

Edgar Filing: R & B INC - Form 10-K/A

R & B INC  
Form 10-K/A  
November 22, 2005

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
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FORM 10-K/A  
(Amendment No.1)  
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(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 25, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
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Commission file number 0-18914

R&B, INC.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)  
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IRS - Employer Identification No. 23-2078856

3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania 18915  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)  
(215) 997-1800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)  
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Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(b)  
of the Act: NONE

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(g)  
of the Act: Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value  
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has 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 period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (ss.229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not 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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

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As of March 4, 2005 the Registrant had 8,959,297 common stock, \$.01 par value, outstanding. The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$128,794,048. [Please note that the aggregate market value should be calculated on the basis of the price at which common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, i.e. June 26, 2004]

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

R&B, Inc. is filing this amendment to the annual report Form 10-K for the year ended December 25, 2004 solely to correct certain typographical errors on the cover page and in the certifications required by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission implementing Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There were no other changes to the annual report included in this Form 10-K/A (Amendment No. 1) other than the previously described changes to the cover page and certifications included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 hereof.

## DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

PART III - Certain information from the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders presently scheduled to be held on May 19, 2005.

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R & B, INC.

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### PART I

Item 1. Business.

#### General

R&B, Inc. was incorporated in Pennsylvania in October 1978. As used herein, unless the context otherwise requires, "R&B" or the "Company" refers to R&B, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

The Company is a leading supplier of original equipment dealer "exclusive" automotive replacement parts, fasteners and service line products primarily for the automotive aftermarket, a market segment which it helped to establish. The Company designs, packages and markets over 70,000 different automotive replacement parts, fasteners and service line products manufactured to its specifications, with approximately 35% consisting of original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts and fasteners. Original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts are those which were traditionally available to consumers only from original equipment manufacturers or salvage yards and include, among other parts, intake manifolds, exhaust manifolds, oil cooler lines, window regulators, radiator fan assemblies, power steering pulleys and harmonic balancers.

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Fasteners include such items as oil drain plugs and wheel lug nuts. Approximately 90% of the Company's products are sold under its brand names and the remainder are sold for resale under customers' private labels, other brands or in bulk. The Company's products are sold primarily in the United States through automotive aftermarket retailers (such as AutoZone, Advance and O'Reilly), national, regional and local warehouse distributors (such as Carquest and NAPA) and specialty markets including parts manufacturers for resale under their own private labels (such as Dana and Federal Mogul) and salvage yards. Through its Scan-Tech subsidiary, the Company is increasing its international distribution of automotive replacement parts, with sales into Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

### The Automotive Aftermarket

The automotive replacement parts market is made up of two components: parts for passenger cars and light trucks, which accounted for sales of approximately \$190 billion in 2004, and parts for heavy duty trucks, which accounted for sales of approximately \$63 billion in 2004. The Company currently markets products primarily for passenger cars and light trucks.

Two distinct groups of end-users buy replacement automotive parts: (i) individual consumers, who purchase parts to perform "do-it-yourself" repairs on their own vehicles; and (ii) professional installers, which include automotive repair shops and the service departments of automobile dealers. The individual consumer market is typically supplied through retailers and through the retail arms of warehouse distributors. Automotive repair shops generally purchase parts through local independent parts wholesalers and through national warehouse distributors. Automobile dealer service departments generally obtain parts through the distribution systems of automobile manufacturers and specialized national and regional warehouse distributors.

The increasing complexity of automobiles and the number of different makes and models of automobiles have resulted in a significant increase in the number of products required to service the domestic and foreign automotive fleet. Accordingly, the number of parts required to be carried by retailers and wholesale distributors has increased substantially. These pressures to include more products in inventory and the significant consolidation among distributors of automotive replacement parts have in turn resulted in larger distributors.

Retailers and others who purchase aftermarket automotive repair and replacement parts for resale are constrained to a finite amount of space in which to display and stock products. Thus, the reputation for quality, customer service and line profitability which a supplier enjoys is a significant factor in a purchaser's decision as to which product lines to carry in the limited space available. Further, because of the efficiencies achieved through the ability to order all or part of a complete line of products from one supplier (with possible volume discounts), as opposed to satisfying the same requirements through a variety of different sources, retailers and other purchasers of automotive parts seek to purchase products from fewer but stronger suppliers.

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### Products

The Company sells over 70,000 different automotive replacement parts, fasteners and service line products to meet a variety of needs, including

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original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts sold under the Motormite(R) family of brands such as the HELP!(R) brand name, a comprehensive array of automotive and hardware fasteners sold under the Dorman(R) and Pik-A-Nut(R) family of brand names, service line products sold under the Champ(R) family of brand names and traditional automotive replacement parts sold under the Company's other brand names as well as under customers' private label brands. Approximately 90% of the Company's revenues are derived from products sold under its more than seventy brand names.

Motormite(R) - brand names within the Motormite(R) master brand represent many of the Company's original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts, including, among others, the following:

- \* HELP!(R) - An extensive array of replacement parts, including window handles, knobs and switches, door handles, interior trim parts, headlamp aiming screws and retainer rings, radiator parts, battery hold-down bolts, valve train parts and power steering filler caps
- \* Conduct-Tite!(R) - Electrical connectors
- \* Mighty Flow!(R) - Air intake, carburetor preheater and defroster duct hoses
- \* Look!(R) - Sideview mirror glass
- \* Speedi-Boot!TM - Constant velocity joint boots and clamps

Dorman(R) - brand names within the Dorman(R) master brand represent the Company's automotive fasteners, original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts and traditional replacement parts, including, among others, the following:

- \* Oil-Tite!(R) - Oil drain plugs and gaskets
- \* OE Solutions TM - Original equipment dealer "exclusive" parts, such as intake manifolds, exhaust manifolds, oil cooler lines, window regulators, harmonic balances and radiator fan assemblies
- \* Quick-Disconnect TM - Transmission, cooling system and fuel system connectors
- \* Uni-Fit TM - Constant velocity joint boots and clamps

Champ(R) - brand names within the Champ(R) master brand represent the Company's automotive shop supplies and accessories, including, among others, the following:

- \* Metal Work!TM - A program of metal-working related categories, including welding supplies and accessories, cutting equipment and supplies, abrasives and related tools and brushes for hand and power applications

Pik-A-Nut(R) - the Pik-A-Nut (R) brand represents the Company's fasteners for automotive retail, specialty automotive and mass merchant markets

Platinum Parts TM - the Platinum Parts TM brand represents the Company's automotive replacement parts and supplies for salvage yards

Brakeware(R) and Tru-Torque(R) - these brands represent the Company's hydraulic brake parts, including wheel cylinders and related hardware

Scan-Tech TM - the Scan-Tech TM brand represents the Company's automotive replacements parts sold internationally, and relate primarily to replacement parts for Volvo and Saab cars and Scania trucks

The remainder of the Company's revenues are generated by the sale of parts packaged by the Company, or others, for sale in bulk or under the private labels of parts manufacturers (such as Dana and Federal Mogul) and national warehouse distributors (such as Carquest and NAPA). During the years ended December 2004, 2003 and 2002, no single product or related group of products accounted for more than 10% of gross sales.

#### Product Development

Product development is central to the Company's business. The development of a broad range of products, many of which are not conveniently or economically available elsewhere, has in part, enabled the Company to grow to its present size and is important to its future growth. In developing its products, the Company's strategy has been to design and package its parts so as to make them better and easier to install and/or use than the original parts they replace and to sell automotive parts for the broadest possible range of uses. Through careful evaluation, exacting design and precise tooling, the Company is frequently able to offer products which fit a broader range of makes and models than the original equipment parts they replace, such as an innovative neoprene replacement oil drain plug which fits not only a variety of Chevrolet models, but also Fords, Chryslers and a range of foreign makes. This assists retailers and other purchasers in maximizing the productivity of the limited space available for each class of part sold. Further, where possible, the Company improves its parts so they are better than the parts they replace. Thus, many of the Company's products are simpler to install or use, such as a replacement "split boot" for a constant velocity joint that can be installed without disassembling the joint itself and a replacement spare tire hold-down bolt that is longer and easier to thread than the original equipment bolt it replaced. In addition, the Company often packages different items in complete kits to ease installation.

Ideas for expansion of the Company's product lines arise through a variety of sources. The Company maintains an in-house product management staff that routinely generates ideas for new parts and expansion of existing lines. Further, the Company maintains an "800" telephone number and an Internet site for "New Product Suggestions" and receives, either directly or through its sales force, many ideas from the Company's customers as to which types of presently unavailable parts the ultimate consumers are seeking.

Each new product idea is reviewed by the Company's product management staff, as well as by members of the production, sales, finance, marketing and administrative staffs. In determining whether to produce an individual part or a line of related parts, the Company considers the number of vehicles of a particular model to which the part may be applied, the potential for modifications which will allow the product to be used over a broad range of makes and models, the average age of the vehicles in which the part would be

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used and the failure rate of the part in question. This review process winnows the many new product suggestions to those most likely to enhance the Company's existing product lines or to support new product lines.

### Sales and Marketing

The Company markets its parts to three groups of purchasers who in turn supply individual consumers and professional installers:

(i) Approximately 46% of the Company's revenues are generated from sales to automotive aftermarket retailers (such as AutoZone, Advance and O'Reilly), local independent parts wholesalers

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and national general merchandise chain retailers. The Company sells some of its products to virtually all major chains of automotive aftermarket retailers;

(ii) Approximately 27% of the Company's revenues are generated from sales to warehouse distributors (such as Carquest and NAPA), which may be local, regional or national in scope, and which may also engage in retail sales; and

(iii) The balance of the Company's revenues are generated from international sales and sales to special markets, which include, among others, mass merchants (such as Wal-Mart), salvage yards and the parts distribution systems of parts manufacturers.

The Company utilizes a number of different methods to sell its products. The Company's more than 25 person direct sales force solicits purchases of the Company's products directly from customers, as well as managing the activities of 15 independent manufacturer's representative agencies. The Company uses independent manufacturer's representative agencies to help service existing retail and warehouse distribution customers, providing frequent on-site contact. The sales focus is designed to increase sales by adding new product lines and expanding product selection within existing customers and secure new customers. For certain of its major customers, and its private label purchasers, the Company relies primarily upon the direct efforts of its sales force, who, together with the marketing department and the Company's executive officers, coordinate the more complex pricing and ordering requirements of these accounts.

The Company's sales efforts are not directed merely at selling individual products, but rather more broadly towards selling groups of related products that can be displayed on attractive Company-designed display systems, thereby maximizing each customer's ability to present the Company's product line within the confines of the available area.

The Company prepares a number of catalogs, application guides and training materials designed to describe the Company's products and other applications as well as to train the customers' salesmen in the promotion and sale of the Company's products. Every two to three years the Company prepares a new master catalog which lists all of its products. The catalog is updated periodically through supplements.

The Company currently services more than 2,500 active accounts. During

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2004, 2003 and 2002, two customers (AutoZone and Advance) each accounted for more than 10% of net sales and in the aggregate accounted for 34%, 31% and 36% of net sales, respectively.

### Manufacturing

Substantially all of the products sold by the Company are manufactured to its specifications by third parties. Because numerous contract manufacturers are available to manufacture its products, the Company is not dependent upon the services of any one contract manufacturer or any small group of them. No one vendor supplies 10% or more of the Company's products. In 2004, as a percentage of the total dollar volume of purchases made by the Company, approximately 40% of the Company's products were purchased from various suppliers throughout the United States and the balance of the Company's products were purchased directly from a variety of foreign countries.

Once a new product has been developed, the Company's engineering department produces detailed engineering drawings and prototypes which are used to solicit bids for manufacture from a variety of vendors in the United States and abroad. After a vendor is selected, tooling for a production run is produced by the vendor at the Company's expense. A pilot run of the product is produced and subjected to rigorous testing by the Company's engineering department and, on occasion, by outside testing laboratories and facilities in order to evaluate the precision of manufacture and the resiliency and structural integrity of the materials used. If acceptable, the product then moves into full production.

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### Packaging, Inventory and Shipping

Finished products are received at one or more of the Company's facilities, depending on the type of part. Samples of each shipment are tested upon receipt. If cleared, these shipments of finished parts are logged into the Company's computerized production tracking systems and staged for packaging.

The Company employs a variety of custom-designed packaging machines for "blister" cups to which a preprinted card backing with appropriate graphics is sealed, and for "skinning," in which parts are pre-positioned on a printed card backing, over which a malleable plastic "skin" is laid and fixed by vacuum- and heat-treatment processes. In either event, the printed card contains the Company's label (or a private label), a part number, a universal packaging bar code suitable for electronic scanning, a description of the part and appropriate installation instructions. Products are also sold in bulk to automotive parts manufacturers and packagers. Computerized tracking systems, mechanical counting devices and experienced workers combine to assure that the proper variety and number of parts meet the correct packaging and backing materials at the appropriate places and times to produce the required quantities of finished products.

Completed inventory is stocked in the warehouse portions of the Company's facilities and is organized according to historical popularity in order to aid in retrieval for shipping. The Company strives to maintain a level of inventory to adequately meet current customer order demand with additional

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inventory to satisfy new customer orders and special programs. In the aggregate, this has resulted in approximately a one month supply of its products, packaged and readily available for shipment, and a two month supply of product in finished bulk form ready for packaging.

The Company ships its products from all of its locations, either by contract carrier, common carrier or parcel service. Products are generally shipped to the customer's central warehouse for redistribution within their network. In certain circumstances, at the request of the customer, the Company ships directly to the customer's stores.

### Competition

The replacement automotive parts industry is highly competitive. Various competitive factors affecting the automotive aftermarket are price, product quality, breadth of product line, range of applications and customer service. Substantially all of the Company's products are subject to competition with similar products manufactured by other manufacturers of aftermarket automotive repair and replacement parts. Some of these competitors are divisions and subsidiaries of companies much larger than the Company, and possess a longer history of operations and greater financial and other resources than the Company. Further, some of the Company's private label customers also compete with the Company.

### Proprietary Rights

While the Company takes steps to register its trademarks when possible, it does not believe that trademark registration is generally important to its business. Similarly, while the Company actively seeks patent protection for the products and improvements which it develops, it does not believe that patent protection is generally important to its business.

### Employees

At December 25, 2004, the Company had 880 employees, of whom 849 were employed full-time and 31 were employed part-time. Of these employees, 584 were engaged in production, inventory, or quality control, 62 were in involved in product development and brand management, 71 were employed in sales and order entry, and the remaining 163, including the Company's 7 executive officers, were devoted to administration, finance and strategic planning.

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No domestic employees are covered by any collective bargaining agreement. Approximately 30 employees at the Company's Swedish subsidiary are governed by a national union. The Company considers its relations with its employees to be generally good.

### Risk Factors

Increasing Service Life. Advancing technology and competitive pressures have compelled original equipment automobile and parts manufacturers to use parts with longer service lives, which are covered by longer and more comprehensive warranties. This may have the effect of reducing demand for the Company's products by delaying the onset of repair conditions requiring their use.

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Competition for Shelf Space. Since the amount of space available to a retailer and other purchasers of the Company's products is limited, the Company's products compete with other automotive aftermarket products, some of which are entirely dissimilar and otherwise non-competitive (such as car waxes and engine oil), for shelf and floor space. No assurance can be given that additional space will be available in a customers' stores to support expansion of the number of products offered by the Company.

Concentration of Sales to Certain Customers. A significant percentage of the Company's sales have been, and will continue to be, concentrated among a relatively small number of customers. During 2004, 2003 and 2002, two customers (AutoZone and Advance) each accounted for more than 10% of net sales and in the aggregate accounted for 34%, 31% and 36% of net sales, respectively. The Company anticipates that this concentration of sales among customers will continue in the future. The loss of a significant customer or a substantial decrease in sales to such a customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company's sales and operating results. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" and "Business-Sales and Marketing."

Concentrations of Credit Risk. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. All cash equivalents and short-term investments are managed within established guidelines which limit the amount which may be invested with one issuer. A significant percentage of the Company's accounts receivable have been, and will continue to be concentrated among a relatively small number of automotive retailers and warehouse distributors in the United States. The Company's five largest customers accounted for 77% and 70% of total accounts receivable as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively. Management continually monitors the credit terms and credit limits to these and other customers.

Customer Terms. The automotive aftermarket has been consolidating over the past several years. As a result, many of the Company's customers have grown larger and therefore have more leverage in negotiations with the Company. Recently, customers have pressed for extended payment terms and returns of slow moving product when negotiating with the Company. While the Company does its best to avoid such concessions, in some cases payment terms to customers have been extended and returns of product have exceeded historical levels. The product returns primarily affect the Company's profit levels while terms extensions generally reduce operating cash flow and require additional capital to finance the business. Management expects both of these trends to continue for the foreseeable future.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations. In 2004, approximately 60% of the Company's products were purchased from a variety of foreign countries. The products generally are purchased through purchase orders with the purchase price specified in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the Company does not have exposure to fluctuations in the relationship between the dollar and various foreign currencies between the time of execution of the purchase order and payment for the product. However, the recent weakness in the dollar has resulted in pressure from several foreign suppliers to increase prices. To the extent that the dollar decreases in value to foreign currencies in the future or the present weakness in the dollar continues for a sustained period of time, the price of the product in dollars for new purchase orders may increase.

The Company makes significant purchases of product from Chinese vendors. The Chinese Yuan exchange rate has been fixed against the U.S. Dollar since 1998. Recently, the Chinese government has been under increasing pressure

to revalue its currency, or to make its exchange rate more flexible. Most experts believe that the value of the Yuan would increase relative to the U.S. Dollar if it was revalued or allowed to float. Such a move would most likely result in an increase in the cost of products that are purchased from China.

**Dependence on Senior Management.** The success of the Company's business will continue to be dependent upon Richard N. Berman, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and Steven L. Berman, Executive Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and Director. The loss of the services of one or both of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

**Dividend Policy.** The Company does not intend to pay cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Rather, the Company intends to retain its earnings, if any, for the operation and expansion of the Company's business.

**Control by Officers, Directors and Family Members.** Richard N. Berman and Steven L. Berman, who are officers and directors of the Company, their father, Jordan S. Berman, and their brothers, Marc H. Berman and Fred B. Berman, beneficially own approximately 42% of the outstanding Common Stock and are able to elect the Board of Directors, determine the outcome of most corporate actions requiring shareholder approval (including certain fundamental transactions) and control the policies of the Company.

#### Available Information

Our internet address is [www.rbinc.com](http://www.rbinc.com). We make available free of charge on our web site our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. In addition, we will provide, at no cost, paper or electronic copies of our reports and other filings made with the SEC. Requests should be directed to: R&B, Inc. - Office of General Counsel, 3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania 18915.

The information on the website listed above, is not and should not be considered part of this annual report on Form 10-K and is not incorporated by reference in this document. This website is, and is only intended to be, an inactive textual reference.

Item 2. Properties.

#### Facilities

The Company currently has 10 warehouse and office facilities located throughout the United States, Sweden, China and Korea. Three of these facilities are owned and the remainder are leased. The Company's headquarters and principal warehouse facilities are as follows:

Location	Description
Colmar, PA	Warehouse and office - 334,000 sq. ft. (leased) (1)
Warsaw, KY	Warehouse and office - 362,000 sq. ft. (owned)
Louisiana, MO	Warehouse and office - 90,000 sq. ft. (owned)
Baltimore, MD	Warehouse and office - 83,000 sq. ft. (leased)

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In the opinion of management, the Company's existing facilities are in good condition.

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(1) Leased by the Company from a partnership of which Richard N. Berman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Steven L. Berman, Executive Vice President of the Company, their father, Jordan S. Berman, and their brothers, Marc H. Berman and Fred B. Berman, are partners. Under the lease the Company paid rent of \$3.63 per square foot (\$1.2 million per year) in 2004. The rents payable will be adjusted on January 1 of each year to reflect annual changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers - U.S. City Average, All Items. In 2002,

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the lease term was extended and will expire on December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, the terms of this lease are no less favorable than those which could have been obtained from an unaffiliated party.

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In addition to commitments and obligations which arise in the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to various claims and legal actions from time to time involving contracts, competitive practices, trademark rights, product liability claims and other matters arising out of the conduct of the Company's business. In the opinion of management, none of the actions, individually or in the aggregate, would likely have a material financial impact on the Company.

### Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

There were no matters submitted to a vote of the security holders of the Company during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2004.

#### Item 4.1 Certain Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the executive officers of the Company:

Name	Age	Position with the Company
-----	---	-----
Mathias J. Barton	45	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Joseph M. Beretta	50	Senior Vice President, Product
Richard N. Berman	48	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Director
Steven L. Berman	45	Executive Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Director
Fred V. Frigo	48	Senior Vice President, Operations
Barry D. Myers	45	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary

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Mathias J. Barton joined the Company in November 1999 as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Barton was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Central Sprinkler Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of automatic fire sprinklers, valves and component parts. From May 1989 to September 1998, Mr. Barton was employed by Rapidforms, Inc., most recently as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. He is a graduate of Temple University.

Joseph M. Beretta joined the Company in January 2004 as Senior Vice President, Product. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Beretta was employed by Cardone Industries, Inc., most recently as its Chief Operating Officer. Cardone is a remanufacturer and supplier of automotive replacement parts. He is a graduate of Oral Roberts University.

Richard N. Berman has been President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company since its inception in October 1978. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

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Steven L. Berman has been Executive Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and a Director of the Company since its inception. He attended Temple University.

Fred V. Frigo joined the Company in March 1997 as Director, Operations and was named Senior Vice President, Operations in September 2003. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Frigo was the Plant Manager for Cooper Industries (Federal Mogul), where he was responsible for their Wagner Brake Plant in Boston and following that the Wagner Lighting Operations in Boyertown Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Elmhurst College.

Barry D. Myers has been an employee of the Company since March 1988, and was Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary for more than five years. In December 1999, Mr. Myers was named Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. He is a graduate of Moravian College and Syracuse University College of Law, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar.

### PART II

#### Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Shareholder Matters.

The Company's shares of common stock are traded publicly in the over-the-counter market under the NASDAQ system. At March 4, 2005 there were 151 holders of record of common stock, representing more than 1,500 beneficial owners. The last price for the Company's common stock on March 4, 2005, as reported by NASDAQ, was \$26.98 per share. Since the Company's initial public offering, it has paid no cash dividends. The Company does not presently contemplate paying any such dividends in the foreseeable future. The range of high and low sales prices for the Company's common stock for each quarterly period of 2004 and 2003 are as follows:

2004

2003

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	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$18.90	\$14.73	\$10.42	\$8.84
Second Quarter	19.99	18.00	11.24	9.65
Third Quarter	20.64	19.00	14.00	10.55
Fourth Quarter	27.50	20.55	15.09	12.55

### Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

#### Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	Year Ended December			
	2004	2003	2002 (a)	2001
(in thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:				
Net sales	\$249,526	\$222,083	\$215,524	\$201,668
Income from operations (c)	29,638	24,052	23,133	12,266
Net income (c)	17,081	13,304	12,357	5,229
Earnings per share (c)				
Basic	\$1.93	\$1.54	1.4	0.61
Diluted	\$1.86	\$1.47	1.3	0.60

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Balance Sheet Data:				
Total assets	195,404	176,606	170,128	163,163
Working capital	101,585	98,452	91,340	81,068
Long-term debt	25,714	35,213	44,218	53,511
Shareholders' equity	125,227	105,985	89,572	75,162

(a) Results for 2002 include a gain on sale of specialty fastener business of \$2,143 (\$1,329 after tax or \$0.15 per share).

(b) Results for 2000 include non-recurring revenues and gain on sale of product line of \$5,500 and \$1,600 (\$1,100 after tax or \$0.13 per share), respectively.

(c) The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," at the beginning of fiscal 2002. With the adoption of SFAS No. 142, goodwill is no longer subject to amortization. The following table presents certain financial data for fiscal 2002 and all periods prior to fiscal 2002 adjusted to exclude amortization of goodwill and the related tax effects:

	Year Ended December				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Income from operations	\$29,638	\$ 24,052	\$ 23,133	\$ 13,891	\$ 13,891
Net income	\$17,081	\$ 13,304	\$ 12,357	\$ 6,293	\$ 6,293
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.38	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.73

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

#### Executive Summary

The Company is a leading supplier of original equipment dealer "Exclusive" automotive replacement parts, fasteners and service line products to the automotive aftermarket and household hardware to the general merchandise markets. The Company's products are marketed under more than seventy proprietary brand names, through its Motormite, Dorman, Allparts, Scan-Tech, MPI and Pik-A-Nut businesses.

For the year ended December 25, 2004, net sales increased 12% to \$249.5 million from \$222.1 million in the same period last year. The sales growth was driven primarily by new product development, which is a key to the Company's growth strategy. Gross margin remained essentially unchanged at 37.1% in 2004 from 37.0% in 2003. Operating expenses increased at a slower rate than sales growth and therefore declined as a percentage of net sales to 25.2%. Many of the Company's operating expenses are fixed in nature and therefore did not increase in proportion to net sales growth. As a result, net income increased 28% to \$17.1 million in 2004.

New product development is a critical success factor for the Company. The Company has invested heavily in resources necessary for it to increase its new product development efforts and to strengthen its relationships with its customers. These investments are primarily in the form of increased product development and awareness programs, customer service improvements and increased customer credits and allowances. This has enabled the Company to provide an expanding array of new product offerings and grow its revenues.

The automotive aftermarket has been consolidating over the past several years. As a result, many of the Company's customers have grown larger and therefore have more leverage in negotiations with the Company. Recently, customers have pressed for extended payment terms and returns of slow moving product when negotiating with the Company. While the Company does its best to avoid such concessions, in some cases payment terms to customers have been extended and returns of product have exceeded historical levels. The product returns primarily affect the Company's profit levels while terms extensions generally reduce operating cash flow and require additional capital to finance the business. Management expects both of these trends to continue for the foreseeable future.

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The Company may experience significant fluctuations from quarter to quarter in its results of operations due to the timing of orders placed by the Company's customers. Generally, the second and third quarters have the highest level of customer orders, but the introduction of new products and product lines to customers may cause significant fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

The Company operates on a fifty-two, fifty-three week period ending on the last Saturday of the calendar year. The fiscal years ended December 25, 2004, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002 were each fifty-two week periods.

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### Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The Company regularly evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, customer credits, inventories, goodwill and income taxes. Estimates and judgments are based upon historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be accurate and reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company believes the following critical accounting policies affect its more significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements:

**Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.** The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates of the collectability of its accounts receivable. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. A significant percentage of the Company's accounts receivable have been, and will continue to be, concentrated among a relatively small number of automotive retailers and warehouse distributors in the United States. The Company's five largest customers accounted for 77% and 70% of net accounts receivable as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively. A bankruptcy or financial loss associated with a major customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company's sales and operating results. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

**Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Customer Credits.** Revenue is recognized from product sales when goods are shipped, title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. Net sales are calculated by subtracting allowances for customer credits from gross revenues. Allowances for customer credits include costs for product returns, discounts and promotional rebates given to customers who purchase new products for inclusion in their stores, and the cost of competitors' products that are purchased from the customer in order to induce a customer to purchase new product lines from the Company. The Company provides for customer credits and potential returns at the time of sale. Management must make estimates of the ultimate value of customer credits that will be issued for future product returns and sales allowances granted to induce customers to purchase products from the Company. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic conditions and changes in demand and acceptance of the Company's products when evaluating the adequacy of its reserves for customer credits. Management judgements and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing reserves for customer credits in any accounting period. Material differences in the amount and timing of customer credits for any period may result if management made different judgments or utilized different estimates for the reserves. Reserves for customer credits were \$19.5 million and \$16.5 million as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

**Excess and Obsolete Inventory Reserves.** Management must make estimates of potential future excess and obsolete inventory costs. The Company provides reserves for discontinued and excess inventory based upon historical demand, forecasted usage, estimated customer requirements and product line updates. The Company

maintains contact with its customer base in order to understand buying patterns, customer preferences and the life cycle of its products. Changes in customer requirements are factored into the reserve needs as needed. Reserves for excess and obsolete inventory were \$8.2 million and \$8.5 million as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

Goodwill. The Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS No. 142 specifies that goodwill is no longer amortized but instead is subject to periodic impairment testing. As a result, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill. The Company has completed the impairment tests required by SFAS No. 142, which did not result in an impairment charge. Goodwill was \$29.4 million and \$29.1 million at December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

Income Taxes. The Company follows the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and for deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. The Company must make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine its current provision for income taxes and also its deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance to be recorded against a deferred tax asset. Management's judgments, assumptions and estimates relative to the current provision for income tax take into account current tax laws, its interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by tax authorities. Changes in tax laws or management's interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of current and future tax audits could significantly impact the amounts provided for income taxes in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management's assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could render management's current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate. Any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause the Company's actual income tax obligations to differ from its estimates.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage of net sales represented by certain items in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	Percentage of Net Sales		
	Year Ended		
	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	62.9	63.0	63.3

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Gross profit	37.1	37.0	36.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25.2	26.2	27.0
Gain on sale of specialty fastener business	-	-	(1.0)
Income from operations	11.9	10.8	10.7
Interest expense, net	1.2	1.5	1.8
Income before taxes	10.7	9.3	8.9
Provision for taxes	3.9	3.3	3.2
Net income	6.8%	6.0%	5.7%

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2004 Compared to 2003

Net sales increased 12% to \$249.5 million in 2004 from \$222.1 million in 2003. This sales increase is primarily the result of 2004 new product introductions and year over year volume growth from products introduced in the prior year. The favorable effects of foreign currency exchange resulted in a 1% year over year increase in sales.

Cost of goods sold, as a percentage of net sales, remained essentially flat at 62.9% in 2004 compared to 63.0% in 2003. The favorable effect of a change in sales mix was offset by approximately \$1.3 million in incremental expediting costs incurred to maintain satisfactory customer fill rates in the second half of 2004 as a result of material shortages for certain items and higher than planned demand. Overall material costs were down slightly in 2004, although the Company experienced price increases in several product lines in the second half of the year as a result of raw materials price increases.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2004 increased 8% to \$62.9 million from \$58.2 million. The expense increase was at a slower rate than sales as many of the Company's operating expenses are fixed in nature and therefore did not increase in proportion to sales growth. The increase in expenses was the result of inflationary cost increases, an increase in variable operating expenses due to the sales volume growth and further investments by the Company in its new product development capabilities.

Interest expense, net decreased to \$2.9 million in 2004 from \$3.4 million in 2003 due to lower borrowing levels in 2004. The primary reason for the lower borrowing levels in 2004 was a reduction in the outstanding principal of the Company's 6.81% Senior Notes. In August 2004, the Company made the third of seven annual installment payments of \$8.6 million due under the terms of its Senior Note Agreements. This installment payment was funded with cash on hand rather than new debt.

The Company's effective tax rate increased to 36.2% in 2004 from 35.7% in 2003 as a result of higher incremental tax rates on 2004's higher earnings level.

2003 Compared to 2002

Net sales increased 3% to \$222.1 million in 2003 from \$215.5 million in 2002. This sales increase is all volume related as the Company had no net selling price increases in 2003. Sales volume in 2003 increased as a result of several successful new product introductions and shipments to new customers for

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the Company's Allparts brake and Pik-A-Nut home hardware businesses. The favorable effects of foreign currency exchange resulted in a 2% year over year increase in sales. These sales increases were partially offset by a decline in sales volume in the Company's Swedish subsidiary due to the weak U.S. dollar. In addition, fourth quarter 2002 sales benefitted from over \$4 million in one-time sales related to customer inventory builds and 2002 sales included \$2.1 million in revenues from the specialty fastener business prior to its sale in May 2002. Sales growth for fiscal 2003 after adjusting for foreign exchange, the specialty fastener sale and the one-time sales described above was 4%.

Cost of goods sold, as a percentage of net sales, declined to 63.0% in 2003 from 63.3% in 2002. The overall decline in cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales was the net result of three primary factors. First, production and materials cost reduction initiatives resulted in cost savings that lowered cost of sales. This benefit was offset by provisions for customer credits that increased as a percentage of sales in 2003 as a result of higher customer return levels in 2003 and a sales mix shift towards more lower-gross margin product sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2003 were held to \$58.2 million, which is the same level of spending as in 2002 despite additional investments in product development resources, inflationary cost increases and 3% sales volume growth in 2003. This was achieved through the implementation of a number of cost saving measures which reduced overhead spending. Costs in 2002 also included \$0.7 million in non-recurring net costs associated with the closure of one of the Company's smaller distribution facilities.

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Interest expense, net decreased to \$3.4 million in 2003 from \$3.9 million in 2002 due to lower borrowing levels in 2002. The primary reason for the lower borrowing levels in 2003 was a reduction in the outstanding principal of the Company's 6.81% Senior Notes. In August 2003, the Company made the second of seven annual installment payments of \$8.6 million due under the terms of its Senior Note Agreements. This installment payment was funded with cash on hand rather than new debt.

The Company's effective tax rate increased slightly to 35.7% in 2003 from 35.6% in 2002.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company has financed its growth through a combination of cash flow from operations and through the issuance of senior indebtedness through its bank credit facility and senior note agreements. At December 25, 2004, working capital was \$101.6 million, total long-term debt (including the current portion) was \$34.8 million and shareholders' equity was \$125.2 million. Cash and short-term investments as of December 25, 2004 totaled \$7.2 million.

Over the past three years the Company has extended payment terms to certain customers as a result of customer requests and market demands. These extended terms have resulted in increased accounts receivable levels and significant uses of cash flow. The Company participates in accounts receivable factoring programs with several customers which allow it to sell its accounts receivable on a non-recourse basis to financial institutions to offset the negative cash flow impact of these payment terms extensions. As of December 25,

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2004 the Company had sold \$18.0 million in accounts receivable under these programs and had removed them from its balance sheet. The Company expects continued pressure to extend its payment terms for the foreseeable future. Further extensions of customer payment terms will result in additional uses of cash flow or increased costs associated with the sale of accounts receivable.

During 2004, the Company announced its decision to invest approximately \$5.5 million to automate its recently-expanded central distribution facility in Warsaw, Kentucky. Most of this spending was incurred in 2004. This initiative is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2005. Once completed, this project is expected to generate significant efficiency improvements and improved customer service capabilities for the Company's Dorman business. Total capital spending in 2004 was \$12.8 million as a result of the automation of the Warsaw facility, a 77,200 square foot expansion of the Warsaw facility early in the year, increased tooling costs for new products and other capital projects. Capital spending in 2005 is expected to be between \$8.0 and \$10.0 million, which is down from 2004's level, but up over historic levels due primarily to increased spending on tooling for new products, which have become more complex over the past few years.

Long-term debt consists primarily of \$34.3 million in Senior Notes that were originally issued in August 1998, in a private placement on an unsecured basis ("Notes"). The Notes bear a 6.81% fixed interest rate, payable quarterly. Annual principal payments of \$8.6 million are due each August through 2008. The Notes require, among other things, that the Company maintain certain financial covenants relating to debt to capital ratios and minimum net worth.

The Company maintains a \$10.0 million Revolving Credit Facility which expires in June 2005. Borrowings under the amended facility are on an unsecured basis with interest at LIBOR plus 150 basis points. The loan agreement also contains covenants, the most restrictive of which pertain to net worth and the ratio of debt to EBITDA. The average amount outstanding under the facility in 2004 was \$0.4 million. The maximum amount outstanding in 2004 was \$7.0 million. In addition, the Company's Swedish subsidiary maintains a short-term \$0.7 million credit facility. There were no borrowings outstanding under these facilities as of December 25, 2004.

In November 2001, the Company amended certain agreements related to its 1998 acquisition of Scan-Tech USA/Sweden A.B. and related entities ("Scan-Tech") in exchange for consideration of approximately \$3.2 million to be paid in installments through December 31, 2005. The Company paid \$0.5 million of this amount in both 2004 and 2003. The remaining amount payable of \$0.5 million is due to an entity controlled by

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the President of Scan-Tech.

The Company's business activities do not include the use of unconsolidated special purpose entities, and there are no significant business transactions that have not been reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

The Company has future obligations for debt repayments, future minimum rental and similar commitments under noncancellable operating leases as well as contingent obligations related to outstanding letters of credit. These obligations as of December 25, 2004 are summarized in the tables below:

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Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 ye
Long-term borrowings	\$ 34,759	\$ 9,045	\$ 25,714	\$ -	\$ -
Operating leases	7,643	2,267	4,707	532	137
	\$ 42,402	\$11,312	\$ 30,421	\$ 532	\$ 137

Other Commercial Commitments	Total Amount	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 ye
Letters of credit	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,767	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,767	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The Company reported a net source of cash flow from its operating activities of \$3.9 million in fiscal 2004. The primary uses of cash flow were accounts receivable and inventory, which increased \$16.4 million and \$9.7 million, respectively. Accounts receivable grew as a result of higher sales and the impact of the continuing trend towards longer payment terms to certain customers. Inventory increased as a result of the sales increase in 2004, and as a result of management's decision to increase levels of inventory safety stock in the third quarter of 2004. Net income, depreciation and a \$5.4 million increase in accounts payable were the primary sources of operating cash flow in fiscal 2004. The payables increase was primarily the result of higher levels of inventory purchases and capital spending.

Investing activities used \$2.9 million of cash in fiscal 2004. Additions to property, plant and equipment required \$12.8 million of cash as a result of the Company's automation and expansion of its central distribution center in Warsaw, Kentucky, tooling costs associated with new products, upgrades to information systems, purchases of equipment designed to improve operational efficiencies and scheduled equipment replacements. The Company previously purchased highly liquid corporate and government bonds with maturities from nine months to one year to take advantage of higher earnings rates on these investments. These investments had been classified as short-term investments as required by generally accepted accounting principles. The Company reported a net source of cash of \$9.9 million during the year related to the net proceeds from investments.

Financing activities required \$9.0 million in cash in fiscal 2004. These uses were primarily the result of the scheduled repayment of \$8.6 million on the Company's Senior Notes in August 2004.

The Company believes that cash and short-term investments on hand and cash generated from operations together with its available sources of capital

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are sufficient to meet its ongoing cash needs for the foreseeable future.

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### Foreign Currency Fluctuations

In 2004, approximately 60% of the Company's products were purchased from a variety of foreign countries. The products generally are purchased through purchase orders with the purchase price specified in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the Company does not have exposure to fluctuations in the relationship between the dollar and various foreign currencies between the time of execution of the purchase order and payment for the product. However, recent weakness in the dollar has resulted in some materials price increase and pressure from several foreign suppliers to increase prices further. To the extent that the dollar decreases in value to foreign currencies in the future or the present weakness in the dollar continues for a sustained period of time, the price of the product in dollars for new purchase orders may increase further.

The Company makes significant purchases of product from Chinese vendors. The Chinese Yuan exchange rate has been fixed against the U.S. Dollar since 1998. Recently, the Chinese government has been under increasing pressure to revalue its currency, or to make its exchange rate more flexible. Most experts believe that the value of the Yuan would increase relative to the U.S. Dollar if it was revalued or allowed to float. Such a move would most likely result in an increase in the cost of products that are purchased from China.

### Impact of Inflation

The Company has not generally been adversely affected by inflation, although the Company did experience some material cost increases as a result of raw materials shortages. These increases did not have a material impact on the Company. The Company believes that further cost increases could potentially be mitigated by passing along price increases to customers or through the use of alternative suppliers or resourcing purchases to other countries, however there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in such efforts.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS No. 123R). This Statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123 and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R requires a company to measure the grant-date fair value of equity awards given to employees in exchange for services and recognize that cost over the period that such services are performed. SFAS No. 123R is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005, the Company's third fiscal quarter. The Company is currently evaluating the two methods of adoption allowed by SFAS No. 123R: the modified-prospective transition method and the modified-retrospective transition method. While the Company has not yet determined the precise impact that this statement will have on its financial condition and results of operations for fiscal 2005, assuming future annual stock option awards are comparable to prior years annual awards and the Black-Scholes method is used to compute the value of the awards, the annualized impact on diluted earnings per share is expected to

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be consistent with our pro forma SFAS No. 123 disclosures.

In December 2004, the FASB issued two FASB Staff Positions (FSP) regarding the accounting implications of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The Company is assessing the impact, if any, that FAS No. 109-1, "Application of FASB Statement No. 109 'Accounting for Income Taxes' to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" and FSP No. 109-2 "Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" will have on the Company's effective tax rate in 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151 "Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4". SFAS No. 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material and requires that these items be recognized as current period charges. SFAS No. 151 applies only to inventory costs incurred during periods beginning after the effective date and also requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to conversion costs be based on the normal capacity

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of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2006. The Company is currently assessing the impact, if any, of the adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 151.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153 "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". SFAS No. 153 eliminates the exception for exchange of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary assets and exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005, the Company's third fiscal quarter. As the Company does not engage in exchanges of non-monetary assets, the Company does not anticipate that implementation of this statement will have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2003, the FASB issued Revised Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of Account Research Bulletin No. 51." FIN No. 46R addresses the consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities, as defined in the Interpretation. FIN No. 46R expands existing accounting guidance regarding when a company should include in its financial statements the assets, liabilities and activities of another entity. Since the Company does not have any interests in variable interest entities, the adoption of FIN No. 46R did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

### Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements periodically made by or on behalf of the Company and certain statements contained herein including statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation; certain statements contained in Business, such as statements regarding litigation; and certain other statements contained herein regarding matters that are not historical fact are forward looking statements (as such term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933), and because such statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Factors that cause

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actual results to differ materially include but are not limited to those factors discussed in "Business - Risk Factors."

### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

The Company's market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. With the exception of the Company's revolving credit facility, long-term debt obligations are at fixed interest rates and denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring trends in interest rates as a basis for determining whether to enter into fixed rate or variable rate agreements. Under the terms of the Company's revolving credit facility and customer-sponsored programs to sell accounts receivable, a change in either the lender's base rate or LIBOR would affect the rate at which the Company could borrow funds thereunder. The Company believes that the effect of any such change would be minimal. Short-term fixed income investments are subject to interest rate and credit risk. The Company believes that the negative effect of interest rate risk would be minimal as all investments have maturities of one year or less.

### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statement schedules of the Company that are filed with this Report on Form 10-K are listed in Item 15(a)(2), Part IV, of this Report.

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### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors  
R&B, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 25, 2004. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States) . 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 25, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 7, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
March 7, 2005

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R&B, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

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(in thousands, except per share data)	For the Year Ended	
	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
Net Sales	\$249,526	\$222,083
Cost of goods sold	157,004	139,875
Gross profit	92,522	82,208
Selling, general and administrative expenses	62,884	58,156
Gain on sale of specialty fastener business	-	-
Income from operations	29,638	24,052
Interest expense, net of interest income of \$103, \$198, and \$411	2,853	3,376
Income before income taxes	26,785	20,676
Income taxes	9,704	7,372
Net Income	\$ 17,081	\$ 13,304
Earnings Per Share:		
Basic	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.54
Diluted	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.47
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	8,845	8,647
Diluted	9,184	9,050

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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R&B, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)	December 25, 2004	December 20
Assets		
Current Assets:		

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,152	\$
Short-term investments			-
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts and customer credits of \$20,575 and \$17,721		60,962	
Inventories		61,436	
Deferred income taxes		8,417	
Prepays and other current assets		1,609	
-----			
Total current assets		139,576	
-----			
Property, Plant and Equipment, net		25,698	
Goodwill		29,410	
Other Assets		720	
-----			
Total		\$ 195,404	\$
=====			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$	9,045	\$
Accounts payable		15,599	
Accrued compensation		8,028	
Other accrued liabilities		5,319	
-----			
Total current liabilities		37,991	
-----			
Long-Term Debt		25,714	
Deferred Income Taxes		6,472	
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 10)			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Common stock, par value \$.01; authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 8,935,964 and 8,762,994 shares		89	
Additional paid-in capital		34,749	
Cumulative translation adjustments		3,509	
Retained earnings		86,880	
-----			
Total shareholders' equity		125,227	
-----			
Total		\$ 195,404	\$
=====			

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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R&B, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Cumulative Translatio
Shares	Par		

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(in thousands, except share data)	Issued	Value	Capital	Adjustment
Balance at December 29, 2001	8,466,482	\$ 85	\$ 32,501	\$ (1,5
Common stock issued to				
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	1,652	-	12	
Compensation expense on stock option issuance	-	-	363	
Shares issued under Incentive Stock Plan	32,936	-	61	
Comprehensive Income:				
Net income	-	-	-	
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	1,6
Total comprehensive income				
Balance at December 28, 2002	8,501,070	85	32,937	
Common stock issued to				
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	568	-	5	
Compensation expense on stock option issuance	-	-	21	
Shares issued under Incentive Stock Plan	261,356	3	483	
Tax benefit of stock option exercises	-	-	504	
Comprehensive Income:				
Net income	-	-	-	
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	2,0
Total comprehensive income				
Balance at December 27, 2003	8,762,994	88	33,950	2,1
Common stock issued to				
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	554	-	10	
Appreciation on shares redistributed to 401(k) plan	-	-	96	
Shares issued under Incentive Stock Plan	172,416	1	65	
Tax benefit of stock option exercises	-	-	628	
Comprehensive Income:				
Net income	-	-	-	
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	1,3
Total comprehensive income				
Balance at December 25, 2004	8,935,964	\$89	\$34,749	\$3,5

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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(in thousands)	For the Year Ended	
	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 17,081	\$ 13,304
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,545	4,640
Provision for doubtful accounts	110	504
Provision for deferred income tax	916	1,285
Provision for non-cash stock compensation	-	21
Gain on sale of specialty fastener business	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(16,391)	4,806
Inventories	(9,669)	(2,766)
Prepays and other current assets	(148)	173
Other assets	66	(119)
Accounts payable	5,380	(1,862)
	2762,1012	
Accrued compensation and other liabilities	1,976	757
<b>Cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>20,743</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment additions	(12,801)	(5,598)
Purchase of short-term investments	(4,821)	(11,492)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	14,726	15,589
Proceeds from litigation settlement and sale of specialty fastener business, net	-	-
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(2,896)</b>	<b>(1,501)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Repayment of long-term debt obligations	(9,071)	(9,725)
Proceeds from common stock issuances	76	491
<b>Cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(8,995)</b>	<b>(9,234)</b>
<b>Net (Decrease)Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(8,025)</b>	<b>10,008</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	15,177	5,169
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 7,152</b>	<b>\$ 15,177</b>
<b>Supplemental Cash Flow Information</b>		
Cash paid for interest expense	\$ 2,994	\$ 3,638
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 8,418	\$ 5,572

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## R&B, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements December 25, 2004

### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

R&B, Inc. (the "Company") is a leading supplier of OE Dealer "Exclusive" automotive replacement parts, automotive hardware and brake products to the automotive aftermarket and household hardware products to the general merchandise markets. R&B's products are marketed under more than seventy proprietary brand names, through its Motormite, Dorman, Allparts, Scan-Tech, MPI and Pik-A-Nut businesses.

The Company operates on a fifty-two, fifty-three week period ending on the last Saturday of the calendar year. The fiscal years ended December 25, 2004, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002 are each fifty-two week periods.

**Principles of Consolidation.** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements.** The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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 period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents.** The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

**Short-term Investments.** Short-term investments consist primarily of corporate and government bonds with maturities of three months to one year from the date of purchase. Short-term investments are classified as held-to-maturity and are recorded at amortized cost. As of December 25, 2004, the Company did not hold any short-term investments.

**Sales of Accounts Receivable.** The Company has entered into several customer sponsored programs administered by unrelated financial institutions that permit the Company to sell, without recourse, certain accounts receivable at discounted rates to the financial institutions. The Company does not retain any servicing requirements for these accounts receivable. Transactions under this factoring agreement are accounted for as sales of accounts receivable following the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities - a Replacement of FASB Statement 125." At December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, \$18.0 million and \$2.0 million of accounts receivable were sold and removed from the consolidated balance sheets, respectively.

**Inventories.** Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market. The Company provides reserves for discontinued and excess inventory based upon historical demand, forecasted usage, estimated customer requirements and product line updates.

**Property and Depreciation.** Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, which range from three to thirty-nine years, using the straight-line method for financial

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statement reporting purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes. Properties under capitalized leases were amortized over the related lease terms (3-15 years). The costs of maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. Gains and losses on disposals are included in operating results.

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**Goodwill.** The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 142 specifies that goodwill is no longer be amortized but instead is subject to periodic impairment testing. As a result, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill. The Company has completed the impairment tests required by SFAS No. 142, which did not result in an impairment charge. Changes to goodwill in 2004 and 2003 are due to currency translation.

**Other Assets.** Other assets consist of deposits; costs incurred for the preparation and printing of product catalogs, which are capitalized and amortized upon distribution; and deferred financing costs, which are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related financing agreement.

**Foreign Currency Translation.** Assets and liabilities of a foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the year. Income statement accounts are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are recorded directly in shareholders' equity.

**Concentrations of Credit Risk.** Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents, short-term investments, and accounts receivable. All cash equivalents and short-term investments are managed within established guidelines which limit the amount which may be invested with one issuer. A significant percentage of the Company's accounts receivable have been, and will continue to be, concentrated among a relatively small number of automotive retailers and warehouse distributors in the United States. The Company's five largest customers accounted for 77 % and 70% of net accounts receivable as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively. Management continually monitors the credit terms and credit limits to these and other customers.

**Fair Value Disclosures.** The carrying value of financial instruments such as cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and other current assets and liabilities approximate their fair value based on the short-term nature of these instruments. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and average maturities, the fair value of total long-term debt was \$36.9 million and \$47.6 million at December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

**Income Taxes.** The Company follows the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets or liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered.

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Revenue Recognition. Revenue is recognized from product sales when goods are shipped, title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. The Company calculates its net sales by subtracting allowances for customer credits from gross sales. Allowances for customer credits include costs for product returns, discounts and promotional rebates given to customers who purchase new products for inclusion in their stores, and the cost of competitors' products that are purchased from the customer in order to induce a customer to purchase new product lines from the Company. These allowances for customer credits are shown as a reduction of accounts receivable. Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling are included in net sales. Costs associated with shipping and handling are included in cost of goods sold.

Earnings Per Share. The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the three years ended December 25, 2004:

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	2004	2003	2002
Numerator:	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net income .....	\$17,081	\$13,304	\$12,357
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding used in basic earnings per share calculation	8,845	8,647	8,487
Effect of dilutive stock options.....	339	403	461
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding diluted earnings per share.....	9,184	9,050	8,948
Basic earnings per share.....	\$1.93	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.46
Diluted earnings per share.....	\$1.86	\$1.47	\$ 1.38

Options to purchase 50,750 and 5,000 shares were outstanding at December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as their effect would have been antidilutive. No outstanding options at December 25, 2004 were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Stock-Based Compensation. At December 25, 2004, the Company has one stock-based employee compensation plan, which is described more fully in Note

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11. The Company accounts for this plan under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is based on the difference, if any, on the date of the grant between the fair value of our stock and the exercise price of the option. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", to stock-based employee compensation.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December		
	2004	2003	2002
<b>Net income:</b>			
Net income, as reported	\$ 17,081	\$ 13,304	\$ 12,359
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense net of related tax effects, included in the determination of net income, as reported	-	13	9
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense, net of related tax effects, determined under fair value based method for all awards	(148)	( 81)	(62)
<b>Net income, pro forma</b>	<b>\$ 16,933</b>	<b>\$ 13,236</b>	<b>\$ 11,826</b>
<b>Earnings per share:</b>			
Basic - as reported	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.4
Basic - pro forma	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.3
Diluted - as reported	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.3
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.3

The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$9.33, \$6.56 and

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\$4.64, respectively. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2004	2003	2002
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	51%	52%	53%
Risk-free interest rate	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%
Expected life of option	7.5 years	7.5 years	7.5 years

2. Gain on Sale of Specialty Fastener Business and Litigation Settlement

On May 1, 2002, the Company entered into agreements to sell the Company's specialty fastener business and to settle litigation initiated by the Company in 1996 related to its purchase of its Dorman business. Total proceeds

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from the sale and settlement, net of transaction costs and purchase price adjustments were approximately \$7.4 million. The transactions resulted in an after-tax gain on the sale of the fastener business of \$1.3 million, and a reduction in goodwill totaling \$2.2 million.

### 3. Inventories

Inventories include the cost of material, freight, direct labor and overhead utilized in the processing of the Company's products. Inventories were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
Bulk product	\$26,407	\$22,365
Finished product	32,029	25,906
Packaging materials	3,000	2,899
Total	\$61,436	\$51,170

### 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

(in thousands)	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
Property under capitalized leases	\$ 2,452	\$ 2,452
Buildings	10,447	8,419
Machinery, equipment and tooling	24,693	20,296
Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements	3,633	3,677
Computer and other equipment	25,168	20,468
Total	66,393	55,312
Less-accumulated depreciation	(40,695)	(37,722)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$25,698	\$17,590

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### 5. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

(in thousands)	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
Senior notes	\$34,285	\$42,857
Obligation for stock repurchase (Note 7)	474	927
Total	34,759	43,784
Less: Current portion	( 9,045)	(8,571)

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Total long-term debt	\$25,714	\$35,213
=====	=====	=====

Senior Notes. The Senior Notes bear a 6.81% fixed interest rate, payable quarterly. Annual principal repayments at the rate of \$8.6 million are due each August through 2008. Terms of the Note Purchase Agreement require, among other things, that the Company maintain certain financial covenants relating to debt to capital ratios and minimum net worth.

Bank Credit Facility. The Company has a Revolving Credit Facility which provides for a \$10 million facility that expires in June 2005. Borrowings under the facility are on an unsecured basis with interest at LIBOR plus 150 basis points. The loan agreement also contains covenants, the most restrictive of which pertain to net worth and the ratio of debt to EBITDA. The average amount outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$422,000 during 2004. The maximum amount outstanding in 2004 was \$7.0 million. There were no borrowings outstanding as of December 25, 2004. There were no borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility in 2003. The Company's Swedish subsidiary maintains a \$750,000 credit facility. As of December 25, 2004, no amounts were outstanding under this facility, which is provided on an unsecured, short-term basis.

The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants contained in the Senior Notes and Revolving Credit Facility.

Aggregate annual principal payments applicable to long-term debt obligations as of December 25, 2004 are as follows:

(in thousands)	
2005	\$ 9,045
2006	8,571
2007	8,571
2008	8,572
Thereafter	-
-----	
Total	\$34,759
-----	

### 6. Operating Lease Commitments and Rent Expense

The Company leases certain equipment, automobiles and operating facilities, including the Company's primary operating facility which is leased from a partnership related to the Company by common ownership, under noncancelable operating leases. Approximate future minimum rental payments under these leases are summarized as follows:

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(in thousands)	
2005	\$ 2,267
2006	2,125
2007	2,060
2008	522
2009	532

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Thereafter	137
-----	
Total	\$ 7,643
=====	

Rent expense was \$2.9 million in 2004, \$2.8 million in 2003 and \$2.9 million in 2002.

### 7. Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered into a noncancelable operating lease for its primary operating facility from a partnership in which the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President are partners. Total rental payments each year to the partnership under the lease arrangement were \$1.2 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

Prior to April 2003, the Company had leased its Carrollton, Georgia facility from another partnership in which the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President are partners. During 2003, the Company entered into an agreement to terminate the lease for this facility. In connection with this agreement, the Company paid \$200,000, which was accrued in 2002, to terminate this lease subject to the closing of the sale of the building by the partnership to an unrelated entity. Total payments to the partnership under the lease arrangements, including the lease termination payment, were \$269,000 and \$272,000 in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In November 2001, the Company amended certain agreements related to its 1998 acquisition of Scan-Tech USA/Sweden A.B. and related entities ("ScanTech") in exchange for consideration of approximately \$3.2 million to be paid in installments through December 31, 2005. The Company paid \$0.5 million of this amount both in 2004 and 2003. The obligation includes interest imputed at a 5.0% rate. The remaining amount payable of \$0.5 million is due to an entity controlled by the President of Scan-Tech.

### 8. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision are as follows:

(in thousands)	2004	2003	2002
-----			
Current:			
Federal	\$7,621	\$5,371	\$ 6,048
State	517	292	365
Foreign	650	424	394
	-----	-----	-----
	8,788	6,087	6,807
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred:			
Federal	857	1,224	36
State	59	61	2
Foreign	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	916	1,285	38
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$9,704	\$7,372	\$6,845
	=====	=====	=====

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The following is a reconciliation of income taxes at the statutory tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate:

	2004	2003	2002
Federal taxes at statutory rate	35.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State taxes, net of Federal tax benefit	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%
Other	(0.2%)	0.6%	0.4%
Effective tax rate	36.2%	35.7%	35.6%

Deferred income taxes result from timing differences in the recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes. The sources of temporary differences are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003
<b>Assets:</b>		
Inventories	\$3,195	\$ 3,251
Accounts receivable	3,449	2,833
Accrued expenses	1,765	1,547
Gross deferred tax assets	8,409	7,631
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Depreciation	1,284	106
Goodwill	5,180	4,664
Gross deferred tax liabilities	6,464	4,770
Net deferred tax assets	\$1,945	\$2,861

Based on the Company's history of taxable income and its projection of future earnings, the Company believes that it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will be generated in the foreseeable future to realize the net deferred tax assets.

As of December 25, 2004, the Company has not provided taxes on unremitted foreign earnings from its foreign affiliate of approximately \$8.7 million that are intended to be indefinitely reinvested in operations and expansion outside the United States. The Company is exploring a one time repatriation of earnings from certain foreign affiliates as a result of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, but has not made a decision regarding such repatriation. The deduction is subject to a number of limitations and uncertainty remains as to how to interpret numerous provisions in the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. As such, the Company is not yet in a position to decide on whether, and to what extent, it might repatriate foreign earnings.

### 9. Business Segments

In accordance with SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," the Company has determined that its business comprises a single reportable operating segment, namely, the sale of replacement parts for the automotive aftermarket.

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During 2004, 2003 and 2002, two customers each accounted for more than 10% of net sales and in the aggregate accounted for 34%, 31% and 36% of net sales, respectively. Net sales to countries outside the US, primarily to Western Europe and Canada in 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$23.1 million, \$20.7 million and \$22.9 million, respectively.

### 10. Commitments and Contingencies

Shareholder Agreement. A shareholder agreement was entered into in September 1990 and

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amended and restated on August 1, 2004. Under the agreement, each of Richard Berman, Steven Berman, Jordan Berman, Marc Berman and Fred Berman has granted the others of them rights of first refusal, exercisable on a pro rata basis or in such other proportions as the exercising shareholders may agree, to purchase shares of the common stock of the Company which any of them, or upon their deaths their respective estates, proposes to sell to third parties. The Company has agreed with these shareholders that, upon their deaths, to the extent that any of their shares are not purchased by any of these surviving shareholders and may not be sold without registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), the Company will use its best efforts to cause those shares to be registered under the 1933 Act. The expenses of any such registration will be borne by the estate of the deceased shareholder.

Legal Proceedings. The Company is party to certain legal proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business. Management believes that the disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

### 11. Capital Stock

Undesignated Stock. The Company has 75,000,000 shares authorized of undesignated capital stock for future issuance. The designation, rights and preferences of such shares will be determined by the Board of Directors.

Incentive Stock Option Plan. Effective May 18, 2000 the Company amended and restated its Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). Under the terms of the Plan, the Board of Directors of the Company may grant incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options or combinations thereof to purchase up to 1,172,500 shares of common stock to officers, directors and employees. Grants under the Plan must be made within 10 years of the plan amendment date and are exercisable at the discretion of the Board of Directors but in no event more than 10 years from the date of grant. At December 25, 2004, options to acquire 218,041 shares were available for grant under the Plan.

Transactions under the Plan for the three years ended December 25, 2004 were as follows:

	Shares	Option Price per Share	Weighted Average Price
Balance at December 29, 2001	804,429	\$1.00 - 9.625	\$2.59

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Granted	45,000	8.00	8.00
Exercised	(51,750)	1.00 - 3.00	2.71
Canceled	(7,500)	3.00	3.00
<hr/>			
Balance at December 28, 2002	790,179	1.00 - 9.625	2.89
Granted	148,250	10.15 - 14.28	11.51
Exercised	(284,033)	1.00 - 9.625	2.62
Canceled	( 5,750)	3.00 - 8.00	6.07
<hr/>			
Balance at December 27, 2003	648,646	1.00 - 14.28	4.96
Granted	60,000	16.01 - 19.45	16.46
Exercised	(193,346)	1.00 - 10.15	2.77
Canceled	( 54,000)	10.15 - 10.16	10.16
<hr/>			
Balance at December 25, 2004	461,300	\$1.00 - 19.45	\$6.77
<hr/>			
Options exercisable at December 25, 2004	295,367	\$1.00 - 14.28	\$3.36

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The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options at December 25, 2004:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Numbers Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.00 - \$3.00	267,550	6.1	\$2.50	264,017	
\$5.70 - \$8.00	40,500	7.4	\$7.82	12,700	
\$10.15 - \$14.28	93,250	8.7	\$12.32	18,650	
\$16.01 - \$19.45	60,000	9.2	\$16.46	-	

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. In March 1992, the Board of Directors adopted the Employee Stock Purchase Plan which was subsequently approved by the shareholders. The Plan permits the granting of options to purchase up to 300,000 shares of common stock by the employees of the Company. In any given year, employees may purchase up to 4% of their annual compensation, with the option price set at 85% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of exercise. All options granted during any year expire on the last day of the fiscal year. During 2004, optionees had exercised rights to purchase 554 shares at prices from \$14.03 to \$22.47 per share for total net proceeds of \$10,000.

401(k) Retirement Plan. The Company maintains a defined contribution profit sharing and 401(k) plan covering substantially all of its employees as of December 25, 2004. Annual contributions under the plan are determined by the Board of Directors of the Company. Consolidated expense related to the plan was \$865,000, \$1,121,000, and \$856,000 in fiscal 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

12. Accounting Pronouncements

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In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment". This Statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123 and supersedes APB No. 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R requires a company to measure the grant-date fair value of equity awards given to employees in exchange for services and recognize that cost over the period that such services are performed. SFAS No. 123R is effective for the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005, the Company's third fiscal quarter. The Company is currently evaluating the two methods of adoption allowed by SFAS No. 123R: the modified-prospective transition method and the modified-retrospective transition method. While the Company has not yet determined the precise impact that this statement will have on its financial condition and results of operations for fiscal 2005, assuming future annual stock option awards are comparable to prior years annual awards and the Black-Scholes method is used to compute the value of the awards, the annualized impact on diluted earnings per share is expected to be consistent with our pro forma SFAS No. 123 disclosures.

In December 2004, the FASB issued two FASB Staff Positions (FSP) regarding the accounting implications of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The Company is assessing the impact, if any, that FAS No. 109-1, "Application of FASB Statement No. 109 'Accounting for Income Taxes' to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" and FSP No. 109-2 "Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" will have on the Company's effective tax rate in 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151 "Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4". SFAS No. 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material and requires that these items be recognized as current period charges. SFAS

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No. 151 applies only to inventory costs incurred during periods beginning after the effective date and also requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to conversion costs be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2006. The Company is currently assessing the impact, if any, of the adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 151.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153 "Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". SFAS No. 153 eliminates the exception for exchange of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary assets and exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005, the Company's third fiscal quarter. As the Company does not engage in exchanges of non-monetary assets, the Company does not anticipate that implementation of this statement will have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2003, the FASB issued Revised Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of Account Research Bulletin No. 51." FIN No. 46R addresses the consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities, as defined in the Interpretation. FIN

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No. 46R expands existing accounting guidance regarding when a company should include in its financial statements the assets, liabilities and activities of another entity. Since the Company does not have any interests in variable interest entities, the adoption of FIN No. 46R did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

### 13. Subsequent Event

On February 24, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved a two-for-one split of the Company's common stock, payable in the form of a stock dividend of one share for each share held. The Board of Directors set March 15, 2005 as the record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to receive the additional shares. The Company expects the shares to be distributed on March 28, 2005.

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### Supplementary Financial Information

#### Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited):

The following is a summary of the unaudited quarterly results of operations for the fiscal years ended December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	-----			
	2004			
	-----			
Net sales	\$56,005	\$64,277	\$64,135	\$65,109
Income from operations	5,957	9,114	7,624	6,943
Net income	3,318	5,317	4,402	4,044
Diluted earnings per share	0.36	0.58	0.48	0.44
	-----			
	2003			
	-----			
Net sales	\$50,272	\$58,068	\$58,183	\$55,560
Income from operations	4,338	6,372	6,610	6,732
Net income	2,225	3,525	3,717	3,837
Diluted earnings per share	0.25	0.39	0.41	0.42

#### Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None

#### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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Our Management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation, as of December 25, 2004, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in reaching a reasonable level of assurance that management is timely alerted to material information related to us during the period when our periodic reports are being prepared.

### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation, as of December 25, 2004, of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our management concluded that, as of December 25, 2004, our internal control over financial reporting was effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2004 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, also conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, to determine whether any changes occurred during the quarter ended December 25, 2004 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there was no such change during the quarter ended December 25, 2004.

### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors  
R&B, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting that R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal

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Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). R&B, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention of timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on

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criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of R&B, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders'

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equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 25, 2004, and the related financial statement schedule, and our report dated March 7, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule.

KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, PA  
March 7, 2005

### PART III

#### Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

Information concerning the directors of the Company is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Election of Directors" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

Information concerning executive officers of the Company who are not also directors is presented in Item 4.1, Part I of this Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by Item 10 regarding audit committee financial expert disclosure is incorporated by reference from the information under the caption "Committees of the Board of Directors - Audit Committee" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

The Company has adopted a written code of ethics, "Our Values and Standards of Business Conduct," which is applicable to all Company directors, officers and employees, including the Company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and principal accounting officer and controller and other executive officers identified pursuant to this Item 10 (collectively, the "Selected Officers"). In accordance with the Commission's rules and regulations a copy of the code is posted on our website. The Company intends to disclose any changes in or waivers from its code of ethics applicable to any Selected Officer or director on its website at [www.rbinc.com](http://www.rbinc.com).

#### Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Executive Compensation and Transactions" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

#### Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

Incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

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### Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table details information regarding the Company's existing equity compensation plans as of December 25, 2004:

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	461,300	\$6.77	218,041
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,300</b>	<b>\$6.77</b>	<b>218,041</b>

#### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Executive Compensation and Transactions" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

#### Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Independent Auditors Fees" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 19, 2005.

## PART IV

#### Item 15. Exhibits and Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) (1) Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and related documents are listed in Item 8, Part II, of this Report on Form 10-K.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 25, 2004, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 25, 2004 and December 27, 2003.

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Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 25, 2004, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 25, 2004, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(a)(2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules. The following consolidated financial statement schedule of the Company and related documents are filed with this Report on Form 10-K:

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Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.....42

(a)(3) Exhibits that are filed as a part of this Form 10-K and required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K and Item 15(c) of this Form 10-K are listed below:

Item 601 Exhibit Number	Title
3.1 (1)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
3.2 (1)	Bylaws of the Company.
4.1 (1)	Specimen Common Stock Certificate of the Company.
4.2	Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement dated August 1, 2004 (filed with this report).
10.1 (1)	Lease, dated December 1, 1990, between the Company and the Berman Real Estate Partnership, for premises located at 3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania.
10.1.1 (3)	Amendment to Lease, dated September 10, 1993, between the Company and the Berman Real Estate Partnership, for premises located at 3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania, amending 10.1.
10.1.2 (5)	Assignment of Lease, dated February 24, 1997, between the Company, the Berman Real Estate Partnership and BREP 1, for the premises located at 3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania, assigning 10.1.
10.1.3 (8)	Amendment to Lease, dated April 1, 2002, between the Company and the BREP I, for premises located at 3400 East Walnut Street, Colmar, Pennsylvania, amending 10.1.
10.3 (6)+	R&B, Inc. Amended and Restated Incentive Stock Plan.
10.4 (2)+	R&B, Inc. 401(k) Retirement Plan and Trust.

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- 10.4.1 (7)+ Amendment No. 1 to the R&B, Inc. 401(k) Retirement Plan and Trust.
- 10.5 (2)+ R&B, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Company (previously filed)
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed with this report)

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- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed with this report).
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed with this report).
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer as required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed with this report).

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+ Management Contracts and Compensatory Plans, Contracts or Arrangements.  
(1) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 and Amendments No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 thereto (Registration No. 33-37264).  
(2) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits files with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 26, 1992.  
(3) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 and Amendment No. 1 thereto (Registration No. 33-68740).  
(4) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 1993.  
(5) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 1996.  
(6) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Proxy Statement for the fiscal year ended December 27, 1997.  
(7) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 25, 1994.  
(8) Incorporate by reference to the Exhibits filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

R&B, Inc.

Date: November 21, 2005

By: \s\ Richard N. Berman

-----  
 Richard N. Berman, Chairman, President  
 and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature -----	Capacity -----	Date -----
\s\ Richard N. Berman ----- Richard N. Berman	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors (principal executive officer)	November 21, 2005
\s\ Mathias J. Barton ----- Mathias J. Barton	Chief Financial Officer  (principal financial and accounting officer)	November 21, 2005
\s\ Steven L. Berman ----- Steven L. Berman	Executive Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Director	November 21, 2005
\s\ George L. Bernstein ----- George L. Bernstein	Director	November 21, 2005
\s\ John F. Creamer, Jr. ----- John F. Creamer, Jr.	Director	November 21, 2005
\s\ Paul R. Lederer	Director	November 21, 2005

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-----  
 Paul R. Lederer

\s\ Edgar W. Levin

Director

November 21, 2005

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 Edgar W. Levin

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SCHEDULE II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(in thousands)

For the Year Ended

	December 25, 2004	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
Allowance for doubtful accounts:			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,337	\$ 901
Provision	110	504	737
Charge-offs	(195)	( 650)	(301)
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,337
Allowance for customer credits:			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 16,530	\$ 16,517	\$ 14,209
Provision	40,375	37,136	35,769
Charge-offs	(37,436)	(37,123)	(33,461)
Balance, end of period	\$ 19,469	\$16,530	\$ 16,517

