NOVO NORDISK A S
Form 6-K
April 23, 2015
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

April 22, 2015

NOVO NORDISK A/S
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Novo Allé
DK- 2880, Bagsvaerd
Denmark
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F [X] Form 40-F [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes [ ] No [X]

If “Yes” is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g-32(b):82-_____

Novo Nordisk A/S – Reduction of the share capital

Bagsværd, Denmark, 22 April 2015 – At Novo Nordisk's Annual General Meeting on 19 March 2015, it was decided to reduce the company's B share capital from DKK 422,512,800 to DKK 412,512,800 by cancellation of part of the company's portfolio of own B shares at a nominal value of DKK 10,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 B shares of DKK 0.20 each.

Today, Novo Nordisk has registered the implementation of the reduction of the share capital with the Danish Business Authority and cancelled nominally DKK 10,000,000 B shares. After the reduction of the share capital, the company's share capital is nominally DKK 520,000,000, which is divided into an A share capital of nominally DKK 107,487,200 and a B share capital of nominally DKK 412,512,800.

The reduction in the share capital will not affect Novo Nordisk's share repurchase programme which will continue as previously announced.

Novo Nordisk is a global healthcare company with more than 90 years of innovation and leadership in diabetes care. The company also has leading positions within haemophilia care, growth hormone therapy and hormone replacement therapy. Headquartered in Denmark, Novo Nordisk employs approximately 41,500 employees in 75 countries, and markets its products in more than 180 countries. Novo Nordisk's B shares are listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen (Novo-B). Its ADRs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NVO). For more information, visit novonordisk.com, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube

Further information

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Company announcement No 28 / 2015

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf of the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: April 22, 2015

NOVO NORDISK A/S

Lars Rebien Sørensen,
Chief Executive Officer

x; vertical-align: text-bottom; text-align: left" ROWSPAN=1> 3,247 3,681 1,857 2,005 General and administrative 2,252 2,531 2,925 1,460 1,578 Research and development 410 500 513 217 315 Operating income 382 623 1,003 280 423 Net income 71 391 604 136 261 Net income per common share:
Basic 0.02 0.13 0.19 0.04 0.08 Diluted 0.02 0.12 0.19 0.04 0.08 Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:
Basic 3,039 3,098 3,169 3,135 3,293 Diluted 3,053 3,220 3,264 3,294 3,432

Balance Sheet Data:

	At December 31,			At June 30,	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007
				(Unaudited)	
	(In Thousands)				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 171	$ 265	$ 257	$ 575	$ 200
Working capital	2,878	3,123	4,151	3,225	4,935
Total assets	11,553	10,910	12,918	12,150	13,505
Total current liabilities	2,713	1,748	2,274	2,765	1,871
Long-term obligations	3,141	2,923	2,777	2,881	3,376
Total shareholders equity	$ 5,699	$ 6,238	$ 7,200	$ 6,504	$ 7,638

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RISK FACTORS

This offering and an investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included in those statements, as well as our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act, before you purchase any of our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, could negatively impact our business, results of operations or financial condition in the future. If any of the following risks and uncertainties develops into actual events, our business, results of operations of financial condition could be adversely affected. In those cases, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

If demand declines for chemical vapor deposition, gas control and related equipment, or for carbon nanotube and nanowire deposition systems, our financial position and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our products are utilized in the research, development and production of semiconductors and other electronic components such as solar cells, LEDs, carbon nanotubes and nanowires and MEMS, and equipment for surface mounting of components on to printed circut boards. They are also used to reflow solder on printed circuit boards.

Revenue from sales of our equipment used for research relating to, and manufacturing of, semiconductor and other electronic components was approximately 74% of our consolidated revenue in the year ended December 31, 2006, and is derived primarily from sales of customized chemical vapor deposition equipment, gas control systems, process equipment suitable for the synthesis of a variety of one-dimensional nanostructures and nanomaterials. A significant part of our growth strategy involves continued expansion of the sales of our products for research and development purposes by companies, university and government-funded research laboratories, as well as for production purposes. The availability of funds for these purposes may be subject to budgetary and political restrictions, as well as cost-cutting measures by manufacturers in the semiconductor and electronics industry.

If the availability of funds for research and development or the demand for capital equipment in the semiconductor and electronics industry declines, the demand for our products would also decline and our financial position and results of operations could be harmed.

The ongoing volatility of the semiconductor and electronics industry may negatively impact our business and results of operations and our corresponding ability to efficiently budget our expenses.

The semiconductor and electronics industry is highly cyclical. The demand for our products and the profitability of our products can change significantly from period to period as a result of numerous factors, including, but not limited to, changes in:

the availability of funds for research and development;
global and regional economic conditions;
governmental budgetary and political constraints;
changes in the capacity utilization and production volume of manufacturers of semiconductors, silicon wafers, solar cells, LEDS surface mount technology and MEMS;
the profitability and capital resources of semiconductor and electronics manufacturers; and
changes in technology.

For these and other reasons, our results of operations for past periods may not necessarily be indicative of future operating results.

Volatile demand for our products may make it difficult for us to accurately budget our expense levels, which are based in part on our projections of future revenues.

Demand for semiconductor and electronic manufacturing equipment and related consumable products may be volatile as a result of sudden changes in supply and demand, and other factors in the manufacturing processes.

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Our orders tend to be more volatile than our revenue, as any change in demand is reflected immediately in orders booked, which are net of cancellations, while revenue tends to be recognized over multiple quarters as a result of procurement and production lead times, and the deferral of certain revenue under our revenue recognition policies. The fiscal period in which we are able to recognize revenue is also at times subject to the length of time that our customers require to evaluate the performance of our equipment. This could cause our quarterly operating results to fluctuate.

If demand declines for chemical vapor deposition, gas control and relatedequipment, or for carbon nanotube and na

When cyclical fluctuations result in lower than expected revenue levels, operating results may be adversely affected and cost reduction measures may be necessary in order for us to remain competitive and financially sound. During a down cycle, we must be able to make timely adjustments to our cost and expense structure to correspond to the prevailing market conditions. In addition, during periods of rapid growth, we must be able to increase manufacturing capacity and the number of our personnel to meet customer demand, which may require additional liquidity. We can provide no assurance, that these objectives can be met in a timely manner in response to changes within the semiconductor and electronics industry cycles. If we fail to respond to these cyclical changes, our business could be seriously harmed.

During the most recent down cycle in the semiconductor and electronics industry in 2001, this industry experienced a significant decrease in capital spending. We do not have long-term volume production contracts with our customers, and we do not control the timing or volume of orders placed by our customers. Whether and to what extent our customers place orders for any specific products, and the mix and quantities of products included in those orders are factors beyond our control. Insufficient orders would result in under-utilization of our manufacturing facilities and infrastructure, and will negatively affect our financial position and results of operations.

The semiconductor and electronics processing equipment industry is competitive and we are relatively small in size and have fewer resources in comparison with many of our competitors.

The semiconductor and electronics processing equipment industry includes large manufacturers with substantial financial, marketing and other resources to develop new products and to support customers worldwide. Our future performance depends, in part, upon our ability to continue to compete successfully worldwide. Some of our competitors are diversified companies that have substantially greater financial resources and more extensive research, engineering, manufacturing, marketing and customer service and support capabilities than we can provide. We face competition from companies whose strategy is to provide a broad array of products, some of which compete with the products and services that we offer, as well as companies, universities and research laboratories that have the capacity to design and build their own equipment internally. These competitors may bundle their products and services in a manner that may discourage customers from purchasing our products. In addition, we face competition from smaller emerging semiconductor and electronics processing equipment companies, whose strategy is to provide a portion of the products and services that we offer at often lower prices than ours, using innovative technology to sell products into specialized markets. Loss of competitive position could impair our prices, customer orders, revenue, gross margin and market share, any of which would negatively affect our financial position and results of operations. Our failure to compete successfully with these other companies would seriously harm our business. There is a risk that larger, better-financed competitors will develop and market more advanced products than those we currently offer, or that competitors with greater financial resources may decrease prices, thereby putting us under financial pressure.

The health and environmental effects of nanotechnology are unknown, and this uncertainty could adversely affect the expansion of our business.

The health effects of nanotechnology are unknown. There is no scientific agreement on the health effects of nanomaterials in general and carbon nanotubes, in particular, but some scientists believe that in some cases, nanomaterials may be hazardous to an individual s health or to the environment. The science of nanotechnology is based on arranging atoms in such a way as to modify or build materials not made in nature; therefore, the effects are unknown. Future research into the effects of nanomaterials in general, and carbon nanotubes in particular, on health and environmental issues, may have an adverse effect on products incorporating nanotechnology. Since part of our growth strategy is based on sales of research equipment for the production of carbon nanotubes and the sale of such materials, the determination that these materials are harmful could adversely affect the expansion of our business.

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Risks Related to Our Company

We may experience increasing price pressure.

Our historical business strategy for many of our products has focused on product performance and customer service rather than on price. As a result of budgetary constraints, many of our customers are extremely price sensitive when purchasing of capital equipment. In addition, in our Conceptronic/Research division, we may face increased pricing pressure on our standardized products from competitors who have or are moving their manufacturing facilities to Asia. If we are unable to realize prices that allow us to continue to compete on the basis of product performance and customer service, our profit margins will be reduced.

We may not be able to keep pace with the rapid change in the technology we use in our products.

We believe that our continued success in the semiconductor and electronics processing equipment industry depends, in part, on our ability to continually improve existing technologies and to develop and manufacture new products and product enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis. We must be able to introduce these products and product enhancements into the market in a timely manner, in response to customers demands for higher-performance research and assembly equipment, customized to address rapid technological advances in capital equipment designs.

Technological innovations are inherently complex, and require long development cycles and appropriate professional staffing. Our future business success depends on our ability to develop and introduce new products (such as our Easy Tube product line sold by our CVD/First Nano division), or new uses for existing products, that successfully address changing customer needs. Our success also depends on our ability to achieve market acceptance of our new products. In order to maintain our success in the marketplace, we may have to substantially increase our expenditures on research and development. If we do not develop and introduce new products, technologies or uses for existing products in a timely manner and continually find ways to reduce the cost of developing and producing them in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, our business could be seriously harmed.

If any of our customers cancel or fail to accept a large system order, our financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our backlog, which largely consists of orders for large customized systems that include our chemical vapor deposition equipment and annealing and diffusion furnaces, which are built to client specifications, can have system prices of up to approximately $1.0 million depending on the system configuration, specific options included and any special requirements of the customer. Because all of our backlogged orders are subject to cancellation or delay by the customer, our backlog at any particular point in time is not necessarily representative of actual sales for succeeding periods, nor does our backlog provide any assurance that we will realize a profit from completing these orders. Our financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected should any large system order be cancelled prior to shipment, or not be accepted by the customer due to non-conformity with product specifications or otherwise. Likewise, a significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any of our customers that purchase large systems, could have a material impact on the collectibility of our accounts receivable and our future operating results. Our backlog does not provide any assurance that we will realize a profit from those orders, or indicate in

which period revenue will be recognized.

Our success is highly dependent on the technical, sales, marketing and managerial contributions of key individuals, including Leonard A. Rosenbaum, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President, and we may be unable to retain these individuals or recruit others.

We depend on our senior executives, including Leonard A. Rosenbaum, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President, and certain key managers as well as, engineering, research and development, sales, marketing and manufacturing personnel, who are critical to our business. We do not have long-term employment agreements with our key employees. We presently have three separate key person life insurance policies on the life of Leonard A. Rosenbaum, for a total insured amount of $9 million, which may not be sufficient to cover our loss of Mr. Rosenbaum s services. Furthermore, larger competitors may be able to offer more generous compensation packages to our executives and key employees, and therefore we risk losing key personnel to those competitors. If we were to lose the services of any of our key personnel,

our engineering, product development, manufacturing and sales efforts could be slowed. We may also incur increased operating expenses, and be required to divert the attention of our senior executives to search for their replacements. The integration of any new personnel could disrupt our ongoing operations.

We may not be able to hire or retain the number of qualified personnel, particularly engineering personnel, required for our business, which would harm the development and sales of our products and limit our ability to grow.

Competition in our industry for senior management, technical, sales, marketing and other key personnel is intense. If we are unable to retain our existing personnel, or attract and train additional qualified personnel, our growth may be limited due to a lack of capacity to develop and market our products.

In particular, we have, from time to time, experienced difficulty in hiring and retaining skilled engineers with appropriate qualifications to support our growth strategy. Our success depends on our ability to identify, hire, train and retain qualified engineering personnel with experience in equipment design. Specifically, we need to continue to attract and retain mechanical, electrical, software and field service engineers to work with our direct sales force to technically qualify and perform on new sales opportunities and orders, and to demonstrate our products.

The substantial lead-time required for ordering parts and materials may lead to inventory problems.

The lead-time for ordering parts and materials for some of our products can be many months. As a result, we must order some components based on forecasted demand. If demand for our products lags significantly behind our forecasts, we may order more components than we require, which would result in cash flow problems as well as excess or obsolete inventory.

If any of our customers cancel or fail to accept a large system order, ourfinancial position and results of operations c

Acquisitions can result in an increase in our operating costs, divert management s attention away from other operational matters and expose us to other associated risks.

We continually evaluate potential acquisitions of businesses and technologies, and we consider targeted acquisitions that expand our core competencies to be an important part of our future growth strategy. In the past, we have made acquisitions of other businesses with synergistic products, services and technologies, and plan to continue to do so in the future. An example of this is our recent acquisition of the assets of First Nano, Inc. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, which include but are not limited to:

difficulties and increased costs in connection with the integration of the personnel, operations, technologies and products of the acquired companies into our existing facilities and operations;

diversion of management s attention from other operational matters;

failure to commercialize the acquired technology;

the potential loss of key employees of the acquired companies;

lack of synergy, or inability to realize expected synergies, resulting from the acquisition;

the risk that the issuance of our common stock, if any, in an acquisition or merger could be dilutive to our shareholders;

the inability to obtain and protect intellectual property rights in key technologies; and

the acquired assets becoming impaired as a result of technological advancements or worse-than-expected performance of the acquired assets.

Our financial position and results of operations may be materially harmed if we are unable to recoup our investment in research and development.

The rapid change in technology in our industry requires that we continue to make substantial investments in research and development and selective acquisitions of technologies and products, in order to enhance the performance and functionality of our product line, to keep pace with competitive products and to satisfy customer demands for improved performance, features and functionality. These efforts include those related to the development of technology for the commercialization of carbon nanotubes. There can be no assurance that revenue from future products or enhancements will be sufficient to recover the development costs associated

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with such products, enhancements or acquisitions, or that we will be able to secure the financial resources necessary to fund future research and development or acquisitions. Research and development costs are typically incurred before we confirm the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a product, and not all development activities result in commercially viable products. In addition, we cannot ensure that products or enhancements will receive market acceptance, or that we will be able to sell these products at prices that are favorable to us. Our business could be seriously harmed if we are unable to sell our products at favorable prices, or if our products are not accepted by the markets in which we operate.

If third parties violate our proprietary rights, in which we have made significant investments, or accuse us of infringing upon their proprietary rights, such events could result in a loss of value of some of our intellectual property or costly litigation.

Acquisitions can result in an increase in our operating costs, divert management s attention away from other opera

Our success is dependent in part on our technology and other proprietary rights. We believe that while patents can be useful and may be utilized by us in the future, they are not always necessary or feasible to protect our intellectual property. The process of seeking patent protection is lengthy and expensive, and we cannot be certain that applications will actually result in issued patents or that issued patents will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or commercial advantage to us. Instead, we have historically protected our proprietary information and intellectual property such as design specifications, blueprints, technical processes and employee know-how, by limiting access to this confidential information and trade secrets and through the use of non-disclosure agreements. Other companies and individuals, including our larger competitors, may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology, or design around the intellectual property that we own or license. Our failure to adequately protect our intellectual property, could result in the reduction or extinguishment of our rights to such intellectual property. We also assert rights to certain trademarks relating to certain of our products and product lines. We have not filed trademark applications to protect such marks with any governmental agency, including, but not limited to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. We claim copyright protection for certain proprietary software and documentation, but we have not filed any copyright applications with the U.S. Copyright Office in connection with those works. As a result, we can give no assurance that our trademarks and copyrights will be upheld or successfully deter infringement by third parties.

While patent, copyright and trademark protection for our intellectual property may be important, we believe our future success in highly dynamic markets is most dependent upon the technical competence and creative skills of our personnel. We attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through confidentiality agreements with our customers, suppliers, employees and consultants, and through other internal security measures. However, these employees, consultants and third parties may breach these agreements, and we may not have adequate remedies for wrongdoing. In addition, the laws of certain territories in which we sell our products may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

Occasionally, we may receive communications from other parties asserting the existence of patent rights or other intellectual property rights that they believe cover certain of our products, processes, technologies or information. If such cases arise, we will evaluate our position and consider the available alternatives, which may include seeking licenses to use the technology in question on commercially reasonable terms, or defending our position. Nevertheless, we cannot ensure that we will be able to obtain licenses, or if we are able to obtain licenses, that such licenses will be on acceptable terms, or that litigation or other administrative proceedings will not occur. Defending our intellectual property rights through litigation could be very costly. If we are not able to negotiate the necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms or successfully defend our position, our financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our reputation and operating performance may be negatively affected if our products are not timely delivered.

We provide complex products that often require substantial lead-time for design, ordering parts and materials, and for assembly and installation. The time required to design, order parts and materials and to manufacture, assemble and install our products, may in turn lead to delays or shortages in the availability of some products. If a product is delayed or is the subject of shortage because of problems with our ability to design, manufacture or assemble the product on a timely basis, or if a product or software otherwise fails to meet performance

criteria, we may lose revenue opportunities entirely, or experience delays in revenue recognition associated with a product or service. In addition, we may incur higher operating expenses during the period required to correct the

If third parties violate our proprietary rights, in which we have madesignificant investments, or accuse us of infringin

problem.

Our lengthy and variable sales cycle may make it difficult to predict our financial results.

The marketing, sale and manufacture of our products, often requires a lengthy sales cycle ranging from several months to over one year before we can complete production and delivery. The lengthy sales cycle makes forecasting the volume and timing of sales difficult, and raises additional risks that customers may cancel or decide not to enter into contracts. The length of the sales cycle depends on the size and complexity of the project, the customer s in-depth evaluation of our products. and, in some cases, the protractedness of a bidding process. Because a significant portion of our operating expenses are fixed, we may incur substantial expense before we earn associated revenue. If customer cancellations occur, they could result in the loss of anticipated sales without allowing us sufficient time to reduce our operating expenses.

We anticipate continued growth in our revenues and operations during the next few years. If we fail to manage our growth effectively, we may experience difficulty in filling customer orders, declining product quality, increased costs or other operating challenges.

We anticipate that continued growth of our operations will be required to satisfy our projected increase in demand for our products and to avail ourselves of new market opportunities. The expanding scope of our business and the growth in the number of our employees, customers and products have placed and will continue to place a significant strain on our management, information technology systems, manufacturing facilities and other resources. To properly manage our growth, we may need to hire additional employees, upgrade our existing financial and reporting systems and improve our business processes and controls. We may also be required to expand our manufacturing facilities or add new manufacturing facilities. Failure to effectively manage our growth could make it difficult to manufacture our products and fill orders, as well as lead to declines in product quality or increased costs; any of these would adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Historically, we have only manufactured in unit or small batch quantities. If we receive orders for a large number of our systems, we may not have the internal manufacturing capacity to fill these orders on a timely basis, if at all, and may be forced to subcontract or outsource some of the fabrication of these systems to third parties. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully subcontract or outsource the fabrication of our systems at a reasonable cost to us, or that such third parties will adhere to our quality control standards.

Our business might be adversely affected by our dependence on foreign business.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, 31% of our revenues came from foreign exports as compared with 29% for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Because a significant amount of our revenues are derived from international customers, our operating results could be negatively affected by a decline in the economies of any of the countries or regions in which we do business. Each region in the global semiconductor and electronics equipment market exhibits unique characteristics, which can cause capital equipment investment patterns to vary significantly from period to period. Periodic local or international economic downturns, trade balance issues and political instability, as well as fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, could negatively affect our business and results of operations.

All of our sales historically have been priced in U.S. dollars. While our business has not been materially affected in the past by currency fluctuations, there is a risk that it may be materially adversely affected in the future. Such risks includes possible losses due to both currency exchange rate fluctuations and from possible social and political instability.

Failure to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits United States companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have agreements with third parties and make sales in countries known to

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experience corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices. We can make no assurance, however, that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If our critical suppliers fail to deliver sufficient quantities of quality materials and components in a timely and cost-effective manner, it could negatively affect our business.

We do not manufacture many components used in the production of our products, and consequently, we use numerous unrelated suppliers of materials and components. We generally do not have guaranteed supply arrangements with our suppliers. Because of the variability and uniqueness of our customer s orders, we try to avoid maintaining an extensive inventory of materials and components for manufacturing. While we are not dependent on any principal or major supplier for most of our material and component needs, switching over to an alternative supplier may take significant amounts of time and added expense, which could result in a disruption of our operations and adversely affect our business.

It is not always practical or even possible to ensure that component parts are available from multiple suppliers; accordingly, we procure some key parts from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers. During the semiconductor and electronics market peak years, increases in demand for capital equipment resulted in longer lead-times for many important system components, which caused delays in meeting shipments to our customers. The delay in the shipment of even a few systems could cause significant variations in our quarterly revenue, operating results and the market value of our common stock.

We cannot assure you that our financial position and results of operations will not be materially and adversely affected if, in the future, we do not receive in a timely and cost-effective manner a sufficient quantity of quality component parts and materials to meet our production requirements.

We might require additional financing to expand our operations.

We may require additional financing to further implement our growth plans. We cannot assure you any additional financing will be available if and when required, or, even if available, that it would not materially dilute the ownership

percentage of the then existing shareholders.

Cost of compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could adversely affect future operating results, the trading price of our common stock and failure to comply could result in loss of our stock market listing, civil penalties and other liabilities.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires management to certify that it has tested and found the company s internal controls to be effective. It is also required that the company s independent auditors attest that such management representations are reasonably founded. The adequacy of internal controls generally takes into consideration that the anticipated benefits of a control should outweigh the cost of that control. Auditing standards related to the internal control requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act will significantly increase the cost and time needed to comply with the requirements of Section 404. Based upon the existing deadlines, we must fully comply with all requirements of Section 404 (including provision of an auditor s attestation report), for our year ending December 31, 2008. Complying with these requirements is very complex, costly and time consuming and, if we are required to comply under the existing regulations, will have a material impact on our operating results. Failure to comply could result in civil penalties, loss of our listing on AMEX (and NASDAQ, subsequent to the closing of the offering), and the imposition of possible litigation.

We face the risk of product liability claims.

The manufacture and sale of our products, which in operation may involve the use of toxic materials and extreme temperatures, involve the risk of product liability claims. For example, our rapid thermal processing systems are used to heat semiconductor materials to temperatures in excess of 1000° Celsius. In addition, a failure of one of our products at a customer site could interrupt the business operations of our customer. Our existing insurance coverage limits may not be adequate to protect us from all liabilities that we might incur in connection with the manufacture and sale of our products if a successful product liability claim or series of product liability claims were brought against us.

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We are subject to environmental regulations, and our inability or failure to comply with these regulations could adversely affect our business.

We are subject to environmental regulations in connection with our business operations, including regulations related to the development and manufacture of our products and our customers use of our products. Our failure or inability to comply with existing or future environmental regulations could result in significant remediation liabilities, the imposition of fines or the suspension or termination of development, manufacturing or use of certain of our products, or affect the operation of our facilities, use or value of our real property, each of which could damage our financial position and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Securities Offered Pursuant to this Prospectus

Our officers and directors may be able to block proposals for a change in control.

Leonard A. Rosenbaum, our founder, President and Chief Executive Officer and a director, beneficially owns approximately 40.5% of our outstanding common stock, 23.2% after this offering, assuming no exercise of the overallotment option, and our officers and directors as a group beneficially own approximately 48.1% of our outstanding common stock, 27.9% after this offering, assuming no exercise of the overallotment option, as of the date of this prospectus. Due to this concentration of ownership, Mr. Rosenbaum may be able to prevail on all matters requiring a shareholder vote, including:

the election of directors;
the amendment of our organizational documents; or
the approval of a merger, sale of assets or other major corporate transaction.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock. You will realize a return on your investment only if our stock price appreciates and you sell.

Our policy is to retain earnings to provide funds for the operation and expansion of our business. We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends in the future will depend on our growth, profitability, financial condition and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Because our common stock has low trading volume and its public trading price has been volatile, you may only be able to resell shares of our common stock at a loss.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the sale price of our common stock fluctuated between $2.25 and $7.13 per share, with an average monthly trading volume during such period of approximately 350,000 shares, ranging from a low of 49,400 shares in March 2006 to 1,762,900 in December 2006. In addition to general market volatility, many factors may have significant adverse effects on the market price of our stock, including:

actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;
changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;
announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by us or our competitors;
issuance of debt or equity securities;
new products or services offered by us or our competitors; and
other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Broad market and industry factors may negatively affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, following a period of volatility in the market price of a company s securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against such companies. This type of litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management s attention and resources, which would harm our business.

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Shares eligible for sale in the future could negatively effect our stock price.

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of our common stock, including sales of shares as a result of this offering, or the perception that these sales may occur. Leonard A. Rosenbaum, our Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owns approximately 40.5% of our outstanding common stock, prior to this offering. In the event Mr. Rosenbaum elects to sell a significant number of these shares on the open market following expiration of his lock-up agreement, our stock price could be negatively affected. This may also make it more difficult to raise funds through the issuance of debt or the sale of equity securities.

Our management will have broad discretion as to the use of proceeds from this offering, and might not apply the proceeds in ways that increase the value of your investment.

Our management will have broad discretion to use the net proceeds from this offering, and you will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of these proceeds. We might not apply the net proceeds of this offering in ways that you agree, or in ways that increase the value of your investment. We expect to use the proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes and working capital, research and development and possible future acquisition. See *Use of Proceeds.* We have not allocated these net proceeds for any specific purposes. Our management might not be able to yield a significant return, if any, on any investment of these proceeds.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

In this offering, we estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of shares of our common stock will be approximately $, assuming a public offering price of $ per share (the last reported sale price of our common stock on the AMEX on , 2007) and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. We will have broad discretion as to the use of these proceeds and may apply them to product development efforts, acquisitions or strategic alliances. We have no definitive agreements with respect to future acquisitions or future strategic alliances and have no commitments with respect to these net proceeds.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of common stock, if any, by the selling shareholders upon the exercise of the underwriter s overallotment option.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) under the symbol CVV. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices per share of the common stock as reported

on the AMEX.

	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2005		
First Quarter ended March 31, 2005	$ 5.25	$ 0.91
Second Quarter ended June 30, 2005	6.51	2.04
Third Quarter ended September 30, 2005	4.30	1.90
Fourth Quarter ended December 31, 2005	4.60	2.72
Fiscal Year 2006		
First Quarter ended March 31, 2006	4.21	2.80
Second Quarter ended June 30, 2006	4.22	2.80
Third Quarter ended September 30, 2006	3.69	2.25
Fourth Quarter ended December 31, 2006	7.13	3.09
Fiscal Year 2007		
First Quarter ended March 31, 2007	6.21	4.90
Second Quarter ended June 30, 2007	8.95	5.25
Third Quarter through August 3, 2007	6.15	4.55

On August 3, 2007, the last sale price of our common stock reported on the AMEX was $6.15 per share. As of August 3, 2007, we had approximately 80 holders of record of our common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never paid dividends on our common stock and currently intend to retain any future earnings for use in our business. There can be no assurance that we will ever pay dividends on our common stock. Our dividend policy with respect to our common stock is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, and its policy with respect to dividends in the future will depend on numerous factors including earnings, cash balances, financial requirements and general business conditions.

(1) Effective upon the closing of this offering, our common stock will be traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol CVV, and will no longer be listed on the American Stock Exchange.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2007. Our capitalization is presented on an historical basis and on an as-adjusted basis to give effect to the sale of 2,500,000 shares of common stock, based on an assumed public offering price of per share, as if the offering has been completed as of June 30, 2007 and assuming:

the net proceeds of the offering are $ million, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of $; and

the application of the net proceeds of this offering to the uses described in *Use of Proceeds.*

The following data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	June 30, 2007 (Unaudited)	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(Dollar Amounts In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	
Long-Term Debt, net of current portion	3,376	
Shareholders Equity		
Common stock, par value $0.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 3,303,500 shares issued and outstanding	33	
Preferred stock, par value $0.01 per share; 500 shares Class A Preferred stock authorized, no shares issued and outstanding; 250 shares Class B Preferred Stock authorized, no shares issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital	3,581	
Retained earnings	4,023	
Total shareholders equity	7,637	
Total capitalization[(1)]		
Book value per common share	2.31	
Diluted book value per common share[(2)]	2.22	

(1) Includes total shareholders equity and long-term indebtedness.

(2) Includes options, the exercise prices of which were below the market price of the common stock as of June 30, 2007.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

We derived the consolidated operating data for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated operating data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that appear elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected consolidated operating data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are derived from our audited financial statements not incorporated into this prospectus. The selected consolidated operating data as and for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006 and 2007 are derived from our unaudited financial statements which appear elsewhere in this prospectus. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results for any future period.

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the section of this prospectus entitled *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, and our consolidated financial statements (including the related notes thereto) included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Years Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	

						(Unaudited)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages and Per Share Data)						
Operating Data:							
Revenues	$9,242	$9,788	$9,874	$11,225	$13,356	6,323	6,883
Gross profit	3,037	2,304	3,325	3,870	4,684	2,136	2,427
Gross profit %	32.9 %	23.5 %	33.7 %	34.5 %	35.1 %	33.8 %	35.3 %
Operating expenses	3,370	2,904	2,943	3,247	3,681	1,857	2,005
Operating income (loss)	(334)	(601)	382	623	1,003	280	423
Other income	544	310	26	51	116	87	39
Total other income, (expense) net	432	102	(186)	(167)	(106)	(28)	(66)
Income (loss) before tax (expense) benefit	98	(498)	196	455	897	251	356
Net income (loss)	168	(337)	71	391	604	136	261
Earnings (loss) per share:							
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.06	(0.11)	0.02	0.13	0.19	0.04	0.08
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.05	(0.11)	0.02	0.12	0.19	0.04	0.08

	At December 31,					At June 30, (Unaudited)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(In Thousands)						
Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$324	$321	$171	$265	$257	$575	$200
Working capital	3,230	2,857	2,878	3,123	4,151	3,225	4,935
Total assets	11,428	10,325	11,553	10,910	12,918	12,150	13,505
Total current liabilities	1,948	1,360	2,713	1,748	2,274	2,765	1,871
Long-term obligations	3,514	3,336	3,141	2,923	2,777	2,881	3,376
Total shareholders equity	$5,965	$5,629	$5,699	$6,238	$7,200	$6,504	$7,638

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SELECTED QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the ten quarters ended June 30, 2007. In the opinion of management, this information contains all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation thereof. The operating results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future periods. Quarter-to-quarter comparisons should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance. Our operating results are subject to quarterly fluctuations as a result of a number of factors. See *Risk Factors*.

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MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes attached hereto. This discussion contains forward-looking statements, which involve risk and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors including, but not limited to, those discussed in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Introduction

Our Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation (MD&A) is intended to facilitate an understanding of our business and results of operations. MD&A consists of the following sections:

Overview: a summary of our business;
Results of Operations: a discussion of operating results;
Liquidity and Capital Resources: an analysis of cash flows, sources and uses of cash and financial position;
Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments;
Critical Accounting Policies: a discussion of critical accounting policies that require the exercise of judgments and estimates;
Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements: a discussion of how we may be affected by recent pronouncements; and
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Overview

We design and manufacture customized state-of-the-art equipment used in the development, design and manufacture of advanced electronic components, materials and coatings for research and industrial applications. We offer a broad range of chemical vapor deposition, gas control and other equipment that is used by our customers to research, design and manufacture semiconductors, solar cells, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, LEDs and MEMS and industrial coatings, as well as equipment for surface mounting of components onto printed circuit boards. Our proprietary products are customized to meet the particular specifications of individual customers or manufactured as standardized products.

Based on our 25 years of experience, we provide leading-edge design and manufacturing solutions to our customers. We use our engineering, design and manufacturing expertise to provide technologically advanced equipment that enables laboratory and research scientists to develop the precise processes for the manufacture of next generation semiconductors and other electronic components as well as solar and energy applications and industrial applications. We also develop and manufacture production equipment based on our designs. We have built a significant library of design expertise, know-how and innovative solutions to assist our customers in developing these intricate processes. This library of solutions, along with our vertically integrated manufacturing facilities, allows us to provide superior design and manufacturing solutions to our customers on a cost effective basis.

For the three-year period 2004 to 2006, our revenues increased from $9.9 million to $13.4 million while our net pretax income increased from $196,000 to $897,000. We plan to continue building on this growth through expanded product offerings, increased marketing efforts and increased foreign sales as well as through current and expected product developments in our research laboratory.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, we began implementing a strategy to target opportunities in the research and development market, with a focus on higher-growth applications such as carbon nanotubes, nanowires, MEMS and LEDs. Our initial strategy is to introduce a line of proprietary standardized products and systems targeted for this market. Historically, we have manufactured our products for this market on a custom one-at-a-time basis to meet individual customers specific research requirements. Our new proprietary systems leverage the

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technological expertise we have developed through designing these custom systems onto a standardized basic core. This core can be easily adapted through a broad array of available add-on options to meet the diverse product and budgetary requirements of the research community. By manufacturing the basic core of these systems in higher volumes, we are able to reduce both the cost and delivery time for our systems. These systems, which we market and sell under the EasyTube product line, are sold to researchers at universities and laboratories in the United States and throughout the world.

Our core competencies in equipment design, as well as in software and systems manufacturing are used to engineer our finished products. Our proprietary Windows-based, real-time software application allows for rapid configuration and provides our customers with powerful tools to understand, optimize and repeatedly control their processes. Our vertically integrated manufacturing process allows us to control the process from the raw material stage, to when we send out finished products. This integrated process significantly reduces our costs, improves our quality and reduces the time it takes to fill and ship a customer s order.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, we began to broaden our First Nano product line and pursue a significantly larger share of the research and development market with additional equipment platforms under the First Nano EasyTube brand name. We have begun to market, quote and manufacture these products. In July 2007, we shipped the first model of a new series of products intended for the research and development market. We believe we will be successful with the multiple new products to be offered, as their design will be based on building blocks we have used in our previous systems over the years.

To support the increase in our existing product sales and the development and sales of the new First Nano products, we will need to increase our manufacturing capacity, hire additional personnel and expand our advertising, trade show and marketing budgets. Additionally, our First Nano research laboratory is being expanded with both additional laboratory test equipment, and the new First Nano products for demonstration purposes, we believe that this will help us remain in the forefront of carbon nanotube and nanowire research and production.

Operating Divisions

We conduct our operations through three divisions: (1) CVD, including the First Nano product line (CVD/First Nano); (2) Stainless Design Concept (SDC); and (3) Conceptronic, including the Research International product line (Conceptronic/Research). Each division operates on a day-to-day basis with its own operating manager, while product development, sales and administration are managed at the corporate level.

CVD/First Nano is a supplier of state-of-the-art chemical vapor deposition systems for use in the research and development and manufacturing of semiconductors, LEDs, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, solar cells, MEMS and a number of industrial applications. We use our expertise in the design and manufacture of chemical vapor deposition systems to work with laboratory scientists to bring state-of-the-art processes from the research laboratory into production, and to provide production equipment based on our designs.

SDC designs and manufactures ultra-high purity gas and chemical delivery control systems for state-of-the-art semiconductor fabrication processes, LEDs, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, solar cells and a number of industrial applications. Our systems are sold both on a stand-alone basis as well as together with our CVD/First Nano systems. In addition, SDC s field service group provides our customers with high purity equipment installations, contract maintenance and equipment removal. SDC operates out of a 22,000 square foot facility fitted with Class 10 and Class 100 clean room manufacturing space.

Conceptronic/Research designs and manufactures reflow ovens and rework stations for the printed circuit board assembly and semiconductor packaging industries. Our equipment is designed to melt solder in a controlled process to form superior connections between components, which creates complete electronic circuits for computers and telecommunications systems, as well as for the automotive and defense industries.

We also offer customized products for complex applications within the printed circuit board and other industries that use conveyor-type ovens in heating and drying applications.

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Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain operational data as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Total revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of sales	66.3 %	65.5 %	64.9 %
Gross margin	33.7 %	34.5 %	35.1 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29.8 %	28.9 %	27.6 %
Operating income	3.9 %	5.5 %	7.5 %
Interest and other income (expense), net	1.9 %	1.5 %	0.8 %
Income before income taxes	2.0 %	4.1 %	6.7 %
Income tax (expense)	1.3 %	0.6 %	2.2 %
Net income	0.7 %	3.5 %	4.5 %

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006

Revenue

We recognize revenues and income using the percentage-of-completion method for custom production-type contracts while revenues from other products are recorded when such products are accepted and shipped. Revenues on custom production-type contracts are recorded on the basis of our estimates of the percentage-of-completion of individual contracts, commencing when progress reaches a point where experience is sufficient to estimate final results with reasonable accuracy. Under this method, revenues are recognized based on costs incurred to date compared with total estimated costs.

The following table illustrates revenue by division for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007.

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)							
CVD/ First Nano	$1,676	$1,773	$97	5.8 %	$3,539	$3,886	$347	9.8 %
SDC	833	804	(29)	(3.5)	1,517	1,627	110	7.3
Conceptronic/Research	781	613	(168)	(21.5)	1,580	1,544	(36)	(2.3)
Eliminations	(179)	(119)	60		(313)	(174)	139	
Total revenue	$3,111	$3,071	$(40)	(1.3%)	$6,323	$6,883	$560	8.9 %

Revenue for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007 was approximately $3,071,000 and $6,883,000 respectively, compared to approximately $3,111,000 and $6,323,000, respectively, for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2006. This represents a decrease of 1.3% for the comparable three month period and an 8.9% increase for the comparable six month period. While demand for our customized CVD systems and equipment provided by the First Nano product line remains strong, revenues for the current three and six month period were increasingly impacted during the periods by our decision to utilize some of our manufacturing resources towards broadening the First Nano product line, which we anticipate will add to our long-term growth and profitability.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is the difference between revenue and cost of goods sold. Cost of goods sold consists of purchased material, labor and overhead to manufacture equipment or spare parts, cost of service, as well as factory and field support to customers under warranty. It also includes installation and paid service calls.

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The following table illustrates our gross profit by division for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)							
CVD/ First Nano	$771	$792	$21	2.7 %	$1,644	$1,665	$21	1.3 %
SDC	195	234	39	20.0	264	397	133	50.4
Conceptronic/Research	100	146	46	46.0	228	365	137	60.1
Total	$1,066	$1,172	$106	9.9 %	$2,136	$2,427	$291	13.6%
Gross Margin	34.3 %	38.1 %			33.8 %	35.3 %		

We generated gross profits of approximately $1,172,000 and $2,427,000 resulting in gross profit margins of 38.1% and 35.3% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, compared to gross profits of approximately $1,066,000 and $2,136,000 resulting in gross profit margins of 34.3% and 33.8% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 respectively. The increase is primarily attributable to the gross profit margins related to the product mix comprising our sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of the cost of employees, consultants and contractors, as well as facility costs, sales commissions, marketing expenses, legal and accounting fees and marketing expenses.

The following table illustrates our selling, general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2007:

	Six Months Ended June 30,				Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%	2006	2007	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)							
CVD/ First Nano	$471	$486	$15	3.2 %	$908	$990	$82	9.0 %
SDC	178	229	51	28.7	333	443	110	33.0
Conceptronic/Research	293	238	(55)	(18.8)%	616	572	(44)	(7.1)%
Total	$942	$953	$11		$1,857	$2,005	$148	
As a Percentage of Revenue	30.3%	31.0%			29.4 %	29.1 %		

Total selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue was 29.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to 29.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2006. This decrease was primarily attributable to the higher revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2007 being partially offset by a combination of an increase in trade show expenses, increased payroll and benefit costs, increased general insurance and utility costs.

Total selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue was 31.0% for the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to 30.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in payroll and benefit costs, increased general insurance and utility costs partially offset by a decrease in sales commissions. Sales concluded in the current period were primarily by our direct sales personnel and therefore were not subject to outside sales commissions.

Operating Income

Operating income was $218,000 and $423,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. This represents an increase of 74.4% and 51.1% compared to operating income of $125,000 and $280,000 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively.

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Other Income

Other income during the three months ended June 30, 2007 was approximately $34,000 compared to $11,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006. This was primarily the result of the receipt of $28,000 which was previously written off as uncollectible in 2004.

Other income during the six months ended June 30, 2007 was approximately $39,000 compared to approximately $87,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. This was the result of the receipt of $70,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 which was previously written off as uncollectible in 2004.

Income Tax Provision

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, we recorded a current income tax expense of approximately $74,000 and $192,000, respectively, that was reduced by a deferred tax benefit of approximately $39,000 and $97,000, respectively.

2006 compared to 2005

Revenue

The following table illustrates our revenue by division for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2005	2006	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$4,589	$6,903	$2,314	50.4 %
SDC	3,034	3,650	616	20.3 %
Conceptronic/Research	4,611	3,387	(1,224)	(26.5%)
Eliminations	(1,009)	(584)	425	
Revenues	$11,225	$13,356	$2,131	19.0 %

Overall growth in revenue in 2006 was 19%, an increase of $2.1 million from 2005. This growth in revenue is primarily due to the continuing increase in demand for our customized chemical vapor deposition equipment from our CVD/First Nano division, including sales of equipment from our First Nano product line which we acquired in May 2005, and gas and chemical delivery systems from our SDC division.

The decrease in revenue of our Conceptronic/Research division was due primarily to increased competition and price pressures resulting from new manufacturers based in the Far East as well as the shifting of our competitors domestic manufacturing facilities to the Far East, with the resulting cost reductions and lower selling prices of competitive products.

Gross Profit

The following table illustrates our gross profit by division for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2005	2006	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$1,936	$2,960	$ 1,024	52.9 %
SDC	577	935	358	62.0 %
Conceptronic/Research	1,357	789	(568)	(41.9%)
Total	$3,870	$4,684	$ 814	21.0 %
Gross Margin	34.5 %	35.1 %		

Our gross profit in 2006 was $4.7 million, an increase of $0.8 million, or 21% over our gross profit of $3.9 million for 2005. Increased revenues primarily drove the increase. Gross margin was 35.1% in 2006 compared to 34.5% during the prior year. We have continued to achieve higher gross margins over the last three years, primarily as a result of our ability to spread our fixed costs over increased revenues.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The following table illustrates our selling, general and administrative expenses by division for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2005	2006	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$1,255	$1,764	$ 509	40.6 %
SDC	684	719	35	5.1 %
Conceptronic/Research	1,308	1,198	(110)	(8.4%)
Total	$3,247	$3,681	$ 434	13.4 %
As a Percentage of Revenue	28.9 %	27.6 %		

Total selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 27.6% in 2006 from 28.9% in 2005, as a result of higher revenues. The increase of $0.4 million over 2005 was due primarily to a combination of increased payroll and benefit costs, in addition to increased general insurance and utility costs.

Other Income

Other income for 2006 increased by $65,000 or 127%, from $51,000 in 2005, primarily due to the receipt of $92,400, which was previously written off as uncollectible.

Income Tax Provision

As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately $40,000 and $277,000 remaining of our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards, respectively. In 2006, we recorded an income tax expense of $293,000, which was reduced by using $49,000 of available net operating losses. This resulted in an effective tax rate for 2006 of 32.6%. Our future effective income tax rate depends on various factors, such as recognizing certain items as income and expenses for financial statement purposes versus tax purposes, the level of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes, changes in our deferred tax assets and liabilities, tax legislation and the effectiveness of our tax planning strategies.

2005 compared to 2004

Revenue

The following table illustrates our revenue by division for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2005:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2004	2005	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$2,885	$4,589	$ 1,704	59.1 %
SDC	2,843	3,034	191	6.7 %
Conceptronic/Research	4,948	4,611	(337)	(6.8%)
Eliminations	(802)	(1,009)	(207)	

Revenues	$ 9,874	$ 11,225	$ 1,351	13.7 %

Total revenue for 2005 was $11.2 million, an increase of almost $1.4 million, or 13.7%, from $9.9 million for 2004. This was due primarily to the increase in demand for customized chemical vapor deposition equipment from our CVD/First Nano division, including the introduction of the First Nano product line, and chemical delivery systems from our SDC division.

The decrease in revenue of our Conceptronic/Research division was due primarily to increased competition and price pressures resulting from new manufacturers based in the Far East as well as the shifting of our competitors domestic manufacturing facilities to the Far East, with the resulting cost reductions and lower selling prices of competitive products.

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Gross Profit

The following table illustrates our gross profit by division for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2004	2005	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$ 959	$ 1,936	$ 977	101.9 %
SDC	836	577	(259)	(31.0%)
Conceptronic/Research	1,530	1,357	(173)	(11.3%)
Total	$ 3,325	$ 3,870	$ 545	16.4 %
Gross Margin	33.7 %	34.5 %		

Our gross profit was $3.9 million in 2005, an increase of 16% compared to a gross profit of $3.3 million for 2004. The gross margin of the CVD/First Nano division increased to 42% for 2005 compared to 33% in 2004. This increase was attributed to the division's ability to spread our fixed costs over greater revenues, as well as our continuous efforts to reduce variable costs. The gross margin of the Conceptronic/Research division decreased slightly, while the gross margin of the SDC division decreased to 19.0% from 29.4% as a result of an unusually high cost of materials required for certain projects completed during 2005.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The following table illustrates our selling, general and administrative expenses by division for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2005:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2004	2005	Increase/ (Decrease)	%
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)			
CVD/First Nano	$ 944	$ 1,255	$ 311	32.9 %
SDC	641	684	43	6.7 %
Conceptronic/Research	1,358	1,308	(50)	3.7 %
Total	$ 2,943	$ 3,247	$ 304	10.3 %

As a percent of revenue	29.8 %	28.9 %

Total selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $300,000 to $3.2 million in 2005, as compared to $2.9 million in 2004. This was primarily due to a combination of increased payroll and benefit costs, as well as increased general insurance and utility costs.

Other Income

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately $51,000 which represented miscellaneous sources of revenue earned by the company, including sale of scrap metal and parking space rental.

Income Tax Provision

Our income tax provision was reduced by $60,000 in 2005 from 2004. This reduction was primarily attributable to the timing of recognition of revenue, which may be different for tax purposes as compared to financial statement purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

June 30, 2007

As of June 30, 2007, we had aggregate working capital of approximately $4.9 million as compared to almost $4.2 million at December 31, 2006, an increase of $784,000. This increase was primarily due to $585,000 being reclassified from short term borrowing to long term as a result of the new three year Revolving Credit Agreement in addition to increases in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts of approximately $1,070,000 and inventories of $199,000 partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of $891,000.

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Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2007 was approximately $1.5 million as compared to $2.4 million as of December 31, 2006, a decrease of approximately $891,000. This decrease is primarily attributable to timing of shipments and customer payments.

Inventories as of June 30, 2007 were approximately $2.9 million, as compared to approximately $2.7 million as of December 31, 2006, an increase of $199,000 or 7.4%. Work-in-process remained the major component of our inventory.

We maintained a revolving line of credit with a bank permitting us to borrow on a revolving basis amounts up to $1,250,000. This line of credit was terminated as of June 1, 2007.

As of June 1, 2007, we entered into a new $2 million three-year revolving credit facility with the same bank. Interest on the unpaid principal balance on this facility accrues at either (i) LIBOR plus 2.5%, or (ii) the bank s Prime Rate plus .25%. Borrowings under the facility are secured by substantially all of our personal property. As of June 30, 2007, $585,000 was outstanding on this facility.

We also had an equipment line of credit of $250,000 with the same bank through which we were permitted to borrow up to 100% of the purchase price of equipment. This line of credit was discontinued with the inception of the $2 million three year revolving credit facility noted above.

The table below provides selected consolidated cash flow information for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2007
	(In Thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	28	(163)
Net cash used in investing activities	(191)	(375)
Net cash provided by financing activities	472	480

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash used in our operating activities was $163,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to $28,000 provided for during the six months ended June 30, 2006. Net cash used in our six months ended June 30, 2007 operating activities consisted of cash provided by net income of $261,000 and $198,000 of non-cash expense adjustments (including $212,000 of depreciation and amortization and $85,000 of stock based compensation less $97,000 of deferred taxes and a $2,000 reduction in the reserve for doubtful accounts) offset by net changes in operating assets and liabilities. The net changes in operating assets and liabilities using cash was primarily an increase in costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts less the cash that was provided by a decrease in accounts receivable, inventories and deferred revenue.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

We used $375,000 of cash during the six months ended June 30, 2007 primarily to purchase capital equipment used in our machine shop. This compares to $191,000 of cash primarily used to design our proprietary software application process during the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by our financing activities was $480,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2007. This consisted primarily of $375,000 of net borrowings on our revolving line of credit, $91,000 from the exercise of stock options and $140,000 received from an equipment loan, which was partially offset by $126,000 paid on long-term debt.

This compares to $472,000 of cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2006 which consisted of $440,000 of net short-term bank borrowings plus $115,000 received from an equipment loan and $44,000 from the exercise of stock options which was partially offset by $127,000 paid on long-term debt.

December 31, 2006

As of December 31, 2006, we had available cash and cash equivalents of $257,000 compared to $265,000 as of December 31, 2005. Our working capital increased by over $1.1 million to almost $4.2 million as of

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December 31, 2006 compared to $3.1 million at December 31, 2005. The increase in working capital was primarily a result of $604,000 of net income increased by certain non-cash charges, including $358,000 of amortization and depreciation and $440,000 of other non-cash expenses, plus $188,000 of net cash raised from the exercise of stock

options, less $238,000 of capital expenditures and $230,000 of payments of long-term debt.

Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts increased by approximately $483,000 or 25.5% at December 31, 2006 to $2.4 million compared to $1.9 million at December 31, 2005. This increase is primarily attributable to timing of shipments and customer payments.

In July 2006, we sold equipment to a customer for a purchase price of 104,482 shares of common stock. Between December 1, 2007 and March 12, 2008, we have the option to demand that the customer make a cash payment of $251,130, the original purchase price of the equipment, in exchange for the return of those shares. The customer's obligation to make the payment upon our exercise of the option is secured by a perfected lien upon the purchased equipment and the pledged common stock. This transaction is reflected on our balance sheet as an investment.

Inventory as of December 31, 2006 was approximately $2.7 million, representing an increase of approximately $637,000 or 30.8% over the inventory balance of $2.1 million as of December 31, 2005. The increase in inventory was comprised primarily of an increase in work-in-process of approximately $662,000. The build-up of work-in-process is indicative of an increase in orders that we are experiencing in addition to our transition to building a more standardized product line in order to reduce the time needed to fill a customer's order. Custom orders still comprise a majority of our revenues.

In 2006, our credit line with a bank, which permitted us to borrow on a revolving basis, was amended to reflect an increase in the amount we are permitted to borrow from $1 million to $1.25 million. As of December 31, 2006, the outstanding balance on this facility was $210,000 as compared to $100,000 at December 31, 2005. This line of credit was terminated as of June 1, 2007 upon the entry into our new $2 million, three year revolving credit facility.

We also had a $250,000 line of credit available for equipment purchases from the same bank permitting us to borrow up to 100% of the purchase price of such equipment. The amount borrowed was immediately converted into a five-year term loan bearing interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1.25%. As of December 31, 2006, there was approximately $77,000 outstanding on this facility. Borrowings under this facility were collateralized by the equipment purchased. This facility was discontinued with the entry into our new $2 million revolving credit facility.

The table below provides selected consolidated cash flow information for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
	(In Thousands)		
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	$ (490)	$ 1,395	$ 71
Net cash used in investing activities	(351)	(486)	(239)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	690	(815)	160

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by our operating activities was $71,000 in 2006, compared to $1.4 million of cash provided by such activities during 2005 and $490,000 of cash used in 2004. Cash provided by our 2006 operating activities consisted of $604,000 of net income, $798,000 of non-cash expense adjustments (including $358,000 of depreciation and amortization, $169,000 of stock-based compensation and $272,000 of deferred taxes). These changes were offset by net changes in operating assets and liabilities. The cash used in the net changes in operating assets and liabilities was primarily used for an increase in accounts receivable of $482,000, an increase in investments of $251,000 and an increase in inventory of $552,000. In 2005, the $1.4 million of cash provided was primarily due to a decrease in both accounts receivable and costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. In 2004, cash was used as a result of an increase of both accounts receivables and costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.

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Cash Flows from Investing Activities

We used $239,000 of cash in 2006 primarily to purchase equipment used in the machine shop and to purchase research and development equipment. This compares to $486,000 and $351,000 of cash primarily used in 2005 and in 2004, respectively, to design our proprietary software application process. Due to our decision in the fourth quarter in 2006 to broaden our First Nano EasyTube product line to pursue a significantly larger share of the research and development market for our products, we anticipate that our future outlays of cash for investing activities will increase.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by our financing activities was $160,000 in 2006, consisting primarily of $188,000 from the exercise of stock options, $112,000 of net short-term bank borrowings on a line of credit and $90,000 received from an equipment loan. This was partially offset by $230,000 paid on long-term debt. This compares to $815,000 of cash used in financing activities in 2005 primarily by the reduction of net short-term debt of $750,000 and the payment of long-term debt in the amount of $213,000 which was partially offset by $148,000 of cash received from the exercise of stock options. In 2004, cash provided by financing activities was $690,000, primarily as a result of an increase in short-term debt of $850,000, less payments of long-term debt of $160,000.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

We had the following contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2006:

Contractual obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(In Thousands)				
Building Mortgages	$ 2,886	$ 169	$ 1,130	$ 375	$ 1,212
Equipment Leases	117	56	37	24	0
Total contractual obligations	$ 3,003	$ 225	$ 1,167	$ 399	$ 1,212

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2006, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined under the applicable regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC).

Critical Accounting Policies

The MD&A discusses our consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates are used when accounting for certain items such as revenues on long-term contracts recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, allowances for doubtful accounts, depreciation and amortization, tax provisions and product warranties.

A critical accounting policy is one that is both important to the presentation of our financial position and results of operations, and requires management s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue and Income Recognition. We recognize revenues and income using the percentage-of-completion method for custom production-type contracts while revenues from other products are recorded when such products are accepted and shipped. Profits on custom production-type contracts are recorded on the basis of our estimates of the percentage-of-completion of individual contracts, commencing when progress reaches a point where experience is sufficient to estimate final results with reasonable accuracy. Under this method, revenues are recognized based on costs incurred to date compared with total estimated costs.

The asset, Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, represents revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed.

The liability, Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts, represents amounts billed in excess of revenues earned.

Inventory Valuation. We value our inventory at the lower of cost (determined on the first-in, first-out method) or market. We regularly review inventory quantities and record a write-down for excess and obsolete inventory. The write-down is primarily based on historical inventory usage adjusted for expected changes in product demand and production requirements.

Deferred Tax Asset and Liability. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as measured by the current enacted tax rates. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in the deferred tax assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is not considered necessary by management since it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized. An allowance may be necessary in the future based on changes in economic conditions.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. This allowance is based on historical experience, credit evaluations, specific customer collection history and any customer-specific issues we have identified. Since a significant portion of our revenue is derived from the sale of high-value systems, a significant dollar portion of our accounts receivable is often concentrated in a relatively small number of customers. A significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any one of these customers could have a material adverse impact on the collectability of our accounts receivable and our future operating results.

Product Warranty. We provide a limited warranty, generally for 12 months, to our customers. While our warranty costs have historically been within our expectations and we believe that the amounts accrued for warranty expenditures are sufficient for all systems sold through December 31, 2006, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience a similar level of predictability with regard to warranty costs. In addition, technological changes or previously unknown defects in raw materials or components may result in more extensive and frequent warranty service than anticipated, which could result in an increase in our warranty expense.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Boards (FASB) issued Statement No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and FASB No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. FASB No. 155 provides the framework for fair value re-measurement of any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, as well as establishing a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assts to identify interests. FASB No. 155 further amends FASB No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special purpose entity's holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. The guidance in FASB No.155 also clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of FASB No. 133 and which concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives. This Statement is effective for financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first year that begins after September 15, 2006. FASB No. 155 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2006, FASB issued Statement No. 156 (FASB No. 156), Accounting for the Servicing of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. FASB No. 156 requires the recognition of a servicing asset or servicing liability under certain circumstances when an obligation to service a financial asset occurs by entering into a service contract. FASB No.156 also requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value utilizing the amortization method or the fair market value method. FASB No. 156 is effective at the beginning of the first year that begins after September 15, 2006. FASB No. 156 is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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In June 2006, FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for the uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FASB Interpretation No. 48 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The other accounting pronouncements affected include Statements No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments; No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments; No. 124, Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations; No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Statement No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Statement No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, FASB issued Statement No. 159 (FASB 159), The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. The fair value option established by this statement permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business

entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The measurement option is applied to:

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities except for:
An investment in a subsidiary that the entity is required to consolidate.
An interest in a variable interest entity that the entity is required to consolidate.
Employees' and plans' obligations for pension benefits, other postretirement benefits, post-employment benefits, employee stock option and stock purchase plans, and other forms of deferred compensation arrangements.
Financial assets and financial liabilities recognized under leases as defined in FASB Statement No. 13, Accounting for Leases.
Deposit liabilities, withdrawable on demand, of banks, savings and loan associates, credit unions, and other similar depository institutions.
Financial instruments that are in whole, or in part, classified by the user as a component of shareholders' equity.
Firm commitments that would otherwise not be recognized at inception and that involve only financial instruments.
Nonfinancial insurance contracts and warranties that the insurer can settle by paying a third party to provide those goods or services.
Host financial instruments resulting from separation of an embedded nonfinancial derivative instrument from a nonfinancial hybrid instrument.

The fair value option:

May be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments other wise accounted for by the equity method.
Is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs).
Is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments.

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The Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. FASB 159 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

Currently, we have no exposure to foreign currency risk as all our sales transactions, assets and liabilities are denominated in the U.S. dollar.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk is limited to interest earned from our money market accounts and our interest expense on short-term and long-term borrowings. Currently, this exposure is not significant. Substantial increases in short-term and long-term borrowings to fund growth or make investments, combined with actual changes in interest rates could adversely affect our future results of operations.

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OUR BUSINESS

We design and manufacture customized state-of-the-art equipment used in the development, design and manufacture of advanced electronic components, materials and coatings for research and industrial applications. We offer a broad range of chemical vapor deposition, gas control and other equipment that is used by our customers to research, design and manufacture semiconductors, solar cells, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, LEDs and MEMS, and industrial coatings, as well as equipment for surface mounting of components onto printed circuit boards. Our proprietary products are generally customized to meet the particular specifications of individual customers. We also offer a number of standardized products that are based on the expertise and know how we have developed in designing and manufacturing our customized products.

Based on our 25 years of experience, we provide leading-edge design and manufacturing solutions to our customers. We use our engineering, design and manufacturing expertise to provide technologically advanced equipment that enables laboratory and research scientists to develop the precise processes for the manufacture of next generation semiconductors and other electronic components. We also develop and manufacture production equipment based on our designs. We have built a significant library of design expertise, know-how and innovative solutions to assist our customers in developing these intricate processes. This library of solutions, along with our vertically integrated manufacturing facilities, allows us to provide superior design and manufacturing solutions to our customers on a cost effective basis.

For the three-year period 2004 through 2006, our revenues increased from $9.9 million to $13.4 million, while our net pretax income increased from $196,000 to $897,000. We plan to continue building on this growth through our expanded product offerings, increased marketing efforts, increased foreign sales and through current and expected product developments in our research laboratory.

In the fourth quarter of 2006, we began implementing a strategy to target opportunities in the research and development market, with a focus on higher-growth applications such as carbon nanotubes, nanowires, MEMS and LEDs. To expand our penetration into this market, we are introducing a line of proprietary standardized products and systems initially targeted at this market. Historically, we have manufactured our products for this market on a custom one-at-a-time basis to meet our individual customer s specific research requirements. Our new proprietary systems leverage the technological expertise that we have developed through designing these custom systems onto a standardized basic core. This core can be easily adapted through a broad array of available add-on options to meet the diverse product and budgetary requirements of the research community. By manufacturing the basic core of these systems in higher volumes, we are able to reduce both the cost and delivery time for our systems. These systems, which we market and sell under the EasyTube product line, are sold to researchers at universities and laboratories in the United States and throughout the world.

We also intend to continue growing the sales of our proprietary standard and custom systems by building on the success of our installed customer base of approximately 200 customers to whom we have sold systems within the last three years. Our customer base includes several Fortune 500 companies. Historically, revenues have grown primarily through sales to existing customers with additional capacity needs or other new requirements, as well as to new customers. During the year ended December 31, 2006, over 65% of our revenues were derived from sales to repeat customers. We have generally gained new customers through word of mouth, the movement of personnel from one company to another, and limited print advertising and trade show attendance. We are now increasing the awareness of our company in the marketplace with results from our internal research laboratory, which we established in the third quarter of 2006, as well as improved sales contacts from increased participation in trade shows. We are also in the process of implementing a new Internet advertising strategy, and plan to increase the size of our sales force.

The core competencies we have developed in equipment and software design, as well as in systems manufacturing, are used to engineer our finished products. Our proprietary Windows-based, real-time, software application allows for

rapid configuration, and provides our customers with powerful tools to understand, optimize and repeatedly control their processes. Our vertically integrated structure allows us to control the manufacturing process, from bringing raw metal and components into our manufacturing facilities to shipping out finished products. These factors significantly reduce our costs, improve our quality and reduce the time it takes from customer order to shipment of our products.

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OPERATING DIVISIONS

We conduct our operations through three divisions: (1) CVD, including the First Nano product line (CVD/First Nano); (2) Stainless Design Concept (SDC); and (3) Conceptronic, including the Research International product line (Conceptronic/Research). Each division operates on a day-to-day basis with its own operating manager, while product development, sales and administration are managed at the corporate level.

CVD/First Nano is a supplier of state-of-the-art chemical vapor deposition systems for use in the research, development and manufacturing of semiconductors, LEDs, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, solar cells and a number of industrial applications. We utilize our expertise in the design and manufacture of chemical vapor deposition systems to work with laboratory scientists to bring state-of-the-art processes from the research laboratory into production, as well as to provide production equipment based on our designs.

SDC designs and manufactures ultra-high purity gas and chemical delivery control systems for state-of-the-art semiconductor fabrication processes, LEDs, carbon nanotubes, nanowires, solar cells and a number of industrial applications. Our systems are sold on a stand-alone basis, as well as together with our CVD/First Nano systems. In addition, SDC s field service group provides our customers with ultra-high purity equipment installations, contract maintenance and equipment removal. SDC operates out of a 22,000 square foot facility fitted with Class 10 and Class 100 clean room manufacturing space located in Saugerties, New York.

We believe that SDC s gas management systems and application-specific chemical delivery control systems are among the most advanced available. We further believe that SDC is differentiated from our competitors, through our intimate understanding of how the systems in which our products are incorporated are actually used in field applications. We have gained this understanding as a result of having designed and built complex process gas systems for CVD/First Nano, as well as for many of the world s leading semiconductor manufacturers, research laboratories and universities.

Conceptronic/Research designs and manufactures reflow ovens and rework stations for the printed circuit board assembly and semi-conductor packaging industries. Our equipment is designed to melt solder in a controlled process to form superior connections between components. This, in turn, creates complete electronic circuits for computers and telecommunications systems, as well as for the automotive and defense industries.

To address pricing pressure in what is now a mature industry for standardized reflow ovens, we have began to offer customized products for complex heating and drying applications. We expect that this will maintain and potentially improve our future profit margins in this product line.

OUR COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe we are a leader in the markets we serve as a result of our following competitive strengths:

Technical Expertise. We have been designing and manufacturing state-of-the-art, innovative and proprietary standard

and custom chemical vapor deposition, gas control and related systems for 25 years. We maintain a highly trained team of experienced mechanical, chemical, electrical and software engineers, as well as manufacturing, testing and support personnel. Our engineering group possesses core competencies in product applications, software, system controls, chemical vapor deposition, vacuum systems, ultra-high purity gas and chemical delivery, product heating and process chamber design. We believe this expertise enables us to provide high quality, technically advanced, integrated and innovative solutions to our customers, many of whom are on the leading edge of technology, research and production.

Leveraging our Experience. We have significantly enhanced our design and manufacturing expertise over the years through the process of responding to customer requests for creative and often unique equipment solutions. The equipment we design and manufacture in response to these customer requests and the engineering solutions we devise in doing so remain proprietary to us. We use this equipment and these engineering solutions to improve existing products, develop new products for other customers and as building blocks for our future equipment designs.

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Experienced Management Team. We are led by a highly experienced management team. Our CEO has over 40 years of industry experience, including 25 years with our company. Our three division managers have an average of over 16 years of process and equipment design experience and an average of 12 years with our company or companies whose assets we have acquired.

Vertical Integration. We employ a vertically integrated structure in our operations, from the design and manufacture of many of the sophisticated components used in our products, to the final assembly of our systems. For example, our machine shop fabricates the frame, sheet metal and machined components that are incorporated into our chemical vapor deposition, gas control systems and reflow ovens. We also manufacture the quartzware utilized in our chemical vapor deposition systems, as well as the quartzware we sell for other customer requirements. All painting, electrical and mechanical assembly and product testing is done by our personnel. Our software engineers and programmers develop the software that runs our products. This vertically integrated structure enables us to customize systems to customer requirements, reduce delivery times of our products, maintain a high level of quality control, reduce the effect of supplier disruptions and deliver a better and lower cost product.

Established and Diversified Customer Base. We have long-standing relationships with many of our largest customers. In 2006, over 65%of our revenues resulted from sales to repeat customers. We sell to a geographically diverse base of customers across a variety of markets, including leading semiconductor and wafer manufacturers, research laboratories, universities and industrial manufacturers. In 2006, our largest customer accounted for approximately 9% of our revenue and in 2005, no single customer accounted for more than 12% of our revenue. No other customer represented more than 6.8% or 6.5% of our total revenue in the years 2005 or 2006, respectively. Our largest customer was different in each of these years.

The geographic and market distribution of our revenues for the years 2005 and 2006 were as follows:

Geographic	2005	2006
	(In Thousands)	
North America	$ 8,178	$ 9,522
Asia	2,244	2,209
Europe	789	1,194
South America	12	418
Other	2	13

Market	2005	2006
	(In Thousands)	
Universities & Research Laboratories	$ 2,422	$ 2,350
Semiconductor and Electronics	7,065	7,539
Other Industries	1,738	3,467

We believe that our diverse customer base helps to minimize our exposure to fluctuations in any one geographic location or market.

Proven Acquisition Record. Over the past eight years, we have developed a successful acquisition program designed to enhance our core competencies and to expand our markets and product offerings. To date, we have completed and integrated four acquisitions:

In 1998, we acquired substantially all of the fixed assets and intellectual property of Stainless Design Corporation, which became our SDC division. This acquisition provided us with the ability to design and manufacture ultra-high purity gas and chemical delivery systems and to provide the gas control systems used by CVD/First Nano.
In 2001, we acquired certain assets and intellectual property of Research International, Inc. This acquisition provided us with a line of conveyor reflow ovens for standard and custom applications, as well as spare parts.

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In 2002, we acquired certain assets and intellectual property of Conceptronic Inc., which we combined with the assets acquired from Research International Inc. to create our Conceptronic/Research division. This acquisition provided us with additional reflow oven design and manufacturing capability, printed circuit board rework stations, as well as spare parts.
In 2005, we acquired certain assets and intellectual property of First Nano, Inc. This acquisition provided us with (i) a better understanding of the research and development markets; (ii) new technology and know-how related to nanotechnology by nanomaterials synthesis; (iii) a recognized name in the field of nanotechnology and carbon nanotube products; and (iv) the ability to launch our own nanotube research laboratory.

GROWTH STRATEGY

We intend to leverage our competitive strengths with a combination of internal and external growth strategies.

Internal Growth Our strategy for internal growth includes the following:

Expand our growth opportunities in targeted research and development markets. With the globalization of the world economy, and the establishment or expansion of government and corporate funded, research and development laboratories and university research laboratories around the world, we believe that these markets will be a growing source of our revenues in the future. To expand our penetration into this market, we have focused our product development and marketing efforts. We recently introduced a line of proprietary standardized products and systems, initially targeted to higher-growth applications such as carbon nanotubes, nanowires, MEMS and LEDs. Historically, we manufactured products for this market on a custom basis to meet our individual customer s specific research requirements. Our new proprietary systems leverage the technological expertise we have developed through designing these custom systems, onto a standardized basic core that can be easily adapted through a broad array of available add-on options to meet the diverse product and budgetary requirements of the research community. By manufacturing the basic core of these systems in higher volumes, we are able to reduce both the cost and delivery time for our systems.

Increase our revenues from sales of our proprietary standard and custom systems by leveraging our installed customer base. We presently have an installed customer base of approximately 200 customers to whom we have sold systems within the last three years. We intend to continue to leverage our relationships with our existing customers to maximize system, service and parts revenue from our installed customer base. We intend to accomplish this by meeting the needs of these customers for new and replacement systems as well as for additional capacity. This will also include equipment and services needed in connection with customer expansions or relocations throughout the world.

Increase sales through expanded trade show participation, Internet advertising and direct sales contacts. In order to increase sales globally, we intend to increase the number of trade shows in which we display our products and services, to increase our advertising presence on the Internet and to increase the number of our sales personnel. We believe that a combination of these methods will stimulate awareness of our broad range of product offerings and capabilities.

Enhance customer awareness of the results generated by our research laboratory. Our research laboratory, together with a number of leading universities with whom we partner, conducts cutting-edge research on the growth of carbon nanotubes and nanowires. The results of this research could have far reaching implications concerning the use and manufacture of carbon nanotubes and nanowires for many markets. We intend to communicate the results of our research through trade shows, research publications and customer visits. By so communicating, we intend to increase awareness of our products and capabilities.

Partner with university research laboratories to capitalize on the emerging nanotechnology opportunity. The university research community is at the forefront of nanotechnology research, and we are focused on providing state-of-the-art systems to this market that will help bridge the gap between pioneering research and marketable products. To help accomplish this, we have established relationships with companies and research laboratories, such as the University of Cincinnati. Our intention is that together we will leverage our collective expertise in this field, which will allow us to capitalize on commercial opportunities in the future. This relationship has thus far produced leading edge results, including what we believe are the largest carbon nanotube clusters yet developed.

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Expand the level of research currently being performed in our research laboratory for applications having near-term requirements. The research we are performing with carbon nanotubes and nanowires is cutting edge and, we believe, will enable carbon nanotubes and nanowires to be used in a myriad of applications in a production environment. While researchers have envisioned carbon nanotubes and nanowires having applications associated with technologies and products that have yet to be invented, there are many significant applications that are expected to be in use in the near future. For example, near term applications and uses for carbon nanotubes include: water purification systems; sporting goods; body and tank armor; hydrogen storage; sensors for biological and chemical systems; and batteries. According to Dr. Clayton Teague, the director of the National Nanotechology Coordination Office, the United States is the world leader in nanotechnology research and development with a total investment by the federal government of more than $1.0 billion per year.

Increase our paid contract research for nanotechnology applications. The federal commitment to nanotechnology research alone is currently in excess of $1.0 billion per year. We believe that contract research concerning carbon nanotubes and nanowires, as well as related semiconductor research for government, university and industry is a growing market that we can access. To accomplish this, we intend to leverage our contacts in this market as well as publicize our own laboratory results.

External Growth We intend to continue to selectively seek strategic growth opportunities through acquisitions and joint ventures. In evaluating these opportunities, our prime objectives include enhancing our core competencies, providing complementary product offerings and technologies, expanding our geographic footprint, improving production efficiencies and increasing our customer base. Over the past eight years, we have developed an acquisition program to accomplish our goals, and have successfully completed and integrated four acquisitions.

Within each industry segment, we concentrate on areas where we can leverage our ability to design and manufacture creative and often unique solutions.

INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

We provide products and services to four primary market segments: (i) semiconductors and electronics; (ii) university, government and industry research; (iii) industrial applications and (iv) solar and energy.

Semiconductor and electronics market

We sell our products to manufacturers of semiconductor and electronics components. Semiconductors and electronics control and amplify electrical signals, and are used in a broad range of products, including computers, communications equipment, LEDs, MEMS, home appliances, automobiles, robotics, aircraft, space vehicles and consumer and industrial products.

The semiconductor and electronics market has experienced significant growth since the early 1990s. This growth can be attributed in large part to the increased demand for personal computers, the growth of the Internet, the expansion of the communications industry (especially wireless communications) and the emergence of new applications in consumer products. Further fueling this growth, is the rapid expansion of smaller, less-expensive and better-performing electronic consumer products, as well as traditional products that now have more intelligence.

Although the semiconductor and electronics market has experienced significant growth over the past 15 years, this growth has been cyclical. The market is characterized by periods of under or over-supply for most semiconductors and electronic products. When demand decreases, semiconductor and electronics manufacturers typically slow their purchasing of capital equipment. Conversely, when demand increases, so does capital spending. After a peak in 2000, the semiconductor and electronics markets experienced a severe downturn in 2001 that lasted through the first half of 2003. This resulted in a decline in revenue for most manufacturers of semiconductor and electronics manufacturing equipment. During the latter part of 2003, the market began to improve, and it has continued to improve through the first-half of 2007.

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University, government and industry research market

We sell our products to university, government and industry laboratories that use our products primarily to research, design and develop carbon nanotubes, nanowires and next generation semiconductor and other electronic components. Nanotechnology is defined as the design, characterization, production, and application of structures, devices, and systems at the atomic and molecular levels measuring between 1 and 100 nanometers (nm). One nanometer is one billionth of a meter, approximately 80,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair. At the nanoscale level, the ratio between surface area and volume changes, causing materials to defy their conventional properties and exhibit unique and often unparalleled characteristics. Universities also use our products for teaching purposes as a part of their

curriculum.

Researchers are at the forefront of the nanotechnology market, and are currently developing state-of-the-art processes for applications that include carbon nanotubes, nanowires and MEMS, as well as processes for semiconductor, electronic and industrial applications. This research focus is being driven by two related factors: first, existing technologies are rapidly approaching a technological ceiling, which will prevent further increases in performance; and second, the enabling tools that allow researchers to develop and fabricate products at this scale are now readily available often designed and provided by us.

Government funding has also played a role in expanding this research market. The National Nanotechnology Initiative, for example, is a federal research and development program established to coordinate multi-agency efforts in nanoscale science, engineering, and technology. Established in the Clinton administration, it received over $1.0 billion in 2006. Another example is the California Nanotechnology Initiative, a state program that has called for a $4.6 billion investment over the next ten years through a combination of private and public financing.

Having spent large amounts money on these state-of-the-art facilities to understand the science behind nanotechnology, research labs are becoming increasingly interested in commercializing their investment through industrial and consumer applications. We believe that we have the capabilities and infrastructure in place to provide the tools that researchers need to productize their investments. Innovations based on nanotechnology may lead to the creation of computer chips and other devices that are thousands of times smaller than current technologies permit. Industries impacted by nanoscience and nanotechnology include life sciences, data storage, semiconductor, telecommunications and materials sciences.

Industrial applications

There are a number of companies that utilize our products and design expertise for custom industrial applications in several different markets. Significant industrial applications for chemical vapor deposition products are industrial coatings and carbon nanotube applications. Industrial coatings include; optical coatings for applications including filtering selected wavelengths of light and protecting optical surfaces, as well as providing reflective or anti-reflective surfaces, or for transmitting visible wavelengths of light while reflecting the wavelengths that cause heat; coatings on cutting tools such as end mills and drills to reduce wear and thereby increases the tool s usable life; an emerging application is environmentally friendly coatings that replace existing plating operations for industrial fasteners. These fastener coatings prevent corrosion and oxidation, while improving the fastener s lubricity.

Industrial applications for carbon nanotubes include spinning them into fabrics to make stronger and lighter, Kevlar vests and improved armor in military vehicles. The strength to weight ratio for these nanotubes also makes them attractive for structural components in applications like aircraft wings or wherever weight reduction is desired. Applications also include air and water filtration, microphones and cosmetics.

Solar and energy market

Solar electricity is generated using either photovoltaic or solar thermal technology to extract energy from the sun. Photovoltaic electricity generating systems directly convert the sun s energy into electricity. Solar power systems are used for residential, commercial and industrial applications, as well as for customers who either have access to or are remote from the electric utility grid. Other off-grid applications include road signs, highway call boxes, and communications support along remote pipelines and telecommunications equipment, as well as rural residential applications. Consumer applications include outdoor lighting and handheld devices such as calculators.

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Some of the processes in the manufacturing of solar cells require chemical vapor deposition, and the solar industry is looking for unique cost-effective solutions to meet the production and price targets needed to reduce our dependency on hydrocarbon fuels. A market for research systems exists, to develop higher efficiency solar cells and to reduce their manufacturing cost through alternate methods. This research may lead to future production systems.

In the energy market, applications include lithium batteries and superconducting tape. Researchers are now developing superconducting tape to improve the transmission of electricity. The tape is one-tenth the thickness of a human hair, and can carry about 100 times the electric power of a copper wire of an equivalent area. Industrial uses for this tape could include electric motors, transformers, transmission cables and levitated trains. We manufacture CVD reactors used in research and limited production to deposit superconducting layers.

THE CHEMICAL VAPOR DEPOSITION PROCESS

Chemical vapor deposition is a chemical process for depositing thin films of various materials on a substrate. In a typical chemical vapor deposition process, the substrate is exposed to one or more volatile chemical reactants, which decompose on the substrate surface to produce the desired deposit. This is normally done at elevated temperatures in a controlled environment. Frequently, volatile byproducts are also produced, which are removed by gas flow through a reaction chamber. This requires sophisticated design of the process chamber and precise control of process gas flows, temperatures and pressure. Our extensive experience in custom equipment design has enabled us to amass a significant library of solutions for these intricate processes and we believe that we can leverage our know-how and strong set of related core competencies for future growth.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

The following paragraphs describe our principal product lines:

Chemical Vapor Deposition Our chemical vapor deposition systems are available in a variety of models that can be used in production and laboratory research. All models can be offered with total system automation, a microprocessor control system by which the user can measure, predict and regulate gas flow, temperature, pressure and chemical reaction rates, thus controlling the process in order to enhance the quality of the materials produced. Our standard microprocessor control system is extremely versatile and capable of supporting the complete product line and most custom system requirements. These chemical vapor deposition systems are priced at up to $1,000,000.

Rapid Thermal Processing (RTP) Used to heat semiconductor materials to elevated temperatures of 1,000 degrees Celsius at rapid rates of up to 200 degrees Celsius per second. Our RTP systems are offered for applications, including implant activation, oxidation, silicide formation and other processes. We offer systems that can operate both at atmospheric or reduced pressures. Our RTP systems generally are priced at up to $600,000.

Annealing and Diffusion Furnaces Used for diffusion, oxidation, implant anneal, solder reflow and other processes. The systems are normally operated at atmospheric pressure with gaseous atmospheres related to the process. An optional feature of the system allows for the heating element to be moved away from the process chamber allowing the wafers to rapidly cool or be heated in a controlled environment. Our cascade temperature control system enables more precise control of the wafer s temperature. The systems are equipped with an automatic process controller, permitting automatic process sequencing and monitoring with safety alarm provisions. Our annealing and diffusion furnace systems generally are priced at up to $900,000.

Ultra-high Purity Gas and Liquid Control Systems Our standard and custom designed gas and liquid control systems encompass gas cylinder storage cabinets, custom gas and chemical delivery systems, gas and liquid valve manifold

boxes and gas isolation boxes provide safe storage and handling of pressurized gases and chemicals. Our system design allows for automatic or manual control from both a local and remote location. Our gas and liquid control systems are priced at up to $160,000. A customer order often includes multiple systems. We also provide field installation within our customer s facility for the distribution of gases and chemicals to the assorted process tools. As part of field service, we also offer repair service on customer equipment.

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Quartzware We provide standard and custom fabricated quartzware used in our equipment and other customer tools. We also provide repair and replacement of existing quartzware.

Reflow Furnaces and Rework Stations We provide standard and custom systems for the printed circuit board and surface mount technology industries. Our equipment is designed to melt solder in a controlled process to form superior connections between components, creating complete electronic circuits for computers and telecommunications systems, as well as for the automotive and defense industries.

SALES AND MARKETING

Due to the highly technical nature of our products, we believe it is essential to contact customers directly through our sales personnel and through a network of domestic and international independent sale representatives and distributors specializing in semiconductor equipment and supplies. Our primary marketing activities include direct sales contacts, participation in trade shows and our Internet websites. We are focusing our efforts on being in the top listings on many search engines in order to increase the number of hits to our websites.

CUSTOMERS

We are continuing to work on expanding our product offerings. Many of these products are used for research and development and in production applications. We sell our products primarily to semiconductor manufacturers, institutions involved in semiconductor and electronic component research (such as universities, government and industrial laboratories) and to electronic assembly manufacturers. We have both an international and domestic installed customer base of approximately 200 customers to whom we have sold systems within the last three years. For the year ended December 31, 2006 approximately 31% of our revenues were generated from foreign exports compared to 29% for the year ended December 31, 2005. Sales to a single customer in any one-year can exceed 10.0% of our total sales; however, we are not dependent on any single customer. In 2006, one customer represented 9.0% of our total revenue. In 2005, another customer, a distributor, represented 11.5% of our total revenue. No other customer represented more than 6.5% or 6.8% of our total revenue in 2006 or 2005, respectively.

Our customer base is also geographically diverse. In 2006, our sales in North America, Asia, Europe, South America and other locations represented 71.3%, 16.5%, 8.9%, 3.1% and 0.2%, respectively, of our total revenues. In 2005, sales in the geographic markets represented 72.9%, 20.0%, 7.0%, 0.01% and 0%, respectively, of our total revenues.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT AND PARTS

We upgrade, repair and provide replacement parts for products purchased by our customers, as well as for similar products acquired from other sources. We believe that a key element in our success has been our focus on customer service. We offer our customers both on-site and in-house training in the use of our products. We also offer the on-site support expertise of our technicians and engineers with real-world expertise in systems design and engineering.

On-site services can be arranged to assist with planned system upgrades.

For 2005 and 2006, we derived approximately 11.2% and 12.0% respectively, of our total revenues from these activities.

PRODUCT WARRANTIES

We warrant our equipment for a period of twelve months after shipment, depending on the product, and pass along any warranties from original manufacturers of components used in our products. We provide for our own equipment servicing with in-house field service personnel. Warranty costs, including those incurred in 2006, have been historically insignificant and expensed as incurred.

COMPETITION

We are subject to intense competition. We are aware of competitors that offer a substantial number of products comparable to ours. Many of our competitors (including customers who elect to manufacture systems for internal use) have financial, marketing and other resources greater than ours. To date, we believe that each one of our three operating divisions has been able to compete in markets that include these competitors, primarily on the basis of technical performance, quality, delivery and price.

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CVD/First Nano competes primarily with in-house design and engineering personnel at research and university laboratories with the capacity to design and build their own equipment internally. Due to budgetary and funding constraints, many of these customers are extremely price sensitive. CVD/First Nano also competes with companies that have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources to develop new products and support customers worldwide, as well as smaller competitors. We believe that our systems are among the most advanced available.

SDC competes with companies that are larger than our company and have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. We believe that SDC s gas management and chemical delivery control systems are among the most advanced available. We further believe that SDC is differentiated from our competitors through our intimate understanding of how the systems in which our products are incorporated are actually used in field applications. We have gained this understanding as a result of having designed and built complex process gas systems for CVD/First Nano as well as for a number of the world s leading semiconductor manufacturers, research laboratories and universities.

Conceptronics/Research s proprietary reflow ovens and rework stations are used by the printed circuit board assembly and semi-conductor packaging industries. Conceptronics/Research also offers customized products for complex applications within the printed circuit board and other industries that use conveyor-type ovens in heating and drying applications. Our in-house design and engineering personnel develop leading edge technology for sale at competitive prices. Conceptronics/Research competes with companies that are larger than our company and have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. We believe that our reflow ovens and rework stations are among the most advanced available having leveraged our experience in designing and building customized products for our customers.

ASSEMBLY AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

We do not manufacture many components used in producing our products. Most of these components are purchased from unrelated suppliers. We do not have any supply contracts covering these components, although we are not dependent on a principal or major supplier and alternate suppliers are available. Subject to lead times, the components and raw materials we use in manufacturing our products are readily obtainable.

We have a fully equipped machine shop that we use to fabricate in-house most of the metal components, including the most complex designed parts of our equipment. Our investment in computer numerical control (CNC) machines for our machine shop has increased our efficiencies while significantly reducing costs in production. Similarly, our quartz fabrication capability is sufficient to meet our quartzware needs.

Materials procured from the outside or manufactured internally undergo a rigorous quality control process to ensure that the parts meet or exceed our requirements and those of our customers. Upon final assembly, all equipment undergoes a final series of testing to ensure product performance.

BACKLOG

At December 31, 2006 our order backlog was approximately $3.6 million compared to approximately $2.7 million at December 31 2005, an increase of 34.6%. The increase is primarily attributable to our CVD/First Nano division. The timing for completion of the backlog varies depending on the product mix; however, there is generally a one to six month lag in the completion and shipping of backlogged product. Included in the backlog are all accepted purchase orders with the exception of those that are included in our percentage-of-completion. Order backlog is usually a reasonable management tool to indicate expected revenues and projected profits; however, it does not provide an assurance of future achievement or profits as order cancellations or delays are possible. While our backlog orders are subject to cancellation, we generally require our customers to make progress payments upon satisfaction of certain milestones throughout the design and manufacture of our customized products, and upon certain circumstances, our standard products.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our success is dependent in part on our technology and other proprietary rights. We have historically protected our proprietary information and intellectual property such as design specifications, blueprints, technical processes and employee know-how through the use of non-disclosure agreements. We also maintain and/or assert rights in certain trademarks relating to certain of our products and product lines, and claim copyright protection for certain proprietary software and documentation.

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While patent, copyright and trademark protection for our intellectual property may be important, we believe our future success in highly dynamic markets is most dependent upon the technical competence and creative skills of our personnel. We attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through confidentiality agreements with our customers, suppliers, employees and consultants and through other security measures.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We continue to concentrate our efforts on several research and development projects. We develop and customize equipment for industry and government, university and industry research laboratories around the world. Our research, design and development of equipment, which remains proprietary to us, is used to improve our existing products and develop new products for customers. The amounts spent on research and development were $513,000 (3.8% of revenue) and $500,000 (4.5% of revenue) for the years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

We are subject to a variety of federal, state and local government regulations, such as environmental, labor and export control. We believe that we have obtained all necessary permits to operate our business and that we are in material compliance with all laws and regulations applicable to us.

We are not aware of any government regulations or requirements necessary for the sale of our products, other than certain approvals or permits which may be required for us to export certain of our products to certain foreign countries.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2006, we had 108 employees, 106 of which were full time and two that were part time. We had 60 people in manufacturing, 22 in engineering (including research and development and efforts related to product improvement) seven in field service, five in sales and marketing and 14 in general management and administration. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In September 1999, we were named in a lawsuit filed by Precision Flow Technologies, Inc. (PFT), in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, relating to comments allegedly made by our President and Chief Executive Officer, Leonard A. Rosenbaum, concerning the intellectual property obtained in the purchase of assets of Stainless Design Corporation. We promptly filed a counterclaim for unauthorized use of our intellectual property and filed a complaint against the President of PFT (these two actions have been consolidated) alleging the same acts as set forth in the counterclaim. The plaintiff is seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. In our counterclaim, we are also seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. All pre-trial disclosure has been completed. We withdrew certain of our counterclaims following the completion of discovery and the court has dismissed certain of the claims which had been asserted by PFT. No trial date has been set.

In May 2002, we instituted a new action against PFT and certain of its employees, in the United States Disbxtrict for the Northern District of New York seeking injunctive relief and monetary damages based upon copyright violations. A motion by PFT to dismiss this action which had been pending since June 2002, was denied in March 2007. On May 25, 2007 PFT s motion for reconsideration was likewise denied. On June 11, 2007, PFT filed its answer in which no counterclaims have been asserted against us. Pre-trial disclosure has not yet been completed.

Management s attention may be diverted as a result of these actions. Furthermore, we may incur significant legal fees, including legal fees of PFT, in the event we suffer a negative outcome in connection with these actions.

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

We maintain our headquarters at 1860 Smithtown Avenue, Ronkonkoma, New York, where we own a 50,000 square foot manufacturing facility that we purchased in November 2002. Our CVD/First Nano and Conceptronic/Research divisions operate out of this facility. Our SDC division operates out of a 22,000 square foot manufacturing facility fitted with Class 10 and Class 100 clean room manufacturing space situated on five acres of land which we purchased in December 1998 and is located at 1117 Kings Highway, Saugerties, New York. Both facilities are in good operating condition and we believe they are adequate to meet our present needs.

In March, 2002, we received from General Electric Capital Public Finance, Inc. a $2.7 million mortgage loan, secured by the real property, building and improvements to finance and improve our facility in Ronkonkoma, New York. This mortgage loan, which had an outstanding balance as of December 31, 2006 of $2,075,148, is payable in equal monthly installments of $22,285 including, interest at 5.67% per annum, pursuant to an industrial development bond purchase agreement with the Town of Islip Industrial Development Agency. The final payment is due in March 2017.

In April, 1999, we received from Kidco Realty Corporation a $900,000 purchase money mortgage loan, secured by the real property, building and improvements comprising our facility in Saugerties, New York. The mortgage loan had an outstanding balance as of December 31, 2006 of $810,508 and is payable in equal monthly installments of $5,988 including interest at 7% per annum. The entire principal balance is due in May 2009.

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MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions within the company of each of our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position(s) with the Company
Leonard A. Rosenbaum	61	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President
Alan H. Temple, Jr.	74	Director and Chairman Compensation Committee
Martin J. Teitelbaum	57	Director and Assistant Secretary
Conrad J. Gunther	61	Director and Chairman Audit Committee
Bruce T. Swan	75	Director and Chairman Nominating, Governance and Compliance Committee
Glen R. Charles	53	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

Leonard A. Rosenbaum

Leonard A. Rosenbaum founded the company in 1982 and has been our President, Chief Executive Officer and has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since that time. From 1971 until 1982, Mr. Rosenbaum was President, director and a principal shareholder of Nav-Tec Industries, Inc., a manufacturer of semiconductor processing equipment similar to the type of some of the equipment that we currently manufacture. From 1966 to 1971, Mr.

Rosenbaum was employed by a division of General Instrument Corporation, a manufacturer of semiconductor materials and equipment.

Alan H. Temple, Jr.

Alan H. Temple, Jr. has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 1987. Mr. Temple earned an MBA at Harvard University and has been President of Harrison Homes Inc., a building and consulting firm located in Pittsford, New York since 1977.

Martin J. Teitelbaum

Martin J. Teitelbaum has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 1985. Mr. Teitelbaum is an attorney who, since 1988, has conducted his own private practice, the Law Offices of Martin J. Teitelbaum. Prior to establishing his own firm, Mr. Teitelbaum was a partner at Guberman & Teitelbaum from 1977 to 1987. Mr. Teitelbaum currently acts as our Assistant Secretary. Mr. Teitelbaum earned a B.A. in Political Science from the State University of New York at Buffalo and a Juris Doctor from Brooklyn Law School.

Conrad J. Gunther

Conrad J. Gunther has served as a member of our Board of Directors since 2000. Mr. Gunther has extensive experience in mergers and acquisitions and in raising capital through both public and private means. He also has extensive experience in executive management in the banking industry. He also serves on the board of directors of GVC Venture Corp., all public companies. For the past five years, Mr. Gunther has been the President of E-Billsolutions, Inc., a company that provides credit card processing to Internet, mail order and telephone order merchants.

Bruce T. Swan

Bruce T. Swan has served as a member of our Board of Directors since September 2003. Mr. Swan has extensive banking, export and international credit experience and has been retired for more than five years. He previously has held the positions of Deputy Manager at Brown Brothers Harriman and Co., Assistant Treasurer at Standard Brands Incorporated, Assistance Treasurer at Monsanto Corporation, Vice President and Treasurer at AM International Inc. and President and Founder of Export Acceptance Company, LLC. Mr. Swan earned his MBA from Harvard University and is a former adjunct faculty member of New York University s Stern School of Business Administration.

Glen R. Charles

Glen R. Charles has been our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary since January 2004. From 2002 until 2004, he was the Director of Financial Reporting for Jennifer Convertibles, Inc., the owner and licensor of the largest group of sofabed specialty retail stores in the United States. From 1994 to 2002, Mr. Charles was the

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Chief Financial Officer of Trans Global Services, Inc., a provider of temporary technical services to the aerospace, aircraft, electronics and telecommunications markets. Mr. Charles has also conducted his own business in the private practice of accounting. Mr. Charles is a Certified Public Accountant and earned his B.S. in Accounting from the State

University of New York at Buffalo.

Board of Directors

The primary responsibilities of our Board of Directors are to provide oversight, strategic guidance, counseling and direction to our management. Our Board of Directors meets on a regular basis and additionally as required. Written or electronic materials are distributed in advance of meetings as a general rule and our Board of Directors schedules meetings with, and presentations from, members of our senior management on a regular basis and as required.

Our Board of Directors consists of five members, three of which have been determined to be independent under the rules of the American Stock Exchange. Section 121 of the American Stock Exchange Company Guide requires that a majority of our Board of Directors be comprised of members who are independent.

Committees of our Board of Directors

We have a standing Audit Committee, Stock Option and Compensation Committee and Nominating, Governance and Compliance Committee.

Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee are Conrad J. Gunther, Alan H. Temple, Jr. and Bruce T. Swan. Our Board of Directors has determined that Messrs. Gunther, Temple and Swan are independent under Rule 10A-3(b) of the Exchange Act. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Gunther is an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of Item 407(d)(s) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Our Audit Committee recommends our independent accountants for appointment to audit our financial statements and to perform services related to the audit, review the scope and results of the audit, review with management and the independent accountants our annual and quarterly operating results, consider the adequacy of the internal accounting procedures and controls, consider the effect of such procedures and controls on the accountants independence and establish policies for business values, ethics and employee relations.

Stock Option and Compensation Committee

The Stock Option and Compensation Committee was formed through the merger in 2006 of the Stock Option Committee and Compensation Committee. The Stock Option and Compensation Committee currently consists of Conrad J. Gunther, Alan H. Temple, Jr., Bruce T. Swan and Martin J. Teitelbaum. The Stock Option and Compensation Committee has broad discretion in determining the persons to whom stock options are to be granted and the terms and conditions of the award, including the type of award, the exercise price and term and restrictions and forfeiture conditions. The Committee also reviews, approves and makes recommendations regarding the company's compensation policies, practices and procedures. All of the members of the Stock Option and Compensation Committee currently qualify as independent under the rules of the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc.

Nominating, Governance and Compliance Committee

The Nominating Governance and Compliance Committee consists of Bruce T. Swan, Conrad J. Gunther, Martin J. Teitelbaum and Alan H. Temple Jr. This Committee's role is to make recommendations to the full Board of Directors as to the size and composition of the Board of Directors and to make recommendations as to particular nominees. All members of the Nominating, Governance and Compliance Committee currently qualify as independent under the rules

of the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Martin J. Teitelbaum serves as a director and our outside general counsel. The company incurred legal fees for Mr. Teitelbaum s professional services of approximately $34,000 and $35,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, unpaid legal fees of approximately $43,000 and $35,000 respectively were due Mr. Teitelbaum for services rendered.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview of Objectives

Our Stock Option and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors establishes compensation policies, plans and programs to accomplish three objectives:

to keep, incentivize and reward highly capable and well-qualified executives;
to focus executives efforts on increasing long-term shareholder value; and
to reward executives at levels which are competitive with the marketplace for similar positions and consistent with the performance of each executive and of our company.

Our executive compensation program is designed to reward an individual s success in meeting and exceeding performance in various leadership functions, coupled with the ability to enhance long-term shareholder value. Some of the key elements in considering an executive s level of success are the executive s:

effectiveness as it relates to our overall financial, operational, and strategic goals;
the individual s level of responsibility and the nature and scope of these responsibilities;
contribution to our financial results;
effectiveness in leading initiatives to increase customer value and overall productivity;
contribution to our commitment to corporate responsibility, as well as, compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and the highest ethical standards; and
commitment to community service and leadership.

Elements of Compensation

Our executive compensation program includes the following elements:

annual compensation which is comprised of base salary, cash bonus, and other annual types of compensation; and
long-term compensation which may include the award of stock options, and similar long-term compensation.

Each year, the Stock Option and Compensation Committee performs an evaluation of each executive, which includes among other things, a review of the contribution and performance over the past year, strengths, weaknesses, and development plans. Following this presentation, input, as needed, is obtained from other senior officers or supervisory personnel. A discussion is held and the Stock Option and Compensation Committee makes its own assessment and determines the compensation of each executive. The committee continually strives to balance annual and long-term compensation by examining the entire compensation package of each executive.

Annual Compensation

Each compensation element is specifically designed to meet the objectives outlined above. As such, in determining the annual compensation budget for the current year and in fixing levels of executive compensation, the committee considered:

our performance relative to our growth and profitability goals and its peers performance, both in the local geographic area and in institutions with similar lending portfolios;

the relative individual performance of each executive; and

our cash needs.

Base Salary

In establishing a base salary for executives, the following factors were considered: (i) the duties, complexities, specialization, and responsibilities of the position; (ii) the level of experience and/or training required; (iii) the

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impact of the executive s decision-making authority; and (iv) the compensation for positions having similar scope and accountability within and outside the company.

The Stock Option and Compensation Committee, where it deems appropriate, may review publicly available local, regional, and national compensation data to benchmark executive compensation. We believe that executive talent extends beyond our direct competitors and industry; therefore, the data may include a broad comparison group. While benchmarking provides a very useful tool, the Stock Option and Compensation Committee understands that an effective compensation program is based primarily on performance; therefore, adjustments to base salary benchmarks are driven primarily by individual performance and our projected cash needs.

Annual Incentive Compensation

The Stock Option and Compensation Committee believes that incentive-based compensation helps to align our overall goals with the individual goals of the executive. From time to time, we provide the opportunity for executives and certain key employees to earn annual incentive compensation, which is awarded in the form of cash bonuses (primarily at the end of the year). Each award is based on the achievement of company-wide and departmental goals, together with individual performance objectives and is determined by recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer and is approved by the Stock Option and Compensation Committee.

Other Annual Compensation

Our Chief Executive Officer, Leonard Rosenbaum, has been granted the use of a company-owned vehicle. The use of

the company-owned vehicle provides an expense-saving opportunity, as this vehicle is used for business-related travel as needed, helping to cut out-of-pocket travel expenses.

Long-Term Compensation

The Stock Option and Compensation Committee continually strives to achieve a balance between promoting strong annual growth and ensuring long-term viability and success. To reinforce the importance of balancing these views, executives are provided both short-term and long-term incentives.

Stock Options

Our Stock Option and Compensation Committee believes that shareholder value of our company can be further increased by aligning the financial interests of our key executives and certain other employees with those of our shareholders. Awards of stock options pursuant to our Stock Option Plans (the Plans) are intended to meet this objective and constitute the long-term incentive portion of executive compensation. Participation in the Plans is specifically approved by the committee and consists of our employees.

The option price paid by the executive to exercise the option is generally the fair market value of our common stock on the day the option is granted. Options granted typically have a three to four year vesting period. The executive may exercise the vested options generally within a seven-year period from the original grant date. The options gain value over that time only if the market price of our stock increases. The committee believes the Plans focus the attention and efforts of executive management and employees upon increasing long-term stockholder value. The Stock Option and Compensation Committee awards and approves grants of options to key executives and employees in amounts it believes are adequate to achieve the desired objectives. The total number of shares available for award in each plan year is specified in the Plans. Grants may be offered at any time during the year or may occur more frequently. There were