsibility for any independent verification of such information or any independent valuation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities of Maytag or Whirlpool, or concerning the solvency or fair value of Maytag or Whirlpool. With respect to Maytag's financial forecasts, Lazard assumed that they had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgment of the management of Maytag as to the future financial performance of Maytag. The financial analyses with respect to Maytag that Lazard utilized in providing its opinion were based upon three alternative sets of Maytag management projections, a base case, a low case, and a high case, that were based on three different assessments by Maytag management of the future financial performance of Maytag. Based on the guidance of Maytag's board of directors, Lazard relied for purposes of rendering its opinion on Maytag's base case and low case financial forecasts. Although Lazard requested internal forecasts from Whirlpool, such forecasts were not provided to Lazard. With the consent of the board of directors of Maytag, Lazard assumed that financial analyst forecasts with respect to Whirlpool were a reasonable basis upon which to evaluate the business and financial prospects of Whirlpool and used such forecasts for purposes of its analyses and opinion. Lazard assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any financial forecasts or the assumptions on which they were based.

In rendering its opinion, Lazard assumed that the merger with Whirlpool would be consummated on the terms described in the draft proposed merger agreement, without any waiver of any material terms or conditions, and that obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals for the merger with Whirlpool would not have an adverse effect on Maytag, Whirlpool, or the proposed merger. Lazard also assumed that, if executed, the proposed merger agreement would conform in all material respects to the agreement reviewed by Lazard. Lazard did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from a merger with Whirlpool, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory, or accounting matters, as to which Lazard understood that Maytag obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals. In addition, Lazard did not express any opinion as to the price at which Maytag common stock or Whirlpool common stock may trade after any announcement of the proposed merger or as to any agreement or other arrangement entered into by any employee or director of Maytag in connection with the proposed agreement with Whirlpool.

The following is a summary of the material financial and comparative analyses which Lazard deemed to be appropriate for this type of transaction and that were performed by Lazard in connection with rendering its opinion. The summary of Lazard's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Lazard's opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a

complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances, and, therefore, is not readily susceptible to summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Lazard considered the results of all the analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any factor or analysis considered by it; rather, Lazard made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of the analyses.

As noted above, the financial analyses regarding Maytag that Lazard utilized in providing its opinion were based upon three alternative sets of Maytag management projections, a base case, a low case, and a high case, that were based on three different assessments by management of the future financial performance of Maytag. Based on the guidance of Maytag's board of directors, Lazard relied for purposes of rendering its opinion on the base case and low case financial forecasts.

In its analyses, Lazard also considered industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions, and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Maytag and Whirlpool. No company, transaction or business used in Lazard's analyses as a comparison is identical to Maytag, Whirlpool, or the proposed merger, and an evaluation of the results of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies, business segments, or transactions analyzed. The estimates contained in Lazard's analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by the analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Accordingly, the estimates used in, and the results derived from, Lazard's analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Lazard's financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Lazard's financial analyses.

Maytag Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Using projections provided by the management of Maytag, Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis valuing Maytag based on the present value of projected unlevered free cash flow for 2005 to 2009 and the present value of the terminal value in 2009. This analysis assumed a range of terminal year exit multiples of estimated earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, also referred to as "EBITDA," ranging from 5.0x to 6.0x and a discount rate of 11% based on estimates relating to Maytag's weighted average cost of capital. Using this analysis, Lazard calculated the following range of implied equity values per share of Maytag common stock, as compared to the implied per share merger consideration in the Whirlpool proposal of \$21.00:

	Implied Value Per Share of Maytag Common Stock	
	Low	High
Management Base Case	\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00
Management Low Case	\$ 8.00	\$ 12.00
Management High Case	\$ 19.00	\$ 23.00

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Maytag Present Value of Future Stock Price

Lazard calculated implied 2008 per share equity values for Maytag common stock by applying price to forward earnings per share multiples ranging from 10.0x to 12.0x to estimates by Maytag's management of 2008 earnings per share in each of the three cases. Lazard then calculated implied per share equity values for Maytag common stock based on the present value (at a discount rate of 16% based on estimates relating to Maytag's cost of equity capital) of these 2008 per share equity values, including the present value of Maytag's expected annual dividend of \$0.36 per share. Using this analysis, Lazard calculated the following range of implied equity values per share of Maytag common stock, as compared to the implied per share merger consideration in the Whirlpool proposal of \$21.00:

	Implied Value Per Share of Maytag Common Stock	
	Low	High
Management Base Case	\$ 11.00	\$ 13.00
Management Low Case	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Management High Case	\$ 16.00	\$ 20.00

Maytag Comparable Public Companies Analysis

Using publicly available information, Lazard reviewed and compared certain financial and stock market information for Maytag with that of Whirlpool and AB Electrolux. These comparable companies were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with operations that for purposes of this analysis may be considered reasonably similar to Maytag. For each of these comparable companies, Lazard calculated enterprise value as a multiple of EBITDA for the latest 12-month period. Lazard calculated implied per share equity values for Maytag common stock by applying latest 12-month EBITDA multiples ranging from 5.0x to 6.0x to Maytag's latest 12-month EBITDA. Based on this analysis, Lazard calculated an implied per share value range for Maytag common stock of \$6.00 to \$10.00, as compared to the implied per share merger consideration in the Whirlpool proposal of \$21.00.

Maytag Precedent Transactions Analysis

Lazard reviewed publicly available information relating to the following eight transactions in the appliance and consumer durables industry that it deemed relevant:

Date Announced	Acquiror(s)	Target
April 2002	Kelso & Company, L.P.	Nortek, Inc.
November 2002	Newell Rubbermaid	American Saw and Manufacturing Co.
July 2004	The Black and Decker Corporation	Tools Group of Pentair Inc.
July 2004	Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P.	Nortek Holdings, Inc.
August 2004	Techtronic Industries Co. Ltd.	Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp.
September 2004	Jarden Corporation Warburg Pincus LLC	American Household, Inc.
February 2005	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P.	Masonite International Corporation
April 2005	BC Partners	Domestic International

For each selected comparable transaction, Lazard calculated the multiple of total transaction value to EBITDA of the acquired business for the latest 12-month period preceding the acquisition

announcement. Lazard then calculated implied per share equity values for Maytag common stock by applying EBITDA multiples ranging from 6.0x to 7.0x to Maytag's latest 12-month EBITDA. Based on this analysis, Lazard calculated an implied per share value range for Maytag common stock of \$10.00 to \$14.00, as compared to the implied per share merger consideration in the Whirlpool proposal of \$21.00.

Whirlpool Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Using financial analyst consensus forecasts, Lazard performed a discounted cash flow analysis valuing Whirlpool based on the present value of projected unlevered free cash flow for 2005 to 2009 and the present value of the terminal value in 2009. This analysis assumed a range of terminal year exit multiples of estimated EBITDA ranging from 5.0x to 6.0x and a discount rate of 10.5% based on estimates relating to industry comparables' weighted average cost of capital. Using this analysis, Lazard calculated a range of implied equity values per share of Whirlpool common stock of \$71.00 to \$85.00. Lazard noted the per share closing prices for Whirlpool common stock of \$69.99 on July 15, 2005 and of \$81.83 on August 19, 2005.

Whirlpool Comparable Public Company Analysis

Using publicly available information, Lazard reviewed and compared certain financial and stock market information for Whirlpool with that of Maytag and AB Electrolux. These comparable companies were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with operations that for purposes of this analysis may be considered reasonably similar to Whirlpool. For each of these comparable companies, Lazard calculated enterprise value as a multiple of EBITDA for the latest 12-month period. Lazard calculated implied per share equity values for Whirlpool common stock by applying latest 12-month EBITDA multiples ranging from 5.0x to 6.0x to Whirlpool's latest 12-month EBITDA. Based on this analysis, Lazard calculated an implied per share value range for Whirlpool common stock of \$65.00 to \$83.00. Lazard noted the per share closing prices for Whirlpool common stock of \$69.99 on July 15, 2005 and of \$81.83 on August 19, 2005.

Whirlpool 52-Week Trading Range

Lazard reviewed the historical price performance of Whirlpool common stock for the 52-week period ended August 19, 2005. During this period, the intraday trading price of Whirlpool common stock ranged from approximately \$55.00 per share to approximately \$86.00 per share. Lazard noted the per share closing prices for Whirlpool common stock of \$69.99 on July 15, 2005 and of \$81.83 on August 19, 2005.

Premiums Paid Analysis

Lazard reviewed publicly available information regarding selected acquisition transactions since January 1999. For each transaction, Lazard analyzed, as of the announcement date, the premium offered by the acquiror to the target's closing price one day, seven days and thirty days prior to the announcement of the transaction. The median of premia for each of these periods ranged from 20% to 30%. Lazard applied this range to the average closing price of Maytag's common stock from April 22, 2005 (the date of Maytag's announcement regarding earnings for the first quarter of 2005) to May 5, 2005 (the date that the written proposal was submitted to Maytag regarding the \$14.00 per share Triton Acquisition Holding merger price) of \$9.98 to calculate a range of implied per share equity values for Maytag's common stock of approximately \$12.00 to \$13.00, as compared to the implied per share merger consideration in the Whirlpool proposal of \$21.00. In performing this analysis, Lazard noted the increase in the trading price of Maytag's common stock after the announcement of the Triton agreement.

Miscellaneous

Lazard's opinion was not the only factor considered by Maytag's board of directors in its evaluation of the proposed Whirlpool merger and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of Maytag's board of directors or Maytag's management.

Under an engagement letter dated November 4, 2004, Maytag has agreed to pay Lazard a fee of approximately \$17.4 million, a substantial portion of which is contingent upon the completion of a transaction, as well as an unsolicited offer fee, the timing and amount, if any, of which is to be negotiated in good faith by Lazard and Maytag, with such unsolicited offer fee to be credited against the \$17.4 million fee described above. Maytag has also agreed to reimburse Lazard for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including the reasonable expenses of legal counsel, and to indemnify Lazard and related parties against liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws, arising out of its engagement. In the ordinary course of Lazard's business, Lazard, Lazard Capital Markets LLC (an entity owned in large part by the managing directors of Lazard), and their respective affiliates may actively trade shares of Maytag common stock, Whirlpool common stock, and other securities of Maytag or Whirlpool for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

Lazard is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, private placements, leveraged buyouts, and valuations for real estate, corporate, and other purposes. Lazard was selected to act as investment banker to Maytag because of its expertise and its reputation in investment banking and mergers and acquisitions.

Financial Projections

Other than publicly announced earnings guidance, Maytag, as a matter of course does not make public detailed long-range projections as to future performance or earnings. As discussed above, Maytag management prepares four categories of information containing plans or forecasts of future performance. These are a Strategic Business Plan, an Annual Business Plan, monthly forecasts of annual performance that refer to actual monthly results plus estimates for remaining months in the year, and publicly announced earnings guidance. Maytag's forecasts in its Strategic Business Plan are broad-based, and take into account the aspirations of management and long-range major strategic plans and market conditions. Maytag's forecasts in its Annual Business Plan are more tactical in nature and take into account targets and goals for incentive compensation matters. The forecasts that refer to actual results plus estimates for remaining months are intended to track actual performance and modified forecasts against the Annual Business Plan. The forecasts discussed above are not prepared with a view to public disclosure and are not prepared with a view to compliance with the published guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants regarding projections or forecasts. Maytag's public earnings guidance is generally based on the Annual Business Plan, as adjusted, to provide the most likely earnings scenario at the time guidance is announced.

October 2004 Projections

Maytag as a matter of course does not make public detailed long-range projections as to future performance or earnings. However, during Maytag's exploration of strategic alternatives, Maytag provided Ripplewood and other potential bidders with Maytag's 2005 Strategic Business Plan, which included financial performance information about Maytag that was not publicly available. The information provided included financial projections for Maytag as an independent company prepared by its management as presented to the Maytag board of directors at its October 13, 2004 and October 14, 2004 meetings.

The Maytag projections included in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan included the following forecasts, which were provided to Ripplewood in November 2004:

Consolidated Financial Highlights

	2004E	2005E	2006E	2007E
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(in millions, except earnings per share data)			
Net Sales	\$ 4,813	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,263	\$ 5,466
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.39

Note: Excludes special charges.

A number of assumptions were made in preparing the projections included in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan, the most significant of which, in the opinion of Maytag management, are assumptions with respect to:

Maytag Appliances Business assumed (a) that the Maytag appliances business would have a unit increase of 4.2% (based on industry growth of 1.5%) for fiscal year 2005 and a unit increase of 3% (based on industry growth of 3%) for each of fiscal year 2006 and 2007; (b) a general price increase in appliances in fiscal year 2005; and (c) a price repositioning in appliances in each of fiscal year 2005, 2006 and 2007, which would have an adverse effect on operating income.

Maytag Floor Care Business assumed (a) that the Maytag floor care business would have a unit increase of 12.9% (based on industry growth of 3.0%) for fiscal year 2005, a unit increase of 9.0% (based on industry growth of 3.0%) for fiscal year 2006, and a unit increase of 3% (based on industry growth of 3%) for fiscal year 2007; (b) an unfavorable mix of floor care products, which would have an adverse effect on operating income in fiscal year 2005; and (c) a price repositioning in floor care in each of fiscal year 2005, 2006 and 2007, which would have an adverse effect on operating income.

Cost Impacts assumed (a) an increase in steel costs in fiscal year 2005 and a decrease in each of fiscal year 2006 and 2007; (b) a 3% to 4% increase in wages and other economics in fiscal year 2005 and a 3% increase in wages and other economics in each of fiscal year 2006 and 2007; (c) an increase in pension and post-retirement costs in each of fiscal year 2005, 2006 and 2007; and (d) an increase in other material costs in fiscal year 2005.

Savings Initiatives assumed (a) incremental savings related to Maytag's One Company initiative in fiscal year 2005 and 2006; (b) savings related to procurement saving initiatives in each of fiscal year 2005, 2006 and 2007; (c) savings related to Maytag's closing of its Galesburg manufacturing plant in fiscal year 2005; and (d) savings related to decreases in other material costs in each of fiscal year 2006 and 2007.

Consolidated Financial Highlights: Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP

	2004E	2005E	2006E	2007E
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted earnings per share				
Earnings per share (excluding special charges)	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.39
Excluded special charges (restructuring and related charges, goodwill impairment, front-load washer litigation, distributor lawsuit judgment)	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Earnings (loss) per share (GAAP)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.39

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The 2005 Strategic Business Plan also included the projections set forth below for fiscal year 2005 that were based on the assumption that Maytag could achieve a \$2.00 earnings per share by undertaking certain actions, including, among other things: (a) implementing certain employee cost reductions; (b) reducing the costs related to certain products; (c) reducing retiree healthcare costs; (d) developing new customer display opportunities; (e) minimizing price repositioning in appliances and floor care; (f) modifying incentive compensation targets; and (g) increasing prices if steel costs are not less than those assumed in the 2005 Strategic Business Plan, in each case, with the intended aggregate effect of increasing operating income by approximately \$81 million.

Consolidated Financial Highlights 2005 @ \$2.00 Per Share

	2004E	2005E	2006E	2007E
(in millions, except earnings per share data)				
Net Sales	\$ 4,813	\$ 5,072	\$ 5,303	\$ 5,506
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.88

Note: Excludes special charges.

Consolidated Financial Highlights 2005 @ \$2.00 Per Share: Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP

	2004E	2005E	2006E	2007E
Diluted earnings per share				
Earnings per share (excluding special charges)	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.88
Excluded special charges (restructuring and related charges, goodwill impairment, front-load washer litigation, distributor lawsuit judgment)	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Earnings (loss) per share (GAAP)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.88

May 2005 Projections

In May 2005, Maytag management prepared revised financial projections to reflect developments since October 2004. These developments reflected, among other things, actual operating results for fiscal year 2004 and reductions in projected revenues in future years arising from the lower fiscal year 2005 forecast. The revised projections were provided to the Maytag board of directors on May 4, 2005 but were not provided to Ripplewood or any other third party until after the execution of the merger agreement. The base case and low case scenarios included in the revised projections were relied upon by Lazard in connection with its presentation to the board of directors on May 19, 2005 and August 22, 2005 and its fairness opinion dated August 22, 2005. See the section entitled "Opinion of Maytag's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 61 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Maytag projections prepared in May 2005, described below, reflect management's then current view of Maytag's long-term outlook understood in the context of three alternative sets of assumptions (a base case, a low case, and a high case). In April 2005, Maytag management reviewed with the Maytag board that earnings per share for the full year were expected to be between \$0.56 and \$0.88 per share (See the section entitled "The Merger Background of the Merger" beginning on page 40 of this proxy statement/prospectus). However, following discussion, the Maytag board strongly recommended that Maytag not announce guidance at the high end of management's earnings expectations. On April 22, 2005, Maytag announced 2005 earnings guidance of \$0.55 \$0.65 per share.

The Base Case Projections

	2005 Forecast	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast
	(in millions, except earnings per share data)				
Net Sales	\$ 4,961	\$ 5,071	\$ 5,170	\$ 5,269	\$ 5,366
Gross Profit	\$ 625.5	\$ 637.4	\$ 653.8	\$ 738.9	\$ 821.3
Total SG&A Expense	\$ 466.2	\$ 474.2	\$ 488.8	\$ 504.7	\$ 522.0
Operating Income	\$ 159.3	\$ 163.2	\$ 164.9	\$ 234.2	\$ 299.3
Interest Expense	\$ (64.0)	\$ (59.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)
Other net	\$ 6.5	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3
Income before taxes	\$ 101.8	\$ 109.5	\$ 113.2	\$ 182.5	\$ 247.6
Effective tax rate	31.1%	32.5%	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%
Taxes	\$ 31.7	\$ 35.6	\$ 37.4	\$ 60.2	\$ 81.7
Net Income	\$ 70.2	\$ 73.9	\$ 75.9	\$ 122.3	\$ 165.9
Shares outstanding	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Earnings per share	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.07

Notes: Excludes restructuring charges. Totals may not be additive due to rounding.

A number of assumptions were made in preparing the base case projections, the most significant of which, in the opinion of Maytag management, are assumptions with respect to:

Earnings per share 2005 earnings per share of \$0.88 are at the high-end of management's financial projections.

Growth/Loss assumed that (a) Maytag's unit sales of major appliances will not grow with the industry generally (3% per year) but will have 0% growth, thereby gradually losing market share, and (b) Maytag will absorb a normal 1% price repositioning in its appliances and floor care businesses each year.

Assumed shutdown of the Newton, North Canton, and Florence facilities assumed (a) Maytag's inability to maintain or grow the market share of the existing platforms or obtain concessions from the labor force, and (b) that the benefits from the shutdown of the facilities would result in a cost reduction of approximately \$140 million, impacting operating income as follows: (i) 2006E (\$10 million), (ii) 2007E (no impact), (iii) 2008E (\$71 million), and (iv) 2009E (\$71 million). The decision to pursue the assumed shutdown has not yet been made, and the detailed execution plans and financial projections have not been developed, but Maytag management views the \$140 million as a reasonable estimate of the cost savings associated with the proposed shutdowns. It should also be noted that the cost impact of implementing the footprint restructuring below the operating income level was not included in the analysis.

General business trends assumed all other trends in Maytag's business continue unchanged, including (a) that International and Services businesses continue to grow and perform, (b) Dixie Narco recovers to reasonable levels, (c) procurement savings continue, (d) burden and labor costs increase 1% per year, (e) salary increases and other economics increase 3% per year, (f) decreases in steel costs, and (g) incremental savings from Maytag's voluntary separation plan in the first quarter of 2005.

Maytag management did not make any assumptions with respect to (a) significant material cost declines, (b) additional price increases, (c) sale of non-core assets (commercial appliances), (d) additional savings from postretirement medical initiatives, and (e) higher savings from manufacturing footprint changes.

As noted previously, the base case projections presented above excluded restructuring charges. Maytag provided the projections excluding restructuring charges as a way to help Maytag's board of

directors better understand Maytag's earnings and enhance comparisons of Maytag's earnings from period to period. Among other things, Maytag's management uses the earnings results, excluding restructuring charges to evaluate the performance of its businesses. There are inherent limitations in the use of earnings excluding restructuring charges, because Maytag's actual results do include the impact of such charges. The table below reconciles operating income, net income and earnings per share (determined excluding restructuring charges) with operating income, net income and earnings per share determined in accordance with GAAP.

The Base Case Projections: Reconciliations of Non-GAAP to GAAP

	<u>2005 Forecast</u>	<u>2006 Forecast</u>	<u>2007 Forecast</u>	<u>2008 Forecast</u>	<u>2009 Forecast</u>
(in millions, except earnings per share data)					
Operating Income					
Operating Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 159.3	\$ 163.2	\$ 164.9	\$ 234.2	\$ 299.3
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 17.0	\$ 33.0	\$ 53.0	\$ 147.0	\$ 0.00
Operating Income (GAAP)	\$ 142.3	\$ 130.2	\$ 111.9	\$ 87.2	\$ 299.3
Net Income					
Net Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 70.2	\$ 73.9	\$ 75.9	\$ 122.3	\$ 165.9
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 11.7	\$ 22.3	\$ 35.5	\$ 98.5	\$ 0.00
Net Income (GAAP)	\$ 58.5	\$ 51.6	\$ 40.4	\$ 23.8	\$ 165.9
Earnings per share					
Earnings per share (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.07
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.00
Earnings per share (GAAP)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.30	\$ 2.07

The Low Case Projections

	<u>2005 Forecast</u>	<u>2006 Forecast</u>	<u>2007 Forecast</u>	<u>2008 Forecast</u>	<u>2009 Forecast</u>
(in millions, except earnings per share data)					
Net Sales	\$ 4,797	\$ 4,903	\$ 4,984	\$ 5,060	\$ 5,130
Gross Profit	\$ 588.8	\$ 600.7	\$ 611.8	\$ 688.8	\$ 759.8
Total SG&A Expenses	\$ 466.2	\$ 474.1	\$ 488.3	\$ 503.7	\$ 520.4
Operating Income	\$ 122.7	\$ 126.5	\$ 123.5	\$ 185.1	\$ 239.4
Interest Expense	\$ (64.0)	\$ (59.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)
Other net	\$ 6.5	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3
Income before taxes	\$ 65.2	\$ 72.8	\$ 71.8	\$ 133.4	\$ 187.7
Effective tax rate	31.1%	32.5%	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%
Taxes	\$ 20.3	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.7	\$ 44.0	\$ 61.9
Net Income	\$ 44.9	\$ 49.2	\$ 48.1	\$ 89.4	\$ 125.7
Shares outstanding	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Earnings per share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.57

Notes: Excludes restructuring charges. Total may not be additive due to rounding.

A number of assumptions were made in preparing the low case projections, the most significant of which, in the opinion of Maytag management, are assumptions with respect to:

Earnings per share 2005 earnings per share of \$0.56 are at the low-end of management's financial projections.

Growth/Loss assumed that (a) Maytag's unit sales of major appliances will not grow with the industry generally (3% per year) but will lose market share at 0.5% per year, thereby accelerating its loss of market share, and (b) Maytag will absorb a normal 1% price repositioning in its appliances and floor care businesses each year.

Assumed shutdown of the Newton, North Canton, and Florence facilities management made the same assumptions as those described in the third bullet of the base case projections above.

General business trends management made the same assumptions as those described in the fourth bullet of the base case projections above.

Maytag management did not make any assumptions with respect to the same matters described above in the second to last paragraph of the base case projections above.

As noted previously, the low case projections presented above excluded restructuring charges. Maytag provided the projections excluding restructuring charges as a way to help Maytag's board of directors better understand Maytag's earnings and enhance comparisons of Maytag's earnings from period to period. Among other things, Maytag's management uses the earnings results, excluding restructuring charges to evaluate the performance of its businesses. There are inherent limitations in the use of earnings excluding restructuring charges, because Maytag's actual results do include the impact of such charges. The table below reconciles operating income, net income and earnings per share (determined excluding restructuring charges) with operating income, net income and earnings per share determined in accordance with GAAP.

The Low Case Projections: Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP

	<u>2005 Forecast</u>	<u>2006 Forecast</u>	<u>2007 Forecast</u>	<u>2008 Forecast</u>	<u>2009 Forecast</u>
	(in millions, except earnings per share data)				
Operating Income					
Operating Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 122.7	\$ 126.5	\$ 123.5	\$ 185.1	\$ 239.4
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 17.0	\$ 33.0	\$ 53.0	\$ 147.0	\$ 0.00
Operating Income (GAAP)	\$ 105.7	\$ 93.5	\$ 70.5	\$ 38.1	\$ 239.4
Net Income					
Net Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 44.9	\$ 49.2	\$ 48.1	\$ 89.4	\$ 125.7
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 11.7	\$ 22.3	\$ 35.5	\$ 98.5	\$ 0.00
Net Income (GAAP)	\$ 33.2	\$ 26.9	\$ 12.6	\$ (9.1)	\$ 125.7
Earnings per share					
Earnings per share (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.60	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.57
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.00
Earnings per share (GAAP)	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.11)	\$ 1.57

The High Case Projections

	2005 Forecast	2006 Forecast	2007 Forecast	2008 Forecast	2009 Forecast
	(in millions, except earnings per share data)				
Net Sales	\$ 4,961	\$ 5,259	\$ 5,474	\$ 5,689	\$ 5,904
Gross Profit	\$ 625.5	\$ 688.6	\$ 736.9	\$ 852.5	\$ 959.6
Total SG&A Expense	\$ 466.2	\$ 477.7	\$ 493.7	\$ 509.6	\$ 526.9
Operating Income	\$ 159.3	\$ 210.9	\$ 243.2	\$ 343.0	\$ 432.8
Interest Expense	\$ (64.0)	\$ (59.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)	\$ (57.0)
Other net	\$ 6.5	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3
Income before taxes	\$ 101.8	\$ 157.2	\$ 191.5	\$ 291.3	\$ 381.1
Effective tax rate	31.1%	32.5%	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%
Taxes	\$ 31.7	\$ 51.1	\$ 63.2	\$ 96.1	\$ 125.8
Net Income	\$ 70.2	\$ 106.1	\$ 128.3	\$ 195.1	\$ 255.3
Shares outstanding	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Earnings per share	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.44	\$ 3.19

Notes: Excludes restructuring charges. Totals may not be additive due to rounding.

A number of assumptions were made in preparing the projections for the high case, the most significant of which, in the opinion of Maytag management, are assumptions with respect to:

Earnings per share 2005 earnings per share of \$0.88 are at the high-end of management's financial projections.

Growth/Loss assumed that (a) Maytag's unit sales of major appliances will grow with the industry generally (3% per year), thereby holding market share, (b) Maytag will achieve its growth goals in 2005 (5% boost in 2006 driven by laundry), and (c) Maytag will absorb a normal 1% price repositioning in its appliances and floor care businesses each year.

Assumed shutdown of the Newton, North Canton and Florence facilities management made the same assumptions as those reflected in the third bullet of the base case projections above.

General business trends management made the same assumptions as those described in the fourth bullet of the base case projections above.

Maytag management did not make any assumptions with respect to the same matters described above in the second to last paragraph of the base case projections above.

As noted previously, the high case projections presented above excluded restructuring charges. Maytag provided the projections excluding restructuring charges as a way to help Maytag's board of directors better understand Maytag's earnings and enhance comparisons of Maytag's earnings from period to period. Among other things, Maytag's management uses the earnings results, excluding restructuring charges to evaluate the performance of its businesses. There are inherent limitations in the use of earnings excluding restructuring charges, because Maytag's actual results do include the impact of such charges. The table below reconciles operating income, net income and earnings per share (determined excluding restructuring charges) with operating income, net income and earnings per share determined in accordance with GAAP.

The High Case Projections: Reconciliations of Non-GAAP to GAAP

	<u>2005 Forecast</u>	<u>2006 Forecast</u>	<u>2007 Forecast</u>	<u>2008 Forecast</u>	<u>2009 Forecast</u>
(in millions, except earnings per share data)					
Operating Income					
Operating Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 159.3	\$ 210.9	\$ 243.2	\$ 343.0	\$ 432.8
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 17.0	\$ 33.0	\$ 53.0	\$ 147.0	\$ 0.00
Operating Income (GAAP)	\$ 142.3	\$ 177.9	\$ 190.2	\$ 196.0	\$ 432.8
Net Income					
Net Income (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 70.2	\$ 106.1	\$ 128.3	\$ 195.1	\$ 255.3
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 11.7	\$ 22.3	\$ 35.5	\$ 98.5	\$ 0.00
Net Income (GAAP)	\$ 58.5	\$ 83.8	\$ 92.8	\$ 96.6	\$ 255.3
Earnings per share					
Earnings per share (excluding restructuring charges)	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.44	\$ 3.19
Excluded restructuring charges	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.00
Earnings per share (GAAP)	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.21	\$ 3.19

General Matters

The Maytag forecasts and projections were not prepared with a view to public disclosure and are included in this proxy statement only because such projections and forecasts were made available to Triton Acquisition Holding and other potential bidders. As noted above, Maytag provided Ripplewood with the 2005 Strategic Business Plan in November 2004 and provided Ripplewood with the May 4, 2005 projections following the execution of the merger agreement. The projections were not prepared with a view to compliance with the published guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants regarding projections or forecasts. Maytag's independent registered public accounting firm has not examined, compiled, or performed any procedures with respect to the projections and accordingly does not provide any form of assurance with respect to the projections.

Maytag advised Triton Acquisition Holding and the other parties that the projections are subjective in many respects and thus susceptible to various interpretations and periodic revision based on actual experience and business developments. The projections were based on a number of assumptions that may not be realized and are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the control of Maytag. Some of these factors are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (see the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 1 of this proxy statement/prospectus) and other risk factors are disclosed in Maytag's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the assumptions made in preparing the projections will prove accurate, and actual results may be materially different than those contained in the projections. Maytag does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revisions to the projections to reflect circumstances existing after the date of the projections. Neither Maytag nor its representatives assume any responsibility for the validity, reasonableness, accuracy, or completeness of the projected financial information, and Maytag has made no representations to Triton Acquisition Holding or Triton Acquisition regarding such information. The inclusion of this information should not be regarded as an indication that Triton Acquisition Holding or any of the other potential bidders considered the projections as a reliable prediction of future events or that this information should be relied on for that purpose. In light of the uncertainties inherent in any projected data, Maytag stockholders are cautioned not to rely on the projections.

Whirlpool's Reasons for the Merger

Whirlpool currently expects the merger with Maytag to generate approximately \$300 million to \$400 million of annual pre-tax cost savings by the third year following completion of the merger. Efficiencies are expected to come from all areas across the value chain, including product manufacturing and marketing, global procurement, logistics, infrastructure and support areas, product research and development, and asset utilization. Achieving these efficiencies will require one-time costs and capital investments currently estimated to be in the range of \$350 million to \$500 million, a majority of which currently are anticipated to be capitalized or accrued in purchase accounting. Whirlpool currently anticipates incurring these costs during the first two years following completion of the merger.

Whirlpool believes that the transaction presents Whirlpool with the opportunity to:

through the achievement of these cost savings, compete more effectively against domestic and foreign competitors in North America and elsewhere in the world;

offer a wider range of high quality products to a significantly larger consumer base; and

more fully deploy Whirlpool's innovation capability across a wider range of products.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of Maytag's board of directors with respect to the merger agreement, Maytag's stockholders should be aware that some of Maytag's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger and have arrangements that are different from, or in addition to, those of Maytag's stockholders generally. These interests and arrangements may create potential conflicts of interest. The Maytag board of directors was aware of these potential conflicts of interest and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to approve the merger agreement and to recommend that Maytag's stockholders vote in favor of adopting the merger agreement. References in this section to Maytag's current executive officers refer to the following individuals who are currently classified by Maytag as executive officers: Ralph F. Hake, Steven J. Klyn, Mark W. Krivoruchka, George C. Moore, Roy A. Rumbough, Jr., and Roger K. Scholten. References in this section to Maytag's former executive officers refer to the following current Maytag employees who were identified as executive officers in Maytag's proxy statement for its 2004 annual meeting but who ceased to be classified as executive officers upon the November 2004 completion of Maytag's company-wide review of executive officer classifications: R. Craig Breese, Douglas C. Huffer, Arthur Learmonth, Karen J. Lynn, and Ernest E. Park. References in this section to Maytag's "named executive officers" refer to those of Maytag's current and former executive officers for whom information was disclosed in the compensation table of Maytag's proxy statement for its 2005 annual meeting (Messrs. Breese, Hake, Klyn, Krivoruchka, Learmonth, Moore, and Scholten).

Change of Control Agreements

Agreements with Maytag's current and former executive officers provide for change of control severance benefits in the event of certain qualifying terminations of employment in connection with or following a change of control. Ms. Lynn and Messrs. Breese, Hake, Huffer, Krivoruchka, Learmonth, Moore, Park, and Scholten have agreements with a 3 year term, while Messrs. Klyn and Rumbough have agreements with a 2 year term.

Completion of the merger will constitute a change of control for purposes of the change of control agreements.

These agreements provide generally that the applicable executive's terms and conditions of employment (including position, location, compensation, and benefits) will not be adversely changed during the term of the agreements and provides for certain minimum guaranteed compensation levels

(including base salary, annual bonus, long-term incentives, and participation in benefit plans) during such term.

If Maytag terminates employment without cause or the executive terminates employment for good reason (as defined in the change of control agreements and summarized below) during the 2 or 3 year term of the agreement, then the executive will be eligible to receive: (i) 2 or 3 times the sum of base salary and annual bonus and long-term bonus amounts, (ii) pro-rated annual and long term bonuses for the year of termination, (iii) continued coverage under welfare plans for 2 or 3 years, (iv) outplacement benefits, (v) retirement payments equal to an additional 2 or 3 years of service credit under Maytag's retirement and supplemental retirement plans, and (vi) 2 or 3 years additional service credit for retiree medical benefits.

For purposes of the change of control agreements, "good reason" is defined generally to include changes in duties and responsibilities inconsistent with the executive's position, the decrease in base salary, annual and long term bonuses, adverse changes in employee benefit plans, certain relocations, or any failure by Maytag to have a successor corporation assume the terms of the change of control agreements.

The change of control agreements also include a "tax gross-up" arrangement for executives who are subject to the excise tax under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to as the Code. If the executive is subject to excise taxes due to the change of control payments under Section 280G of the Code, then Maytag must pay the executive a full gross up payment. However, if the executive's change of control payments are below a certain threshold (approximately 3.3 times their base amount), then the payments may instead be reduced so as to avoid the assessment of an excise tax under Section 280G of the Code.

The estimated aggregate cash severance benefit under these agreements for all current and former executive officers, assuming all current and former executive officers incurred a qualifying termination of employment following the merger on December 31, 2005, would be \$26,556,700. The estimated aggregate cash severance benefit under these agreements for each named executive officer under such circumstances would be as follows:

Ralph F. Hake	\$	9,935,000
George C. Moore	\$	2,880,300
Roger K. Scholten	\$	2,210,600
Mark Krivoruchka	\$	2,033,200
Steven J. Klyn	\$	925,900
Robert C. Breese	\$	1,743,600
Arthur Learmonth	\$	2,030,900

Equity Compensation Awards

Maytag's executive officers participate in Maytag's equity plans under which stock options, restricted stock units, and performance awards have been granted. Under the plans, completion of the merger will constitute a change of control. Upon completion of the merger:

all outstanding options not already vested will vest and become exercisable. The options will remain exercisable for shares of Whirlpool stock following the merger in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan documents and award agreements;

the restrictions on all performance units will lapse and be settled for a cash payment; and

the target payout opportunity under all outstanding long-term cash incentive awards will be deemed to have been fully earned for the entire performance period and such awards will become fully vested and settled for a cash payment.

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The following table shows the unvested stock options outstanding at September 1, 2005 that would become vested, as well as the performance units and long-term cash incentive awards outstanding at September 1, 2005 that would be paid out for Maytag's named executive officers upon completion of the merger in accordance with the relevant award agreements.

Name	Number of stock options that would vest at closing	Number of performance units that would vest at closing	Long-term cash incentive awards (in \$)
Ralph F. Hake	197,000	45,187	3,075,000
Steven J. Klyn	17,833	2,157	183,500
Mark W. Krivoruchka	37,100	4,211	449,500
George C. Moore	48,533	7,086	676,200
Roger K. Scholten	38,533	4,929	492,700
R. Craig Breese	27,133	3,594	356,600
Arthur Learmonth	24,200	3,594	396,600

For all current and former executive officers, 457,566 stock options were outstanding on September 1, 2005, 79,796 performance units were outstanding on September 1, 2005, and the total long-term cash incentive payout, based on awards outstanding at September 1, 2005, was \$6,588,500.

The treatment of outstanding Maytag stock options and the cash settlement of other equity awards in the merger are discussed under "The Merger Agreement Treatment of Maytag Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards" beginning on page 85 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Deferred Compensation Plans

Under Maytag's deferred compensation plans, executives may defer base salary and various bonus amounts. Additionally, executives may be eligible for certain employer matching credits in an amount equal to 10% of the value of the deferral (subject to vesting conditions). Under the deferred compensation plans, completion of the merger will constitute a change of control. Such matching credits are subject to accelerated vesting upon a change of control. Each of Maytag's named executive officers will vest in the following amounts:

Ralph F. Hake	\$	11,283
George C. Moore		0
Roger K. Scholten	\$	9,762
Mark Krivoruchka	\$	3,077
Steven J. Klyn	\$	5,535
Robert C. Breese	\$	5,565
Arthur Learmonth	\$	23,045

Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance

Whirlpool has agreed to cause the surviving corporation in the merger to indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the current and former directors or officers of Maytag for acts or omissions by such directors and officers occurring prior to the effective time of the merger to the extent those obligations existed as of August 22, 2005. Whirlpool has also agreed to provide for directors' and officers' liability insurance maintained by Maytag (provided Whirlpool may, at its sole discretion, substitute policies purchased by Whirlpool or Maytag with reputable and financially sound carriers of at least the same coverage and amounts containing terms and conditions which are no less advantageous) with respect to claims arising from or related to facts or events which occurred at or before the effective time of the merger at an aggregate price not to exceed 300% of the annual premium rate paid by Maytag and its subsidiaries as of August 22, 2005 or \$3,696,000. If such insurance coverage cannot

be obtained at all, or can only be obtained at an annual premium in excess of \$3,696,000, Whirlpool has agreed to maintain the most advantageous policies of directors' and officers' insurance obtainable for an annual premium equal to \$3,696,000. See the section entitled "The Merger Agreement Covenants Indemnification" beginning on page 95 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Material Contracts between Whirlpool and Maytag

On July 26, 2005, Maytag and Whirlpool entered into a confidentiality and standstill agreement. For a description of the agreement, please see the section entitled " Background of the Merger" beginning on page 40 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Amendment to Maytag's Rights Agreement

In connection with the signing of the merger agreement, Maytag also amended its rights agreement with Computershare Investor Services, LLC to provide that Maytag's preferred stock purchase rights will not become exercisable because of:

the execution and delivery or amendment of the merger agreement;

the completion of the merger; or

the completion of any of the other transactions contemplated in the merger agreement.

Among other things, the amendment also provides that the rights will expire immediately prior to the effective time of the merger.

Litigation Related to the Triton Merger

Maytag and its directors have been named as defendants in several substantially similar lawsuits filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, New Castle County and the Iowa District Court, Jasper County arising out of the Triton merger. The complaints allege, among other things, that the merger consideration to be paid to the stockholders of Maytag in the merger is unfair and inadequate. In addition, the complaints allege that the directors of Maytag violated their fiduciary duties by, among other things, failing to engage in a fair sale process and invite other bidders, failing to conduct an active market check of Maytag's value, and agreeing, under certain circumstances, to pay a termination fee to Triton Acquisition Holding. The complaints seek, among other relief, class certification of the respective lawsuits, an injunction preventing completion of the merger (or rescinding the merger if it is completed prior to the receipt of such relief), compensatory and/or rescissory damages to the class, attorneys' fees and expenses, along with such other relief as the court might find just and proper. Maytag believes these lawsuits are without merit and intends to defend them vigorously. The actions filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery were consolidated on June 3, 2005, and on August 5, 2005, following expedited proceedings, the plaintiffs in the consolidated Delaware action filed a motion for a preliminary injunction requesting that the August 19, 2005 special meeting of Maytag stockholders be enjoined and suspension of the operations of the Triton agreement. On August 10, 2005, counsel for the Delaware plaintiffs asked the Delaware Court of Chancery to strike their motion from the calendar in view of recent developments and the court did so.

Maytag and certain of its officers have been named as defendants in a lawsuit filed on July 5, 2005, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa for alleged violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, referred to as the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The complaint, purportedly brought on behalf of all purchasers of the common stock of Maytag between March 7, 2005 and April 21, 2005, alleges, among other things, that the defendants knowingly or recklessly made materially false statements overstating Maytag's earnings forecasts on March 7, 2005 in order to maintain an artificially high stock price during the negotiation of the Triton merger. Plaintiff seeks class certification, unspecified compensatory damages, attorneys'

fees and expenses, along with such other relief as the court might find just and proper. Maytag believes this lawsuit is without merit and intends to defend it vigorously.

Regulatory Matters Relating to the Merger

Under the HSR Act, the merger cannot be completed until the expiration of a waiting period that follows the filing of notification forms by both parties to the transaction with the Federal Trade Commission and Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Whirlpool and Maytag submitted their respective notification and report forms on September 6, 2005. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is the reviewing agency. The initial waiting period is 30 days after both parties have filed the notification forms, but this period may be extended if the reviewing agency issues a formal request for additional information and documentary material, referred to as a second request. If the reviewing agency issues a second request, the parties may not complete the merger until 30 days after both parties substantially comply with the second request, unless the waiting period is terminated earlier or extended with the parties' consent. We expect that the requirements of the HSR Act may be satisfied so that the merger can be completed as early as the first quarter of 2006.

In addition, Whirlpool and Maytag have submitted or will submit merger notification filings to foreign regulatory authorities in Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Germany.

At any time before or after the completion of the merger, the Antitrust Division, the Federal Trade Commission, or a state attorney general could take action under the antitrust laws, as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, including seeking to enjoin the completion of the merger, to rescind the merger, or to conditionally approve the merger upon the divestiture of particular assets of Whirlpool or Maytag. Private parties also may seek to take legal action under the antitrust laws under certain circumstances. As in every transaction, there can be no assurance that a challenge to the merger on antitrust grounds will not be made or, if such challenge is made, that it would not be successful.

Completion of the merger is conditioned upon termination or expiration of any waiting period applicable to the merger under the HSR Act and the receipt of any consents and filings required prior to the closing of the merger under any antitrust law, the absence of which would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag or Whirlpool or result in a criminal violation. Whirlpool and Maytag intend to pursue vigorously all required regulatory approvals. Under the terms of the merger agreement, however, Whirlpool is not required to make any divestiture, to accept any operational restriction, or to take any other action that in the reasonable judgment of Whirlpool could be expected to limit the right of Whirlpool or the surviving corporation to own or operate all or any portion of their respective businesses or assets. There can be no assurance that the required approvals will, in fact, be obtained, or, if obtained, as to the timing of their receipt.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

The merger will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Whirlpool will establish a new accounting basis for the assets and liabilities of Maytag based on their fair values, the value of the consideration deemed to be provided to Maytag stockholders in connection with the merger, and the costs of the merger. Whirlpool will record as goodwill the excess, if any, of the consideration over the fair values of Maytag's assets (including identifiable intangible assets) and liabilities. A final determination of required purchase accounting adjustments, including the allocation of consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their respective fair values, has not yet been made. Accordingly, the purchase accounting adjustments made in connection with the development of the pro forma combined financial information of Whirlpool appearing elsewhere in this document are preliminary and have been made solely for purposes of developing pro forma combined financial information. Whirlpool will undertake to determine the fair value of certain of Maytag's assets and liabilities (as so adjusted) and will make appropriate purchase accounting adjustments upon the completion of that determination. For financial reporting purposes, the results of operations of Maytag

will be included in Whirlpool's consolidated statement of income following the completion of the merger. Whirlpool's financial statements for prior periods will not be restated as a result of the merger or related transactions.

Stock Exchange Listing

An application for listing the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in the merger on the New York Stock Exchange was filed with the New York Stock Exchange on _____, 2005. If the merger is completed, Maytag common stock will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

The following discussion summarizes certain material federal income tax consequences of the merger that are generally applicable to holders of Maytag common stock. The discussion is for general information purposes only and does not deal with all federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to particular classes of Maytag stockholders in light of their special circumstances, such as stockholders who are dealers in securities, tax-exempt entities, foreign persons, or persons who acquired their Maytag common stock upon exercise of stock options or in other compensatory transactions. Furthermore, no state, local, or foreign tax considerations are addressed herein. Except as discussed in the section entitled " Appraisal Rights" below, this discussion addresses solely the material federal income tax consequences of the exchange in the merger of Maytag common stock for Whirlpool common stock and cash. The discussion is based on federal income tax law in effect as of the date hereof, which is subject to change at any time (possibly with retroactive effect). No opinions of counsel or rulings from the Internal Revenue Service have been requested or obtained in connection with the merger. **Accordingly, all Maytag stockholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences to them of the merger.**

This discussion only applies to a Maytag stockholder that is (1) a citizen or resident of the U.S., (2) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the U.S., any state thereof (or the District of Columbia), (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (4) a trust if either (a) a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (b) the trust has a valid election in effect to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a partnership holds Maytag stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding Maytag stock, you should consult your tax advisor.

General

It is expected that the merger will be a fully taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, a Maytag stockholder will generally recognize gain or loss as a result of the merger in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash plus the fair market value (determined at the effective time of the merger) of Whirlpool stock received by such stockholder and the stockholder's adjusted tax basis in Maytag common stock surrendered in the merger. Such gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss if Maytag common stock is held as a capital asset (within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code) and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the stockholder's holding period is greater than one year as of the effective time of the merger. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are currently taxed at a maximum 15 percent federal rate. Short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

The tax basis of Whirlpool common stock received in the merger will equal the fair market value of the stock at the effective time of the merger, and the holder's holding period for the Whirlpool

common stock received will begin on the day after the date of the effective time of the merger. Gain or loss realized upon any subsequent sale or other taxable disposition of the Whirlpool common stock received in the merger will equal the difference between the holder's adjusted tax basis in the Whirlpool common stock at the time of that subsequent disposition and the amount realized on the disposition.

Appraisal Rights

Under Delaware law, Maytag stockholders have the right to dissent from the merger and receive payment in cash for the fair value of their Maytag common stock. See the section entitled "Appraisal Rights for Maytag Stockholders" beginning on page 81 of this proxy statement/prospectus. If a Maytag stockholder receives cash pursuant to the exercise of such appraisal rights, such stockholder generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the cash received and such stockholder's adjusted tax basis in its Maytag common stock. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if Maytag common stock is held as a capital asset (within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code) and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the stockholder's holding period is greater than one year as of the effective time of the merger. Maytag stockholders who exercise appraisal rights are urged to consult their own tax advisors.

Backup Withholding

A Maytag stockholder (other than certain exempt stockholders, including corporations and certain foreign persons and entities) may be subject to information reporting and "backup withholding" at a rate of 28 percent unless such holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or furnishes its taxpayer identification number, and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld from payments to a holder under the backup withholding rules are not additional tax and will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Restrictions on the Ability to Sell Whirlpool Common Stock

The shares of Whirlpool common stock to be received by Maytag's stockholders in connection with the merger will be registered under the Securities Act and will be freely transferable, except for shares of Whirlpool common stock issued to any person who is deemed to be an affiliate of either Maytag or Whirlpool at the time of the special meeting. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with either Maytag or Whirlpool and may include the executive officers and directors, as well as the principal stockholders, of both companies. Affiliates may not sell their shares of Whirlpool common stock acquired in connection with the merger except pursuant to:

an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the resale of those shares;

Rule 145 under the Securities Act; or

an opinion of counsel or under a "no action" letter from the SEC, that such sale will not violate or is otherwise exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

The merger agreement requires Maytag to use its reasonable best efforts to cause each of its affiliates to execute a written agreement to the effect that such person will not offer to sell or otherwise dispose of any of the shares of Whirlpool common stock issued to such person pursuant to the merger except in compliance with the Securities Act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission thereunder. Whirlpool's registration statement on Form S-4, of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, may not be used in connection with the resale of shares of Whirlpool common stock received in the merger by affiliates.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS FOR MAYTAG STOCKHOLDERS

Under Delaware law, you have the right to dissent from the merger and to receive payment in cash for the fair value of your Maytag common stock, as determined by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. Maytag stockholders electing to exercise appraisal rights must comply with the provisions of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law in order to perfect their rights. Maytag will require strict compliance with the statutory procedures. A copy of Section 262 is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as *Annex C*.

The following is a brief summary of the material provisions of the Delaware statutory procedures required to be followed by a stockholder in order to dissent from the merger and perfect the stockholder's appraisal rights. This summary, however, is not a complete statement of all applicable requirements and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. If you wish to consider exercising your appraisal rights, you should carefully review the text of Section 262 contained in *Annex C* because failure to timely and properly comply with the requirements of Section 262 will result in the loss of your appraisal rights under Delaware law.

Section 262 requires that stockholders be notified not less than 20 days before the special meeting to vote on the merger that dissenters' appraisal rights will be available. A copy of Section 262 must be included with such notice. This proxy statement/prospectus constitutes Maytag's notice to its stockholders of the availability of appraisal rights in connection with the merger in compliance with the requirements of Section 262.

If you elect to demand appraisal of your shares, you must satisfy each of the following conditions:

1. You must deliver to Maytag a written demand for appraisal of your shares before the vote is taken on the merger agreement at the special meeting. This written demand for appraisal must be in addition to and separate from any proxy or vote abstaining from or voting against the merger. Voting against or failing to vote for the merger itself does not constitute a demand for appraisal under Section 262.
2. You must not vote in favor of the merger. A vote in favor of the merger, by proxy, or in person, will constitute a waiver of your appraisal rights in respect of the shares so voted and will nullify any previously filed written demands for appraisal.

If you fail to comply with either of these conditions, and the merger is completed, you will be entitled to receive the shares of Whirlpool common stock and cash payment for your shares of Maytag common stock as provided for in the merger agreement, but will have no appraisal rights with respect to your shares of Maytag common stock.

All demands for appraisal should be delivered before the vote on the merger is taken at the special meeting to the following address: Maytag, General Counsel, 403 West Fourth Street, North, Newton, Iowa 50208, and should be executed by, or on behalf of, the record holder of the shares of Maytag common stock. The demand must reasonably inform Maytag of the identity of the stockholder and the intention of the stockholder to demand appraisal of his, her or its shares.

To be effective, a demand for appraisal by a holder of Maytag common stock must be made by, or in the name of, such record stockholder, fully and correctly, as the stockholder's name appears on his or her stock certificate(s) and cannot be made by the beneficial owner if he or she does not also hold the shares of record. The beneficial holder must, in such cases, have the record owner submit the required demand in respect of such shares.

If shares are owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, execution of a demand for appraisal should be made in such capacity; and if the shares are owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be

executed by or for all joint owners. An authorized agent, including an authorized agent for two or more joint owners, may execute the demand for appraisal for a stockholder of record; however, the agent must identify the record owner or owners and expressly disclose the fact that, in executing the demand, he or she is acting as agent for the record owner. A record owner, such as a broker, who holds shares as a nominee for others, may exercise his, her or its right of appraisal with respect to the shares held for one or more beneficial owners, while not exercising this right for other beneficial owners. In such case, the written demand should state the number of shares as to which appraisal is sought. Where no number of shares is expressly mentioned, the demand will be presumed to cover all shares held in the name of such record owner.

If you hold your shares of Maytag common stock in a brokerage or bank account or in other nominee form and you wish to exercise appraisal rights, you should consult with your broker or bank or such other nominee to determine the appropriate procedures for the making of a demand for appraisal by such nominee.

Within 10 days after completion of the merger, the surviving entity must give written notice of the date the merger was completed to each Maytag stockholder who has properly filed a written demand for appraisal and who did not vote in favor of the merger. Within 120 days after completion of the merger, either the surviving entity or any stockholder who has complied with the requirements of Section 262 may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares held by all stockholders entitled to appraisal. The surviving entity has no obligation to file such a petition in the event there are dissenting stockholders. Accordingly, the failure of a stockholder to file such a petition within the period specified could nullify such stockholder's previous written demand for appraisal.

At any time within 60 days after completion of the merger, any stockholder who has demanded an appraisal has the right to withdraw the demand and to accept the shares of Whirlpool common stock and cash payment specified by the merger agreement for his or her shares of Maytag common stock. Any attempt to withdraw an appraisal demand more than 60 days after completion of the merger will require the written approval of the surviving entity. Within 120 days after completion of the merger, any stockholder who has complied with Section 262 will be entitled, upon written request, to receive a statement setting forth the aggregate number of shares of Maytag common stock with respect to which demands for appraisal have been received and the aggregate number of holders of such shares. If a petition for appraisal is duly filed by a stockholder and a copy of the petition is delivered to the surviving entity, the surviving entity will then be obligated within 20 days after receiving service of a copy of the petition to provide the Chancery Court with a duly verified list containing the names and addresses of all stockholders who have demanded an appraisal of their shares. After notice to dissenting stockholders, the Chancery Court is empowered to conduct a hearing upon the petition, to determine those stockholders who have complied with Section 262 and who have become entitled to the appraisal rights provided thereby. The Chancery Court may require the stockholders who have demanded payment for their shares to submit their stock certificates to the Register in Chancery for notation thereon of the pendency of the appraisal proceedings; and if any stockholder fails to comply with such direction, the Chancery Court may dismiss the proceedings as to such stockholder.

After determination of the stockholders entitled to appraisal of their shares of Maytag common stock, the Chancery Court will appraise the shares, determining their fair value exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid. When the value is determined the Chancery Court will direct the payment of such value, with interest thereon accrued during the pendency of the proceeding, if the Chancery Court so determines, to the stockholders entitled to receive the same, upon surrender by such holders of the certificates representing such shares.

In determining fair value, the Chancery Court is required to take into account all relevant factors. You should be aware that the fair value of your shares as determined under Section 262 could be more than, the same as, or less than the value that you are entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement.

Costs of the appraisal proceeding may be imposed upon the surviving entity and the stockholders participating in the appraisal proceeding by the Chancery Court as the Chancery Court deems equitable in the circumstances. Upon the application of a stockholder, the Chancery Court may order all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts, to be charged pro rata against the value of all shares entitled to appraisal. Any stockholder who had demanded appraisal rights will not, after completion of the merger, be entitled to vote shares subject to such demand for any purpose or to receive payments of dividends or any other distribution with respect to such shares (other than with respect to payment as of a record date prior to completion of the merger); however, if no petition for appraisal is filed within 120 days after completion of the merger, or if such stockholder delivers a written withdrawal of his or her demand for appraisal and an acceptance of the merger within 60 days after completion of the merger, then the right of such stockholder to appraisal will cease and such stockholder will be entitled to receive the shares of Whirlpool common stock and cash payment for shares of his or her Maytag common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. Any withdrawal of a demand for appraisal made more than 60 days after completion of the merger may only be made with the written approval of the surviving entity and must, to be effective, be made within 120 days after completion of the merger.

In view of the complexity of Section 262, Maytag stockholders who may wish to dissent from the merger and pursue appraisal rights should consult their legal advisors.

Failure to take any required step in connection with exercising appraisal rights may result in the termination or waiver of such rights.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following summary of the merger agreement is qualified by reference to the complete text of the merger agreement, which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as *Annex A* and incorporated by reference into this discussion.

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties Whirlpool and Maytag made to each other. The assertions embodied in those representations and warranties are qualified by information in confidential disclosure schedules that Whirlpool and Maytag have exchanged in connection with signing the merger agreement.

The disclosure schedules contain information that modifies, qualifies, and creates exceptions to the representations and warranties set forth in the attached merger agreement. Accordingly, you should keep in mind that the representations and warranties are modified in important part by the underlying disclosure schedules. The disclosure schedules contain information that has been included in Whirlpool's and Maytag's general prior public disclosures, as well as additional information, some of which is non-public. Neither Whirlpool nor Maytag believes that the disclosure schedules contain information that the securities laws require either or both of them to publicly disclose except as discussed in this proxy statement/prospectus. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed since the date of the agreement, and this information may or may not be fully reflected in the companies' public disclosures.

Structure of the Merger

In accordance with the merger agreement and Delaware law, Whirlpool Acquisition, a direct and wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool, will merge with and into Maytag. As a result of the merger, the separate corporate existence of Whirlpool Acquisition will cease, and Maytag will survive as a wholly owned subsidiary of Whirlpool.

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The merger will become effective at the time a certificate of merger is duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware (or at a later time if agreed by the parties and specified in the certificate of merger). Maytag will file the certificate of merger as soon as practicable after the closing. The closing will occur on the second business day following the satisfaction (or, to the extent permitted by law, waiver) of all conditions in the merger agreement or on another mutually agreed date. We expect to complete the merger before December 31, 2006; however we cannot assure you when, or if, all the conditions to completion of the merger will be satisfied or waived (see the section entitled " Conditions to the Merger" beginning on page 98 of this proxy statement/prospectus).

Merger Consideration

At the completion of the merger, each outstanding share of Maytag common stock will be converted into the right to receive:

\$10.50 in cash, without interest; and

A number of shares of Whirlpool common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing \$10.50 by the 20-Day Average Price (as defined below) of Whirlpool common stock and rounding to the nearest 1/10,000; provided that if the 20-Day Average Price is less than an amount equal to \$75.1039, the number will be equal to 0.1398; and if the 20-Day Average Price is greater than \$91.7937, the number will be equal to 0.1144.

20-Day Average Price means the average (rounded to nearest 1/10,000), of the volume weighted averages (rounded to the nearest 1/10,000), of the trading prices of Whirlpool common stock on the

New York Stock Exchange as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets (or such other source as the parties agree in writing) for each of the 20 consecutive trading days ending on and including the second trading day prior to the closing date.

In the event that, before the completion of the merger, any change in the outstanding shares of capital stock of Whirlpool or Maytag occurs as a result of any reclassification, recapitalization, stock split or combination, split-up, exchange or readjustment of shares, rights issued in respect of Whirlpool common stock, or any stock dividend thereon with a record date during such period, the relevant components of the merger consideration will be appropriately adjusted in order to provide Maytag stockholders with the same economic effect contemplated by the parties in the merger agreement.

Treatment of Maytag Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards

If the merger is completed, each option to purchase Maytag common stock not already vested will become vested and fully exercisable. Each stock option that remains outstanding will cease to be a right to acquire shares of Maytag common stock, and will thereafter be an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to the stock option under the relevant Maytag equity plan under which it was issued and the agreement evidencing the grant of the stock option prior to the merger, the number (rounded to the nearest whole number) of shares of Whirlpool common stock determined by multiplying (a) the number of shares of Maytag common stock subject to the stock option immediately prior to the merger by (b) two times the exchange ratio. The exercise price or base price per share of Whirlpool common stock subject to any such stock option at and after the merger will be an amount (rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) equal to (a) the exercise price or base price per share of Maytag common stock subject to such stock option prior to the merger divided by (b) two times the exchange ratio.

Each Maytag restricted stock unit or performance unit will fully vest and be settled for a cash payment equal to \$10.50 plus (a) the exchange ratio multiplied by (b) the closing price of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the effective date of the merger. Each award granted under Maytag's Performance Incentive Award Plan and Maytag's Executive Economic Profit Plan will vest and be settled in cash (based on a per share valuation equal to \$10.50 plus (a) the exchange ratio multiplied by (b) the closing price of Whirlpool common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the effective date of the merger) at the effective time of the merger at 100% of the target award as set forth in the award agreement and the merger agreement.

Surrender of Maytag Stock Certificates

Promptly after the effective time of the merger, Whirlpool or Computershare Shareholder Services, Inc., the exchange agent for the merger, will mail to each record holder of Maytag common stock a transmittal letter that will detail the procedures for record holders to exchange Maytag common stock certificates for Whirlpool common stock certificates and the cash payment, including cash in lieu of any fractional shares and any dividends to which you might be entitled at that time. **Do not surrender your certificates before the effective time of the merger and do not send them in with your proxy.** After the effective time of the merger, transfers of Maytag common stock will not be registered on Maytag's stock transfer books and will only represent the right to receive the merger consideration.

Dividends

You will be entitled to receive dividends or other distributions on Whirlpool common stock with a record date after the effective time of the merger, but only after you have surrendered your Maytag common stock certificates. If there is any dividend or other distribution on Whirlpool common stock with a record date after the effective time of the merger, you will receive the dividend or distribution

promptly after the later to occur of the date that your Maytag certificates are properly surrendered and the date the dividend or other distribution is paid to all Whirlpool stockholders.

Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws

The merger agreement provides that at the effective time of the merger, the certificate of incorporation of Maytag will become the certificate of incorporation of the surviving corporation, and the bylaws of Whirlpool Acquisition will become the bylaws of the surviving corporation.

Directors and Officers

The merger agreement provides that the directors of Whirlpool Acquisition immediately before the effective time of the merger will be the directors of the surviving corporation. The officers of Maytag immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be the initial officers of the surviving corporation.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties made by Maytag to Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition, including representations and warranties relating to:

due organization, standing and power, and other corporate matters of it and its subsidiaries;

its certificate of incorporation and by-laws;

equity interests in its subsidiaries;

capitalization of it and its subsidiaries;

authorization, execution, delivery, and enforceability of the merger agreement;

conflicts or violations under charter documents, contracts, instruments or law, and required consents and approvals;

reports, proxy statements, and financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the accuracy and completeness of the information in those documents;

undisclosed liabilities;

compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

compliance with the applicable corporate governance listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange;

the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by it in this proxy statement/prospectus;

conduct of business in the ordinary course and absence of certain changes or events, including the absence of a material adverse effect on Maytag;

tax matters;

absence of changes in employee benefit plans and arrangements;

ERISA compliance and other employee matters;

litigation;

compliance with applicable law;

labor matters;

environmental matters;

intellectual property;

brokers' fees with respect to the merger; and

receipt of a fairness opinion.

The merger agreement also contains representations and warranties made by Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition to Maytag, including representations and warranties relating to:

due organization, standing and power, and other corporate matters of it and its subsidiaries;

capitalization;

ownership of Maytag common stock;

authorization, execution, delivery, and enforceability of the merger agreement;

conflicts or violations under charter documents, contracts, instruments or law, and required consents and approvals;

reports, proxy statements, and financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the accuracy and completeness of the information in those documents;

undisclosed liabilities;

compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

compliance with the applicable corporate governance listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange;

the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by it in this proxy statement/prospectus;

conduct of business in the ordinary course and absence of certain changes or events, including the absence of a material adverse effect on Whirlpool;

litigation;

compliance with applicable laws;

environmental matters;

intellectual property;

the ability of Whirlpool to pay the cash portion of the merger consideration and to issue a sufficient number of authorized shares of Whirlpool common stock to pay the stock portion of the merger consideration; and

brokers' fees with respect to the merger.

The representations and warranties of each of the parties to the merger agreement will expire upon completion of the merger.

Material Adverse Effect

For purposes of the merger agreement, "material adverse effect on Maytag" means (a) a material adverse effect on the business, assets or financial condition of Maytag and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; (b) a material adverse effect on the ability of Maytag to perform its obligations under the merger agreement; or (c) a material adverse effect on the ability of Maytag to consummate the merger and the other transactions to be performed or consummated by Maytag; provided, however, that a material adverse effect on Maytag does not include any event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence arising out of or relating to (i) general economic or political conditions in the United States of America, (ii) conditions generally affecting industries in which any of Maytag or its subsidiaries operates (except, in the case of clauses (i) and (ii) above, if the event, change, effect, development, condition or occurrence disproportionately impacts the business, assets or financial condition of Maytag and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole), (iii) the public announcement of the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (including, without limitation, any loss of customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees, or distributors of Maytag or its subsidiaries as a result thereof, or changes arising out of, or attributable to, any such loss, with the burden of proving that any such loss was not caused by such public announcement or consummation to be borne by Whirlpool), or (iv) the loss of employees of Maytag or its subsidiaries or changes arising out of, or attributable to, such loss; and provided, further, that (x) any change in Maytag's stock price or trading volume or (y) any failure of Maytag to meet its internal financial projections or published analysts' forecasts relating to it, or any other amount of revenues or earnings of Maytag will each not, individually or collectively, be deemed to constitute a material adverse effect on Maytag.

For purposes of the merger agreement, "material adverse effect on Whirlpool" means (a) a material adverse effect on the business, assets, financial condition or results of operations of Whirlpool and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, (b) a material adverse effect on the ability of Whirlpool to perform its obligations under the merger agreement or (c) a material adverse effect on the ability of Whirlpool to consummate the merger and the other transactions to be performed or consummated by Whirlpool; provided, however, that a material adverse effect on Whirlpool does not include any event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence arising out of or relating to (i) general economic or political conditions in the United States of America or (ii) conditions generally affecting industries in which any of Whirlpool or its subsidiaries operates (except, in the case of clauses (i) and (ii) above, if the event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence disproportionately impacts the business, assets, financial condition, or results of operations of Whirlpool and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole); provided, however, that any change in Whirlpool's stock price or trading volume will not be deemed to constitute a material adverse effect on Whirlpool.

Covenants

Conduct of the Business by Maytag

Except for matters previously disclosed or otherwise expressly permitted by the merger agreement, from the date of the merger agreement to the effective time of the merger, Maytag will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to, conduct its business in the ordinary course in substantially the same manner as previously conducted and, to the extent consistent therewith, use commercially reasonable best efforts to preserve intact its current business organization, keep available the services of its current officers and employees, and keep its relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees, distributors, and others having business dealings with them.

In addition and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, except for matters previously disclosed or as otherwise expressly permitted by the merger agreement, from the date of the merger

agreement to the effective time of the merger, without the prior written consent of Whirlpool, Maytag will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, among other things:

declare, set aside or pay any dividends on, or make any other distributions in respect of (in each case, whether in cash, stock or property), any of its capital stock, other than dividends and distributions by a direct or indirect wholly owned Maytag subsidiary to its parent and quarterly cash dividends with respect to the Maytag common stock not in excess of \$0.09 per share, with usual declaration, record and payment dates;

split, combine or reclassify any of its capital stock or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities with exceptions for, among other things, intercompany issuances and permitted stock awards;

purchase, redeem or acquire any shares of capital stock or other securities of Maytag or any of its subsidiaries;

issue stock options, debt securities or other securities, except:

- (1) the issuance of Maytag common stock upon the exercise of Maytag employee stock options or rights under Maytag's employee discount stock purchase plan outstanding as of the date of the merger agreement, but only to the extent required by their terms in effect on the date of the merger agreement, or
- (2) the issuance of Maytag common stock with respect to outstanding rights under restricted stock units, performance stock rights and deferred compensation plans, but only to the extent required by their terms in effect on the date of the merger agreement;

amend its certificate of incorporation, bylaws, or other comparable charter or organizational documents;

make any acquisitions of businesses or material assets, except:

- (1) purchases of assets in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or
- (2) acquisitions of assets pursuant to capital expenditures in an amount not in excess of \$200,000,000 in the aggregate (including expenditures pursuant to the eleventh item on this list below) and taken together with all such expenditures made since January 1, 2005;

except as required by law or the terms of any plan or agreement in effect on August 10, 2005, (A) grant to any current or former director, officer, employee or independent contractor of Maytag or any of its subsidiaries (each, a "Participant") any loan or increase in compensation, except for any such increase in compensation (other than a base salary increase to a Maytag primary executive) made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (B) grant to any Participant any increase in severance, change in control or termination pay or benefits, or pay any bonus to any Participant, except for bonuses paid to Participants in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (C) enter into any employment, change in control, loan, retention, consulting, indemnification, severance, termination, or similar agreement with any Participant, except (x) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in connection with new hires to replace departed key employees, (y) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in connection with promotions made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice (except, in the case of clauses (x) and (y), any change in control agreements) and (z) for severance arrangements entered into with Participants (other than Excluded Participants) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice after consultation in good faith with Whirlpool), (D) take any action to fund or in any other way secure the payment of compensation or benefits under any Maytag benefit plan or Maytag benefit agreement, (E) establish, adopt, enter into, terminate, or amend any collective

bargaining agreement or other labor union contract, Maytag benefit plan, or Maytag benefit agreement, (F) pay or provide to any Participant any benefit not provided for under a Maytag benefit plan or Maytag benefit agreement as in effect on August 10, 2005 other than the payment of compensation and severance in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (G) grant any incentive awards under any Maytag benefit plan (including the grant of Maytag stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance units, performance shares, restricted stock, stock purchase rights, or other stock-based or stock-related awards, or the removal or modification of existing restrictions in any contract, Maytag benefit plan, or Maytag benefit agreement on incentive awards made thereunder), other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or (H) take any action to accelerate any material rights or benefits, including vesting and payment, under any collective bargaining agreement, Maytag benefit plan, or Maytag benefit agreement (for the avoidance of doubt, under no circumstances will any voluntary contributions to Maytag's U.S. pension plan not prohibited by the fifteenth item on this list (relating to pension plans) be deemed prohibited under this provision or any of the other items on this list); provided that under no circumstances will this provision or any of the other items on this list be deemed to prohibit any of the following actions by Maytag and its affiliates between the date of the merger agreement and the closing date: (x) administration of Maytag's annual bonus program in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice (including determination and payment of 2005 bonuses and establishment and implementation of a plan for the 2006 calendar year), and (y) grants of Maytag stock options and restricted stock units and performance units in amounts and on terms consistent with past practice (it being agreed that aggregate grants of each type of award in an amount that does not exceed the amount of such type that was granted in 2004 shall be conclusively deemed consistent with past practice), and implementation of a long-term incentive program for the 2006-2008 cycle with target amounts and terms consistent with those of Maytag's performance incentive award plan and executive economic profit plan, each under Maytag's stock plans; and, provided, further, that between the date of the merger agreement and the closing date, Maytag and its affiliates may negotiate in good faith a settlement with applicable labor unions with respect to grievances concerning the freezing of the employee discount stock option plan, and provide compensation to the extent determined in good faith to be necessary to facilitate such a settlement;

make any change in accounting methods, principles, or practices materially affecting Maytag, except insofar as may have been required by a change in the generally accepted accounting principles;

sell, lease (as lessor), license, or otherwise dispose of or subject to any lien any material properties or assets, except (x) pursuant to contracts or agreements in effect as of August 10, 2005, (y) sales of assets in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or (z) sales of assets or properties in the commercial appliance segment; provided, in the case of clause (z), that such sale, lease, license, or other disposition or subjection of lien (1) is not consummated prior to the first anniversary of the date of the merger agreement, (2) any agreement for such sale is terminable if the effective time of the merger agreement occurs prior to the first anniversary of the date of the merger agreement and (3) includes only the Dixie-Narco® and/or Jade® brands (solely with respect to such segment);

incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantee any such indebtedness of another person, subject to certain exceptions;

make or agree to make any capital expenditures other than those capital expenditures in an amount not in excess of \$200 million in the aggregate (including expenditures pursuant to the sixth item on this list) and taken together with all such expenditures made since January 1, 2005;

make or change any material tax election or settle or compromise any material tax liability or refund, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or as required by law;

(A) pay, discharge, or satisfy any claims, liabilities, or obligations, other than the payment, discharge, or satisfaction, in the ordinary course consistent with past practice or in accordance with their terms, of liabilities reflected or reserved against in, or contemplated by, the most recent consolidated financial statements of Maytag included in the documents filed by Maytag with the Securities and Exchange Commission prior to the date of the merger agreement or incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (B) cancel any material indebtedness or waive any claims or rights of substantial value or (C) waive the benefits of, or agree to modify in any manner, any confidentiality or similar agreement (excluding any standstill provision in any such agreement) to which Maytag or any of its subsidiaries is a party;

permit any insurance policy or arrangement naming or providing for it as a beneficiary or a loss payable payee to be cancelled or terminated (unless such policy or arrangement is cancelled or terminated in the ordinary course of business and concurrently replaced with a policy or arrangement with substantially similar coverage) or materially impaired;

make any contributions to the US Pension Plan, except for (x) contributions of up to \$70 million from and after August 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, (y) contributions of up to \$100 million during the 2006 calendar year, and (z) with the consent of Whirlpool (not to be unreasonably withheld), additional contributions of up to \$100 million during the 2006 calendar year;

enter into any material agreement that is not terminable by Maytag or a Maytag subsidiary, without penalty, within one year from the date of entering into any such agreement;

renew, extend, or amend any material agreement if doing so would cause such agreement to not be terminable by Maytag or a Maytag subsidiary, without penalty, within one year from the date of entering into any such renewal, extension or amendment; or

authorize any of, or commit or agree to take any of, the foregoing actions.

The agreements related to the conduct of Maytag's business in the merger agreement are complicated and not easily summarized. You are urged to carefully read the sections in the merger agreement under the heading "Covenants Relating to Conduct of Business."

Conduct of the Business by Whirlpool

Except for matters previously disclosed or otherwise expressly permitted by the merger agreement, from the date of the merger agreement to the effective time of the merger, Whirlpool will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to, conduct its business in the ordinary course in substantially the same manner as previously conducted and, to the extent consistent therewith, use commercially reasonable best efforts to preserve intact its current business organization, keep available the services of its current officers and employees and keep its relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees, distributors, and others having business dealings with them.

In addition, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, except for matters previously disclosed or as otherwise expressly permitted by the merger agreement, from the date of the merger agreement to the effective time of the merger, Whirlpool will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, do any of the following without the prior written consent of Maytag:

declare, set aside or pay any dividends on, or make any other distributions in respect of (in each case, whether in cash, stock or property), any of its capital stock, other than (1) dividends and distributions by a direct or indirect wholly owned Whirlpool subsidiary to its parent, (2) regular

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quarterly cash dividends with respect to the Whirlpool common stock, with usual declaration, record and payment dates, or (3) any distribution of stock or property for which adjustment is made to provide the Maytag stockholders the same economic effect contemplated by the parties in the merger agreement (see the section entitled " Merger Consideration" beginning on page 84 of this proxy statement/prospectus);

adopt or propose any change in its certificate of incorporation or by-laws or other comparable organizational documents in a manner that would adversely affect the economic benefits of the merger or the other transactions to Maytag's stockholders;

engage in any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, reorganization, recapitalization, or other similar transaction, unless Whirlpool is the surviving or resulting corporation, the shareholders of Whirlpool prior to such transaction own, directly or indirectly, a majority of the voting common equity interests in the surviving or resulting corporation, and such voting common equity interests are publicly traded;

take any action that would be reasonably likely to prevent, hinder, or delay the completion of the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

authorize any of, or commit or agree to take any of, the foregoing actions.

No Solicitation by Maytag

The merger agreement provides that Maytag will not, and will not authorize or permit any Maytag subsidiary to, and Maytag will direct and use its reasonable best efforts to cause any officer, director, or employee of Maytag, or any investment banker, attorney, or other advisor or representative of Maytag or any of its subsidiaries not to:

directly or indirectly solicit, initiate, or encourage the submission of any company takeover proposal;

enter into any agreement with respect to any company takeover proposal;

directly or indirectly participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding, or furnish to any person any non-public information with respect to, or knowingly take any other action to facilitate any inquiries or the making of any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, a company takeover proposal, whether made before or after the date of the merger agreement.

However, Maytag may (a) furnish information with respect to Maytag and its subsidiaries to a person making a company takeover proposal pursuant to a customary confidentiality agreement on terms no less restrictive than the confidentiality agreement with Whirlpool (excluding standstill provisions), and (b) participate in discussions or negotiations with such person if:

Maytag receives an unsolicited company takeover proposal that does not result from a violation of the no solicitation provisions;

the Maytag board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel and financial advisors, that such company takeover proposal may reasonably be expected to lead to a transaction more favorable from a financial point of view to Maytag's stockholders than the transaction with Whirlpool and that is reasonably capable of being completed;

Maytag has promptly advised Whirlpool of the identity of the bidder and the material terms of the proposal and keeps Whirlpool reasonably informed of the status of the proposal; and

Maytag has made available to Whirlpool the same non-public information being furnished to the bidder, other than competitively sensitive information.

A "company takeover proposal" means (a) any proposal or offer for a merger, consolidation, dissolution, recapitalization, or other business combination involving Maytag, (b) any proposal for the issuance by Maytag of over 20% of its equity securities as consideration for the assets or securities of another person, or (c) any proposal or offer to acquire over 20% of the equity securities or consolidated total assets of Maytag, in each case other than the merger contemplated by the merger agreement.

A "superior company proposal" means any proposal made by a third party to acquire all or substantially all the equity securities or assets of Maytag, pursuant to a tender or exchange offer, a merger, a consolidation, a liquidation or dissolution, a recapitalization, a sale of all or substantially all its assets or otherwise, (i) on terms which the board of directors of Maytag determines in good faith, after consultation with Maytag's outside legal counsel and financial advisors, to be more favorable from a financial point of view to the holders of Maytag common stock than the merger, taking into account all the terms and conditions of such proposal, and the merger agreement (including any proposal by Whirlpool to amend the terms of the merger agreement and the merger) and (ii) that is reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal, and other aspects of such proposal; provided that the board of directors of Maytag does not so determine that any such proposal is a superior company proposal prior to the time that is 48 hours after the time at which Maytag has promptly advised Whirlpool of the identity of the bidder and the material terms of the proposal and keeps Whirlpool reasonably informed of the status of the proposal.

The Maytag board of directors (or any committee of the board) may not (a) withdraw or modify, or publicly propose to do so, in a manner adverse to Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the merger, (b) approve any letter of intent, agreement in principle, acquisition agreement or similar agreement relating to any company takeover proposal, or (c) approve or recommend, or publicly propose to do so, any company takeover proposal. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if, prior to the adoption of the merger agreement by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock, the Maytag board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel, that failure to so withdraw or modify its recommendation of the merger and the merger agreement would be inconsistent with the Maytag board of directors' exercise of its fiduciary duties, the Maytag board of directors (or any committee of the board) may withdraw or modify its recommendation of the merger and the merger agreement.

Employee Matters

Whirlpool has agreed that from the effective time of the merger through December 31, 2006, it will, or will cause the surviving corporation to, provide compensation and employee benefits that, taken as a whole, are comparable in the aggregate to those in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. (Modifications to the employee benefit plans that have been announced to participants or planned and otherwise disclosed to Whirlpool but not yet implemented as of the effective time of the merger will be taken into account for purposes of the foregoing.) Whirlpool has also agreed that, with respect to service through December 31, 2006, it will, or will cause the surviving corporation to, maintain the employer matching contribution component of the Maytag salary savings plan without reduction. Nothing in the merger agreement prevents Whirlpool or the surviving corporation from amending or terminating any employee benefit plan in accordance with the terms thereof and with applicable law, so long as they comply with the requirements of the merger agreement. Maytag and Whirlpool have agreed that the completion of the merger will constitute a change of control under Maytag's employee benefit plans and agreements.

Whirlpool has agreed that from and after the effective time of the merger, it will, and will cause the surviving corporation to, honor in accordance with their respective terms (as in effect on August 10, 2005), Maytag's employee benefit plans and employee benefit agreements (subject, in each case, to the right of Whirlpool or the surviving corporation to amend or terminate any employee benefit plan or

employee benefit agreement in accordance with the terms thereof and with applicable law). For purposes of eligibility, vesting, and benefit accrual (other than benefit accrual under defined benefit pension plans) under the employee benefit plans of Whirlpool and its subsidiaries providing benefits after the effective time of the merger to any employee of Maytag or any of its subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (all such plans, collectively, the "New Plans"), each such employee will be credited with all years of service for which such employee was credited before the effective time of the merger under any comparable employee benefit plans, except where such crediting would lead to a duplication of benefits or to the extent such service credit is not provided under a newly adopted plan to similarly situated employees of Whirlpool who were never employees of Maytag and its affiliates.

Whirlpool has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause each employee of Maytag or any of its subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective time of the merger to be immediately eligible to participate, without any waiting period, in any and all New Plans to the extent coverage under any such New Plan replaces coverage under a comparable employee benefit plan in which such employee participated immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (all such plans, collectively, the "Old Plans"). For purposes of each New Plan providing medical, dental, pharmaceutical and/or vision benefits to any such employee, Whirlpool has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause all pre-existing condition exclusions, limitations and actively at-work requirements of such New Plan to be waived for such employee and his or her covered dependent (to the extent such exclusions, limitations, and actively-at-work requirements were waived or satisfied as of the effective time of the merger under the corresponding Old Plan). All deductibles, coinsurance, and maximum out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such employee and his or her covered dependents under any Old Plan during the portion of the plan year of such Old Plan ending on the date such employee's participation in the corresponding New Plan begins will be taken into account under such New Plan for purposes of satisfying all deductible, co-insurance, and maximum out-of-pocket requirements applicable to such employee and his or her covered dependents for the applicable plan year as if such amounts had been paid in accordance with such New Plan.

The merger agreement authorizes Maytag to provide up to the retention amount (as defined below) in retention awards to key employees of Maytag and its subsidiaries to retain their services through the merger, provided that none of the retention awards may be made to Maytag's executive officers or to certain other specified members of Maytag's senior management. The chief executive officer of Maytag will determine in his sole discretion, subject to approval by (i) the board of directors of Maytag (or its compensation committee) and (ii) Whirlpool (whose approval may not be unreasonably withheld) the employees eligible to receive retention awards (who will not include certain executives of Maytag, including named executive officers), the amounts of the retention awards, individually and in the aggregate, and any criteria for payment of the retention awards. Any retention bonus will be intended to retain the services of the recipient through, and will be payable (if such recipient still remains employed by Maytag and Maytag's subsidiaries at such time) as soon as practicable following (but in no event more than 30 days following) the first to occur of (x) the 90th day following the closing date or (y) if the merger agreement is terminated, the date of such termination (such first to occur, the "vesting date"); provided that such retention bonus is payable in the event that the applicable recipient's employment has been terminated (i) prior to the closing date without cause by mutual agreement of Whirlpool and Maytag, (ii) following the closing date but prior to the date of payment of retention bonuses without cause (or by the applicable recipient in a termination otherwise entitling such recipient to severance), or (iii) due to death or long-term disability. In the event the merger agreement is terminated by mutual agreement, by either party for failure to close by December 31, 2006, if a governmental entity enjoins the merger or if Maytag's stockholders do not approve the merger, or by Maytag for a breach of the merger agreement by Whirlpool, Whirlpool is solely responsible for making payments of retention bonuses, and will indemnify and hold harmless Maytag and its affiliates in connection with such bonuses. For purposes of the merger agreement, the

retention amount will equal the product of (x) \$15,000,000 times (y) a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days from August 22, 2005 through the earlier to occur of the vesting date or the closing day and the denominator of which is the number of days from August 22, 2005 through December 31, 2006.

If the closing occurs prior to the payment of annual bonuses for the 2005 calendar year, the merger agreement requires Whirlpool to continue Maytag's annual bonus program and to pay employees the bonus amounts due under such 2005 bonus plans pursuant to the objective formulae set forth therein (including formulae approved thereunder by Maytag or its board of directors, or a committee thereof, prior to August 10, 2005, and previously provided to Whirlpool), based on the performance of Maytag and its operating units, without adjusting such total for individual performance. If the effective date has not occurred prior to or on December 31, 2005, Maytag may establish annual bonus plans for the 2006 calendar year on terms consistent with past practice. If the effective date occurs during the 2006 calendar year, (x) Whirlpool will pay, as soon as practicable following the effective time of the merger agreement, prorated bonuses (prorated to the effective time of the merger agreement) to Maytag employees who were employed as of the effective time of the merger agreement, assuming for purposes of such prorated bonuses that all performance measures relevant to the determination of bonuses under such 2006 bonus plans will be deemed to have been met for the period beginning on January 1, 2006 and ending on the closing date, and (y) Whirlpool will implement a bonus plan for purposes of bonuses for Maytag employees for the balance of the 2006 calendar year. Maytag performance in respect of calculations to be made under the 2005 bonus plans and 2006 bonus plans will be calculated without taking into account any expenses or costs related to or arising out of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or any non-recurring charges that would not reasonably be expected to have been incurred had the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement not occurred.

From the effective time of the merger through December 31, 2006, (i) employees below the level of director will continue to participate in the Maytag separation pay and benefits plan, (ii) employees at the levels of director and above will be eligible for severance benefits pursuant to a new plan based upon Maytag's historic severance practices for employees at those levels, and (iii) none of the Maytag separation pay and benefits plan, the Maytag separation of employment plan or the new plan for employees at the levels of director and above may be amended in any manner adverse to the employees.

The merger agreement provides that, as soon as practicable following the date of the merger agreement, Maytag's board of directors (or a committee thereof) will adopt such resolutions or take such other actions as may be required to provide that with respect to Maytag's Employee Stock Purchase Plan, a purchase period will not commence after the date of the merger agreement.

Indemnification

Whirlpool has agreed that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, it will cause the surviving corporation to honor all of Maytag's obligations to indemnify the current and former directors or officers of Maytag for acts or omissions by such directors and officers occurring prior to the effective time of the merger to the extent that such obligations of Maytag exist on the date of the merger agreement, whether pursuant to Maytag's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, or individual indemnity agreements, and such obligations will survive the merger and will continue in full force and effect in accordance with the terms of Maytag's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, and such individual indemnity agreements from the effective time of the merger until the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations with respect to any claims against such directors or officers arising out of such acts or omissions.

The merger agreement requires that, for a period of six years after the effective time of the merger, Whirlpool will maintain in effect the current policies of directors' and officers' liability insurance maintained by Maytag or obtain policies of at least the same coverage with reputable and financially sound carriers, provided that Whirlpool or the surviving corporation is not required to pay an annual premium in excess of 300% of the last annual premium paid by Maytag as of the date of the merger agreement.

Reasonable Best Efforts

Whirlpool and Maytag have agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to take or cause to be taken, all actions necessary, proper or advisable to consummate and make effective, in the most expeditious manner practicable, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including:

- (a) the obtaining of all necessary actions or nonactions, waivers, consents, and approvals from governmental entities, the making of all necessary registrations and filings (including filings with governmental entities, if any), and the taking of all reasonable steps as may be necessary to obtain an approval or waiver from, or to avoid an action or proceeding by, any governmental entity;
- (b) the obtaining of all necessary consents or waivers from third parties;
- (c) the defending of any lawsuits or other legal proceedings, whether judicial or administrative, challenging the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including seeking to have vacated or reversed any decree, order or judgment entered by any court or other governmental entity that would restrain, prevent, or delay the closing of the merger; and
- (d) the execution and delivery of any additional instruments necessary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and to fully carry out the purposes of the merger agreement.

Cooperation on Regulatory Matters

Subject to applicable law relating to the exchange of information, Maytag and Whirlpool and their respective counsel will (i) have the right to review in advance, and to the extent practicable each will consult the other on, any filing made with, or written materials to be submitted to, any governmental entity in connection with the merger and the other transactions, (ii) promptly inform each other of any communication (or other correspondence or memoranda) received from, or given to, the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, or any other governmental antitrust entity and (iii) furnish each other with copies of all correspondence, filings, and written communications between them or their subsidiaries or affiliates, on the one hand, and any governmental entity or its respective staff, on the other hand, with respect to the merger agreement and the merger. Maytag and Whirlpool will, to the extent practicable, provide the other party and its counsel with advance notice of and the opportunity to participate in any discussion, telephone call, or meeting with any governmental entity in respect of any filing, investigation, or other inquiry in connection with the merger or the other transactions and to participate in the preparation for such discussion, telephone call, or meeting. Maytag and Whirlpool may, as each deems advisable and necessary, reasonably designate any competitively sensitive material provided to the other as "Antitrust Counsel Only Material" (as defined in the Confidentiality Agreement). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the merger agreement, materials provided to the other party or its counsel may be redacted to remove references concerning the valuation of Maytag and its subsidiaries.

Without limiting the generality of the undertakings described in this section and the section entitled "Covenants Reasonable Best Efforts" beginning on page 96 of this proxy statement/prospectus, the parties will provide or cause to be provided as promptly as practicable to governmental entities with regulatory jurisdiction over enforcement of any applicable federal, state, local, or foreign antitrust, competition, premerger notification or trade regulation law, regulation or order information and documents requested by any governmental antitrust entity or necessary, proper or advisable to permit consummation of the transactions, including preparing and filing any notification and report form and related material required under the HSR Act and any additional consents and filings under any antitrust laws as promptly as practicable following the date of the merger agreement and thereafter to respond as promptly as practicable to any request for additional information or documentary material that may be made under the HSR Act and any additional consents and filings under any antitrust laws; (ii) the parties will use their best efforts to take such actions as are necessary or advisable to obtain prompt approval of consummation of the transactions by any governmental antitrust entity; and (iii) the parties will use their best efforts to resolve any objections and challenges, including by contest through litigation on the merits, negotiation or other action, that may be asserted by any governmental antitrust entity with respect to the transaction contemplated by the merger agreement under the HSR Act and any other antitrust laws.

Notwithstanding anything in the merger agreement to the contrary, in no event will Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition be obligated to propose or agree to accept any undertaking or condition, to enter into any consent decree, to make any divestiture, to accept any operational restriction, or take any other action that, in the reasonable judgment of Whirlpool, could be expected to limit the right of Whirlpool or the surviving corporation to own or operate all or any portion of their respective businesses or assets. With regard to any governmental antitrust entity, neither Maytag nor any Maytag subsidiary (or any of their respective affiliates) will, without Whirlpool's prior written consent in Whirlpool's sole discretion, discuss or commit to any divestiture transaction, or discuss or commit to alter their businesses or commercial practices in any way, or otherwise take or commit to take any action that limits Whirlpool's freedom of action with respect to, or Whirlpool's ability to retain any of the businesses, product lines, or assets of, the surviving corporation, or otherwise receive the full benefits of the merger agreement.

Other Covenants

Under the merger agreement, the Maytag board of directors has agreed, subject to its fiduciary duties, to recommend that Maytag's stockholders vote to adopt the merger agreement. If the Maytag board modifies or withdraws its recommendation, Maytag is still obligated to call and hold the special meeting to vote on the adoption of the merger agreement, unless the merger agreement is terminated for a superior company proposal.

Maytag must promptly advise Whirlpool orally and in writing of any event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence that, individually or in the aggregate, would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag.

Maytag must give prompt notice to Whirlpool, and Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition must give prompt notice to Maytag, of (i) any representation or warranty made by it contained in the merger agreement that is qualified as to materiality becoming untrue or inaccurate in any respect or any such representation or warranty that is not so qualified becoming untrue or inaccurate in any material respect or (ii) the failure by it to comply with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition, or agreement to be complied with or satisfied by it under the merger agreement; provided, however, that no such notification will affect the representations, warranties, covenants, or agreements of the parties or the conditions to the obligations of the parties under the merger agreement.

Maytag must give Whirlpool the opportunity to participate in the defense or settlement of any stockholder litigations against Maytag and its directors relating to the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; provided that no such settlement may be agreed to without Whirlpool's consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

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Whirlpool must use its reasonable best efforts to cause the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in connection with the merger and the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be reserved for issuance upon exercise of Maytag stock options to be approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, subject to official notice of issuance.

Not less than 45 days prior to the effective time of the merger, Maytag (i) must deliver to Whirlpool a letter identifying all persons who, in Maytag's opinion, may be, as of the effective time of the merger, its "affiliates" for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act, and (ii) must use its reasonable best efforts to cause each person who is identified as an "affiliate" of it in such letter to deliver to Whirlpool, as promptly as practicable but in no event later than 30 days prior to the effective time of the merger, a signed agreement reasonably acceptable to both Whirlpool and Maytag (an "Affiliate Agreement"). Maytag must notify Whirlpool from time to time after the delivery of the letter described above of any person not identified on such letter who then is, or may be, such an "affiliate" and use its reasonable best efforts to cause each additional person who is identified as an "affiliate" to execute an Affiliate Agreement. Neither Whirlpool nor Maytag will register, or allow its transfer agent to register, on its books, any transfer of any shares of Whirlpool common stock or Maytag common stock of any affiliate of Maytag who has not provided an executed Affiliate Agreement unless the transfer is made in compliance with the foregoing. For one year following the closing, Whirlpool must continue to make available such adequate current public information as will satisfy the conditions set forth in Rule 144(c) of the Securities Act.

Conditions to the Merger

Conditions to Each Party's Obligations to Effect the Merger

The obligations of Maytag, Whirlpool, and Whirlpool Acquisition to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

adoption of the merger agreement by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Maytag common stock;

any applicable waiting period (or any extension) under the HSR Act has been terminated or has expired;

any consents and filings required to be made prior to the closing of the merger under any antitrust laws, the absence of which would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag or Whirlpool or result in a criminal violation, have been obtained or made;

no restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction, or other order issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the completion of the merger is in effect; provided that prior to asserting this condition, and subject to the limitations on each parties' obligations described in the sections entitled " Reasonable Best Efforts" and " Cooperation on Regulatory Matters" beginning on page 96 of this proxy statement/prospectus, the asserting party has used its reasonable best efforts or best efforts, as applicable, in a manner consistent with the merger agreement, including the provisions described in these respective sections to prevent the entry of any such injunction or other order and to appeal as promptly as possible any such judgment that may be entered;

the declaration of effectiveness of the registration statement of which this document is a part by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the absence of any stop order or proceeding seeking a stop order; and

the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued in connection with the merger and the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be reserved for issuance upon exercise of Maytag stock

options have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, subject to official notice of issuance.

Conditions to Obligations of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition

In addition, the obligations of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver by each of them of the following conditions:

Maytag's representations and warranties that are qualified by material adverse effect are true and correct, and those not so qualified are true and correct except for such failures to be true and correct as would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag (other than the third, fourth, fifth and last items on the list of Maytag's representations and warranties set forth in the section entitled " Representations and Warranties" beginning on page 86 of this proxy statement/prospectus, which must be true and correct in all material respects), as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date, except to the extent such representations and warranties expressly relate to an earlier date (in which case such representations and warranties qualified as to material adverse effect on Maytag will be true and correct, and those not so qualified will be true and correct except for such failures to be true and correct as would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag (other than the third, fourth, fifth and last items on the list of Maytag's representations and warranties set forth in the section entitled " Representations and Warranties" beginning on page 86 of this proxy statement/prospectus, which will be true and correct in all material respects), on and as of such earlier date);

Maytag has performed in all material respects all obligations required to be performed by it under the merger agreement at or prior to the closing date of the merger;

Whirlpool has received a certificate of Maytag, executed by its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions; and

since the date of the merger agreement, except as previously disclosed, no event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Maytag, has occurred.

Conditions to Obligations of Maytag

In addition, the obligations of Maytag to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver by Maytag of the following conditions:

the representations and warranties of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition that are qualified by material adverse effect are true and correct, and those not so qualified are true and correct except for such failures to be true and correct as would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Whirlpool (other than the second and fourth items on the list of Whirlpool's representations and warranties set forth in the section entitled " Representations and Warranties" beginning on page 86 of this proxy statement/prospectus, which must be true and correct in all material respects), as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date, except to the extent such representations and warranties expressly relate to an earlier date (in which case such representations and warranties qualified as to material adverse effect on Whirlpool will be true and correct, and those not so qualified will be true and correct except for such failures to be true and correct as would not reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Whirlpool (other than the second and fourth items on the list of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition's representations and warranties set forth in the section entitled " Representations and Warranties" beginning on page 86 of this proxy statement/

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prospectus, which will be true and correct in all material respects), on and as of such earlier date);

Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition have performed in all material respects all obligations required to be performed by them under the merger agreement at or prior to the closing date of the merger;

Maytag has received a certificate of Whirlpool, executed by an executive officer of Whirlpool, as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions; and

since the date of the merger agreement, except as previously disclosed, no event, change, effect, development, condition, or occurrence that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Whirlpool, has occurred.

Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the merger (notwithstanding any adoption of the merger agreement by the stockholders of Maytag):

- (a) by the mutual written consent of Whirlpool, Whirlpool Acquisition, and Maytag;
- (b) by Whirlpool or Maytag,
 - (i) if the merger is not consummated on or before December 31, 2006, referred to as the outside date, unless the failure to consummate the merger is the result of a willful and material breach of the merger agreement by the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement;
 - (ii) if any governmental entity issues an order, decree, or ruling, or takes any other action permanently enjoining, restraining, or otherwise prohibiting the merger (A) as violative of any antitrust law or (B) for any other reason, and, in either case, such order, decree, ruling, or other action has become final and non-appealable; or
 - (iii) if Maytag stockholder approval was not obtained at the Maytag stockholder meeting;
- (c) by Whirlpool, if Maytag has breached or failed to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties, or covenants, which breach or failure to perform
 - (i) would give rise to a failure of a condition to Whirlpool's obligation to close, and
 - (ii) cannot be or has not been cured by the outside date (provided that neither Whirlpool nor Whirlpool Acquisition is then in willful and material breach of any representation, warranty, or covenant contained in the merger agreement);
- (d) by Whirlpool:
 - (i) if the Maytag board (or any board committee) has (A) withdrawn or modified, in a manner adverse to Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition, or has publicly proposed to withdraw or modify, in a manner adverse to Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition, its approval or recommendation of the merger agreement or the merger, (B) failed to recommend to Maytag's stockholders that they adopt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by

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the merger agreement, including the merger, or (C) approved or recommended, or publicly proposed to approve or recommend, any company takeover proposal; or

(ii)

if Maytag gives Whirlpool the notification contemplated by clause (e)(iii) below;

- (e) by Maytag prior to receipt of Maytag stockholder approval, only if (i) the Maytag board of directors has received a superior company proposal (as defined in the section entitled "Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus), (ii) in light of such superior company proposal a majority of the disinterested directors of Maytag have determined in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel, that the failure to withdraw or modify its recommendation of the merger and the merger agreement would be inconsistent with the Maytag board of directors' exercise of its fiduciary duty under applicable law, (iii) Maytag has notified Whirlpool in writing of the determinations described in clause (ii) above, (iv) at least five business days following receipt by Whirlpool of the notice referred to in clause (iii) above, and taking into account any revised proposal made by Whirlpool since receipt of the notice referred to in clause (iii) above, such superior company proposal remains a superior company proposal and a majority of the disinterested directors of Maytag has again made the determinations referred to in clause (ii) above, (v) Maytag is in compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the merger agreement, described in the section entitled "Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus, (vi) Maytag has previously paid the fee and reimbursement due, as applicable, described in the section entitled "Termination Fees and Reimbursement Obligations" below, (vii) the Maytag board of directors concurrently approves, and Maytag concurrently enters into, a definitive agreement providing for the implementation of such superior company proposal, and (viii) Whirlpool is not at such time entitled to terminate the merger agreement pursuant to clause (c) above (assuming for purposes of this clause (viii) that the outside date is the date of termination of the merger agreement by Maytag except where the applicable breach or failure to perform is not willful and material and is capable of being cured prior to the outside date); or
- (f) by Maytag, if Whirlpool or Whirlpool Acquisition has breached or failed to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties, or covenants, which breach or failure to perform (a) would give rise to a failure of a condition to Maytag's obligation to close, and (b) cannot be or has not been cured by the outside date (provided that Maytag is not then in willful and material breach of any representation, warranty, or covenant contained in the merger agreement).

Termination Fees and Reimbursement Obligations

Termination Fees and Reimbursement Obligations Payable by Maytag

The merger agreement obligates Maytag to (i) pay a fee to Whirlpool equal to \$60 million and (ii) reimburse Whirlpool for its payment to Maytag of \$40 million in connection with Maytag's termination of the Triton agreement if:

- (a) Whirlpool terminates the merger agreement for any of the reasons described in clause (d) of the section entitled "Termination" above;
- (b) After the date of the merger agreement and prior to the termination of the merger agreement,
- (i) any person makes a proposal (A) for a merger, consolidation, dissolution, recapitalization, or other business combination involving Maytag, (B) for the issuance by Maytag of over 40% of its equity securities as consideration for the assets or securities of another person, or (C) to acquire over 40% of the equity securities or consolidated total assets of Maytag, or amends a proposal made prior to the date of the merger agreement;

- (ii) the merger agreement is terminated by either Maytag or Whirlpool pursuant to clause (b)(i) of the section entitled " Termination" above (and prior to such termination Maytag has breached or failed to perform any of its covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement) or clause (b)(iii) of the section entitled " Termination" above (but only if a proposal described in clause (i) is publicly announced at or prior to the time of Maytag stockholders meeting) or by Whirlpool pursuant to clause (c) of the section entitled " Termination" above; and
- (iii) within 12 months after the date of such termination Maytag enters into a definitive agreement to consummate, or consummates, the transactions contemplated by a proposal described in clause (i).
- (c) Maytag terminates the merger agreement pursuant to clause (e) of the section entitled " Termination" above in connection with its receipt of a superior company proposal.

Maytag must (i) pay to Whirlpool a fee of \$60 million if Whirlpool terminates the merger agreement pursuant to clause (c) of the section entitled " Termination" above by reason of Maytag knowingly breaching its obligations described in the section entitled " Covenants No Solicitation by Maytag" beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement/prospectus (unless such breach has only an immaterial effect on Whirlpool) and (ii) in such event, if the circumstance described in clause (b)(iii) of the immediately preceding paragraph occurs, also reimburse Whirlpool for its payment to Maytag of \$40 million in connection with Maytag's termination of the Triton agreement.

Maytag must pay the termination amounts on the date of termination of the merger agreement, except that in the case of a termination described in either clause (b) of the second preceding paragraph above or clause (ii) of the preceding paragraph, such payment must be made on the date of execution of a definitive agreement or, if earlier, consummation of such transaction and in the case of a termination described in the preceding paragraph, such payment must be made on or before the fifth business day following such termination.

Any termination amount not paid when due will bear interest at the prime rate of JP Morgan Chase Bank in effect on the date the payment of the termination and/or reimbursement amount was required to be made.

Termination Fees Payable by Whirlpool

In the event that either Maytag or Whirlpool is entitled to terminate, and terminates, the merger agreement in application of clause (b)(i) or clause (b)(ii)(A) of the section entitled " Termination" above and at the time of such termination (i) all of the conditions to Whirlpool's and Whirlpool Acquisition's obligations to complete the merger set forth in the section entitled " Conditions to the Merger *Conditions to Obligations of Whirlpool and Whirlpool Acquisition*" beginning on page 99 of this proxy statement/prospectus have been satisfied or waived (other than the delivery of certificates and provided that the term "closing date" will in any of such conditions be deemed to refer to the date of such termination), (ii) neither Maytag nor Whirlpool is entitled to terminate the merger agreement pursuant to the provision contained in clause (b)(ii)(B) of the section entitled " Termination" above, and (iii) if a vote to obtain Maytag's stockholder approval has been taken at a Maytag stockholder meeting, Maytag's stockholder approval has been obtained, then Whirlpool must pay a termination fee equal to \$120 million on or before the fifth business day following such termination.

In the event the merger agreement is terminated (A) by either party (i) by mutual written consent, (ii) for failure to consummate the merger by December 31, 2006, (iii) if a governmental entity enjoins the merger as violative of antitrust laws or for any other reason, and (iv) if Maytag's stockholders do not approve the merger or (B) by Maytag for a material breach of the merger agreement by Whirlpool,

Whirlpool must indemnify Maytag for an amount up to \$15 million (subject to certain adjustments described above) in connection with the payment of retention bonuses to specified Maytag employees. For an explanation of the adjustment mechanisms, please see the section entitled "Covenants Employee Matters" beginning on page 93 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Other Expenses

Except as described above, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be paid by the party incurring such fees or expenses, whether or not the merger is consummated, except for (i) expenses incurred in connection with printing, mailing and filing this proxy statement/prospectus and (ii) all fees paid in respect of filings made by Maytag and Whirlpool pursuant to the HSR Act in connection with the merger, with the expenses and fees referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) to be borne by Whirlpool.

Amendment

The merger agreement may be amended in writing by the parties at any time before or after any adoption of the merger agreement by the Maytag stockholders, but after adoption of the merger agreement by the Maytag stockholder approval, no amendment may be made that by law requires further approval or adoption by the Maytag stockholders without the further approval or adoption of such stockholders.

**COMPARISON OF RIGHTS
OF
STOCKHOLDERS OF WHIRLPOOL
AND
STOCKHOLDERS OF MAYTAG**

This section of the proxy statement/prospectus describes certain differences between the rights of holders of Maytag common stock and the rights of holders of Whirlpool common stock. While Whirlpool and Maytag believe that the description covers the material differences between the two, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this entire document and refer to the other documents discussed below for a more complete understanding of the differences between being a stockholder of Maytag and being a stockholder of Whirlpool.

As a stockholder of Maytag, your rights are governed by Maytag's restated certificate of incorporation and its amended and restated bylaws, each as currently in effect. After completion of the merger, you will become a stockholder of Whirlpool. Whirlpool's common stock is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WHR." As a Whirlpool stockholder, your rights will be governed by Whirlpool's restated certificate of incorporation, and Whirlpool's amended and restated bylaws. Both corporations are incorporated in Delaware.

WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION

MAYTAG CORPORATION

Board of Directors

The Whirlpool bylaws provide that the number of directors which shall constitute the board of directors shall be not more than 15 nor less than 7. The Whirlpool certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall be divided into three classes, with each class serving for a three-year period. Directors shall be elected at each annual meeting of stockholders and, if the number of directors is changed, any increase or decrease shall be apportioned among the classes so as to maintain the number of directors in each class as nearly equal as possible, but in no case shall a decrease in the number of authorized directors shorten the term of any incumbent director. The Whirlpool certificate indicates that the corporation's directors may be removed from office only for cause by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at the election of directors.

The Maytag bylaws provide that the number of directors which shall constitute the board of directors may be fixed from time to time by a majority of the whole board but shall be no less than 3. The Maytag bylaws provide that the directors shall be elected for a one-year term at each annual meeting of stockholders. Delaware law permits any director or the entire board of directors to be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. The Maytag certificate and bylaws contain no provision regarding removal of directors.

Amendments to Bylaws and Articles

Delaware law requires a vote of the corporation's board of directors followed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote for any amendment to the certificate of incorporation, unless a greater level of approval, or a class vote, is required by the certificate of incorporation. Whirlpool's certificate of incorporation requires the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the holders of the common stock to amend certain provisions regarding directors, corporate powers, and procedures to amend the certificate of incorporation. Further, Delaware law states that if an amendment would increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of such class, increase or decrease the par value of shares of such class, or alter or change the powers, preferences, or special rights of a particular class or series of stock so as to affect them adversely, the class or series shall be given the power to vote as a class notwithstanding the absence of any specifically enumerated power in the certificate of incorporation. Delaware law also states that the power to adopt, amend, or repeal the bylaws of a corporation shall be in the stockholders entitled to vote, provided that the corporation in its certificate of incorporation may confer such power on the board of directors in addition to the stockholders. The Whirlpool certificate and bylaws expressly authorize the board of directors to alter Whirlpool's bylaws. The bylaws, whether or not adopted by the board of directors, may also be altered or repealed by an affirmative vote of at least 80% of the holders of the common stock.

Delaware law requires a vote of the corporation's board of directors followed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote for any amendment to the certificate of incorporation, unless a greater level of approval, or a class vote, is required by the certificate of incorporation. Maytag's certificate of incorporation requires the affirmative vote of the holders of (i) at least two-thirds of the common stock to amend certain provisions regarding directors, and (ii) at least 80% of the common stock to amend certain provisions regarding business combinations with an "interested shareholder" and certain of its affiliates and transferees. Further, Delaware law states that if an amendment would increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of a class, increase or decrease the par value of shares of such class, or alter or change the powers, preferences, or special rights of a particular class or series of stock so as to affect them adversely, the class or series shall be given the power to vote as a class notwithstanding the absence of any specifically enumerated power in the certificate of incorporation. Delaware law also states that the power to adopt, amend, or repeal the bylaws of a corporation shall be in the stockholders entitled to vote, provided that the corporation in its certificate of incorporation may confer such power on the board of directors in addition to the stockholders. The Maytag certificate and bylaws expressly authorize the board of directors to make and alter the bylaws of Maytag. The Maytag bylaws require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the common stock to amend or rescind certain provisions regarding special meetings, directors and vacancies in the board, and newly created directorships.

Stockholder Rights Plan

One "preferred stock purchase right" is outstanding for each share of common stock. The rights expire on May 22, 2008. The board of directors may extend the term of the rights without stockholder consent. The rights will become exercisable after an acquiring person has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding common stock or 10 business days after the commencement, or public disclosure of, an intention to commence, a tender offer or exchange offer by a person that could result in beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding common stock. Each right entitles the holder to purchase from the corporation one one-thousandth of a share of a "junior participating preferred stock", Series B, par value \$1.00 per share, of the corporation at a price of \$300 per one one-thousandth of a preferred share subject to adjustment.

In the event the corporation is acquired in a merger or 50% or more of its consolidated assets or earnings power are sold, each right entitles the holder to purchase common stock of either the surviving or acquired company at one-half its market price (unless the board elects to exempt such transaction).

Control Share Acquisitions and Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certain provisions of Whirlpool's certificate and bylaws may make it more difficult to effect a change in control of Whirlpool and may discourage or deter a third party from attempting a takeover, including those (i) providing for the issuance of preferred stock in one or more series, with the powers, rights and preferences of such stock determined solely by the board of directors, (ii) providing that only the chairman or a vice chairman of the board of directors, the president, or a majority of the directors may call a special meeting of stockholders, (iii) providing for no action by written consent of stockholders, and (iv) requiring the affirmative vote of (x) not less than 80% of the outstanding voting stock and (y) the holders of at least a majority of the voting stock other than the voting stock of "substantial stockholder" in question for approval of any "business combination" between the corporation and such "substantial stockholder;"

One "right" is outstanding for each share of common stock. The rights expire on December 31, 2005. The board of directors may extend the term of the rights without stockholder consent. The rights will become exercisable if a person or group has acquired 20% (which may be reduced to not less than 10% at the discretion of the board of directors) or more of the corporation's common stock. Each right entitles the holder to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of preferred stock of the corporation at a price of \$165. The preferred shares will be entitled to 100 times the aggregate per share dividend payable on the corporation's common stock and to 100 votes on all matters submitted to a vote of shareowners.

In the event the corporation is acquired in a merger or 50% or more of its consolidated assets or earnings power are sold, each right entitles the holder to purchase common stock of either the surviving or acquired company at one-half its market price (unless the board elects to exempt such transaction).

Certain provisions of Maytag's certificate may make it more difficult to effect a change in control of Maytag and may discourage or deter a third party from attempting a takeover, including those (i) providing for the issuance of preferred stock in one or more series, with the powers, rights and preferences of such stock determined solely by the board of directors, (ii) providing that only the board of directors by a majority of the whole board may call a special meeting of stockholders, (iii) providing for no action by written consent of stockholders, and (iv) requiring the affirmative vote of not less than 80% of the total votes entitled to be cast in an election of directors for approval of any "business combination" between the corporation and "interested shareholder;" provided, however, that such additional voting requirement is not applicable if (1) the business combination was approved by a majority vote of the "continuing

provided, however, that such additional voting requirement is not applicable if (1) the business combination was approved by a majority vote of the "continuing directors" or (2) all of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the cash or fair market value of the consideration to be received per share is not less than the higher of (i) the highest price per share paid by the substantial stockholder in acquiring any of its holdings of the corporation's stock, (ii) the highest fair market value per share of the corporation's stock at any time after the substantial stockholder became a substantial stockholder, or (iii) the highest preferential amount per share to which the holders of the corporation's stock are entitled in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the corporation; (b) the consideration to be received by the holders of the corporation's stock shall be in cash or in the same form as the substantial stockholder has previously paid for such stock; (c) after such substantial stockholder has become a substantial stockholder and before the consummation of such business combination, except as approved by a majority of the continuing directors, (i) there shall have been no failure to declare and pay any full quarterly dividends on preferred stock, (ii) there shall have been (x) no reduction in the annual rate of dividends paid on common stock and (y) an increase in such annual rate of dividends as necessary to reflect any reclassification, recapitalization or any similar transaction which has the effect of reducing the number of outstanding shares of common stock, (iii) such substantial stockholder shall have not become the beneficial owner of any additional shares of voting stock except as part of the transaction which results in such substantial stockholder becoming a substantial stockholder, and (iv) such substantial stockholder shall not have caused any material change in the corporation's business or capital structure; and (d) after such substantial stockholder has become a substantial stockholder, such substantial stockholder shall not have received the benefit (except proportionately as a stockholder) of any loans, advances, guarantees or other financial assistance or any tax credits or any other tax advantages provided by the corporation. A "business combination" includes any merger or consolidation of the corporation with or into a

directors" or (2) all of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the cash or fair market value of the consideration to be received per share is not less than the higher of (i) the highest price per share paid by the interested shareholder in the transaction in which it became an interested shareholder, or the highest per share market price of the stock of the corporation during the 2-year period immediately preceding the date of the public announcement of the proposed business combination (the "announcement date"), (ii) the higher of the fair market value of the corporation's stock on the announcement date or the date the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder (the "determination date"), (iii) the price determined pursuant to (ii) above, multiplied by the ratio of (x) the highest per share price paid by the interested shareholder during the 2-year period immediately preceding the announcement date to (y) the fair market value of the corporation's stock on the first day in such 2-year period upon which the interested shareholder acquired any shares of the corporation's stock, and (iv) the highest preferential amount to which the holders of the corporation's stock are entitled in the event of any liquidation of the corporation; (b) the consideration to be received by the holders of the corporation's stock shall be in cash or in the same form as the interested shareholder has previously paid for such stock; (c) after such interested shareholder has become an interested shareholder and before the consummation of such business combination, (i) except as approved by a majority of the continuing directors, there shall have been no failure to declare and pay any full quarterly dividends on preferred stock, (ii) there shall have been (x) no reduction in the annual rate of dividends paid on common stock, except as approved by a majority of the continuing directors, and (y) an increase in such annual rate of dividends as necessary to reflect any reclassification, recapitalization or any similar transaction which has the effect of reducing the number of outstanding shares of common stock, unless the failure to increase such annual rate is approved by a majority of the continuing directors, and (iii) such interested shareholder shall have not become the beneficial owner of any additional shares of voting stock except as part of

substantial stockholder, any sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of any assets of the corporation or of a subsidiary having an aggregate fair market value of \$10,000,000 or more to or with any substantial stockholder or in which any substantial stockholder has an interest, the sale, issuance, transfer or other disposition of any securities of the corporation to any substantial stockholder, the adoption of any plan for the liquidation or the dissolution of the corporation proposed by or on behalf of a substantial stockholder, and any reclassification of securities, or recapitalization or any other transaction which has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the outstanding shares of any class of equity or convertible securities of the corporation or any subsidiary which is owned by a substantial stockholder. A "substantial stockholder" includes any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10% of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock, and any affiliate, assignee or successor of any such person. A "continuing director" includes any member of the corporation's board of directors who is unaffiliated with the substantial stockholder and was a member of the board prior to the time that the substantial stockholder became a substantial stockholder, and any successor of a continuing director who is unaffiliated with the substantial stockholder and is recommended to succeed by a majority of continuing directors then on the board.

the transaction which results in such interested shareholder becoming an interested shareholder; (d) after such interested shareholder has become an interested shareholder, such interested shareholder shall not have received the benefit (except proportionately as a shareholder) of any loans, advances, guarantees or other financial assistance provided by the corporation; and (e) a proxy statement describing the proposed business combination and satisfying the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended shall be mailed to public stockholders of the corporation at least 30 days prior to the consummation of such business combination; provided, however, that the requirements of (a) and (b) shall not apply to any class of voting stock (other than common stock) authorized after the adoption of the certificate of incorporation if the provision authorizing such class so provides and such provision has been approved by a majority of the continuing directors. A "business combination" includes (1) any merger or consolidation of the corporation with or into an interested shareholder, (2) any exchange for all outstanding shares of the corporation or any subsidiary or for any class of shares of either with an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder, (3) any sale, lease, exchange, transfer, or other disposition to or with an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder of assets of the corporation having an aggregate fair market value of 10% or more of the total assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries, (4) the issuance or transfer of any securities to an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder in exchange for cash and/or property having an aggregate fair market value of 10% or more of the total assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries, (5) the adoption of any plan for the liquidation or the dissolution of the corporation proposed by or on behalf of an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder, and (6) any reclassification of securities, recapitalization, or any other transaction which has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the outstanding shares of any class of equity or convertible securities of the corporation or any subsidiary which is owned by an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested

shareholder. An "interested shareholder" includes any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10% of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock, assignee, or successor of any such person, or any affiliate of the corporation who within the preceding two years was an interested shareholder. A "continuing director" includes any member of the corporation's board of directors who is unaffiliated with the interested shareholder and was a member of the board prior to the time that the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder, and any successor of a continuing director who is unaffiliated with the interested shareholder and is recommended to succeed by a majority of continuing directors then on the board.

Advance Notice Requirements of Stockholder Proposals

Whirlpool's bylaws provide that for a stockholder proposal to be properly made by a stockholder at an annual meeting, the stockholder must have given timely notice in writing, such business must be a proper matter for stockholder action under Delaware law, and the stockholder notice must set forth (a) a description of the proposal desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (b) the name and address, as they appear on the corporation's books, of the stockholder proposing such business and any other stockholders known by such stockholder to be supporting such proposal, (c) the class and number of shares of the corporation's stock which are beneficially owned by the stockholder on the date of such notice, and (d) any financial interest of the stockholder in such proposal. The stockholder notice including proposal for a nomination of a director must set forth (a) the name and address of the stockholder who intends to make the nomination and of the person or persons to be nominated, (b) a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record of stock of the corporation entitled to vote at such meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or the persons specified in the notice, (c) a description of all arrangements between the stockholder and each nominee and any other person pursuant to which the nomination is to be

Maytag's bylaws provide that for a stockholder proposal, including a proposal for a nomination of a director, to be properly made by a stockholder at an annual meeting, the stockholder must have given timely notice in writing, such business must be a proper matter for stockholder action under Delaware law, and the stockholder notice must set forth (a) a description of each item of business to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (b) the name and record address of the stockholder proposing to bring such item of business, (c) the class and number of shares of the corporation's stock which are beneficially owned by the stockholder on the record date (if such date shall then have been made publicly available) and as of the date of such stockholder notice, (d) all other information which would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed with the SEC, if with respect to any such item of business, such stockholder were a participant in a solicitation subject to Section 14 of the Securities Act. The stockholder notice including a proposal for a nomination of a director must set forth (a) the name and record address of the stockholder who intends to make the nomination, (b) the name, age, principal occupation or employment, business address and residence address of the person or persons to be nominated, (c) the class and number of shares of stock held

made by the stockholders, (d) such other information regarding each nominee as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the applicable SEC rules, if the nominee were to be nominated by the board of directors, and (e) the consent of each nominee to serve as a director of the corporation if so elected. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the secretary of Whirlpool not later than 90 days in advance of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on the third Tuesday in April. However, with respect to an annual meeting to be held on a day other than the third Tuesday in April, the stockholder notice must be delivered to the secretary of Whirlpool not later than the close of business on the seventh day following the date on which notice of such meeting is first given to stockholders.

of record, owned beneficially and represented by Proxy by such stockholder and by the person or persons to be nominated as of the date of such notice, (d) a representation that the stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the notice, (e) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such stockholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nomination or nominations are to be made by such stockholder, (f) such other information regarding each nominee as would be required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to the applicable SEC rules, and (g) the consent of each nominee to serve as a director of the corporation if so elected. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Maytag not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting. However, in the event that the date of the annual meeting is advanced more than 30 days prior to or delayed by more than 60 days after the anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, then notice of a stockholder proposal must be delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made.

DESCRIPTION OF WHIRLPOOL CAPITAL STOCK

The following description of the capital stock of Whirlpool does not purport to be complete, and is subject, in all respects, to applicable Delaware law and to the provisions of Whirlpool's restated certificate of incorporation.

Whirlpool Common Stock

Whirlpool is authorized by Whirlpool's restated certificate of incorporation to issue 250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of which 67,232,150 shares were issued and outstanding as of September 1, 2005.

Holders of shares of Whirlpool common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by stockholders. Whirlpool stockholders are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors. The holders of Whirlpool common stock are entitled to receive such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the Whirlpool board of directors in its discretion, out of funds legally available therefor. Subject to the rights of any preferred stock outstanding, upon liquidation or dissolution of Whirlpool, the holders of Whirlpool common stock are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis all assets remaining for distribution to stockholders. Shares of Whirlpool common stock do not have preemptive or other subscription or conversion rights and are not subject to any redemption or sinking fund provisions. All of the outstanding shares of Whirlpool common stock are, and the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued as described in this proxy statement/prospectus will be, fully paid and nonassessable.

Whirlpool Preferred Stock

Whirlpool is authorized by Whirlpool's restated certificate of incorporation to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share. There are no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding. The Whirlpool board is authorized to issue preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the voting rights, liquidation preferences, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption rights and terms, including sinking fund provisions and certain other rights and preferences, of the preferred stock. The Whirlpool board of directors can, without shareholder approval, issue shares of such preferred stock with voting and conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of Whirlpool common stock and may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Whirlpool.

Special Voting Rights

Whirlpool stockholders are entitled to certain "supermajority" voting rights as described above in the sections entitled "Comparison of Rights of Stockholders of Whirlpool and Stockholders of Maytag" beginning on page 104 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Whirlpool is divided into three classes as nearly equal in number as possible. Each class serves three years with the term of office of one class expiring at the annual meeting each year in successive years. This classification of directors may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of Whirlpool.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Whirlpool common stock is Computershare Shareholders Services, Inc.

EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements and schedule included in Whirlpool's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2004, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of Whirlpool's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, as set forth in their reports which are incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement. Whirlpool's financial statements and schedule and management's assessment are incorporated by reference in reliance on Ernst & Young's reports, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements and schedule included in Maytag's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2005, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of Maytag's internal control over financial reporting as of January 1, 2005, as set forth in their reports which are incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement. Maytag's financial statements and schedule and management's assessment are incorporated by reference in reliance on Ernst & Young's reports, given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel to Whirlpool, will pass upon the validity of Whirlpool common stock to be issued to Maytag stockholders pursuant to the merger.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

According to the Maytag bylaws, business to be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders may only be brought before the meeting pursuant to a notice of meeting. Accordingly, no matters other than the matters described in this proxy statement/prospectus will be presented for action at the special meeting or at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

To be considered for inclusion in Maytag's proxy statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, a stockholder proposal must be received at Maytag's offices no later than December 5, 2005.

To establish the date on which Maytag receives a proposal, we suggest that proponents submit their proposals by certified mail, return receipt requested.

A stockholder wishing to nominate a candidate for election to the Board or present an item of business at the 2006 Annual Meeting is required to give appropriate written notice to the Secretary of Maytag, which must be received by Maytag between 90 and 120 days before the 2006 Annual Meeting. The 2006 Annual Meeting is currently scheduled for May 11, 2006. Maytag is not required to present the matter in its proxy materials. Any notice of nomination is required to contain certain information about both the nominee and the stockholder making the nomination. The Governance and Nominating Committee may require that the proposed nominee furnish other information to determine that person's eligibility and qualifications to serve as a director. A nomination or item of business which does not comply with the above procedure or the bylaws will be disregarded.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR STOCKHOLDERS

Where You Can Find More Information

Maytag and Whirlpool file annual, quarterly, current, and special reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to as the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements, or other information they file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Maytag and Whirlpool filings with the SEC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the Internet Website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Whirlpool and Maytag filings are also available at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange. For further information on obtaining copies of their public filings at the New York Stock Exchange, you should call (212) 656-5060.

Whirlpool has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register the shares of Whirlpool common stock to be issued to Maytag stockholders in the merger. This proxy statement/prospectus is a part of the registration statement and constitutes the prospectus of Whirlpool in addition to being the proxy statement of Maytag for the special meeting of Maytag stockholders. As allowed by the SEC rules, this proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information into this proxy statement/prospectus, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information superseded by information in, or incorporated by reference in, this proxy statement statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the documents set forth below that we have previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important information about our companies and their finances.

Whirlpool SEC Filings

Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005.

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on August 22, 2005, August 10, 2005, August 8, 2005, July 21, 2005, July 18, 2005, April 21, 2005, February 17, 2005, February 16, 2005, February 10, 2005, February 3, 2005 and January 25, 2005.

Maytag SEC Filings

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 1, 2005.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended April 2, 2005.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 2, 2005.

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on August 31, 2005, August 22, 2005, August 17, 2005, August 12, 2005, August 10, 2005, August 8, 2005, July 25, 2005 (reporting information under items 8.01 and 9.01), July 22, 2005, July 20, 2005, July 18, 2005, July 14, 2005, June 24, 2005, June 21, 2005, May 24, 2005, May 23, 2005, March 14, 2005, February 15, 2005, and January 18, 2005.

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Rights Agreement, dated as of February 12, 1998, between Maytag and Harris Trust and Savings Bank, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Maytag's Current Report on Form 8-A dated February 12, 1998 File No. 001-00655), as amended by Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Maytag's Current Report on Form 8-A12B/A dated November 18, 2004, File No. 001-00655), as amended by Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated as of May 19, 2005, between Maytag and Computershare Investor Services LLC, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Maytag's Current Report on Form 8-A12B/A dated May 20, 2005, File No. 00655), and as amended by the Amendment to the Rights Agreement, dated as of August 22, 2005, (incorporated by reference to Maytag's Current Report on Form 8-A12B/A dated August 22, 2005, File No. 001-00655).

We are also incorporating by reference all documents that we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 12(c), 14, or 15(d) of the Exchange Act between the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and the date of the Maytag stockholder meeting.

Whirlpool has supplied all information contained or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus relating to Whirlpool, and Maytag has supplied all such information relating to Maytag.

If you are a Maytag or Whirlpool stockholder, we may have sent you some of the documents incorporated by reference, but you can obtain any of them through us or the SEC. Documents incorporated by reference are available from us without charge, excluding all exhibits unless we have specifically incorporated by reference an exhibit in this proxy statement/prospectus. You may obtain documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate party at the following addresses and telephone numbers:

Maytag Corporation

Maytag's Investor Relations Department
403 West Fourth Street, North
Newton, Iowa 50208
Attention: Secretary
Telephone: (641) 792-7000

If you would like to request documents from us, please do so by

Whirlpool Corporation

Whirlpool's Investor Relations Department
2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022
Attention: Secretary
Telephone: (269) 923-5000

, 2005, to receive them before the meeting.

You can also get more information by visiting Whirlpool's web site at <http://www.whirlpoolcorp.com> and Maytag's web site at <http://www.maytagcorp.com>. Web site materials are not incorporated in, and are not part of, this proxy statement/prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus to vote on the proposals described in this document. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus is dated _____, 2005. You should not assume that the information contained in the proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than such date, and neither the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to Maytag stockholders nor the issuance of Whirlpool common stock in the merger should create any implication to the contrary.

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

Dated as of August 22, 2005,

Among

**WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION,
WHIRLPOOL ACQUISITION CO.**

and

MAYTAG CORPORATION

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AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER dated as of August 22, 2005, among WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation ("Parent"), WHIRLPOOL ACQUISITION CO., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent ("Sub"), and MAYTAG CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Company").

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Parent, Sub and the Company have approved the acquisition of the Company by Parent on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement;

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Sub and the Company have approved and declared advisable this Agreement and the merger (the "Merger") of Sub into the Company, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS Parent, Sub and the Company desire to make certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in connection with the Merger and also to prescribe various conditions to the Merger.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

THE MERGER

Section 1.01 *The Merger.* On the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, and in accordance with the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "DGCL"), Sub shall be merged with and into the Company at the Effective Time. At the Effective Time, the separate corporate existence of Sub shall cease and the Company shall continue as the surviving corporation (the "Surviving Corporation"). The Merger, the payment of cash and shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of Parent ("Parent Common Stock") in connection with the Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement are referred to herein as the "Transactions".

SECTION 1.02 *Closing.* The closing (the "Closing") of the Merger shall take place at the offices of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 at 10:00 a.m. on the second business day following the satisfaction (or, to the extent permitted by Law, waiver by all parties) of the conditions set forth in Section 7.01 (other than those conditions that by their nature are to be fulfilled at the Closing), or, if on such day any condition set forth in Section 7.02 or 7.03 has not been satisfied (or, to the extent permitted by Law, waived by the party or parties entitled to the benefits thereof and other than those conditions that by their nature are to be fulfilled at the Closing), as soon as practicable after all the conditions set forth in Article VII have been satisfied (or, to the extent permitted by Law, waived by the parties entitled to the benefits thereof), or at such other place, time and date as shall be agreed in writing between Parent and the Company. The date on which the Closing occurs is referred to in this Agreement as the "Closing Date".

SECTION 1.03 *Effective Time.* Prior to the Closing, Parent shall prepare, and on the Closing Date or as soon as practicable thereafter the Surviving Corporation shall file with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, a certificate of merger (the "Certificate of Merger") executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DGCL and shall make all other filings or recordings required under the DGCL. The Merger shall become effective at such time as the Certificate of Merger is duly filed with such Secretary of State, or at such subsequent time as Parent and the Company shall agree and specify in the Certificate of Merger (the time the Merger becomes effective being the "Effective Time").

SECTION 1.04 *Effects.* The Merger shall have the effects set forth in Section 259 of the DGCL.

SECTION 1.05 *Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws.* (a) The certificate of incorporation of the Company, as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be the certificate of incorporation of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable Law.

(b) The By-laws of Sub, as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time, shall be the By-laws of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable Law.

SECTION 1.06 *Directors.* The directors of Sub immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the directors of the Surviving Corporation, until the earlier of their resignation or removal or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, as the case may be.

SECTION 1.07 *Officers.* The officers of the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the officers of the Surviving Corporation, until the earlier of their resignation or removal or until their respective successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified, as the case may be.

ARTICLE II

EFFECT ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CONSTITUENT CORPORATIONS; EXCHANGE OF CERTIFICATES

SECTION 2.01 *Effect on Capital Stock.* At the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holder of any shares of common stock, par value \$1.25 per share, of the Company ("*Company Common Stock*") or any shares of capital stock of Sub:

(a) *Capital Stock of Sub.* Each issued and outstanding share of capital stock of Sub shall be converted into and become one fully paid and nonassessable share of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of the Surviving Corporation.

(b) *Cancellation of Treasury Stock and Parent-Owned Stock.* Each share of Company Common Stock that is owned by the Company, Parent or Sub shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and shall cease to exist, and no consideration shall be delivered or deliverable in exchange therefor.

(c) *Conversion of Company Common Stock.* Subject to Sections 2.01(b), 2.02(a) and 2.02(b), each issued and outstanding share of Company Common Stock shall be converted into the right to receive (x) \$10.50 in cash, without interest, and (y) that number of validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable shares of Parent Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio (together, the "*Merger Consideration*").

(d) *Effect of Conversion.* From and after the Effective Time, all of the shares of Company Common Stock converted into the Merger Consideration pursuant to this Section 2.01 shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and each holder of a certificate (each a "*Certificate*") theretofore representing any such shares of Company Common Stock shall thereafter cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except the right to receive (i) the Merger Consideration, (ii) any dividends and other distributions in accordance with Section 2.03(d) and 2.03(f) and (iii) any cash to be paid in lieu of any fractional share of Parent Common Stock in accordance with Section 2.03(e).

(e) *Changes to Stock.* If at any time during the period between the date of this Agreement and the Effective Time, any change in the outstanding shares of capital stock of Parent or the Company shall occur by reason of any reclassification, recapitalization, stock split or combination, split-up, exchange or readjustment of shares, rights issued in respect of Parent Common Stock or any stock dividend thereon with a record date during such period, the Merger Consideration, the Exchange Ratio and any other similarly dependent items, as the case may be, shall be appropriately adjusted to provide the holders of shares of Company Common Stock the same economic effect as contemplated by this Agreement prior to such event.

(f) *Definitions.* For purposes of this Agreement:

"*Exchange Ratio*" means the quotient obtained by dividing \$10.50 by the 20-Day Average Price and rounding to the nearest 1/10,000; provided that if the 20-Day Average Price is less than \$75.1039, the

Exchange Ratio shall be 0.1398; and if the 20-Day Average Price is greater than \$91.7937, the Exchange Ratio shall be equal to 0.1144.

"20-Day Average Price" shall mean the average (rounded to nearest 1/10,000), of the volume weighted averages (rounded to the nearest 1/10,000), of the trading prices of the Parent Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the "NYSE") as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets (or such other source as the parties shall agree in writing) for each of the 20 consecutive trading days ending on and including the second trading day prior to the Closing Date.

SECTION 2.02 *Appraisal Rights; Stock Options; Affiliates.*

(a) *Appraisal Rights.* Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, shares ("Appraisal Shares") of Company Common Stock that are issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time and that are held by any person who is entitled to demand and properly demands appraisal of such Appraisal Shares pursuant to, and who complies with, Section 262 of the DGCL ("Section 262") shall not be converted into Merger Consideration as provided in Section 2.01(c), but rather the holders of Appraisal Shares shall be entitled to the rights provided for under Section 262; provided, however, that if any such holder shall fail to perfect or otherwise shall waive, withdraw or lose the right to appraisal under Section 262, then such holder's Appraisal Shares shall be deemed to have been converted as of the Effective Time into, and to have become exchangeable solely for the right to receive, the Merger Consideration as provided in Section 2.01(c) and unpaid dividends and other distributions as provided in Section 2.03(d). The Company shall serve prompt notice to Parent of any demands received by the Company for appraisal of any shares of Company Common Stock, and Parent shall have the right to participate in and direct all negotiations and proceedings with respect to such demands. Prior to the Effective Time, the Company shall not, without the prior written consent of Parent, make any payment with respect to, or settle or offer to settle, any such demands, or agree to do any of the foregoing.

(b) *Stock Options and Equity Awards.*

(1) The Board of Directors of the Company (the "Company Board"), or the appropriate committee thereof, shall take such action as is necessary so that at the Effective Time, each outstanding option to purchase shares of Company Common Stock (a "Company Stock Option") granted under the Company Stock Plans, whether or not vested, shall cease to represent a right to acquire shares of Company Common Stock, and shall thereafter constitute an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to such Company Stock Option pursuant to the relevant Company Stock Plan under which it was issued and the agreement evidencing the grant thereof prior to the Effective Time, the number (rounded to the nearest whole number) of shares of Parent Common Stock determined by multiplying (x) the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Stock Option immediately prior to the Effective Time by (y) two times the Exchange Ratio. The exercise price or base price per share of Parent Common Stock subject to any such Company Stock Option at and after the Effective Time shall be an amount (rounded to the nearest one hundredth of a cent) equal to (A) the exercise price or base price per share of Company Common Stock subject to such Company Stock Option prior to the Effective Time divided by (B) two times the Exchange Ratio. The parties acknowledge that as of the Effective Time, all Company Stock Options granted under the 2002 Employee and Director Stock Incentive Plan, the 1998 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, the 2000 Employee Stock Incentive Plan, the 1996 Employee Stock Incentive Plan, the 1992 Stock Option Plan for Executives and Key Employees and the 1989 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors, if unvested, shall vest in full and shall remain exercisable in accordance with the terms of the applicable plan documents and award agreements for each such Company Stock Option. The parties will make good faith efforts to make equitable adjustments to ensure that the conversions of Company Stock Options contemplated by this Section 2.02(b)(1) comply with Section 409A of the Code.

(2) At the Effective Time, (i) each restricted stock unit or performance unit granted under the Company Stock Plans, if unvested, shall vest in full and be settled for a cash payment to the holder of such award equal to \$10.50 plus (A) the Exchange Ratio times (B) the closing price of the Parent Common Stock on the Closing Date per unit; and (ii) each award granted under the Company's Performance Incentive Award Plan and the Company's Executive Economic Profit Plan (together, the "*Cash LTIPs*") shall vest and be settled in cash (based on a per share valuation equal to \$10.50 plus (A) the Exchange Ratio times (B) the closing price of the Parent Common Stock on the Closing Date) at the Effective Time at 100% of target.

(3) Parent shall take all corporate action necessary to assume as of the Effective Time the Company's obligations under the Company Stock Options and to otherwise effectuate the provisions of this Section 2.02(b), and shall reserve for issuance a sufficient number of shares of Parent Common Stock for delivery pursuant to the terms set forth in this Section 2.02(b). Effective as of the Closing Date, Parent shall file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "*SEC*") a registration statement on an appropriate form or a post-effective amendment to a previously filed registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the Parent Common Stock subject to Company Stock Options and shall use its reasonable best efforts to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement (and maintain the current status of the prospectus contained therein), as well as comply with any applicable state securities or "blue sky" laws, for so long as such options remain outstanding.

(4) For purposes of this Agreement, "*Company Stock Plans*" mean the 2002 Employee and Director Stock Incentive Plan, the 1998 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, the 2000 Employee Stock Incentive Plan, the 1996 Employee Stock Incentive Plan, the 1992 Stock Option Plan for Executives and Key Employees, the 1989 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors and the Company's Employee Discount Stock Purchase Plan (the "*ESPP*").

(c) *Company Affiliates.* Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, no shares of Parent Common Stock (or certificates therefor) shall be issued in exchange for any Certificate to any "*affiliate*" of the Company (identified pursuant to Section 6.13) until such person shall have delivered to Parent duly executed Affiliate Agreements as contemplated by Section 6.13. Such persons shall be subject to the restrictions described in such agreements, and such shares (or certificates therefor) shall bear a legend describing such restrictions.

SECTION 2.03 *Exchange of Certificates.*

(a) *Exchange Agent.* Prior to the Effective Time, Parent shall appoint the transfer agent for the Parent Common Stock or such other exchange agent reasonably acceptable to the Company (the "*Exchange Agent*") for the purpose of exchanging Certificates representing shares of Company Common Stock and non-certificated shares represented by book entry ("*Book Entry Shares*") for the Merger Consideration. Parent will make available to the Exchange Agent, at or prior to the Effective Time, the cash and Parent Common Stock to be delivered in respect of the shares of Company Common Stock (such cash and Parent Common Stock being hereinafter referred to as the "*Exchange Fund*"). Promptly after the Effective Time, Parent will send, or will cause the Exchange Agent to send, to each holder of record of shares of Company Common Stock as of the Effective Time a letter of transmittal for use in such exchange (which shall specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates theretofore representing shares of Company Common Stock shall pass, only upon proper delivery of such Certificates to the Exchange Agent or by appropriate guarantee of delivery in the form customarily used in transactions of this nature from a member of a national securities exchange, a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or a commercial bank or trust company in the United States) in such form as the Company and Parent may reasonably agree, for use in effecting delivery of shares of Company Common Stock to the Exchange Agent. Exchange of any Book-Entry Shares shall be effected in accordance with Parent's customary procedures with respect to securities represented by book entry.

(b) *Exchange Procedure.* Each holder of shares of Company Common Stock that have been converted into a right to receive the Merger Consideration, upon surrender to the Exchange Agent of a Certificate, together with a properly completed letter of transmittal, will be entitled to receive (A) one or more shares of Parent Common Stock (which shall be in non-certificated book-entry form unless a physical certificate is requested) representing, in the aggregate, the whole number of shares of Parent Common Stock, if any, that such holder has the right to receive pursuant to Section 2.01(c) and (B) a check in the amount equal to the cash portion of the Merger Consideration, if any, that such holder has the right to receive pursuant to Section 2.01(c) and this Article II, including cash payable in lieu of fractional shares pursuant to Section 2.03(e) and dividends and other distributions pursuant to Section 2.03(d). No interest shall be paid or accrued on any Merger Consideration, cash in lieu of fractional shares or on any unpaid dividends and distributions payable to holders of Certificates. Until so surrendered, each such Certificate shall, after the Effective Time, represent for all purposes only the right to receive such Merger Consideration and any dividends and other distributions in accordance with Sections 2.03(d) and 2.03(f), and any cash to be paid in lieu of any fractional share of Parent Common Stock in accordance with Section 2.03(e).

(c) *Certificate Holder.* If any portion of the Merger Consideration is to be registered in the name of a person other than the person in whose name the applicable surrendered Certificate is registered, it shall be a condition to the registration thereof that the surrendered Certificate shall be properly endorsed or otherwise be in proper form for transfer and that the person requesting such delivery of the Merger Consideration shall pay to the Exchange Agent any transfer or other similar Taxes required as a result of such registration in the name of a person other than the registered holder of such Certificate or establish to the satisfaction of the Exchange Agent that such Tax has been paid or is not payable.

(d) *Dividends and Distributions.* No dividends or other distributions with respect to shares of Parent Common Stock issued in the Merger shall be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered Certificates or Book-Entry Shares until such Certificates or Book-Entry Shares are properly surrendered. Following such surrender, there shall be paid, without interest, to the record holder of the shares of Parent Common Stock issued in exchange therefor (i) at the time of such surrender, all dividends and other distributions payable in respect of such shares of Parent Common Stock with a record date after the Effective Time and a payment date on or prior to the date of such surrender and not previously paid and (ii) at the appropriate payment date, the dividends or other distributions payable with respect to such shares of Parent Common Stock with a record date after the Effective Time but with a payment date subsequent to such surrender. For purposes of dividends or other distributions in respect of shares of Parent Common Stock, all shares of Parent Common Stock to be issued pursuant to the Merger shall be entitled to dividends pursuant to the immediately preceding sentence as if issued and outstanding as of the Effective Time.

(e) *Fractional Shares.*

(1) No fractional shares of Parent Common Stock shall be issued in the Merger, but in lieu thereof each holder of shares of Company Common Stock otherwise entitled to a fractional share of Parent Common Stock will be entitled to receive, from the Exchange Agent in accordance with the provisions of this Section 2.03(e), a cash payment in lieu of such fractional shares of Parent Common Stock representing such holder's proportionate interest, if any, in the proceeds from the sale by the Exchange Agent in one or more transactions of shares of Parent Common Stock equal to the excess of (x) the aggregate number of shares of Parent Common Stock to be delivered to the Exchange Agent by Parent pursuant to Section 2.03(a) over (y) the aggregate number of whole shares of Parent Common Stock to be distributed to the holders of Certificates pursuant to Section 2.03(b) (such excess being herein called the "Excess Shares"). As soon as practicable after the Effective Time, the Exchange Agent, as agent for the holders of the Certificates representing shares of Company Common Stock, shall sell the Excess Shares at then prevailing prices on the NYSE in the manner provided in the following paragraph.

(2) The sale of the Excess Shares by the Exchange Agent, as agent for the holders that would otherwise receive fractional shares, shall be executed on the NYSE through one or more member firms of the NYSE and shall be executed in round lots to the extent practicable. Until the proceeds of such sale or sales have been distributed to the holders of shares of Company Common Stock, the Exchange Agent shall hold such proceeds in trust for the holders of shares of Company Common Stock (the "*Common Shares Trust*"). Parent shall pay all commissions, transfer taxes and other out-of-pocket transactions costs, including the expenses and compensation of the Exchange Agent, incurred in connection with such sale of Excess Shares. The Exchange Agent shall determine the portion of the Common Shares Trust to which each holder of shares of Company Common Stock shall be entitled, if any, by multiplying the amount of the aggregate proceeds comprising the Common Shares Trust by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the fractional share interest to which such holder of shares of Company Common Stock would otherwise be entitled and the denominator of which is the aggregate amount of fractional share interests to which all holders of shares of Company Common Stock would otherwise be entitled.

(3) As soon as practicable after the determination of the amount of cash, if any, to be paid to holders of shares of Company Common Stock in lieu of any fractional shares of Parent Common Stock, the Exchange Agent shall make available such amounts to such holders of shares of Company Common Stock without interest, subject to and in accordance with this Section 2.03.

(f) *No Further Ownership Rights in Company Common Stock.* The Merger Consideration paid in accordance with the terms of this Article II upon conversion of any shares of Company Common Stock shall be deemed to have been paid in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to such shares of Company Common Stock, subject, however, to the Surviving Corporation's obligation to pay any dividends or make any other distributions with a record date prior to the Effective Time that may have been declared or made by the Company on such shares of Company Common Stock in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or prior to the date of this Agreement and which remain unpaid at the Effective Time, and after the Effective Time there shall be no further registration of transfers on the stock transfer books of the Surviving Corporation of shares of Company Common Stock that were outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time. If, after the Effective Time, any certificates formerly representing shares of Company Common Stock are presented to the Surviving Corporation or the Exchange Agent for any reason, they shall be canceled and exchanged as provided in this Article II.

(g) *Termination of Exchange Fund.* Any portion of the Exchange Fund that remains undistributed to the holders of Company Common Stock for six months after the Effective Time shall be delivered to Parent, upon demand, and any holder of Company Common Stock who has not theretofore complied with this Article II shall thereafter look only to Parent and/or the Surviving Corporation for payment of its claim for Merger Consideration.

(h) *No Liability.* None of Parent, Sub, the Company or the Exchange Agent shall be liable to any person in respect of any cash or Parent Common Stock from the Exchange Fund delivered to a public official to the extent required by any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar Law. If any Certificate has not been surrendered immediately prior to such date on which the Merger Consideration in respect of such Certificate would otherwise irrevocably escheat to or become the property of any Governmental Entity, any such shares, cash, dividends or distributions in respect of such Certificate shall, to the extent permitted by applicable Law, become the property of the Surviving Corporation, free and clear of all claims or interest of any person previously entitled thereto.

(i) *Investment of Exchange Fund.* The Exchange Agent shall invest any cash included in the Exchange Fund, as directed by Parent, in (i) direct obligations of the United States of America, (ii) obligations for which the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged to provide for the payment of all principal and interest or (iii) commercial paper obligations receiving the highest rating from either Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, or a combination thereof; provided that, in any such case, no such instrument shall have a

maturity exceeding three months from the date of the investment therein. Any interest and other income resulting from such investments shall be paid to Parent.

(j) *Withholding Rights.* Parent and the Exchange Agent shall be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable to any holder of Company Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld with respect to the making of such payment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (the "*Code*"), or under any other provision of applicable federal, state, local or foreign tax Law. To the extent that amounts are so withheld and paid over to the appropriate taxing authority by Parent or the Exchange Agent, as applicable, such withheld amounts shall be treated for all purposes of this Agreement as having been paid to the holders of the shares of Company Common Stock in respect of which such deduction and withholding was made by Parent or the Exchange Agent.

(k) *Lost Certificates.* If any Certificate shall have been lost, stolen, defaced or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming such Certificate to be lost, stolen, defaced or destroyed and, if reasonably required by the Surviving Corporation, the posting by such person of a bond in such reasonable amount as the Surviving Corporation may direct as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such Certificate, the Exchange Agent shall pay in respect of such lost, stolen, defaced or destroyed Certificate the Merger Consideration with respect to each share of Company Common Stock formerly represented by such Certificate.

ARTICLE III

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company represents and warrants to Parent and Sub that, except as set forth in the disclosure letter, dated as of the date of this Agreement, from the Company to Parent and Sub (the "*Company Disclosure Letter*") or in any Company SEC Document filed and publicly available prior to the date of this Agreement (each, a "*Filed Company SEC Document*"):

SECTION 3.01 *Organization, Standing and Power.* Each of the Company and each of its subsidiaries (each, a "*Company Subsidiary*") (a) is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized, other than defects in such organization, existence or good standing that, individually and in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect, and (b) has full corporate power and authority and possesses all governmental franchises, licenses, permits, authorizations and approvals necessary to enable it to own, lease or otherwise hold its properties and assets and to conduct its businesses as presently conducted, other than such corporate power and authority, franchises, licenses, permits, authorizations and approvals the lack of which, individually and in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect. The Company and each Company Subsidiary is duly qualified to do business in each jurisdiction where the nature of its business or the ownership or leasing of its properties make such qualification necessary or the failure to so qualify would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect. The Company has delivered to Parent true and complete copies of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, as amended to the date of this Agreement (as so amended, the "*Company Charter*"), and the by-laws of the Company, as amended to the date of this Agreement (as so amended, the "*Company By-laws*").

SECTION 3.02 *Company Subsidiaries: Equity Interests.*

(a) Section 3.02(a) of the Company Disclosure Letter lists each "*significant subsidiary*", as such term is defined in Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X under the Exchange Act and its jurisdiction of organization. All the outstanding shares of capital stock of each Company Subsidiary have been validly issued and are fully paid and nonassessable and are owned by the Company, by another Company Subsidiary or by the Company and another Company Subsidiary, free and clear of all pledges, liens, charges, mortgages, encumbrances and security interests of any kind or nature whatsoever (collectively, "*Liens*").

(b) Except for its interests in the Company Subsidiaries, the Company does not own, directly or indirectly, any capital stock, equity membership interest, partnership interest, joint venture interest or other equity interest in any person.

SECTION 3.03 *Capital Structure.* (a) The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of 200,000,000 shares of Company Common Stock and 24,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share ("*Company Preferred Stock*" and, together with the Company Common Stock, the "*Company Capital Stock*"). At the close of business on July 31, 2005, (i) 79,943,633 shares of Company Common Stock (each together with a Company Right) and no shares of Company Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding, (ii) 37,206,960 shares of Company Common Stock were held by the Company in its treasury, (iii) 7,521,608 shares of Company Common Stock were subject to outstanding Company Stock Options and 891,921 additional shares of Company Common Stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to the Company Stock Plans, (other than any shares reserved under the Employee Discount Stock Purchase Plan) and (iv) 4,000,000 shares of Company Preferred Stock were reserved for issuance in connection with the rights (the "*Company Rights*") issued pursuant to the Rights Agreement dated as of February 12, 1998 (as amended from time to time, the "*Company Rights Agreement*"), between the Company and Computershare Investor Services, LLC, as Rights Agent. Except as set forth above, at the close of business on July 31, 2005, no shares of capital stock or other voting securities of the Company were issued, reserved for issuance or outstanding. During the period from July 31, 2005 to the date of this Agreement, (x) there have been no issuances by the Company of shares of capital stock or other voting securities of the Company other than issuances of shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the exercise of Company Stock Options outstanding on such date as required by their terms as in effect on the date of such issuance and (y) there have been no issuances by the Company of options, warrants or other rights to acquire shares of capital stock or other voting securities of the Company. There are no outstanding stock appreciation rights linked to the price of the Company Common Stock that were not granted in tandem with a related Company Stock Option. All outstanding shares of Company Capital Stock are, and all such shares that may be issued prior to the Effective Time will be when issued, duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and not subject to or issued in violation of any purchase option, call option, right of first refusal, preemptive right, subscription right or any similar right under any provision of the DGCL, the Company Charter, the Company By-laws or any Contract to which the Company is a party or otherwise bound. There are not any bonds, debentures, notes or other indebtedness of the Company having the right to vote (or convertible into, or exchangeable for, securities having the right to vote) on any matters on which holders of Company Capital Stock may vote ("*Voting Company Debt*"). Except as set forth above, as of the date of this Agreement, there are not any options, warrants, rights, convertible or exchangeable securities, "phantom" stock rights, stock appreciation rights, stock-based performance units, commitments, Contracts, arrangements or undertakings of any kind to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party or by which any of them is bound (i) obligating the Company or any Company Subsidiary to issue, deliver or sell, or cause to be issued, delivered or sold, additional shares of capital stock or other equity interests in, the Company or any Company Subsidiary or any Voting Company Debt, (ii) obligating the Company or any Company Subsidiary to issue, grant, extend or enter into any such option, warrant, call, right, security, unit, commitment, Contract, arrangement or undertaking or (iii) that give any person the right to receive any economic benefit or right similar to or derived from the economic benefits and rights occurring to holders of Company Capital Stock. As of the date of this Agreement, there are not any outstanding contractual obligations of the Company or any Company Subsidiary to repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of capital stock of the Company or any Company Subsidiary. The Company has made available to Parent a complete and correct copy of the Company Rights Agreement, as amended to the date of this Agreement.

(b) The Company has delivered or made available to Parent a true, complete and correct list of all outstanding Company Stock Options, the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to each such Company Stock Option, the grant dates, exercise prices, expiration dates and vesting schedule of each such Company Stock Option and the names of the holders of each Company Stock Option. All outstanding Company Stock Options are evidenced by the forms of Company Stock Option agreements delivered or made available to Parent, and no Company Stock Option agreement contains terms that are materially inconsistent with, or in addition in any material respect to, the terms contained therein.

SECTION 3.04 *Authority; Execution and Delivery; Enforceability.* (a) The Company has all requisite corporate power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to consummate the Merger and the other Transactions to be performed or consummated by the Company. The execution and delivery by the Company of this Agreement and the consummation by the Company of the Merger and the other Transactions to be performed or consummated by the Company have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of the Company, subject, in the case of the Merger, to receipt of the Company Stockholder Approval. The Company has duly executed and delivered this Agreement, and this Agreement constitutes its legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights, and to general equity principles.

(b) The Company Board, at a meeting duly called and held, duly adopted resolutions (i) approving this Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions to be performed or consummated by the Company, (ii) determining that the terms of the Merger and the other Transactions to be performed or consummated by the Company are fair to and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, (iii) directing that this Agreement be submitted to a vote at the Company Stockholders Meeting, (iv) recommending that the Company's stockholders adopt this Agreement and (v) declaring the advisability of this Agreement. Assuming that the representation set forth in the second sentence of Section 4.03(c) is true and correct, such resolutions of the Company Board are sufficient to render inapplicable to Parent and Sub and this Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions (i) the restrictions on "*business combinations*" contained in Section 203 of the DGCL and (ii) the provisions of Article Eleventh of the Company Charter. To the Company's knowledge, no other state takeover statute or similar statute or regulation applies or purports to apply to the Company with respect to this Agreement, the Merger or any other Transaction.

(c) Assuming that the representation set forth in the second sentence of Section 4.03(c) is true and correct, the only vote of holders of any class or series of Company Capital Stock necessary to approve and adopt this Agreement and the Merger is the adoption of this Agreement by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Company Common Stock entitled to vote thereon (the "*Company Stockholder Approval*"). The affirmative vote of the holders of Company Capital Stock, or any of them, is not necessary to consummate any Transaction other than the Merger.

SECTION 3.05 *No Conflicts; Consents.* (a) The execution and delivery by the Company of this Agreement do not, and the consummation of the Merger and the other Transactions and compliance with the terms hereof will not, conflict with, or result in any violation of or default (with or without the lapse of time or the giving of notice, or both) under, or give rise to a right of termination, cancellation or acceleration of any obligation or to loss of a material benefit under, or to increased, additional, accelerated or guaranteed rights or entitlements of any person under, or result in the creation of any Lien upon any of the properties or assets of the Company or any Company Subsidiary under, any provision of (i) the Company Charter, the Company By-laws or the comparable charter or organizational documents of any Company Subsidiary, (ii) any contract, lease, license, indenture, note, bond, agreement, permit, concession, franchise or other instrument (a "*Contract*") to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party or by which any of their respective properties or assets

is bound or (iii) subject to the filings and other matters referred to in Section 3.05(b), any judgment, order or decree ("*Judgment*") or statute, law (including common law), ordinance, rule or regulation ("*Law*") applicable to the Company or any Company Subsidiary or their respective properties or assets, other than, in the case of clauses (ii) and (iii) above, any such items that, individually or in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect.

(b) No consent, approval, license, permit, order or authorization ("*Consent*") of, or registration, declaration or filing with, or permit from, any federal, state, local or foreign government or any court of competent jurisdiction, administrative agency or commission or other governmental authority or instrumentality, domestic or foreign (a "*Governmental Entity*"), is required to be obtained or made by or with respect to the Company or any Company Subsidiary in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement or the consummation of the Transactions, other than (i) compliance with and filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the "*HSR Act*"), (ii) any additional Consents and filings under any foreign Antitrust Laws (including, if applicable, the competition or antitrust laws of Mexico and Brazil, and the Competition Act (Canada)) or under the Investment Canada Act (Canada), (iii) the filing with the SEC of (A) a proxy or information statement relating to the adoption of this Agreement by the Company's stockholders (the "*Proxy Statement*") and (B) such reports under, or other applicable requirements of, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "*Exchange Act*"), as may be required in connection with this Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions, (iv) the filing of the Certificate of Merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware and appropriate documents with the relevant authorities of the other jurisdictions in which the Company is qualified to do business, (v) compliance with and such filings as may be required under applicable Environmental Laws, (vi) such filings as may be required in connection with the Taxes described in Section 6.09, (vii) filings under any applicable state takeover Law and (viii) such other items that, individually or in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect.

(c) The Company and the Company Board have taken all action necessary to (i) render the Company Rights Agreement inapplicable to this Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions and (ii) ensure that (A) neither Parent nor any of its affiliates or associates is or will become an "*Acquiring Person*" (as defined in the Company Rights Agreement) by reason of this Agreement, the Merger or any other Transaction, (B) a "*Distribution Date*" or a "*Share Acquisition Date*" (as each such term is defined in the Company Rights Agreement) shall not occur by reason of this Agreement, the Merger or any other Transaction and (C) the Company Rights shall expire immediately prior to the Effective Time.

SECTION 3.06 *SEC Documents; Undisclosed Liabilities.* (a) The Company has filed all reports, schedules, forms, statements and other documents required to be filed by the Company with the SEC since January 1, 2003 pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act (the "*Company SEC Documents*").

(b) As of its respective date, each Company SEC Document complied as to form in all material respects with the requirements of the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "*Securities Act*"), as the case may be, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder applicable to such Company SEC Document, and did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. Except to the extent that information contained in any Filed Company SEC Document has been revised or superseded by a later filed Filed Company SEC Document, none of the Company SEC Documents contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The consolidated financial statements of the Company included in the Company SEC Documents (including the related notes and schedules thereto) comply as to form

in all material respects with applicable accounting requirements and the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect thereto, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") (except, in the case of unaudited statements, as permitted by Form 10-Q of the SEC) applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated in the notes thereto) and fairly present, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the dates thereof and the consolidated results of their operations and cash flows for the periods shown (subject, in the case of unaudited statements, to normal year-end audit adjustments).

(c) Other than liabilities or obligations (i) disclosed or provided for in the financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents or (ii) incurred since March 31, 2005 in the ordinary course of business, neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has any liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise) required by GAAP to be set forth on a consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries or in the notes thereto and that, individually or in the aggregate, would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect.

(d) Each of the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer of the Company (or each former principal executive officer and former principal financial officer of the Company, as applicable) has made all certifications required under Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and under the Exchange Act (collectively, the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act") with respect to the Company SEC Documents, and the Company has delivered to Parent a summary of any disclosure made by the Company's management to the Company's auditors and audit committee referred to in such certifications. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "*principal executive officer*" and "*principal financial officer*" shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

(e) The Company has (i) designed and maintained disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, that is required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files under the Exchange Act is made known to its principal executive officer and principal financial officer or other appropriate members of management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure; (ii) designed and maintained a system of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) sufficient to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, including reasonable assurance (A) that transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorizations and recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP and to maintain asset accountability and (B) regarding prevention or timely detection of any unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements; (iii) with the participation of the Company's principal executive and financial officers, completed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for the year ended January 1, 2005, and such assessment concluded that such internal controls were effective using the framework specified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for such year ended; and (iv) to the extent required by applicable Law, disclosed in such report or in any amendment thereto any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by such report or amendment that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(f) The Company has disclosed, based on the most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company Board (i) any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over

financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information and (ii) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company has identified, based on the most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls. The Company has provided to Parent true and correct copies of any of the foregoing disclosures to the auditors or audit committee that have been made in writing from January 1, 2003 through the date hereof, and will promptly provide Parent true and correct copies of any such disclosure that is made after the date hereof.

(g) None of the Company Subsidiaries is, or has at any time since January 1, 2003 been, subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

(h) As of the date of this Agreement, to the knowledge of the Company, there is no applicable accounting rule, consensus or pronouncement that has been adopted by the SEC, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Emerging Issues Task Force or any similar body but that is not in effect as of the date of this Agreement that, if implemented, would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect.

(i) There are