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MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES INC  
Form 10-K  
April 14, 2004

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

Commission File Number 1-7708

MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
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(Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

22-18259

-----  
(State of incorporation)

-----  
(IRS Employer Identif

2828 Charter Road, Philadelphia, PA

19154

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices)

-----  
(Zip Cod

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(215) 676-  
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class:

Name of each exchange:

-----  
Common Stock, no par value

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American Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Exchange Act: None  
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Check whether the Registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by  
Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding  
12 months (or for such shorter periods that the Registrant was required  
to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for  
the past 90 Yes X No days.  
--- ---

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of  
Regulation S-K contained in this Form 10-K and no disclosure will be contained,  
to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information  
statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any  
amendment to this Form 10-K.

Check whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2  
of the Act). Yes No X  
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The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$2,948,433. As of March 24, 2004 there were 12,844,696 shares of Common Stock, no par value, of the Registrant outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: The information required by Part III Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are hereby incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed by April 29, 2004.

Exhibit Index appears on Page 16  
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### PART I

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS -----

##### Business Development

Marlton Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") is engaged in the custom design, production and sale of exhibits and environments for trade shows, museums, theme parks, themed interiors, arenas, corporate lobbies and retail stores for clients in industry, government, entertainment and commercial establishments. All of the Company's operating subsidiaries do business under the name Sparks Exhibits & Environments (collectively "Sparks"), except, DMS Store Fixtures ("DMS") which supplies custom made fixtures and displays to national retailers, department stores and consumer products manufacturers. Currently, all of the Company's operating revenues are derived from Sparks and DMS.

In August 2003, the Company acquired the assets and specified liabilities of Exhibit Crafts, Inc., a designer and builder of trade show exhibits, retail displays and interior environments. As part of that transaction, the Company also acquired a minority equity interest in International Expo Services, Inc., a tradeshow freight and installation and dismantle services provider with facilities in the Los Angeles area and in Las Vegas, which was affiliated with Exhibit Crafts. Subsequently the Company consolidated its San Diego area Sparks production operations into the Exhibit Crafts facility in the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

##### Business Description

##### Products and Services

The Company's current business is the custom design, production and sale of exhibits and environments for trade shows, museums, theme parks, themed interiors, arenas, corporate lobbies and retail stores for clients in industry, government, entertainment and commercial establishments. The Company manages custom trade show projects from concept through final construction, employing sophisticated graphics and exhibit designers and computer-aided design software and hardware. In-house facilities provide a wide range of computerized design and production of graphics. Electronics and audiovisual capabilities include on-staff electronic specialists and vendor relationships which provide multi-media equipment and programs, interactive program production and customized applications. The Company provides full service trade show exhibit

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services, including coordination, refurbishing, shipping, storage and marketing literature distribution. Many clients are Fortune 1000 firms, who typically contract for custom trade show exhibit projects costing in excess of \$200,000. Additionally, a majority of these clients store their trade show exhibits at a Company facility, and the Company provides ongoing refurbishing and coordination of clients' trade show schedules. The Company also represents domestic clients who desire to exhibit at international trade shows. The Company designs such exhibits, and through Sparks Europe or an international network of independent exhibit manufacturers, arranges for the manufacture and delivery of trade show exhibits to the desired trade show. The Company also designs and manufactures trade show exhibits for a number of United States subsidiaries of foreign corporations for use in domestic trade shows. In addition, the Company produces sophisticated themed exhibits for educational and entertainment venues such as museums and theme parks. Typically, the customer or its design firm prepares the design which the Company fabricates using carpentry, sculpture, metal working and scenic artist skills. The Company also supplies custom store fixtures, showcases and point of purchase displays for retailers, having the expertise and capability to take a design from concept to installation. Engineers and designers work with the customers to develop the fixture design through computer aided design equipment. Engineering drawings are then produced and provided to third-party manufacturers with whom the Company has developed long-standing business relationships for the production of its products. These manufacturers work closely with an experienced Company project management team. Custom store fixture opportunities include outfitting new retail stores and remodeling existing stores, such as specialty apparel chains, department stores, specialty electronics stores and outlet stores.

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### Marketing and Distribution

Sales by the Company to domestic customers for both domestic and international use are solicited through internal sales and marketing groups. Purchase of sophisticated exhibits and environments usually involves a substantial expenditure by the customer, and significant expertise is required to properly meet the customer's needs. Sales personnel are required to be knowledgeable with respect to the design and manufacturing of sophisticated exhibits and environments. Sales are typically made directly to the end user of the product or service. In addition to sales personnel, senior officers devote substantial attention to sales and marketing activities.

### Manufacturing and Raw Materials

The Company designs and manufactures custom trade show exhibits utilizing an in-house staff of designers, carpenters, electricians and warehouse employees. Specialty items such as studio production are subcontracted. The Company also subcontracts the manufacture of exhibits for foreign trade shows. The Company coordinates shipping, exhibit set-up and removal at the customer's trade show and, in most cases, subsequently stores the exhibit for the customer. For store fixture and display products, the Company subcontracts the manufacture and installation, using a network of manufacturers. Raw materials for custom and portable exhibits, store fixtures and displays, as well as subcontractors for specialty work, have historically been available on commercially reasonable terms from various vendors. Portable exhibit configurations, together with graphics, are typically designed by the Company for a client and are purchased from portable exhibit manufacturers for resale. Graphics may be produced internally or subcontracted. Geographic distribution rights are typically granted by portable exhibit manufacturers based on annual sales volume levels. The Company has obtained such distribution rights in certain geographic areas from Abex Display Systems Inc., its primary source of portable exhibits. The Company holds a 25% equity interest in Abex.

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### Seasonality of Business

Trade shows typically occur regularly throughout the year with the exception of the third quarter when business to business trade shows are traditionally at a low point. Trade show activities in specific industries, such as health care and telecommunications, tend to be a function of seasonal show schedules within those industries. The custom store fixture business tends to be slower during the fourth and first quarters due to retailers' desires not to install or plan new fixtures during their traditionally busy year-end season. The Company seeks new clients and sales people with client bases in different industries to reduce the effects of the slower sales periods. Additionally, the Company offers other products and services, such as sales of scenic and themed exhibits, portable/modular exhibits, and permanent exhibits which tend to be less seasonal in nature, and in certain cases, manufacturing can be spread over longer periods of time.

### Working Capital

The Company's working capital requirements are fulfilled by funds generated through operations and a revolving credit facility. Working capital requirements are generally not affected by project size requirements or accelerated delivery for major trade show exhibit, scenic and themed exhibit customers due to general policies of progress billing on larger jobs. However, working capital requirements are affected by the sale of custom store fixtures which are generally produced upon receipt of purchase orders from large retailers, but are held in inventory and are not billed to the customer until delivery.

### Significant Customers

One customer, JCPenney, accounted for 15% of the Company's consolidated net sales in 2003. The loss of this customer would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### Backlog

The backlog of orders at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$19 million. Generally, backlog of orders are recognized as sales during the subsequent six month period. The current backlog relates primarily to expected 2004 sales. The Company maintains a client base from which new orders are continually generated, including refurbishing of existing trade show exhibits stored in the Company's facilities, large retailers opening or refurbishing stores, and longer term museum projects.

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### Competition

The Company competes with numerous other companies offering similar products and providing similar services, on the basis of price, quality, performance, financial resources, and client-support services. The custom trade show exhibit, scenic and themed exhibit, permanent exhibit, retail store fixture and display, and portable exhibits sales markets include a large number of national and regional companies, some of which have substantially greater sales and resources than the Company. In addition to its domestic manufacturing facilities, the Company utilizes its national and international affiliations and relationships to meet customers needs in other locales. Due to the lack of specific public information, the Company's competitive position is difficult to ascertain.

### Environmental Protection

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The Company's compliance with federal, state and local provisions regulating discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment has not had, and is not expected to have, a material adverse effect upon its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

### Employees

The total number of persons employed by the Company is approximately 236 of which approximately 234 are full-time employees. The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania operations have a three-year labor contract expiring June 30, 2004, and a three-year labor contract expiring December 31, 2004, covering an aggregate of approximately 35 production and fulfillment employees. The Santa Fe Springs, California operation has a two-year labor contract expiring August 31, 2005, covering approximately 40 production workers.

### Web Site Address

The Company's web site address is [www.marltontechnologies.com](http://www.marltontechnologies.com).

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

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The Company currently leases four primary facilities as follows:

Location	Square Footage	Purpose
-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia, PA	250,000	Office, showroom, warehouse & manufacturing
Santa Fe Springs, CA	91,000	Office, warehouse & manufacturing
Austell, GA	98,000	Office, warehouse & manufacturing
El Cajon, CA	84,000	Warehouse

The Company's subsidiaries also have sales, design and project management offices in the Orlando, Florida, and San Francisco, California, metropolitan areas. The Company's office, showroom, warehouse and manufacturing facilities were all in good condition and adequate for 2003, based on normal five-day operations, and are anticipated to be adequate for operations in 2004, including any foreseeable internal growth.

The El Cajon, California facility was vacated in August 2003 in connection with the Company's relocation and consolidation of its West Coast operations (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). The Company currently leases 109,000 square feet from its landlord but has subleased 25,000 square feet of this facility to an unrelated entity for the remainder of the lease term. The Company is working with the landlord to find tenants for the remaining 84,000 square feet. Currently a new tenant is under agreement to take 38,000 square feet of this space.

The Santa Fe Springs, California facility consists of two buildings of 91,000 and 31,000 square feet which are jointly leased with International Expo Services, Inc. ("IES"), an installation and dismantle company in which the Company holds a minority equity interest. The Company occupies and pays rent on the 91,000 square foot building, and IES occupies and pays rent on the 31,000 square foot building.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS  
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The Company from time to time is a defendant and counterclaimant in various lawsuits that arise out of, and are incidental to, the conduct of its business. The resolution of pending legal matters should not have a material adverse effect upon the financial position of the Company.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS  
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Not applicable.

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PART II  
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ITEM 5 MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

The following table shows the high and low sales prices of the Common Stock on the American Stock Exchange:

Quarter -----	2003 ----		2002 ----	
	High ----	Low ---	High ----	Low ---
1	\$.30	\$.18	\$.58	\$.36
2	.40	.29	.65	.44
3	.77	.40	.46	.20
4	.79	.42	.40	.12

No dividends were paid during the past two fiscal years. The Company currently intends to employ all available funds in the business. Future dividend policy will be determined in accordance with the financial requirements of the business. However, the Company's loan agreement provides that the Company may not pay dividends to its shareholders without the lender's prior written consent and also provides restrictions on the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Company in the form of dividends, loans or advances.

As of March 24, 2004 there were 966 holders of record of the Company's Common Stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of December 31, 2003  
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Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights under compensation plans	Number of securities held by security holders
	-----	-----	-----
Equity Compensation plans approved by security holders	1,759,578 (1)	\$0.61	
Equity Compensation plans not approved			

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by security holders	15,500	\$2.13
Total	1,775,078	\$0.63

1. The Company's 2001 Equity Incentive Plan provides for the issuance to employees, directors and consultants of stock options or restricted shares for up to an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock, 373,758 of which remain available for future issuance. Any new director of the Company receives a stock option award of 100,000 shares with an exercise price equal to the fair market value on the date of grant, vesting 50% initially and 25% at each of the next two Company annual meetings based on continued service as a director, and expiring after a period of five years. Included in the number of securities to be issued upon exercise are shares issued under the Company's 1990 Incentive Plan and 1992 Directors' and Consultants' Stock Option Plan, under which plans no more shares can be issued.

2. The Company's 2000 Equity Incentive Plan provides for the issuance to employees, outside directors and consultants of stock options, stock appreciation rights and/or stock units for up to an aggregate of 735,000 shares of Common Stock, 735,000 of which remain available for future issuance. Other options have been issued to employees as an incentive to accept employment with the Company in an amount not in excess of 5% of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock.

For additional information, see Note 15 to consolidated financial statements.

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### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

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#### SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA For the years ended December 31 (in thousands except per share amounts)

	2003 ----	2002 ----	2001 ----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$24,818	\$25,609	\$49,442
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	5,146	4,000	6,635
WORKING CAPITAL	2,996	3,461	6,872
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	7,140	9,342 (2) (3)	29,176
OPERATIONS:			
Net sales	65,587	71,182	76,972
Operating profit (loss)	(2,155) (1)	(1,132)	(115) (1)
Net income (loss) before change in accounting principle	(2,201) (1)	(7,414) (2)	\$(1,136) (1)
Net income (loss) after change in accounting principle	(2,201) (1)	(19,799) (3)	\$(1,136) (1)
BASIC NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE BEFORE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (6)	\$ (.17)	\$ (.57)	\$ (.14)
DILUTED NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE BEFORE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (7)	\$ (.17)	\$ (.57)	\$ (.14)

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BASIC NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
AFTER CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (6)	\$ (.17)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (.14)
DILUTED NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
AFTER CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE (7)	\$ (.17)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (.14)
CASH DIVIDENDS	-0-	-0-	-0-
	-----	-----	-----

1. Includes a \$1.1 million restructuring provision for facility relocation, and a \$0.3 million expense for a terminated merger transaction.
2. Includes a \$1.2 million write-down in the Company's investment in an affiliate, and \$5.4 million for a valuation allowance for deferred income taxes.
3. Includes a \$12.4 million impairment loss (net of a \$3.5 million income tax benefit) for a change in accounting principle (adoption of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets").
4. Includes an inventory provision of \$0.7 million (\$0.5 million after income taxes) for a customer that filed for Chapter 11, and relocation costs and operating losses of \$0.6 million (\$0.4 million after income taxes) for the Company's Orlando, Florida manufacturing operations.
5. Includes an impairment loss of \$465,000 (\$279,000 after income taxes) for a write-down of the Company's investment in Abex Europe.
6. Basic per common shares amounts are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.
7. Diluted per common share amounts are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year and dilutive potential common shares. Dilutive potential common shares consist of stock options and stock warrants, calculated using the treasury stock method.

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### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The Company's business is the custom design, production and sale of exhibits and environments for trade shows, museums, theme parks, themed interiors, arenas, corporate lobbies and retail stores for clients in industry, government, entertainment and commercial establishments.

Challenges of the past year included the relocation and consolidation of the Company's West Coast operations and a terminated merger agreement discussed below. In addition, on February 6, 2004 the Company replaced its credit facility that would have expired on May 16, 2004 with a new facility expiring on February 6, 2007.

The trade show exhibit industry continues to be very competitive and several of the Company's competitors have filed for Chapter 11. In addition, the Company's customer base of primarily Fortune 1000 companies is expected to continue to closely manage their trade show budgets. This budget management will put pressure on sales and margins for trade show exhibits and related services. The Company is negotiating better pricing and terms with its suppliers and pursuing staff and cost reduction initiatives to mitigate the impact of this industry trend.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS



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2003 as Compared With 2002

Net Sales

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(in thousands)

Revenue Sources	2003	2002
Trade show exhibits	\$40,457	\$ 44,711
Permanent and scenic displays	25,130	26,471
Total	\$65,587	\$71,182

Total net sales of \$65.6 million for 2003 decreased \$5.6 million, or 8%, from total net sales for 2002. This decrease was comprised of a \$4.3 million, or 10%, decrease in sales of trade show exhibits and related services and a \$1.3 million, or 5%, decrease in sales of permanent and scenic displays. Selling prices were relatively constant in 2003 and 2002. Lower sales of trade show exhibits and related services were primarily due to reductions in certain customers' trade show marketing budgets, which led to cancelled and reduced participation in trade shows that these customers attended in the past. The sales decrease for permanent and scenic displays was principally attributable to lower sales of store fixtures to national retail customers.

Gross Profit

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Gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, improved to 21.9% in 2003 from 19.9% in 2002. This improvement was largely due to profit improvement initiatives implemented in the second half of 2002, which were realized for the full year in 2003. Management continues to pursue cost reduction initiatives, including operational improvements, supplier renegotiations and staff reductions to offset the impact of lower sales volume.

Selling Expenses

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Selling expenses were \$8.5 million in 2003 and in 2002. As a percentage of net sales, these expenses increased to 13% in 2003 from 11.9% in 2002. The percentage increase was due, in large part, to the impact of lower sales volume as compared with certain fixed selling expenses such as sales office and salary expenses. Cost reduction initiatives implemented near the end of 2003 are expected to reduce selling expenses in 2004.

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Administrative and General Expenses

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Administrative and general expenses of \$6.9 million for 2003 increased 1.6% from such expenses of \$6.8 million for 2002. The Company and Redwood Acquisition Corp. ("Redwood") entered into a merger agreement in February 2003 pursuant to which all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company (other than the shares held by approximately eight shareholders) would be converted into the right to receive \$0.30 per share. On June 19, 2003, the Company's Board of Directors approved a termination proposal submitted by Redwood, which terminated the proposed merger agreement with Redwood. Costs of approximately \$250,000

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incurred in connection with this proposed merger agreement were charged to administrative and general expenses in the second and third quarters of 2003. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to these costs incurred in connection with this terminated merger transaction, integration costs to consolidate the Company's West Coast operations and higher insurance and telecommunications costs. During the fourth quarter of 2003, management implemented executive compensation reductions, staff reductions and further cost cutting initiatives in response to lower sales volume.

### Restructuring and other Expense

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On August 1, 2003, a Company subsidiary acquired the assets of Exhibit Crafts, Inc., a Los Angeles, CA area manufacturer of trade show exhibits and a 20% interest in International Exposition Services, Inc., (IES), a trade show shipping and installation provider. The initial purchase price was \$694,000, including the assumption of certain liabilities totaling \$310,000. In addition, the sellers received 20% of the subsidiary's common stock. The purchase price approximated the fair value of the net assets acquired. In addition, the asset purchase agreement provides for contingent aggregate payments of up to \$750,000 based on operating performance in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The Company relocated its San Diego area manufacturing facility to the newly acquired Los Angeles, CA area facility during the third quarter of 2003. Costs incurred in connection with this relocation and consolidation were approximately \$1.1 million, which included relocation and employee termination expenses and the Company recorded a charge for a portion of the remaining lease obligation related to the vacated San Diego area facility.

### Operating Loss

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The Company incurred an operating loss of \$2.2 million in 2003 primarily due to lower volume and the restructuring costs for the relocation and consolidation of its West Coast operations.

### Other Income (Expense)

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Interest expense decreased to \$236,000 in 2003 from \$382,000 in 2002 due in part to lower borrowings and to lower interest rates.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$259,000 related to the investment in its Sparks Europe affiliate.

### Benefit From Income Taxes

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In the third quarter of 2003, the Company recognized the benefit of an income tax refund for \$0.4 million related to a change in strategy whereby a net operating loss was carried back to a prior year. In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company established a valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets. As a result, the Company did not record an income tax benefit from the current period pre-tax loss.

### Backlog

-----

The backlog of orders at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$19 million. Generally, backlog of orders are recognized as sales during the subsequent six month period. The current backlog relates primarily to expected 2004 sales. The Company maintains a client base from which new orders are continually generated, including refurbishing of existing trade show exhibits stored in the Company's facilities.

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2002 As Compared With 2001

### Net Sales

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(in thousands)

Revenue Sources	2002	2001
	----	----
Trade show exhibits	\$ 44,711	\$ 49,992
Permanent and scenic displays	26,471	26,980
	-----	-----
Total	\$71,182	\$ 76,972
	=====	=====

Total net sales of \$71.2 million for 2002 decreased 8% from total net sales for 2001. Sales of trade show exhibits and related services decreased 10.6% primarily due to the loss of two trade show exhibit clients and generally weak economic conditions. Sales of permanent and scenic displays decreased 1.9%, which was the net result of lower store fixtures sales partially offset by higher permanent museum display sales.

### Gross Profit

-----

Gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, decreased to 19.9% in 2002 as compared with 22.2% in 2001. This decrease was principally attributable to lower gross profit margins for store fixtures and to shifts in sales mix to lower margin sales categories. The DMS store fixtures business had an unfavorable impact on the Company's gross profit in 2002.

### Selling Expenses

-----

Selling expenses of \$8.5 million decreased to 11.9% of net sales in 2002 from \$9.8 million, or 12.7% of net sales in 2001. This decrease was largely due to higher permanent museum exhibit sales, which are subject to lower sales commission expense, and to lower commission expense for store fixtures sales.

### Administrative and General Expenses

-----

Administrative and general expenses were reduced to \$6.8 million in 2002 from \$7.4 million in 2001. This decrease was primarily due to the adoption of a new accounting principle discussed below, which eliminated goodwill amortization in 2002. Goodwill amortization in 2001 was \$0.8 million. In connection with the DMS Store Fixtures acquisition, employment agreements were made with two shareholders of the Company, which provided for guaranteed minimum annual payments of approximately \$0.5 million. These agreements were mutually terminated in January 2001 eliminating the guaranteed minimum payments after February 2, 2001, which reduced administrative and general expenses by approximately \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2001.

### Operating Loss

-----

The Company reported an operating loss of \$1.1 million for 2002 as compared with an operating loss of \$0.1 million for 2001. The increase in operating loss was principally attributable to lower sales and the lower gross profit percentage in 2002.

The Company's DMS Store Fixtures business unit generated significantly lower operating profit (loss) in 2002 as compared with 2001. Based on these results and projections for 2003, an impairment loss of \$176,000, included as a component of the operating loss, was recognized for the net book value of remaining long-term assets for this business unit.

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### Other Income (Expense)

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Interest expense decreased to \$0.4 million in 2002 from \$1.2 million in 2001 as a result of lower borrowings and lower interest rates.

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In the first quarter of 2002, management determined that the Company's investment in a portable tradeshow exhibit manufacturer was not recoverable, which resulted in an impairment loss of \$1.2 million from investments in affiliates. A loss of \$0.3 million was recognized in 2001 for a write-down of the Company's investment in its Sparks Europe affiliate.

### Provision for (benefit from) income taxes

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The Company established a valuation allowance of \$5.4 million for deferred income tax assets in the fourth quarter of 2002, principally related to a deferred income tax benefit in connection with the write off of goodwill recorded in the first quarter of 2002.

The Company also established a valuation allowance for the income tax benefit from the \$1.2 million write down of investments in affiliates recorded in the first quarter of 2002 because this capital loss is not expected to be offset by capital gains within the required statutory period. The provision for income taxes recorded in the first quarter of 2002 also included a valuation allowance of \$191,000 related to a 1999 capital loss incurred in connection with the Company's investment in a United Kingdom affiliate.

### Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle

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In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142), which supercedes APB No. 17 "Intangible Assets". SFAS 142 requires that goodwill no longer be amortized to earnings, but instead be reviewed for impairment. The Company adopted SFAS 142 effective January 1, 2002. This new accounting standard requires a two-step test for operating units having unamortized goodwill balances. The first step requires a comparison of the book value of the net assets to the fair value of the respective operating unit. If the fair value is determined to be less than the book value, a second step is required to determine the impairment. This second step includes evaluation of other intangible assets, and any shortfall of the adjusted book value below fair value determines the amount of the goodwill impairment. Goodwill amortization expense was \$0.8 million in 2001 and in 2000. The adoption of SFAS 142 reduced goodwill by \$15.9 million and net income by \$12.4 million (net of a \$3.5 million income tax benefit) in the first quarter of 2002, identified as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. This impairment charge related to goodwill recorded in connection with the December 31, 1997 acquisition of DMS Store Fixtures, L.P. This charge differs from the previous accounting standard method, which was based on undiscounted cash flows, because the new method is based on fair value measurement estimates as of the measurement date.

### Backlog

-----  
The backlog of orders at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was approximately \$19 million and \$13 million, respectively. The backlog increase is principally attributable to a higher level of open orders for permanent and scenic displays and new customers. Generally, backlog of orders are recognized as sales during the subsequent six month period. The Company maintains a client base from which new orders are continually generated, including refurbishing of existing trade show exhibits stored in the Company's facilities.

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### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On May 16, 2003, the Company amended its Revolving Credit and Security Agreement (the "Facility") with its bank to change from and Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") basis to an asset-based arrangement. The Facility provided for borrowing of up to \$8 million based on a percentage of qualified accounts receivable and inventories. The Facility was collateralized by all the Company's assets and had interest at rates based primarily on the London Inter Bank Offering Rate (LIBOR) plus 3.25%. The Facility included certain financial covenants requiring a minimum tangible net worth and maintenance of certain financial ratios and restricted the Company's ability to pay dividends. Borrowings under this Facility were \$4.9 million at December 31, 2003.

On February 6, 2004, the Company replaced the Facility with a new credit facility provided by a commercial asset-based lender. The new credit facility, which expires on February 6, 2007, provides for borrowing capacity of up to \$12

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million based on a percentage of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. This new facility bears interest based on the 30-day dealer placed commercial paper rate plus 4.50% (effective rate of 5.51% at February 6, 2004), restricts the Company's ability to pay dividends, and includes certain financial covenants (fixed charge coverage ratio and maximum capital expenditure amount of \$1 million in 2004 and \$1.25 million in 2005 and in 2006). The Company's borrowing capacity was \$7 million at March 4, 2004. Proceeds from this credit facility are used primarily for working capital and other capital purposes.

The Company's working capital decreased to \$3 million at December 31, 2003 from \$3.5 million at December 31, 2002, largely due to a \$0.6 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents. Available cash and proceeds of \$0.9 million from the Company's credit facility were used for the acquisition discussed (\$0.4 million) and for capital expenditures (\$0.9).

The Company has lease commitments for certain facilities under non-cancelable operating leases. Timing of future lease commitments as well as maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

	Total	Payment due by period				More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years		
Contractual Obligations						
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$ 5,235	\$ 89	\$5,146	\$ --	\$--	
Capital Lease Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	
Operating Lease Obligations	8,237	2,267	4,910	1,060	--	
Purchase Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	
Other Long-Term Liabilities						
Reflected on the Registrant's						
Balance Sheet Under GAAP	--	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$13,472	\$2,356	\$10,056	\$1,060	\$--	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The Company jointly leases a 31,000 square foot facility with International Expo Services, in which the Company holds a minority interest. The annual lease

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commitment for this facility is \$214,000 through September 22, 2007, which is not included with the above future operating lease commitments.

The Company leases a facility from a partnership controlled by two shareholders of the Company. This lease, which contains a renewal option on May 14, 2009 and expires on May 14, 2019, requires minimum annual rent of \$771,000 (included in the table above) at a fixed rate for the first 10 years, and the Company is responsible for taxes, insurance and other operating expenses.

### OUTLOOK

The Company expects combined sales of trade show exhibits and of permanent and scenic displays in 2004 to decrease from 2003 levels. The Company's trade show exhibit client base of Fortune 1000 companies is expected to closely manage their marketing budgets, which would inhibit the Company's trade show exhibit sales and margins. The Company expects sales of store fixtures to increase in 2004 from 2003 levels. The Company continues to explore new sales opportunities while pursuing operating efficiency improvements and cost reduction initiatives to mitigate the impact of lower sales volume.

### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 146, "Accounting for Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"). Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 146 addresses significant issues regarding the recognition, measurement, and reporting of costs associated with exit and disposal activities, including restructuring activities that are currently accounted for pursuant to the guidance that the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") has set forth in EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." Effective in the first quarter of 2003, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 146. This new accounting principle had an impact on the timing and recognition of costs associated with the Company's relocation and consolidation of its West Coast operations (see Note 2).

In 2003, the FASB issues FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46") and its amendment FIN 46R. This interpretation clarifies existing accounting principles related to the preparation of

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consolidated financial statements when the equity investors in an entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or when the equity at risk is not sufficient for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. FIN 46R requires a company to evaluate all existing arrangements to identify situations where a company has a "variable interest" in a "variable interest entity" and further determine when such variable interests require a company to consolidate the variable interest entities' financial statement with its own. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 46 in connection with the lease agreement with a related partnership and determined that there was no impact on its financial statements as a result of the adoption of this new accounting principle.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting For Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS 150"). SFAS 150 addresses the classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. The Company will continue to evaluate the impact of SFAS 150 on its financial statements.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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Financial statement preparation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. One such estimate is possible losses in connection with financing accounts receivable. Management estimates these possible losses based on a review of the financial condition and payment history of specific customers having significant accounts receivable balances, and establishes a general reserve for the remaining accounts receivable based on historical bad debt experience.

Revenues on trade show exhibit sales, themed interiors, custom store fixtures and point of purchase displays are recognized using the completed contract method. The Company's contracts are typically less than three months in duration. As a result, the Company's revenue recognition would not differ materially if another method were used. Progress billings are generally made throughout the production process. Progress billings which are unpaid at the balance sheet date are not recognized in the financial statements as accounts receivable. Progress billings which have been collected on or before the balance sheet date are classified as customer deposits and are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

Measurement of goodwill and other intangible asset impairment involves assumptions and estimates by management on a quarterly basis. The adoption of SFAS 142 requires estimates of fair values for certain operating units. These estimates involve discounted cash flow forecasts to determine the fair value of operating units having unamortized goodwill balances, and also considers the Company's market capitalization.

The evaluation of deferred income tax assets also involves managements estimates and judgment. Management considers several factors in this evaluation, including trailing three year financial performance history and future forecasts of operating income. A valuation allowance is established based on management's estimates about the recoverability of deferred income tax assets.

Other significant accounting policies are also important to the understanding of the Company's financial statements. These policies are discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. When used in this report, the words "intends," "believes," "plans," "expects," "anticipates," "probable," "could" and similar words are used to identify these forward looking statements. In connection with the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, there are certain important factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those included in such forward-looking statements. Some of the important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected include, but are not limited to: the Company's ability to continue to identify and enter new markets and expand existing business; continued availability of financing to provide additional sources of funding for capital expenditures, working capital and investments; the effects of competition on products and pricing; growth and acceptance of new product lines through the Company's sales and marketing programs; changes in material and labor prices from suppliers; changes in customers' financial condition; the Company's ability to attract and retain competent employees; the Company's ability to add and retain customers; changes in sales mix; the Company's ability to integrate and upgrade technology; uncertainties regarding accidents or litigation which may arise; the financial impact of facilities consolidations; uncertainties about the impact of the threat of future terrorist attacks on business travel and related trade show

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attendance; and the effects of, and changes in the economy, monetary and fiscal policies, laws and regulations, inflation and monetary fluctuations as well as fluctuations in interest rates, both on a national and international basis.

### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

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Fluctuations in interest, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices do not significantly affect the Company's financial position and results of operations. The Company's revolving credit facility, bears an interest rate based on 30-day dealer placed commercial paper rate, plus 4.5%.

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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The financial statements, together with the report of the Company's independent accountants thereon, are presented under Item 15 of this report.

### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

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On November 17, 2003, the Company dismissed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") as its independent public accountants and appointed McGladrey and Pullen, LLP ("McGladrey") as its new independent public accountant. The decision to dismiss PwC and to retain McGladrey was approved by the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors on November 17, 2003.

The reports of PwC on the Company's financial statements for each of the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

During the Company's two most recent fiscal years and through November 17, 2003 there were no disagreements with PwC on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements if not resolved to PwC's satisfaction, would have caused PwC to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its reports.

During the Company's two most recent fiscal years and through November 17, 2003, there have been no reportable events (as defined in Regulation S-K Item 304 (a) (1) (v)).

The Company provided PwC with a copy of this disclosure and requested that PwC review such disclosure and provide a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission as specified by Item 304(a) (3) of Regulation S-K. Such letter was filed as Exhibit 16.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 17, 2003.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the subsequent interim period up to November 17, 2003, the Company did not consult with McGladrey regarding (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, (ii) the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, or (iii) any other matters or reportable events set forth in Items 304 (a) (1) (iv) and (a) (1) (v) of Regulation S-K.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an



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evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, except as discussed in the next paragraph below, in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, management determined that the Company's internal controls were insufficient to prevent the Company's Chief Executive Officer from causing the Company, through adjustments to accounting records and otherwise, to confer unauthorized benefits upon himself or upon his behalf. A report prepared by an independent law firm retained by the audit committee (which report noted that the Chief Executive Officer's conduct may have been illegal,) concluded that the amounts involved were relatively minor. The level of benefits so obtained did not exceed \$60,000. All of such benefits have been repaid by the Chief Executive Officer. The Company has taken a number of steps to improve the control environment including requiring additional written approvals for (i) increases in employee compensation, (ii) authorization of travel and (iii) adjustments to accounting entries related to employee compensation.

### PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 have been omitted from this report, in accordance with General Instruction G (3). Such information is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC by April 29, 2004.

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### PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

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(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Accountants, McGladrey & Pullen, LLP.

Report of Independent Accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended

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December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (2) Financial Statements Schedule: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves:
- (3) Exhibits:
- (2) (a) Agreement and Plan of Merger of the Company (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement dated September 27, 2001, filed with the Commission).
- (3) (i) Articles of Incorporation of the Company (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement dated September 27, 2001, filed with the Commission).
- 3(ii) Amended and Restated By-laws of the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) (a) of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, filed with the Commission).
- 10 (a) Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated November 20, 2001 between the Company and Robert B. Ginsburg (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (b) Employment Agreement dated 11/20/01 between the Company and Jeffrey K. Harrow (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (c) Employment Agreement dated 11/20/01 between the Company and Scott Tarte (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (d) Form of Warrants issued by the Company to Jeffrey K. Harrow, Scott Tarte, Robert B. Ginsburg and Alan I. Goldberg on 11/20/01 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission). Schedule of grants (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the Commission).
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- 10 (e) Stockholders' Agreement date 11/20/01 among Jeffrey K. Harrow, Scott Tarte, Robert B. Ginsburg and the Company (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission).
- 10 (f) Registration Rights Agreement dated 11/20/01 among Jeffrey K. Harrow, Scott Tarte, Robert B. Ginsburg, Alan I. Goldberg and the Company (Incorporated by reference to the Company's September 27, 2001 Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission).

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- 10 (g) Amended Agreement of Employment, dated December 11, 1992, between the Company and Alan I. Goldberg. \*
- 10 (h) Letter Agreement dated January 2, 1998 to Amended Employment Agreement with Alan I. Goldberg (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7(2) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998, filed with the Commission at:  
[www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/srch-edgar?test=Marlton+Technologies&first=1993&last=2000](http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/srch-edgar?test=Marlton+Technologies&first=1993&last=2000))
- 10 (i) Letter Agreement dated 11/20/01 to Amended Employment Agreement with Alan I. Goldberg. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (j) Employment Agreement dated November 24, 1999 with Stephen P. Rolf (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(l) to the Company Annual Report of Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (k) Option Agreement dated January 10, 2000 with Stephen P. Rolf (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(x) to the Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (l) Option Agreements with Outside Directors (Incorporated by reference to Company Proxy Statement dated April 30, 1999, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (m) Option Agreements dated August 7, 2000 with Outside Directors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(x) to the Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (n) Option Agreements dated March 1, 2002 with Outside Directors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(e) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (o) 2000 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (p) 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(ee) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, filed with the Commission).\*
- 10 (q) Lease for Premises located at 2828 Charter Road, Philadelphia, PA dated May 14, 1999 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to the Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, filed with the Commission).

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10 (r) Amendment to Lease 2828 Charter Road, Philadelphia, PA dated February 25, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to

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Exhibit 10(g) to the Company Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, filed with the Commission).

10 (s) Lease for Premises located at 8125 Troon Circle, Austell, GA 30001.

10 (t) Lease Agreement dated June 29, 1998 between Gillespie Field Partners, LLC and Sparks Exhibits, Ltd. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 7(2) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, filed with the Commission at [www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/srch-edgar?test=Marlton+Technologies&first=1993&last=2000](http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/srch-edgar?test=Marlton+Technologies&first=1993&last=2000)

10 (u) Loan and Security Agreement dated as of February 6, 2004 with General Electric Capital Corporation.

10 (v) Option Agreement dated June 3, 2002 with Robert B. Ginsburg (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(cc) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, filed with the Commission).\*

10 (w) Option Agreement dated June 3, 2002 with Alan I. Goldberg (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(dd) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, filed with the Commission).\*

10 (x) Option Agreement dated October 23, 2002 with Washburn Oberwager (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(ee) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, filed with the Commission).\*

10 (y) Fourth Amendment to Lease Agreement dated September 11, 2003 for premises located at 8125 Troon Circle, Austell, GA 30001 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(cc) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission).

10 (z) Sublease Agreement with Bradco International for premises located at 2025 Gillespie Way, El Cajon, CA 92020. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(dd) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission).

10 (aa) First Amendment to Lease Agreement dated October 31, 2003 for premises located at 2025 Gillespie Way, El Cajon, CA 92020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 (ee) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission).

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- 10(bb) Second Amendment to and Partial Termination of Lease Agreement dated January 2004 for premises located at 2025 Gillespie Way, El Cajon, CA 92020
- 10(cc) Lease Agreement, First and Second Amendments for premises located at Building J, 10232 Palm Drive, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(ff) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission).
- 10(dd) Lease Agreement, First and Second Amendments for premises located at Building G, Heritage Springs Business Park, Santa Fe Springs (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(gg) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission).
- 14 Code of Ethics
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Company

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- 31(a) Rule 13a - 14(a) / 15(d) - 14(a) Certification, Chief Executive Officer
- 31(b) Rule 13a - 14(a) / 15(d) - 14(a) Certification, Chief Financial Officer
- 32 Section 1350 Certifications

\* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

One report on Form 8-K dated November 17, 2003 was filed by the Company during the last quarter of the period covered by this report on Form 10-K, reporting changes in the Company's certifying accountant.

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### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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By: /s/ Robert B. Ginsburg  
-----  
Robert B. Ginsburg, President

By: /s/ Stephen P. Rolf  
-----  
Stephen P. Rolf, Chief Financial Officer

Dated: April 14, 2004

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	D
/s/ Jeffrey K. Harrow ----- Jeffrey K. Harrow	Chairman of the Board of Directors	April
/s/ Scott J. Tarte ----- Scott J. Tarte	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	April
/s/ A.J. Agarwal ----- A. J. Agarwal	Director	April
/s/ Robert B. Ginsburg ----- Robert B. Ginsburg	Director	April
/s/ Alan I. Goldberg ----- Alan I. Goldberg	Director	April
/s/ Jerome Goodman ----- Jerome Goodman	Director	April
/s/ Washburn Oberwager ----- Washburn Oberwager	Director	April
/s/ Richard Vague ----- Richard Vague	Director	April

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Marlton Technologies, Inc.  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Marlton Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule for the year ended December 31, 2003 listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the December 31, 2003 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marlton Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule for the year ended December 31, 2003, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ McGladrey & Pullen, LLP  
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania  
March 19, 2004

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders  
and Board of Directors of  
Marlton Technologies, Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) on page 16, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marlton Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements,

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assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 4, the Company adopted a new financial accounting standard during 2002.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 21, 2003

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MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
For the years ended December 31,  
(in thousands except per share amounts)

	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	\$65,587	\$ 71,182	\$ 76,9
Cost of sales	51,203	57,027	59,9
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	14,384	14,155	17,0
	-----	-----	-----
Selling expenses	8,518	8,491	9,7
Administrative and general expenses	6,907	6,796	7,4
Restructuring and other expenses	1,114	-	
	-----	-----	-----
	16,539	15,287	17,1
	-----	-----	-----
Operating loss	(2,155)	(1,132)	(1
	-----	-----	-----
Other income (expense):			
Interest and other income	21	42	1
Interest expense	(236)	(382)	(1,2
Loss from investment in affiliates	(265)	(1,156)	(3
	-----	-----	-----
	(480)	(1,496)	(1,4
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss before income taxes and change in accounting principle	(2,635)	(2,628)	(1,5
	-----	-----	-----
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(434)	4,786	(4
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss before change in accounting principle	(2,201)	(7,414)	(1,1
	-----	-----	-----
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax benefit	-	(12,385)	
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss after change in accounting principle	\$ (2,201)	\$ (19,799)	\$ (1,1
	=====	=====	=====
Net loss per common share before change			



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in accounting principle: Basic	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.00)
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.00)
	=====	=====	=====
Net loss per common share after change in accounting principle:			
Basic	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (0.00)
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (0.00)
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

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MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
December 31,  
(in thousands except share and per share amounts)

ASSETS	2003
	----
Current:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 241
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$415 and \$309, respectively	7,824
Inventories	6,272
Prepaid and other current assets	1,191
	-----
Total current assets	15,528
Investment in affiliates	-
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	3,240
Rental assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,789
Goodwill	2,714
Other assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,603 and \$1,349, respectively	388
Notes receivable	159
	-----
Total assets	\$ 24,818
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current liabilities:	
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 89
Accounts payable	6,363
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	6,080
	-----
Total current liabilities	12,532
Long-term liabilities:	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	5,146
	-----
Total liabilities	17,678
	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)	
Stockholders' equity:	
Preferred stock, \$.10 par - shares authorized 10,000,000; no shares outstanding	-

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Common stock, no par value - shares authorized 50,000,000; 12,844,696 outstanding at December 31, 2003; 12,845,096 outstanding at December 31, 2002	-
Stock warrants	742
Additional paid-in capital	32,951
Accumulated deficit	(26,405)
	-----
	7,288
Less cost of treasury shares; 148,803 shares at December 31, 2003 and 148,403 at December 31, 2002	(148)
	-----
Total stockholders' equity	7,140
	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 24,818
	=====

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

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### MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(in thousands except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Addit Pai Cap
	Shares	Amount	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2000	7,423,429	\$ 743	\$ 30,
Issuance of shares under compensation arrangements	265,070	26	
Issuance of shares for investment transaction	5,300,000	530	1,
Issuance of stock warrants	-	-	
Change from \$.10 par value to no par value Common Stock	-	(1,299)	1,
Net loss	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2001	12,988,499	-	32,
Repurchase of common stock	(143,403)	-	
Net loss	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2002	12,845,096	-	32,
Repurchase of common stock	(400)	-	
Net loss	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2003	12,844,696	\$ -	\$ 32,
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these fi

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MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(in thousands except share amounts)

	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Sto
	-----	-----	---
Balance, December 31, 2000	\$ (3,269)	\$ (112)	\$ 2
Issuance of shares under compensation arrangements	-	-	
Issuance of shares for investment transaction	-	-	
Issuance of stock warrants	-	-	
Change from \$.10 par value to no par value Common Stock	-	-	
Net loss	(1,136)	-	(
	-----	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2001	(4,405)	(112)	2
Repurchase of common stock	-	(35)	
Net loss	(19,799)	-	(1
	-----	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2002	(24,204)	(147)	
Repurchase of common stock	-	(1)	
Net loss	(2,201)	-	(
	-----	-----	
Balance, December 31, 2003	\$ (26,405)	\$ (148)	\$
	=====	=====	=

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these fi

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MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
for the years ended December 31,  
(in thousands)

	2003	200
	----	----
Cash flows provided from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,201)	\$ (19,79
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,088	2,18
Impairment loss from investments in affiliates	259	1,15
Net changes in deferred taxes	-	4,76

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Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	12,38
Property and equipment asset impairment	-	17
Non-cash compensation and other operating items	(54)	
Losses from asset disposals	238	
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in accounts receivable, net	355	2,56
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(219)	87
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and other assets	(122)	20
(Increase) decrease in notes and other receivables	(183)	54
Increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	(189)	(1,36)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(28)	3,68
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Guaranteed payments to sellers	-	
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(384)	
Capital expenditures	(914)	(1,26)
	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,298)	(1,26)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from (payments for) revolving credit facility, net	947	(2,50)
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net of related costs	-	
Payments for loan origination fees	(108)	(10)
Payments for notes payable, sellers	-	(3)
Proceeds from (payments for) promissory note, net	(128)	(9)
Payments for acquisition obligation	(3)	
Payments for leasehold improvement obligation	(20)	
Repurchase of common stock	(1)	(3)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	687	(2,77)
	-----	-----
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(639)	(35)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	880	1,23
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 241	\$ 88
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

-----

##### Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Marlton Technologies, Inc., its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries and the effects of minority investments in non-consolidated businesses (the "Company"). Investments in affiliates, representing the Company's 20% or more but less than 50% investments are accounted for using the equity method. All inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Activity included in the consolidated statements of operations consists

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primarily of the custom design, production and sale of exhibits and environments for trade shows, museums, theme parks, themed interiors, arenas, corporate lobbies and retail stores for clients in industry, government, entertainment and commercial establishments.

The Company operates in one segment.

### Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Temporary cash investments comprise principally short-term government funds. At various times throughout the year, the Company maintains cash balances at banking institutions in excess of FDIC limits.

### Account Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a quarterly basis. Management estimates these possible losses based on a review of the financial condition and payment history of specific customers having significant accounts receivable balances, and establishes a general reserve for the remaining accounts receivable based on historical bad debt experience. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivables previously written off are recorded when received. A trade receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding for more than 90 days. Interest is not charged on trade receivables that are considered past due.

### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and include materials, labor and manufacturing overhead costs.

### Long-Lived Assets

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, ranging primarily from 3 to 10 years. Assets and accumulated depreciation accounts are reduced for the sale or other disposition of property, and the resulting gain or loss is included in income. Rental assets, which include manufactured and purchased exhibit components, are stated at cost. Depreciation for rental assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over seven years.

Prior to January 1, 2002 the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired (goodwill) was amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 5 to 30 years. After January 1, 2002, no amortization is recorded for these assets.

Included in other assets are loan origination fees, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related debt agreement.

The Company's policy is to record an impairment loss against long-lived assets, including investment in affiliates, property and equipment, goodwill and other

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

intangibles, in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. This determination includes evaluation of factors such as current market value, future asset utilization, business climate

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and future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the net assets. For the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$259,000 related to the investment in its Sparks Europe affiliate. During 2002, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$176,000 associated with the property and equipment of its DMS subsidiary.

### Revenue Recognition

Revenues on trade show exhibit sales, themed interiors, custom store fixtures and point of purchase displays are recognized using the completed contract method. The Company's contracts are typically less than three months in duration. As a result, the Company's revenue recognition would not differ materially if another method were used. Progress billings are generally made throughout the production process. Progress billings which are unpaid at the balance sheet date are not recognized in the financial statements as accounts receivable. Progress billings which have been collected on or before the balance sheet date are classified as customer deposits and are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. Billings for shipping and handling are recorded as revenue and the related costs are included in the cost of sales.

### Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the currently enacted tax rates in effect during the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established based on the future recoverability of deferred tax assets.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts 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 periods. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with high quality financial institutions. The Company's accounts receivable are primarily with customers throughout the United States. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally requires progress payments which mitigate its loss exposure.

One customer, JCPenney, accounted for 15%, 20% and 11% of the Company's consolidated net sales in 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. The loss of this customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant above the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock granted under the option.

The Company adopted the disclosure - only provisions of SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." The Company will continue to apply the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25 in accounting for its stock option plans. If the Company had elected to recognize compensation cost based on the

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fair value of the options granted at grant date as prescribed by SFAS 123, net income and diluted income per common share would have been reduced to the pro forma amount as follows:

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		(in thousands except p Year ended Decem	
		2003	2002
Net loss	As reported	\$ (2,201)	\$ (19,201)
	Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	(67)	(67)
	Pro forma	\$ (2,268)	\$ (19,268)
Diluted income (loss) per common share	As reported	\$ (.17)	\$ (.17)
	Pro forma	\$ (.18)	\$ (.18)
		=====	=====

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of option grants in 2002 and 2001 include the following:

Assumption -----	2002 ----	2001 ----
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free rate	4.0%	5.0%
Expected life	3-5 years	3-5 years
Expected volatility	62%	65%
Fair Value	\$.18	\$.05

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and long-term debt. The recorded values of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on current interest rates offered to the Company for similar remaining maturities. The recorded value of these financial instruments approximate their fair value at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

#### Per Share Data

Basic net income per common share is calculated using the average shares of common stock outstanding, while diluted net income per common share reflects the

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potential dilution that could occur if stock options and warrants having exercise prices below market prices were exercised.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 146, "Accounting for Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"). Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 146 addresses significant issues regarding the recognition, measurement, and reporting of costs associated with exit and disposal activities, including restructuring activities that are currently accounted for pursuant to the guidance that the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") has set forth in EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." Effective in the first quarter of 2003, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 146. This new accounting principle had an impact on the timing and recognition of costs associated with the Company's relocation and consolidation of its West Coast operations (see Note 2).

In 2003, the FASB issues FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46") and its amendment FIN 46R. This interpretation

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

clarifies existing accounting principles related to the preparation of consolidated financial statements when the equity investors in an entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or when the equity at risk is not sufficient for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. FIN 46R requires a company to evaluate all existing arrangements to identify situations where a company has a "variable interest" in a "variable interest entity" and further determine when such variable interests require a company to consolidate the variable interest entities' financial statement with its own. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 46 in connection with the lease agreement with a related partnership and determined that there was no impact on its financial statements as a result of the adoption of this new accounting principle.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting For Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS 150"). SFAS 150 addresses the classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. The Company will continue to evaluate the impact of SFAS 150 on its financial statements.

#### 2. ACQUISITION AND RESTRUCTURING COSTS

-----  
On August 1, 2003, a Company subsidiary acquired the assets of Exhibit Crafts, Inc., a Los Angeles, CA area manufacturer of trade show exhibits and a 20% interest in International Exposition Services, Inc., (IES), a trade show shipping and installation provider. The initial purchase price was \$694,000, including the assumption of certain liabilities totaling \$310,000. In addition, the sellers received 20% of the Company subsidiary's common stock. The purchase price approximated the fair value of the net assets acquired. In addition, the asset purchase agreement provides for contingent payments of up to \$750,000 based on operating performance in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The Company relocated its San Diego area manufacturing facility to the newly acquired Los Angeles, CA area facility during the third quarter of 2003. Costs incurred in connection with this relocation and consolidation were approximately \$1.1 million, which included relocation and employee termination expenses and the Company recorded a charge for a portion of the remaining lease obligation related to the vacated



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San Diego area facility.

### 3. TERMINATED MERGER AGREEMENT:

-----  
 The Company and Redwood Acquisition Corp. ("Redwood") entered into a merger agreement in February 2003 pursuant to which all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company (other than the shares held by approximately eight shareholders) would be converted into the right to receive \$0.30 per share. On June 19, 2003, the Company's Board of Directors approved a termination proposal submitted by Redwood, which terminated the proposed merger agreement with Redwood. Costs of approximately \$250,000 incurred in connection with this proposed merger agreement were charged to administrative and general expenses in the second and third quarters of 2003.

### 4. ACCOUNTING CHANGE (ADOPTION OF SFAS NO. 142)

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142), which eliminates amortization of these assets and requires annual testing for impairment. The Company's reporting units for purposes of applying the provisions of SFAS 142 are the DMS Store Fixtures business ("DMS") and the Sparks Exhibits & Environments businesses ("Sparks"). SFAS 142 requires a comparison of the reporting unit's fair value, which is determined based on discounted cash flows, to its carrying value to determine potential impairment. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table reconciles net income and net income per share for 2002 and 2001 adjusted for SFAS 142

-----

	2003
	-----
	(in thousand)
Net loss before change in accounting principle	\$(2,201)
Add back: goodwill amortization, net of tax of \$272	--
	-----
Adjusted net loss before change in accounting principle	\$(2,201)
	=====
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax of \$3,500	--
	-----
Adjusted net loss	\$(2,201)
	=====
Net income per share:	
Basic net loss per share before change in accounting principle	\$(.17)
Add back: goodwill amortization, net of tax	--
	-----
Adjusted basic net loss per share before accounting change	\$(.17)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	--
	-----

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Adjusted basic net loss per share	\$ (.17)
	=====
Diluted net loss per share before change in accounting principle	\$ (.17)
Add back: goodwill amortization, net of tax	--
Adjusted diluted net loss per share before accounting change	-----
	\$ (.17)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	--
	-----
Adjusted diluted net loss per share	\$ (.17)
	=====

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the impairment recognized in 2002 are as follows:

	DMS	Sparks
	---	-----
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 15,885	\$ 2,714
Goodwill impairment in 2002	(15,885)	--
	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2002	--	\$ 2,714
	=====	=====
Goodwill impairment in 2003	--	--
	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2003	--	\$ 2,714
	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share:

	(in thousands except per share d		
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss before change in accounting principle	\$ (2,201)	\$ (7,414)	\$ (1,000)
	=====	=====	=====
Net loss after change in accounting principle	\$ (2,201)	\$ (19,799)	\$ (1,000)
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding used to compute basic net income per common share	12,845	12,984	8,000
Additional common shares to be issued assuming exercise of stock options, net of shares assumed reacquired	-	-	-

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Total shares used to compute diluted net income per common share	12,845	12,984	
	=====	=====	
Basic net loss per share before change in accounting principle	\$ (.17)	\$ (.57)	
Diluted net loss per share before change in accounting principle	\$ (.17)	\$ (.57)	
	=====	=====	
Basic net loss per share after change in accounting principle	\$ (.17)	\$ (1.52)	
Diluted net loss per share after change in accounting principle	\$ (.17)	\$ (1.52)	
	=====	=====	

Options and warrants to purchase 7,175,000, 7,492,000, and 667,000 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$.50 per share to \$6.25 per share were outstanding at December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted income per common share because the options' and warrants' exercise price was equal to or greater than the average market price of the common shares.

### 6. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

Cash paid for interest in 2003, 2002, and 2001 was \$250,000, \$314,000 and \$1,250,000, respectively.

Cash paid for income taxes in 2002 and 2001 was \$5,000 and \$29,000, respectively.

During 2001, the Company issued 265,070 shares of its common stock having a market value of \$134,000 to certain employees and directors for stock awards and the Company's 401(k) plan contributions.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 7. INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories at December 31 consist of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Raw materials	\$ 467	\$ 373
Work in process	3,579	4,400
Finished goods	2,226	950
	-----	-----
	\$ 6,272	\$5,723
	=====	=====

### 8. INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES

The Company recognized an impairment loss of \$259,000 in the fourth quarter of 2003 related to its investment in Sparks Europe.

The Company recognized an impairment loss of approximately \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2002 related to its investment in Abex Display Systems Inc.

### 9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

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Property and equipment at December 31 consist of the following:

	2003
	-----
Manufacturing equipment and vehicles	\$2,017
Office equipment and data processing	8,357
Leasehold improvements	2,578
Showroom exhibits, construction in progress and other	394
	-----
	\$13,346
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	10,106
	-----
	\$ 3,240
	=====

Rental assets at December 31 consist of the following:

Rental assets	\$6,461
Less accumulated depreciation	3,672
	-----
	\$2,789
	=====

### 10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER

Accrued expenses and other at December 31, consist of the following:

	2003
	-----
Customer deposits	\$2,955
Accrued compensation	934
Accrued payroll, sales and business taxes	134
Accrued insurance costs	--
Accrued contractual costs	116
Accrued restructuring expenses	402
Other	1,539
	-----
	\$6,080
	=====

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 11. DEBT OBLIGATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 16, 2002, the Company amended its Revolving Credit and Security Agreement (the "Facility") to change from an EBITDA basis to an asset-based arrangement. The amended Facility provided for borrowings based on a percentage of qualified accounts receivable and a percentage of up to \$6.7 million of qualified inventories. The Facility was collateralized by all the Company's assets and had

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interest at rates based primarily on the London Inter Bank Offering Rate (LIBOR) plus 3.25%. The Facility included certain financial covenants requiring a minimum tangible net worth and maintenance of certain financial ratios and restricted the Company's ability to pay dividends. Borrowings under this Facility were \$4.9 million at December 31, 2003. The Company's borrowing capacity under the Facility was \$8 million at December 31, 2003. The interest rates charged during 2003 ranged from 4.28% to 4.63%. The Company had a letter of credit in the amount of \$160,000 outstanding at December 31, 2003, which was collateralized by a cash escrow account on January 26, 2004 in connection with the credit facility replacement described below.

On February 6, 2004, the Company replaced the Facility with a new credit facility provided by a commercial asset-based lender. The new credit facility, which expires on February 6, 2007, provides for borrowing capacity of up to \$12 million based on a percentage of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. This new facility bears interest based on the 30-day dealer placed commercial paper rate plus 4.50% (effective rate of 5.51% at February 6, 2004), restricts the Company's ability to pay dividends, and includes certain financial covenants (fixed charge coverage ratio and maximum capital expenditure amount).

The Company's debt obligations at December 31, consist of the following:

	(in thousands)
	-----
	2003
	----
Revolving credit facility	\$4,947
Promissory Notes	--
Acquisition agreement obligation	126
Acquired leasehold improvement obligation	162
	-----
	\$5,235
Less current portion	89
	-----
	\$5,146
	=====

Aggregate future long-term debt maturities are as follows:

	(in thousands)
	-----
Years ending December 31,	Amount
-----	-----
2004	\$ 89
2005	89
2006	5,025
2007	32

### 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases a facility from a partnership controlled by two shareholders of the Company. This lease, which contains a renewal option on May 14, 2009 and expires on May 14, 2019, requires minimum annual rent of \$771,000 at a fixed rate for the first 10 years, and the Company is responsible for taxes, insurance and other operating expenses.

In connection with the DMS Store Fixtures acquisition, employment agreements were made with two shareholders of the Company, which provided for guaranteed

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

minimum annual payments of approximately \$0.5 million. These agreements were mutually terminated in January 2001 eliminating the guaranteed minimum payments after February 2, 2001, which reduced administrative and general expenses by approximately \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2001.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company operates in leased office, warehouse and production facilities. Lease terms range from monthly commitments up to 17 years with options to renew at varying times. Certain lease agreements require the Company to pay utilities, taxes, insurance and maintenance.

As of December 31, 2003, future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

Years ending December 31, -----	(in thousands) ----- Amount -----
2004	\$2,267
2005	1,955
2006	1,679
2007	1,276
2008	771
2009 and thereafter	289
	-----
Total minimum lease commitments	\$8,237 =====

The Company jointly leases a 31,000 square foot facility with International Expo Services ("IES"), in which the Company holds a minority interest. The annual lease commitment for this facility is \$214,000 through September 22, 2007, which is not included with the above future lease commitments. Payments in connection with this lease are made by IES.

Rental expense, exclusive of supplemental costs, was approximately \$2,372,000 \$2,138,000, and \$2,135,000 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company is engaged in legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Company believes that any unfavorable outcome from these suits not covered by insurance would not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the Company.

14. INVESTMENT TRANSACTION

On November 20, 2001, the Company issued 5,300,000 shares of its common stock and warrants expiring on November 19, 2011 to purchase 5,300,000 shares of its common stock for an aggregate of \$2,650,000. This transaction was approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on November 7, 2001. Costs incurred in connection with this transaction were \$378,000.

15. WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS

Warrants

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On November 20, 2001, the Company issued warrants expiring on November 19, 2011 to purchase an aggregate of 5,300,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$.50 per share in connection with an investment transaction approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on November 7, 2001. The fair value of these warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model was \$742,000, which was recorded as a component of stockholders equity.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On October 12, 1999, the Company issued warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share to the Company's financial adviser in connection with a debt restructuring project. These warrants are exercisable on or before October 12, 2004.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Stock Options

In 1990, the Company adopted the 1990 Incentive Plan which provides for the granting of Incentive Stock Options ("ISO") and a 1990 Nonstatutory Option Plan which provides for the grantings of Nonstatutory options ("NSO") (collectively, "the 1990 Plans"). Under the 1990 Plans, 1,450,000 shares of Common Stock are authorized for issuance under options that may be granted to employees. Options are exercisable at a price not less than the market value of the shares at the date of grant in the case of ISO's, and 85% of the market value of the shares in the case of NSO's.

In 1992, the Company adopted the 1992 Directors' and Consultants' Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Plan") which provides for the granting of options to purchase up to 50,000 common shares to directors and consultants who are neither principal stockholders, nor receive salary compensation. Prices are determined as in the 1990 Plan. The 1992 Plan was amended in June 1998 to eliminate non-discretionary annual stock awards, to provide stock awards or options as determined by the Board and to increase the authorized shares to a total of 250,000.

In 2000, the Company adopted the 2000 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2000 Plan") which provides for the granting of up to 735,000 Common Stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock units and restricted shares to employees, outside directors and consultants. Prices are determined as in the 1990 Plan. Terms of other securities are determined by a committee of the Board of Directors.

In 2001, the Company adopted the 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2001 Plan") which provides for the granting of up to 2,000,000 Common Stock options and restricted shares to employees, outside directors and consultants. Options are exercisable at a price not less than the market value of the shares at the date of grant in the case of ISO's. Terms of other securities are determined by a committee of the Board of Directors.

Options have been granted to employees outside of the foregoing plans as an incentive to accept employment with the Company, and the amount of options so granted does not exceed of 5% of the Company's outstanding shares of Common stock.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a summary of stock option transactions and exercise prices:

	Shares	Price Per Share
Outstanding at December 31, 2000	1,740,022	\$1.60 to \$6.25
Granted	75,000	\$2.00
Expired or cancelled	(1,148,500)	\$1.60 to 6.00
Exercised	--	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2001	666,522	\$2.00 to \$6.25
Granted	1,676,242	\$.50
Expired or cancelled	(250,919)	\$2.13 to \$4.00
Exercised	--	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	2,091,845	\$.50 to \$6.25
Granted	--	--
Expired or cancelled	(316,767)	\$.50 to \$6.25
Exercised	--	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	1,775,078	\$.50 to \$2.13

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable stock options as of December 31, 2003:

		Options Outstanding			
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options And Awards	Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price		Number of Options and Awards
1990 Plans	60,000	2.03	\$2.00		60,000
1992 Plan	73,336	1.47	\$2.00		73,336
2000 Plan	--	--	--		--
2001 Plan	1,626,242	6.76	\$.50		1,601,242
Other	15,500	.30	\$2.13		15,500



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Grand Total	----- \$.50 to \$2.13 =====	----- 1,775,078 =====	----- 6.33 =====	----- \$.63 =====	----- 1,750,0 =====
-------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

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The following is a summary of stock options exercisable at December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and their respective weighted-average share prices:

	Number of Shares	Weigh Exer
	-----	-----
Options exercisable December 31, 2003	1,750,078	
Options exercisable December 31, 2002	1,913,520	
Options exercisable December 31, 2001	558,197	

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

-----  
The Company maintains a defined contribution savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code which provides retirement benefits to certain employees of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries who meet certain age and length of service requirements. The Company's contribution to the Plan is determined by management. There were no charges to income with respect to this Plan in 2003, 2002 or 2001.

17. INCOME TAXES

-----  
The components of the provision for (benefit from) income taxes were as follows:

	(in thousands)		
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Current:			
Federal	\$ (434)	\$ --	\$100
State	--	--	--
Deferred:			
Federal	--		(604)
State	--	4,552	42
	--	234	42
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (434)	\$ 4,786	\$ (462)
	=====	=====	=====

A reconciliation of federal statutory income taxes to the Company's effective income tax expense is as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Federal statutory rate	\$ (896)	\$ (894)	\$ (543)
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	234	234	48

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Non-deductible expenses	120	28	192
Non-taxable income	--	--	(192)
Valuation allowance	510	5,384	--
Fully reserved net operating loss utilization	(434)	--	--
Other, net	32	34	33
	-----	-----	---
	\$ (434)	\$4,786	\$ (462)
	===	=====	===

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The net deferred tax asset at December 31, 2003 and 2002 consist of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	-----	-----
	2003	2002
Accounts receivables	\$ 153	\$ 1
Inventories	140	3
Property and equipment	11	
Accrued expenses and compensation	43	
Goodwill and intangibles	2,675	2,9
Operating loss and credit carryforward	2,234	2,6
Other, net	924	8
Valuation allowance	(6,180)	(7,0
	-----	---
	=====	===

In the fourth quarter 2002, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$7 million to fully reserve for its deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2002. This allowance was based on an evaluation of several factors, including prior years' actual operating results and projected operating results. The net change in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was a decrease of \$840,000 during 2003. The decrease relates to the utilization of prior year net operating losses, which were carried back during 2003. The Company has available approximately \$5.6 million of net operating loss carry forwards, which begin to expire in 2016.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are:

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(in thousands except per share amounts)

	March 31 -----	June 30 -----	September 30 -----
2003			
----			
Net sales	\$17,456	\$19,864	\$12,626
Gross profit	4,402	4,607	2,226
Net income (loss)*	416	295	(1,916)
Basic net income (loss)			
per common share	.03	.02	(.15)
Diluted net income (loss)			
per common share	.03	.02	(.15)
2002			
----			
Net sales	\$16,795	\$21,419	\$15,204
Gross profit	4,164	4,329	2,628
Net income (loss)**	(13,668)	45	(465)
Basic net income (loss)			
per common share	(1.05)	--	(.04)
Diluted net income (loss)			
per common share	(1.00)	--	(.04)

\* The first quarter of 2003 includes a \$0.3 million expense from a terminated merger agreement. The third quarter of 2003 includes a \$1.1 million restructuring provision for facility relocation. The fourth quarter of 2003 includes an impairment write down of \$0.3 million in the Company's investment in an affiliate.

\*\*The first quarter of 2002 includes \$1.2 million for a write-down in the Company's investment in an affiliate, and a \$12.4 million impairment loss (net of a \$3.5 million income tax benefit) for a change in accounting principle (adoption of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"). The fourth quarter of 2002 includes an income tax valuation allowance of \$5.4 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARLTON TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE (2) VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES

-----  
(in thousands)

COLUMN A -----	COLUMN B -----	COLUMN C ----- Additions	COLUMN D -----
Description	Balance at beginning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts
			Deductions - Write-Offs

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2003  
-----

Allowances deducted from Assets to which they apply:

Trade accounts receivable	\$ 309	\$ 327	--	\$ 221
Inventory obsolescence	597	157	--	668
Deferred tax assets	7,020	--	--	840

For the Year Ended December 31, 2002  
-----

Allowances deducted from Assets to which they apply:

Trade accounts receivable	\$ 502	\$ 317	--	\$ 510
Inventory obsolescence	1,121	361	--	885
Deferred tax assets	313	*6,707	--	--

\* In the fourth quarter 2002, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$7 million to fully reserve for its deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2002. This allowance was based on an evaluation of several factors, including prior years' actual operating results and projected operating results.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2001  
-----

Allowances deducted from Assets to which they apply:

Trade accounts receivable	\$ 836	\$ 442	---	\$ 776
Inventory obsolescence	1,214	853	---	946
Deferred tax assets	---	313	---	---

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Schedule 2.1 -----

#### Revolving Credit Commitments -----

GE Capital Corporation	\$12,000,000
Total	\$12,000,000

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